



Pasadena Partnership

Pasadena Partnership to End Homelessness  
[pasadenapartnership.org](http://pasadenapartnership.org)

PASADENA  
HOMELESS  
COUNT

2017

2017 Homeless Count & Subpopulation Survey  
City of Pasadena



# About this Report

The City of Pasadena 2017 Homeless Count was coordinated by Urban Initiatives in collaboration with the City of Pasadena, City of Pasadena Housing Department, and the Pasadena Partnership to End Homelessness (Pasadena Partnership). These entities have worked together since 1992 to formulate and implement the city's Continuum of Care system for homeless individuals and families.

## **URBAN INITIATIVES**

Urban Initiatives is a non-profit, non-partisan organization that consists of several community-based and faith-based institutes that respond to the economic, housing, and social needs of neighborhoods, cities, and counties from local community, regional, national, international, and faith-based perspectives. Researchers involved in preparing this report include:

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## **PASADENA PARTNERSHIP**

As the principal planning entity for the Pasadena Continuum of Care, the Pasadena Partnership to End Homelessness (Pasadena Partnership) coordinates housing, services, and funding for homeless families and individuals.

## **CITY OF PASADENA HOUSING DEPARTMENT**

The City of Pasadena Housing Department serves as the Collaborative Applicant for the Continuum of Care, the legal entity designated to submit the CoC application. In addition, the City of Pasadena leads the Pasadena Partnership in developing policies for and evaluating the various Continuum of Care programs. Lead staff involved in preparing this report include:

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Copies of this report can be obtained through the following websites:

[www.pasadenapartnership.org](http://www.pasadenapartnership.org) and [www.urban-initiatives.org](http://www.urban-initiatives.org)

# Acknowledgements

Students and staff from Fuller Theological Seminary's Office for Urban Initiatives, over 30 professionals, along with 120 other volunteers from faith-based organizations and the community at large participated in the 2017 Homeless Count by forming teams to count on the streets and in facilities. Students also helped with gathering data, entering data, and Office for Urban Initiatives staff contributed to writing this report.

## **SPECIAL THANKS TO**

The Pasadena Public Health Department, the Pasadena Police Department, particularly the Homeless Outreach Psychiatric Evaluation (HOPE) Team and Park Safety Specialists, the California Highway Patrol, the Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health, Youth Moving On, and Union Station Homeless Services' CES Outreach Team from Union Station. These groups were instrumental in planning and/or conducting the street count.

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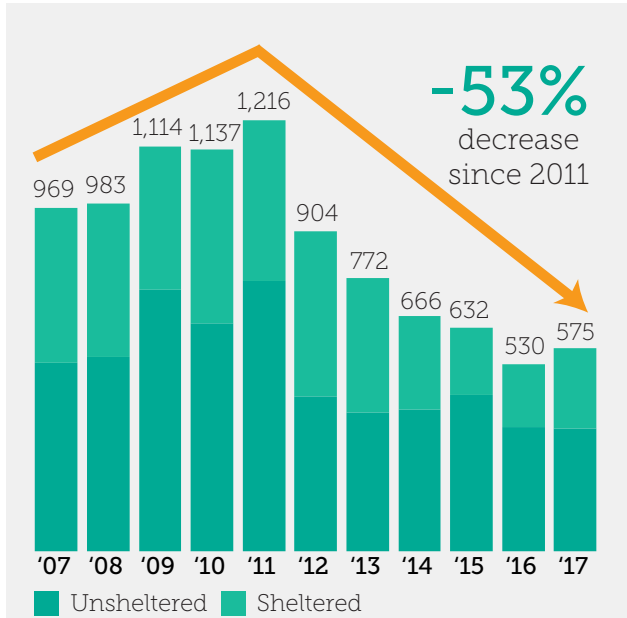
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## **Appendix C: Map of Results**

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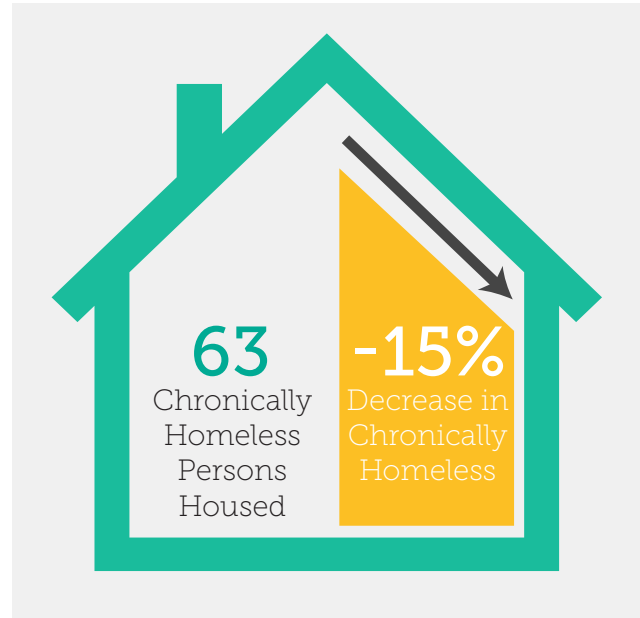


### SLIGHT UPTICK IN LONG-TERM DOWNWARD TREND

While homelessness has seen a long-term downward trend, there was a slight uptick in 2017. On the night of the 2017 Homeless Count, 575 people were homeless. That number was 8% higher than in 2016 (n=530). Despite this uptick, there has been a 53% reduction in homelessness from 2011 (n=1,216).

Much of the growth was accounted for by an increase in Pasadena's sheltered population, which grew by 28% or 50 people over 2016. This population includes those in transitional housing, emergency shelters, and receiving motel vouchers. As a result, this growth was likely impacted by the particularly rainy and cold winter in Pasadena.

By comparison, the unsheltered count, which includes those most commonly considered homeless (those sleeping outdoors, on the street, in parks or vehicles, etc.), was relatively flat, falling from 352 in 2016 to 347 in 2017.



### REDUCTIONS IN CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

Despite an overall growth in homelessness, Pasadena saw a 15% reduction in the number of chronically homeless. People experiencing chronic homelessness are one of the most vulnerable homeless populations and exhibit a mortality rate four to nine times higher than the general population. As a result, high public service costs are associated with this population and providing permanent supportive housing saves taxpayers money.

In Pasadena the chronically homeless population, which is included in both the sheltered and unsheltered count, comprises roughly a third of the homeless population (33%) and reductions in this population have been relatively minimal over the last five years. This year's reduction is a promising sign that the homeless response system, which relies on street outreach and permanent supportive housing using a housing first approach, is working. In 2016 alone, 63 chronically homeless individuals were housed.

## BASICS OF THE COUNT

The 2017 Homeless Count was conducted on a single night, Wednesday, January 24th, 2017, with the “night” beginning at sunset on the 24th and ended at sunrise on the 25th. The count consisted of two components:



### Unsheltered Count

The unsheltered count is a survey of homeless individuals and families most commonly considered homeless (those sleeping outdoors, on the street, in parks or vehicles, etc.). Beginning in 2013, a greater effort was made to identify homeless youth under age 25 because of HUD’s guidance and emphasis on this population.



### Sheltered Count

The sheltered count combined data collected through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and surveys of those organizations that do not participate in HMIS. It included homeless individuals and families who have temporary shelter, including those staying in emergency shelter, transitional housing, or those using hotel/motel vouchers. This year, increases in the sheltered count reflected the impact of a colder and rainier winter than has been typical in Pasadena.

## PASADENA'S HOMELESS RESPONSE SYSTEM

Since 2011, Pasadena has focused on developing a crisis response system that focuses on a coordinated Housing First approach which emphasizes rapid connections to permanent housing. Housing First programs offer permanent, affordable housing as quickly as possible to homeless individuals and families. Once in housing, case managers work to engage participants in voluntary supportive services and connect them to community-based supports with the goal of helping them to remain housed. Income, sobriety, participation in treatment and/or other services are not required as a condition for getting housing. In Pasadena, Housing First programs have shown promising results; over 88% of program participants do not return to homelessness.

To ensure those with the greatest needs are being served, Pasadena developed a Coordinated Entry System (CES) in 2015 that prioritizes and matches homeless persons in a systematic and efficient way. Through this system, the most vulnerable homeless residents are given first priority for housing. These individuals are often those with mental illness who easily fall through the cracks because they may be harder to engage in services. As a result, Pasadena has developed a robust street outreach program to build trusting relationships with people who would otherwise not be reached and engage them in housing and services.

## EXISTING AND FUTURE CHALLENGES

While Pasadena made an important step towards reducing chronic homelessness in 2017, the population that remains has higher needs than in years past. Almost three-quarters of the chronically homeless population has physical disabilities (73%), two thirds has chronic health conditions (65%), and half suffer from mental illness (47%). Almost all of these health indicators went up from 2016. As a result, this population will take more time for outreach workers to engage with and build the trust necessary to be willing to accept services and housing.

In addition to continuing to engage these individuals through street outreach, making further reductions depends on ensuring an adequate supply of permanent supportive housing. This has been a challenge and will require creative solutions due to federal budget constraints, the need to develop public support for brick-and-mortar permanent housing projects, and a tight rental market.

The recently passed County Measure H will help in providing a new source of funding for services, which includes street outreach, for the chronically homeless population. In addition, the Pasadena Partnership and the Department of Public Health will be forming a Homeless Healthcare Taskforce which will focus on developing new ways to address the increasing health-care needs of this population.



While homelessness in Pasadena has seen a long-term downward trend, there was a slight uptick in 2017. Despite this uptick, the 14% reduction in chronic homelessness is a promising sign that the current homeless response system, designed to help those most in need, is working.

**Total**

575

people  
are homeless  
on a given night

**Percent Increase**

+8%

over this time last year

**The Solution**

Pasadena's homeless response system relies on street outreach and a coordinated Housing First approach which allows for rapid connections to permanent housing. This approach has ensured that over 88% do not return to homelessness.

**Unsheltered**

 347  
people

**Includes those:**

- On the street
- In abandoned buildings
- In cars, vans, RVs
- In encampment areas

**Chronic Homelessness**

192  
people

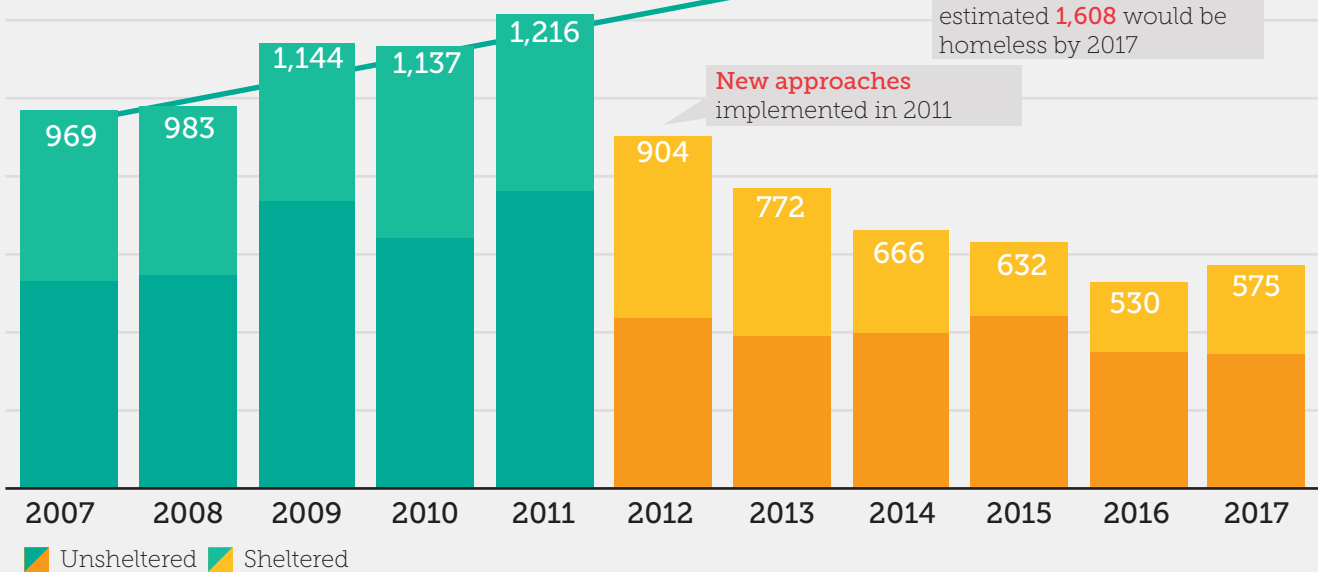
-15%  
over  
last year

**Chronically Homeless Housed**

 63  
people

**Total Homeless Population: 575**

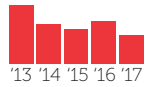
64% fewer homeless counted in 2017 than were predicted by business as usual projections.



# Opening Doors

## PROGRESS & RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY

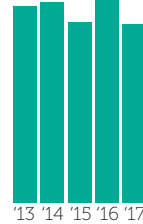
In June 2010, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness released *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, a comprehensive plan to prevent and end homelessness in the United States. The plan identifies four homeless sub-populations with particular challenges or needs: chronically homeless persons, veterans, families, and unaccompanied children and youth. Below is a summary of Pasadena's progress and policy recommendations for each subpopulation. Additional analysis is provided in Section 6-10 (pages 21-35).



### END VETERAN HOMELESSNESS BY 2015

**PROGRESS** Since 2011, the number of homeless veterans has decreased by 66 percent (89 in 2011 and 30 in 2017). The decrease in 2016 was largely attributed to the opening of several bricks-and-mortar permanent supportive housing projects in 2016. With no new PSH projects for veterans on the horizon, these decreases are not expected to continue into 2018.

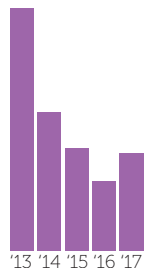
**RECOMMENDATIONS** While Pasadena has achieved functional zero for homeless veterans (as veterans become homeless, the response system assures their homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring), the major obstacle to housing veterans continues to be the lack of rental housing open to housing vouchers. As such, the primary recommendation is to continue to develop new ways to partner with landlords to increase the number of rental units open to housing vouchers.



### END CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS BY 2017

**PROGRESS** While substantial progress has been made, the City of Pasadena will not be able to end chronic homelessness by 2017. A third (33%) of the homeless population is chronically homeless and while it is down by 15% from 2016 (225 compared to 192), the current population has higher health needs and are a more challenging and vulnerable population.

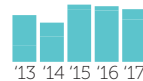
**RECOMMENDATIONS** The most effective means of reducing homelessness among the chronically homeless population will come through increasing the supply of permanent supportive housing using a Housing First approach, as well as continued outreach to the most service-resistant populations. In addition a new healthcare taskforce has been created to address the growing health needs of this population.



### END FAMILY HOMELESSNESS BY 2020

**PROGRESS** This year, Pasadena saw a 42 percent increase in the number of homeless families. This uptick, was more the result of an anomaly in 2016 sheltered count rather than a larger changing trend in 2017; in 2016, the Family Center happened to have several families who had moved out on the day of the count whose beds, which are almost always filled to capacity, had not yet been filled. Despite this uptick, Pasadena has achieved functional zero for unsheltered homeless families.

**RECOMMENDATIONS** Continue to implement rapid re-housing programs to help families obtain permanent housing as quickly as possible.



### END UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH HOMELESSNESS BY 2020

Unaccompanied youth are persons under age 25 who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian and are not parents with child(ren).

**PROGRESS** Pasadena is on-track towards ending homelessness among unaccompanied youth by 2020, with the number of unaccompanied youth relatively low and stable (31 in 2013 and 35 in 2017).

**RECOMMENDATIONS** Strategies to end youth homelessness include focusing on reunifying unaccompanied youth with immediate family or other familial supports (if safe and appropriate), as well as prioritizing unaccompanied homeless youth for Rapid Re-Housing and unaccompanied chronically homeless youth for Permanent Supportive Housing using a Housing First approach.

## Definitions

**CONTINUUMS OF CARE (COC)** are local planning bodies responsible for coordinating the full range of homelessness services in a geographic area, which may cover a city, county, metropolitan area, or an entire state.

**COORDINATED ENTRY SYSTEM** is the primary point of entry for adults seeking housing and services. CES is a no-wrong door, county-wide system in which the most vulnerable homeless residents are prioritized to be matched with the available and appropriate resources. The system helps to ensure equitable, centralized, and timely access to housing resources while preserving choice and dignity.

**CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUAL** A chronically homeless individual is a homeless individual with a disability who lives either in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, an emergency shelter, or in an institutional care facility if the individual has been living in that facility for fewer than 90 days and had been living in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter immediately before entering the institutional care facility. In order to meet HUD's "chronically homeless" definition, the individual also must have been living as described above continuously for at least 12 months, or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years, where the combined occasions total length of time is at least 12 months. Each period separating the occasion must include at least 7 nights of living in a situation other than a place not meant for human habitation, in an emergency shelter, or in a safe haven.

**CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILY** A chronically homeless family is a family with an adult head of household who meets the definition of a chronically homeless individual. If there is no adult in the family, the family would still be considered chronically homeless if a minor head of household meets all the criteria of a chronically homeless individual. A chronically homeless family includes those whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

**EMERGENCY SHELTER** is a facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter for homeless persons.

**HOMELESS** In this study, HUD's definition of homelessness for Point-in-Time counts was used. The definition includes:

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

It does not include individuals or persons living in families who were living in "double ups," hotels/motels, or an institutional setting.

**HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS (HMIS)** An HMIS is a computerized data collection application designed to capture client-level information over time on the characteristics of service needs of men, women, and children experiencing homelessness, while also protecting client confidentiality. Through this information, HMIS generates an unduplicated count of clients served within a community's system of homeless services. Pasadena is part of the Los Angeles/Orange County (LA/OC) HMIS Collaborative.

**HOUSING FIRST** is a simple philosophy that offers permanent, affordable housing as quickly as possible to homeless individuals and families. Participants are then provided with supportive services and connections to community-based supports with the goals of helping them to remain in housing and avoid returns to homelessness. Income, sobriety, participation in treatment and/or other services, are not required as a condition for getting housing.

**HOPE TEAM** In collaboration with the Pasadena Police Dept. & the LA County Dept. of Mental Health, one specially trained police officer and one county mental health worker provide effective & compassionate emergency response.

**INDIVIDUALS** are people who are not part of a family with children during their episode of homelessness. They are homeless as single adults, unaccompanied youth, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.

**OTHER PERMANENT HOUSING** is housing with or without services that is specifically for formerly homeless people, but that does not require people to have a disability.

**PARENTING YOUTH** are people under 25 who are the parents or legal guardians of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household.

**RAPID RE-HOUSING** is a housing model designated to provide temporary housing assistance to people experiencing homelessness, moving them quickly out of homelessness and into permanent housing.

**PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING** is designated to provide housing and supportive services on a long-term basis for formerly homeless people, who have disabilities.

**PEOPLE IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN** are people who are homeless as a part of households that have at least one adult and one child.

**POINT IN TIME (PIT) COUNT** One night count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons; reported by CoCs in the Homeless Data Exchange (HDX). CoCs can choose to conduct these counts each year, but they are only required to conduct them every other year during the last week in January.

**SHELTERED HOMELESS PEOPLE** are individuals who are staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or receiving motel or hotel vouchers.

**TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM** provides homeless people with a place to stay combined with supportive services for up to 24 months in order to help them overcome barriers to moving into and retaining permanent housing.

**UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (UNDER 25)** are people under age 25 who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian and are not a parent presenting with or sleeping in the same place as his/her child(ren).

**UNSHeltered HOMELESS PEOPLE** are people who stay in places not meant for human habitation, such as the streets, abandoned buildings, vehicles, or parks.

## Background Information

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The 2017 Homeless Count is a one-night count and survey of Pasadena's sheltered and unsheltered homeless population. Since 2005, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has asked all jurisdictions receiving Continuum of Care funding to conduct this count biennially during the last 10 days in January. The City of Pasadena, however, conducts the count annually in order to gain a better understanding of the population currently experiencing homelessness, measure the impact of current policies, and plan for the future.

### WHEN THE COUNT WAS CONDUCTED

The homeless count was conducted on the night of January 24, 2017. The unsheltered count was carried out on the streets after sunset on the evening of the 24th (from 8:00 to 10:00 p.m.) and before sunrise the following morning (from 6:00 to 8:00 am). Data for the sheltered count was collected for the same period through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for shelters and transitional housing programs, and through individual and/or organizational surveys of those organizations that do not participate in HMIS.

### WHO WAS COUNTED

An individual or family was considered homeless, and thus counted, if he/she met HUD's definition of homelessness. This definition includes individuals and families:

**Living in a place not meant for human habitation**, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings;

**Living in an emergency shelter** including those persons who received a voucher for a motel;

**Living in a transitional housing program** who originally came from the streets or an emergency shelter.

HUD does not consider persons who are "doubled up," or persons who are "near homelessness" to be homeless. Such persons are instead considered to be at-risk of homelessness and are not included in the city's homeless count per HUD's requirements.

The City of Pasadena, like many other largely populated cities, has a substantial number of households that are at-risk of homelessness. According to the most recent survey by the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2015, there were approximately 21,030 residents living below the poverty level or 15.3% of the total population. This was up slightly from 2014, in which there were an estimated 19,928 residents or 14.6% of the population living in poverty (2014 & 2015 American Community Survey 5-year estimates).

Many of these persons can become homeless because of social structural issues such as increases in rent, loss of job, and rising health care costs. In addition, personal experiences such as domestic violence, physical disabili-

ties, mental illness, and substance abuse can cause members of a low-income household or an entire household to become homeless as well. Often, one or more of these experiences factor into a household's homeless experience.

### **WHO CARRIED OUT THE COUNT**

The City of Pasadena Housing Department and the Pasadena Partnership to End Homelessness consulted with Urban Initiatives, a community-based non-profit research organization, to plan and coordinate the count (see [www.urban-initiatives.org](http://www.urban-initiatives.org)). Urban Initiatives also enlisted students and staff from Fuller Theological Seminary's Office for Urban Initiatives along with other volunteers from congregations and faith-based organizations and the community at large. Volunteers participated in the count by forming teams to canvass the city in order to count on the streets and in facilities. Office for Urban Initiatives staff and volunteers also helped with gathering data and analyzing data.

### **City of Pasadena Housing Department**

The Housing Department oversees the development of the Consolidated Plan and the Homeless Continuum of Care System, implements housing and community development programs, and provides financial assistance to create and preserve affordable housing throughout the city. The City of Pasadena Housing Department is also responsible for the administration of numerous federal entitlement and competitive grant programs including: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP), and the Continuum of Care for Homeless Assistance Programs.

### **Pasadena Partnership to End Homelessness**

The Pasadena Partnership to End Homelessness (Pasadena Partnership) is made up of more than 50 public and private agencies that provide community services to residents

including homeless persons. The Pasadena Partnership (formerly the Pasadena Housing and Homeless Network or PHHN) has served as the primary community planning entity concerning housing and homeless needs and services throughout the past 20 years. Such planning includes the Consolidated Plan, City of Pasadena 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness, and every Continuum of Care application submission to HUD since 1995.

### **Urban Initiatives**

The Institute for Urban Initiatives is a community-based 501(c)(3) non-profit research agency that has completed many housing and homeless assessments including several homeless counts for cities and counties throughout California. It is closely affiliated with Fuller Theological Seminary's Office for Urban Initiatives.

Together, the aforementioned agencies coordinated a community-wide effort of approximately 120 volunteers and 30+ professionals who canvassed the streets on the night of January 24, 2017 to count persons experiencing homelessness.

## Methodology

The 2017 Homeless Count was a city-wide effort that divided the city into 17 zones in which homeless people were counted. The count was carried out within each zone on a single night, spanning the evening of the 24th (from 8:00 to 10:00 p.m.) and before sunrise the following morning (from 6:00 to 8:00 am). The count was also conducted in facilities that serve homeless persons or where homeless persons congregate throughout the day and evening. In addition, professional outreach teams also canvassed areas of the City not readily accessible to the average volunteer.

The count instrument that was used required counters to collect the following information from every homeless adult encountered: first initial of first name, first initial of last name, gender, race<sup>1</sup>, age by code<sup>2</sup>, and state born as noted below (see Appendix B for survey instru-

ment). All information remained confidential.

This enumeration activity created an identifier that prevents a person from being included in the final count more than once. During the enumeration, counters record the initials, gender, race, age, and state born of each individual homeless person encountered. If the same person was encountered again, counters would establish the same identifier. As a result, this person would be counted only once in the final tally.

This information was gathered each time a person was encountered, loaded into a database, and used to code each person. For example, a homeless person may have the following code of "WTM56CA. This meant that this person's first name began with "W", his last name began with "T", he was male "M", he was

**FIGURE 2: EXAMPLE OF BASIC HOMELESS COUNT DATA**

PERSON #	FIRST INITIAL	LAST INITIAL	GENDER	RACE	AGE	STATE BORN
1	J	H	F	5	6	CA
2	H	T	M	4	7	CA
3	R	K	F	4	5	TX
4	K	N	M	1	4	CA
5	F	A	M	3	3	CA
6	J	F	M	5	5	CA
7	J	F	M	5	5	CA
8	S	G	F	4	2	NY
9	D	T	M	5	6	CA
10	O	R	M	5	7	CA

1. The code for race was 1=African American or Black; 2=American Indian or Native; 3=Asian; 4=Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; 5=White; 6=Multiple races or other; 7=Don't know; 8=Refused to Answer

2. The code for age included 1=under age 18; 2= age 18-24; 3=age 25-29; 4=30-39; 5=40-49; 6=50-61; 7=62-69; 8=70-79; and 9=80+

White "5", "6" which means he is between 50 and 61 years old, and "CA" born in California.

An example to illustrate how the process described above worked can be found within Figure 2 (page 15). In this example, numbers 6 and 7 would be considered the same person. As such, this person's responses would only be counted once in the final count. If for some reason there were doubt that numbers 6 and 7 were the same person, other collected data would be used to verify whether they were in fact the same person (including veteran status and number of children).



## Homeless Survey Findings

To gain a more comprehensive understanding of the experiences of homeless residents in the City of Pasadena, the 2017 Homeless Count asked all respondents a series of basic demographic questions. What follows is a summary and basic analysis of these questions.

### SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS

Sixty percent (n=347) of respondents reported currently living in unsheltered locations. These include living on the streets, in abandoned buildings, in a car or RV, or in parks or encampment areas. Of the remaining respondents, 30% (n=173) were staying in emergency shelters or were receiving motel/hotel vouchers and ten percent (n=55) were staying in transitional housing.

This composition represents a shift from last year where only nineteen percent (19%) were staying in emergency shelters or receiving motel/hotel vouchers. This shift is likely the result of a cold and rainy weather pattern in 2017 that caused an increase in traditionally unsheltered individuals seeking emergency shelter.

### AGE

The 2017 age composition of persons experiencing homelessness has shifted slightly since 2016, with the largest changes seen in children under 18 who increased from 8% (n=42) to 14% (n=76) and seniors who decreased from 16% (n=78) to 11% (n=63). When compared the City of Pasadena as a whole, these shifts have

resulted in the homeless population mirroring the City's age composition more closely, with the exception of seniors who represent a smaller proportion of the homeless population (see Table 1).<sup>1</sup>

**Table 1: Age Composition**

	2016	2017	CITY POPULATION <sup>2</sup>
<b>Children (under 18)</b>	8%	14%	18%
<b>Youth (18-24)</b>	8%	6%	9%
<b>Adults (25-61)</b>	67%	69%	54%
<b>Seniors (62+)</b>	16%	11%	18%

### GENDER

In Pasadena, the gender composition has of persons experiencing homelessness has remained relatively constant, with males representing roughly two-thirds (66.7%) of the homeless population:

- 66.7% are male (compared to 66.3% in 2016)
- 32.7% are female (compared to 33.5% in 2016)
- 0.5% are transgendered (compared to 0.2% in 2016)

This composition means there are slightly more males than the 60.1% national average for people who were homeless in 2016.<sup>2</sup>

### ETHNICITY & RACE

The racial and ethnic composition of the homeless population mirrors trends among

1. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2015  
2. The United States Conference of Mayors, 2016

homeless populations nationwide with African Americans largely overrepresented. Other minority groups, including Hispanics/Latinos and Asians, are much less likely to experience homelessness.

- 48% are White (compared to 58% of the general Pasadena population)
- 40% are African American (compared to 11% of the general Pasadena population)
- 26% are Hispanic/Latino (compared to 33% of the general Pasadena population)
- 7% are two or more races (compared to 4% of the general Pasadena population)
- 1% are Asian (compared to 16% of the general Pasadena population)

### HEALTH

Homeless people suffer from the same illnesses experienced by people with homes, but at rates three to six times higher than the general population. As a result, the average life expectancy for people experiencing homelessness is 25 years less than those in stable housing.<sup>2</sup>

During the 2017 Homeless Count, 24.5% of respondents reported chronic health conditions, 19.5% reported mental health problems, 23.8% reported physical disabilities, and 10.6% reported substance use disorders. Only 0.9% of respondents reported having AIDS or an HIV-related illness.

### DOMESTIC PARTNER VIOLENCE OR ABUSE

Domestic violence is the immediate cause of homelessness for many women. Survivors of domestic violence are often isolated from support networks and financial resources by their abusers, which puts them at risk of becoming homeless.<sup>3</sup> In Pasadena, 13.9% (n=80) of all persons experiencing homelessness reported domestic partner violence or abuse over their lifetime.

### CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Individuals recently released from the criminal justice system often face housing challenges that may contribute to their homelessness. While information about the sheltered population's history with the criminal justice system is not collected, 16.7 percent (58 persons) of the unsheltered population reported spending at least one night in jail or prison in the 12 months prior to the survey. Only 3.5% of the unsheltered population (12 persons) indicated they had been released from jail as a result of Proposition 47, which reduced the classification of most non-serious and nonviolent property and drug crimes from a felony to a misdemeanor.

### ANIMAL COMPANIONS

Companion animals often function to provide emotional and physical protection for persons experiencing homelessness. In Pasadena, 5.8% of persons who were unsheltered on the night of the count (n=20) had companion animals. These individuals are often resistant to emergency services and housing if it means they have to leave their pets.

2. National Health Care for the Homeless Council, 2006

3. National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2016



# Homeless Survey Findings

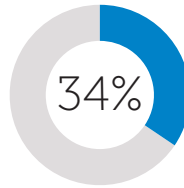
## TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION: 575

**Unsheltered includes:**  
 On the street / encampments  
 Abandoned buildings  
 Cars, vans, RV

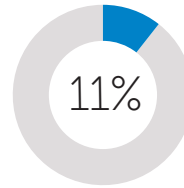
**Sheltered includes:**  
 Emergency shelters  
 Transitional housing  
 Hotel/motel vouchers



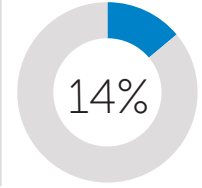
## CHRONICALLY HOMELESS



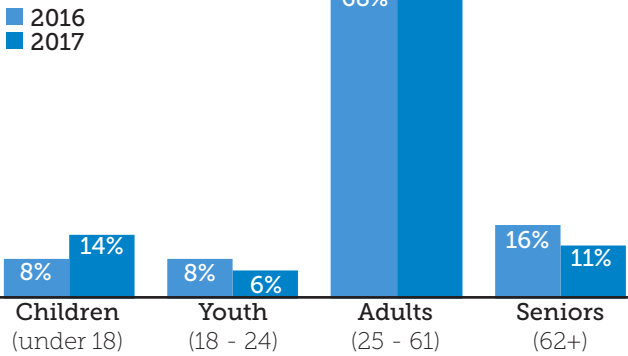
## VETERANS



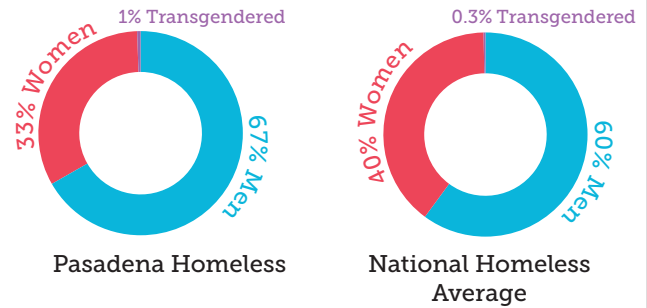
## VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



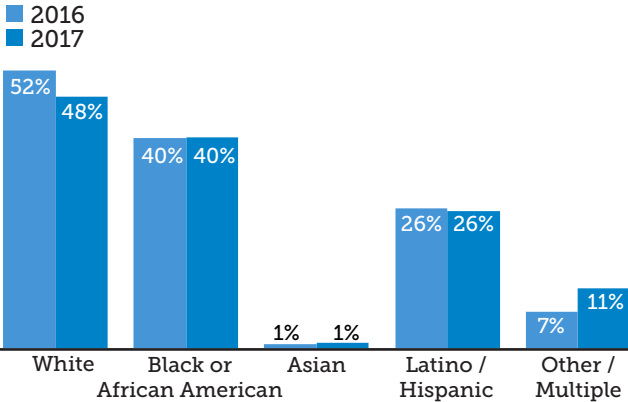
## AGE



## GENDER

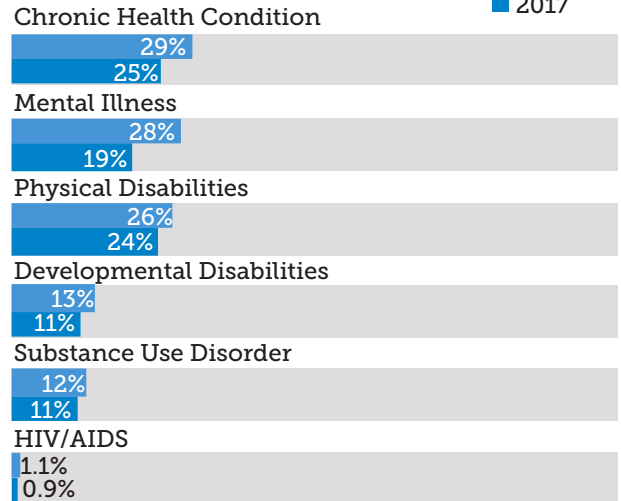


## RACE & ETHNICITY

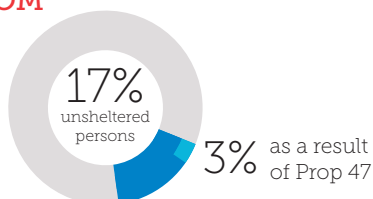


• Like the US Census Bureau, HUD defines race and ethnicity as separate and distinct identities, with Hispanic or Latino origin asked as a separate question. Thus, these percentages do not add up to 100%.

## HEALTH



## RELEASED FROM JAIL



## ANIMAL COMPANIONS



**6%** of persons living outdoors have animal companions



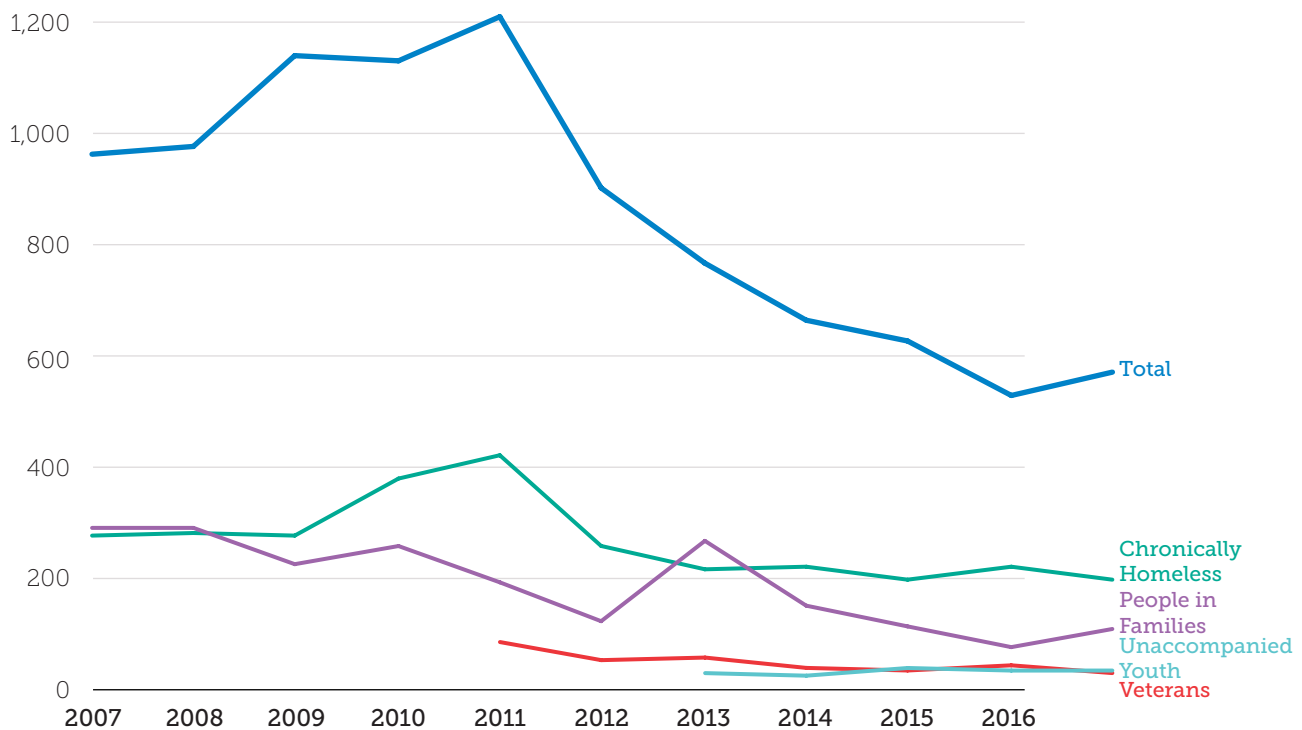


## Homeless Subpopulations

In June 2010, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness released *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, a comprehensive plan to prevent and end homelessness in the United States. The plan, which was amended in June 2015 to reflect lessons learned, identifies four homeless subpopulations with particular challenges or needs: chronically homeless persons, veterans, families, and unaccompanied children and youth.

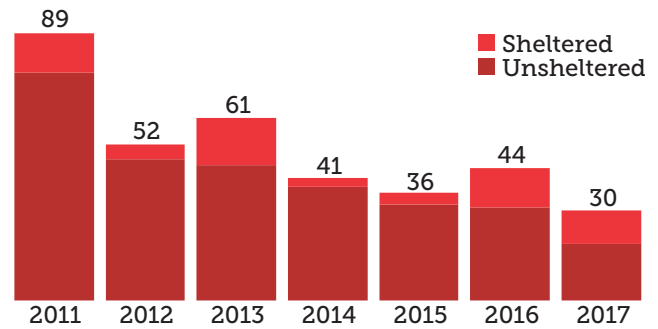
The following sections provide metrics to gauge Pasadena's progress towards ending homelessness among each subpopulation. Of the 575 people identified as homeless during the 2017 Homeless Count, 198 were chronically homeless, 109 were people in families, 35 were unaccompanied youth (under age 25), and 30 were veterans. As indicated by Figure 3, Pasadena has seen a downward trend in total homelessness since 2013. This decrease is largely the result of decreases in

**FIGURE 3: SUBPOPULATION TRENDS**



two key subpopulations: chronically homeless persons and persons in homeless families. The other two key subpopulations, veterans and unaccompanied youth and children, have remained relatively low and flat, though veterans have seen a recent notable decrease.

The initial decrease in total homelessness, which began in 2011, was largely the result of a decrease in chronically homeless persons. Since 2013, however, the number of chronically homeless persons has remained relatively unchanged. The continued decrease in overall homelessness, however, has been the result of fewer people in homeless families seen during that time.



## Homeless Veterans

In 2017, the City of Pasadena achieved functional zero for homeless veterans. Functional zero simply means that as veterans become homeless, the homeless response system is able to assure that their homelessness is rare, brief, and non-recurring. This means that every Veteran has access to the supports they need and want to avoid staying on the street and move quickly to permanent housing.

Since 2016, Pasadena saw a 32 percent reduction in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness (n=14), with 30 veterans identified in the 2017 Homeless Count. This accomplishment was largely the result of a number of brick-and-mortar permanent supportive housing projects for veterans that opened in 2016. Looking forward, however, there are no new projects currently planned to open in 2017, and the City anticipates smaller reductions going forward.

While veterans comprise just a small proportion of the total homeless population in Pasadena (5%), their high incidences of mental illness, substance abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and substance use disorders, along with weaker family ties, leaves them more at-risk for homelessness than the general population.<sup>1</sup> Veterans experiencing homelessness

are more likely to live on the street than in shelters and more often remain on the street for extended periods of time. In Pasadena, this is certainly true, with 63 percent (19 individuals) of Veterans living on the street and over a third chronically homeless (37%). These differences from the general homeless population make veterans more vulnerable to death on the streets.

Veterans' increased risk and vulnerability have made their subpopulation a key priority for HUD and the City of Pasadena for the past five years and the Federal Strategy to End Homelessness set the goal of ending Veteran Homelessness by 2015.

### PROGRESS

Since 2011, the number of homeless veterans has decreased by 66 percent (89 in 2011 and 30 in 2017). Most of this decrease occurred between 2011 and 2014, with homelessness among veterans remaining relatively low and stable since then. By comparison, between 2011 and 2015 there was a nationwide decrease of 27 percent in the number of homeless veterans.

While the number of homeless veterans has gone down in recent years, those that remain have more adverse health conditions; 53 percent reported chronic health conditions

1. Fargo, J et al. Prevalence and Risk of Homelessness Among US Veterans. 2012.

(41% in 2016), 50 percent reported physical disabilities (41% in 2016) and 43 percent reported mental illness (20% in 2016).

In Pasadena, veteran outreach efforts have been led by New Directions, a veteran's service provider that can also serve veterans who received a less-than-honorable discharge. Under New Direction's leadership a bi-weekly coordinating meeting has focused on individual outreach and developing a by-name list of veterans, the goal of which is to have every veteran on the list matched with a housing resource. Attendees include the Coordinated Entry System lead, Union Station Homeless Services, Veteran's Affairs (VA) case managers (providers of outreach and case management), the Pasadena Housing Department (provides HUD Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers and other homeless resources), the Department of Mental Health (provides outreach), Battle Buddies (provides outreach and veteran support), and other non-profits serving veterans through outreach, case management and housing provision.

To date, between VASH and New Direction's special programs, enough resources have been identified to match all veterans to a housing voucher. The goal of these efforts is to sustain "functional zero" for veterans.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The major obstacle to housing veterans continues to be the lack of rental housing open to housing vouchers. Thus, recommendations for maintaining functional zero for veterans includes:

**Landlord Outreach.** In 2016, the City of Pasadena partnered with UCLA's Anderson School of Management to develop a landlord outreach campaign. Through this partnership, a video was developed to address concerns landlords have in agreeing to rent to individuals with a housing voucher. The City also participates in the annual Income Property Exposition to network with prospective landlords. Looking forward, the City continues to search for new ways to partner with landlords to increase

the number of rental units open to housing vouchers.

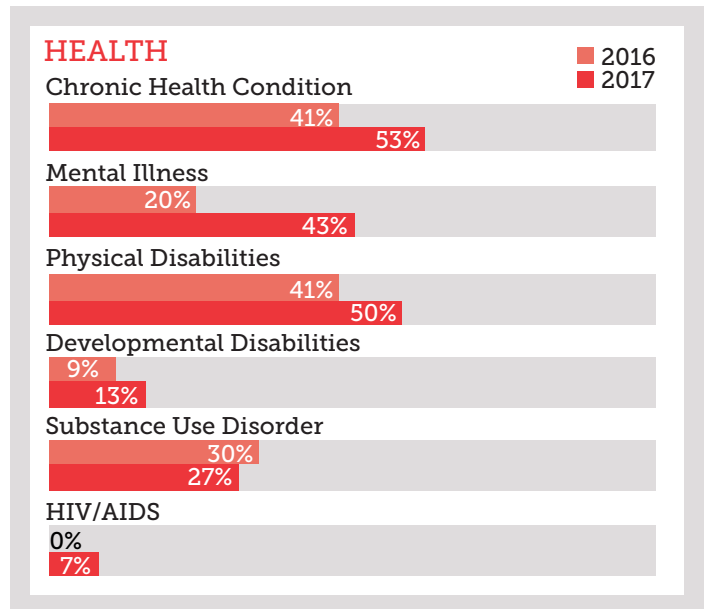
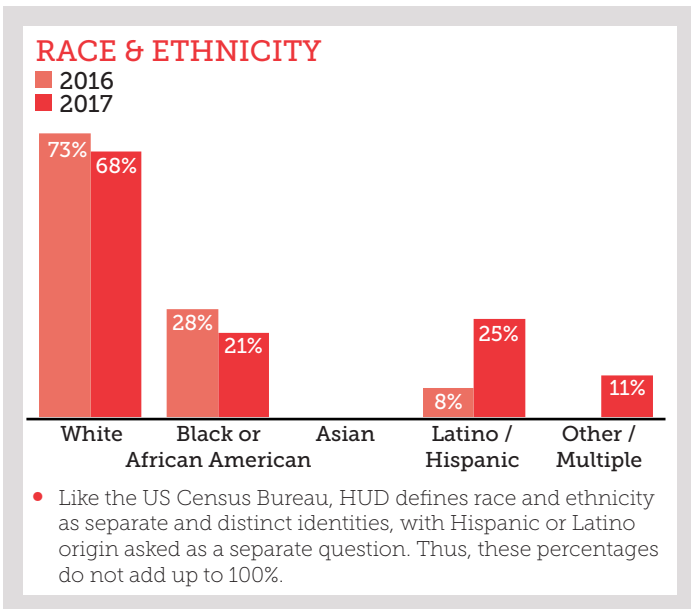
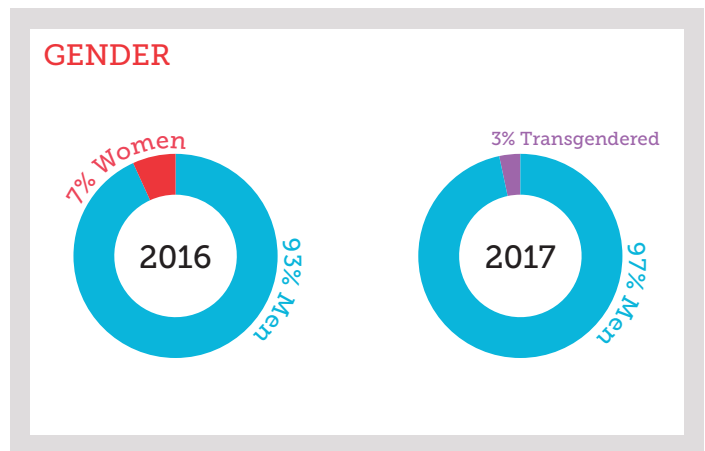
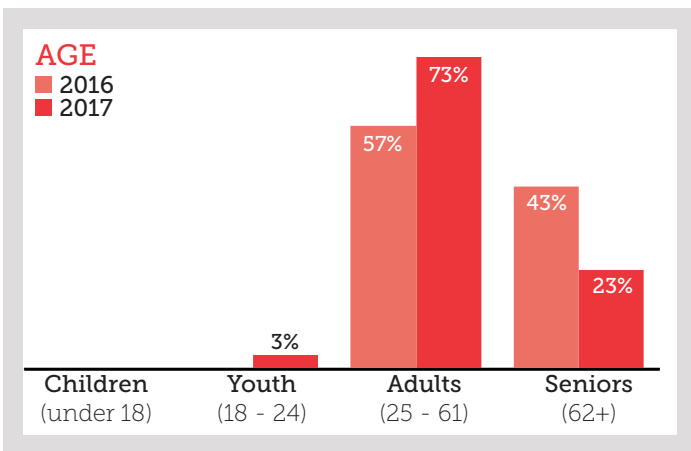
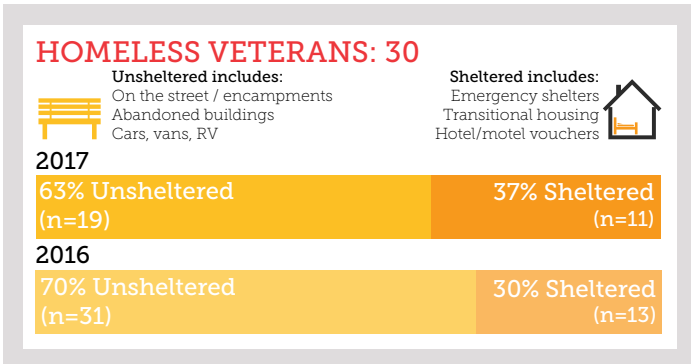
**Homeless Healthcare Taskforce.** Looking forward, the Pasadena Partnership will be working in conjunction with the Department of Public Health to develop a Homeless Health Taskforce to address the increasing proportion of veterans with healthcare needs.

**Prioritize Veterans for Vouchers.** The HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program combines Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance for homeless veterans with case management and clinical services provided by the department of Veterans Affairs. In addition, the Department of Veterans' Affairs (VA) Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program is designed to assist homeless persons and very low-income households among veterans. Continuing to prioritize HUD-VASH vouchers for chronically homeless veterans and SSVF vouchers for non-chronically homeless veterans and their families, as well as other permanent housing for veterans will help to ensure the goal of ending veteran homelessness is achieved.

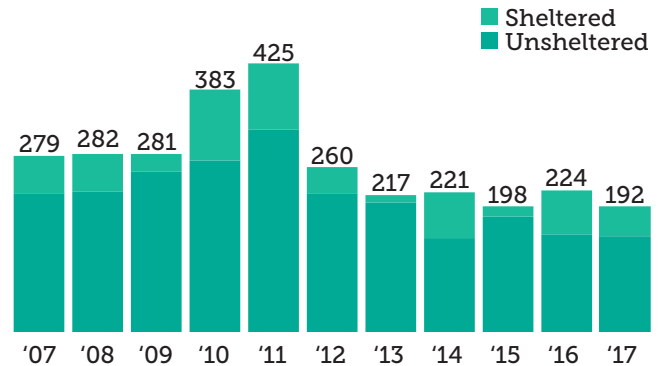


# Homeless Veterans

Since 2011, the number of homeless veterans in Pasadena has decreased by 66% (falling from 89 in 2011 to 30 in 2017). This decrease is largely the result of a concerted effort to increase outreach and prioritize housing for homeless veterans.







## Chronically Homeless

In 2017, 192 persons were identified as chronically homeless. This number represents a 15 percent decrease over 2016 (33 persons). Of those identified, 186 were adult individuals and 6 were persons in families experiencing chronic homelessness.

The current chronically homeless population is roughly a third (33%) of the total homeless population in Pasadena. While this number is substantially higher than the national average (17%), it is not surprising as more than half of all people experiencing chronic homelessness in the U.S. are in four states: California, Florida, New York and Texas.<sup>1</sup>

Chronically homeless individuals and families have both a disability (including serious mental illness, chronic substance use disorders, or chronic medical issues) and extended periods of homelessness (see sidebar on following page for complete HUD definition). People experiencing chronic homelessness are one of the most vulnerable homeless populations and exhibit a mortality rate four to nine times higher than the general population. In Pasadena, the chronically homeless population faces disabling health conditions at much higher rates than the general homeless population:

- 73% have physical disabilities (compared to 24% of the total homeless population)

- 65% have chronic health conditions (compared to 25% of the total homeless population)
- 47% struggle with mental illness (compared to 19% of the total homeless population)
- 31% have developmental disabilities (compared to 11% of the total homeless population)
- 28% have substance use disorders (compared to 11% of the total homeless population)

Because of this population's significant vulnerabilities and high public service costs, the federal strategic plan to end homelessness identifies ending chronic homelessness by 2017 as one of its four key goals.

### PROGRESS

While substantial progress has been made, it is clear that the City of Pasadena will not be able to end chronic homelessness by 2017. As previously noted, nearly a third (33%) of the homeless population in Pasadena is chronically homeless. As with veterans, while the number of chronically homeless persons decreased in 2017, the health needs of those remaining became more dire.

Research from across the country has shown that chronically homeless individuals are intensive and costly users of health

1. United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH), *Opening Doors*, 2015; National Alliance to End Homelessness, *The State of Homelessness in America*, 2015.

and criminal justice services. The combined costs of these services are often significantly higher than the costs of providing permanent supportive housing.

Some barriers to making more significant strides in reducing chronic homelessness in Pasadena include federal budget constraints limiting the amount of money available to support housing programs and services, public support of brick-and-mortar permanent housing projects, and a tight rental market that makes using a permanent supportive housing rental voucher difficult.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

For people experiencing chronic homelessness, the research is overwhelmingly clear that permanent supportive housing using a Housing First approach is the solution. Thus looking forward, the most effective means of reducing homelessness among the chronically homeless population will come through increasing the supply of permanent supportive housing using a Housing First approach, as well as continued outreach to the most service-resistant populations.

In addition to these efforts, Pasadena Partnership and the Department of Public Health's Homeless Healthcare Taskforce will be looking at developing new ways to address the increasing healthcare needs of this population.

### CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS (CH) DEFINED

In December 2015, HUD released a new, finalized, definition of chronic homelessness.



#### CH Individual

A chronically homeless individual is a homeless individual with a disability who lives either in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, or in an institutional care facility if the individual has been living in the facility for fewer than 90 days and had been living in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter immediately before entering the institutional care facility. In order to meet the "chronically homeless" definition, the individual also must have been living as described above continuously for at least 12 months, or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years, where the combined occasions total length of time is at least 12 months. Each period separating the occasion must include at least 7 nights of living in a situation other than a place not meant for human habitation, in an emergency shelter, or in a safe haven.

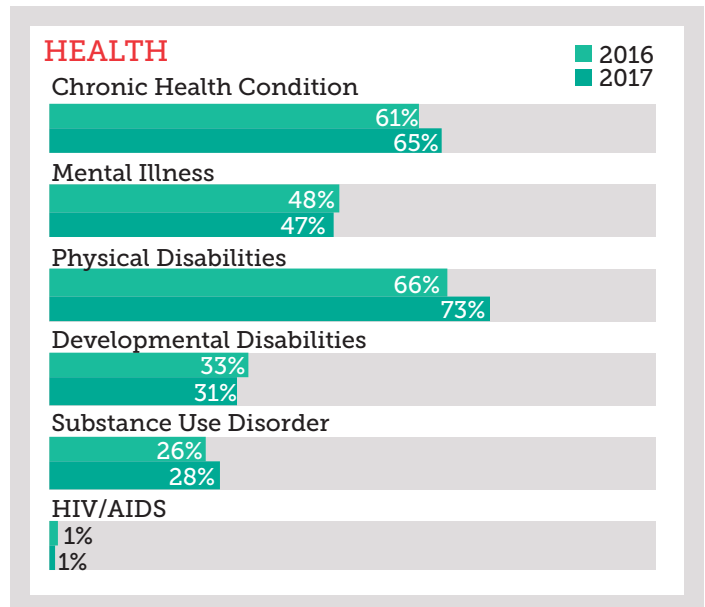
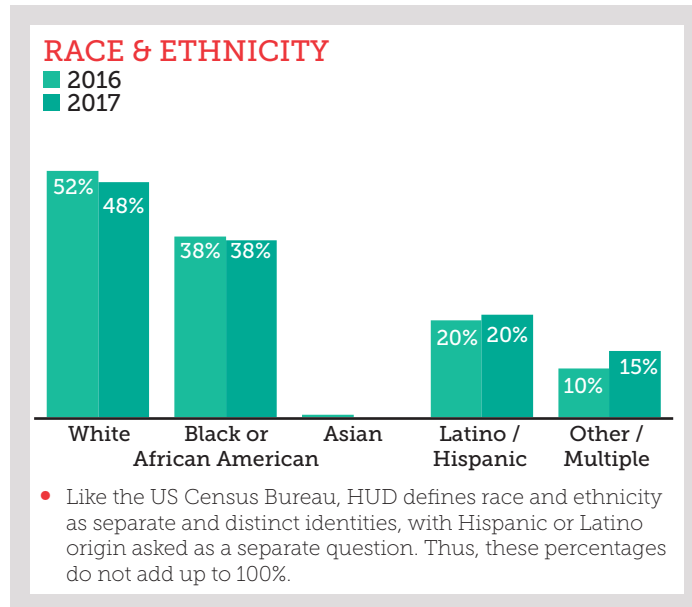
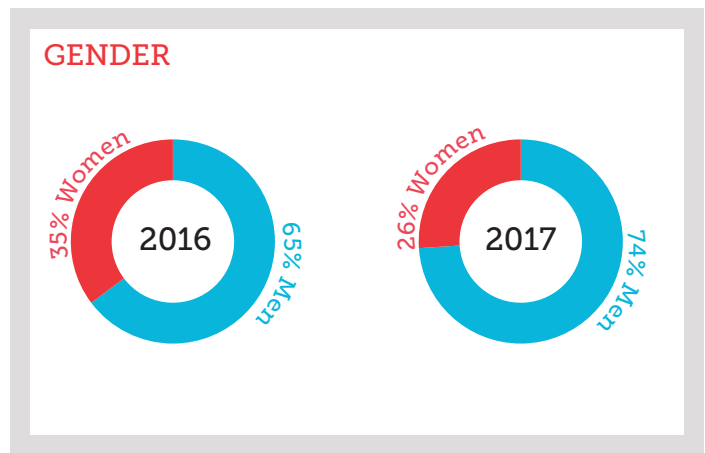
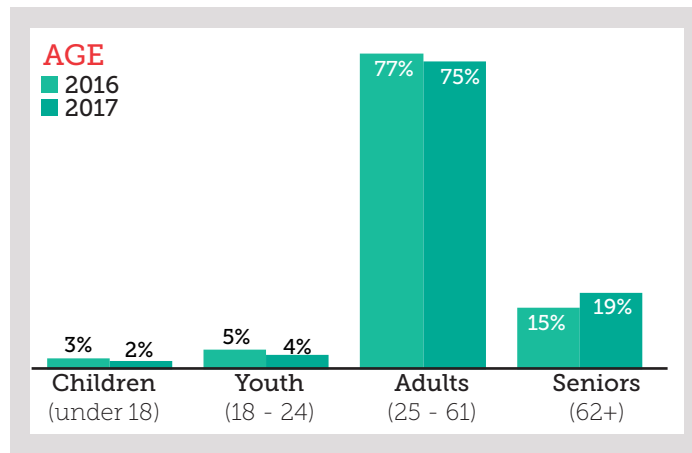
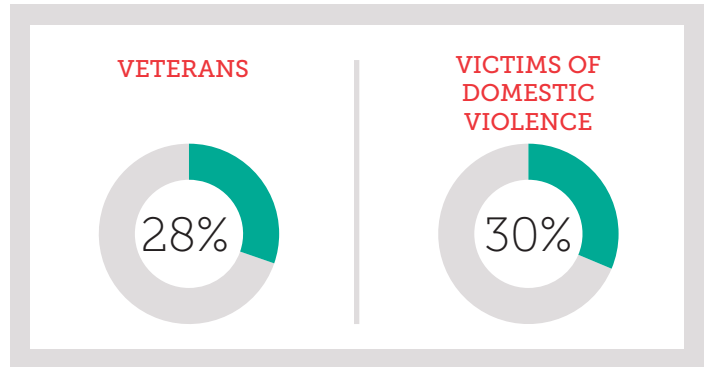


#### CH Family

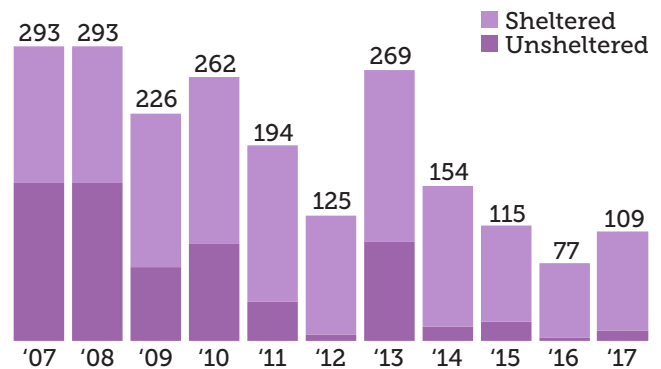
A CH family is a family with an adult head of household who meets the definition of a chronically homeless individual. If there is no adult in the family, the family would still be considered chronically homeless if a minor head of household meets all the criteria of a CH individual. A CH family includes those whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

# Chronically Homeless

Roughly a third (34%) of the homeless population in Pasadena is chronically homeless. While this number is down by 14% from 2016 (225 compared to 198), those that remain have more disabling health conditions than in years prior.







## Homeless Families with Children

Families with children represent a much smaller proportion of the homeless population in Pasadena than nationally. The 2017 Homeless Count identified 37 families with children experiencing homelessness (109 persons), representing 19% of the total homeless population. Nationally, however, persons in families experiencing homelessness represent 36.5% of the overall homeless population.<sup>1</sup>

In most ways, families experiencing homelessness share the same characteristics as other families living in poverty. However, families experiencing homelessness have less access to housing subsidies than low-income families who remain housed, and have weaker social networks. Further, these families' homelessness has a significant correlation with family separations, including foster care and involvement with child welfare services.<sup>2</sup> Because this population is so vulnerable, it has been a focus of Opening Door's Federal Strategy to End Homelessness, with the goal of preventing and ending family and youth homelessness by 2020.

In Pasadena, the majority of assistance for families who are homeless is through rapid re-housing programs. Rapid re-housing provides families with time-limited financial assistance to help them quickly secure housing

and supports to address barriers to long-term housing stability, including connections to employment and services tailored to the unique needs of the household.

Rapid re-housing has proven to be a permanent solution for many homeless families. Most families who have received assistance from rapid re-housing programs have not returned to homelessness. Consequently, since 2013 there has been a significant downward trend in the number of people in homeless families, accounting for a 59 percent decrease during that time.

### PROGRESS

This year, Pasadena saw a 42 percent increase in the number of homeless families. This uptick, was largely circumstantial, however, as the emergency shelter that serves families in Pasadena happened to have several families who had moved out on the day of the count in 2016 whose beds had not yet been filled. This was an anomaly, however, rather than a reflection of lower need as these beds are almost always at capacity, as they were during the 2017 count.

Despite the slight increase in the total number of homeless families, Pasadena is has achieved functional zero for the number of homeless

1. HUD 2015 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

2. USICH, Opening Doors, 2015.

families living on the streets (unsheltered). The number of sheltered families who are homeless, however, is expected to remain at similar levels in years going forward as the emergency shelter for families provides beds for those who are homeless regionally not just in Pasadena.

**RECOMMENDATION**

Continue to implement rapid re-housing programs for non-chronically homeless families.



# Homeless Families with Children

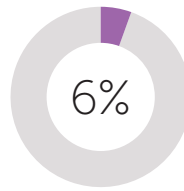
## PEOPLE IN HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN: 109

**Unsheltered includes:**  
 On the street / encampments  
 Abandoned buildings  
 Cars, vans, RV

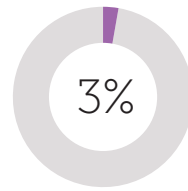
**Sheltered includes:**  
 Emergency shelters  
 Transitional housing  
 Hotel/motel vouchers



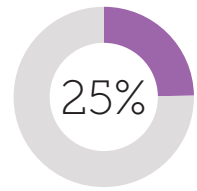
## CHRONICALLY HOMELESS



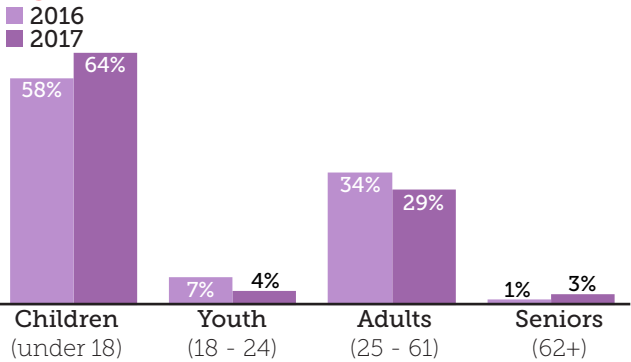
## VETERANS



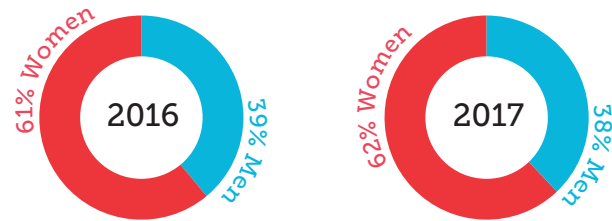
## VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



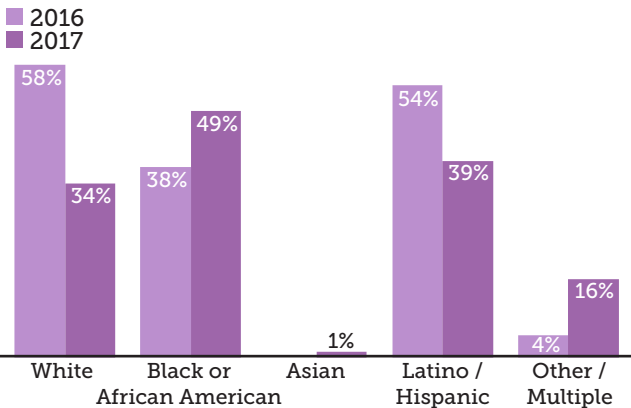
## AGE



## GENDER

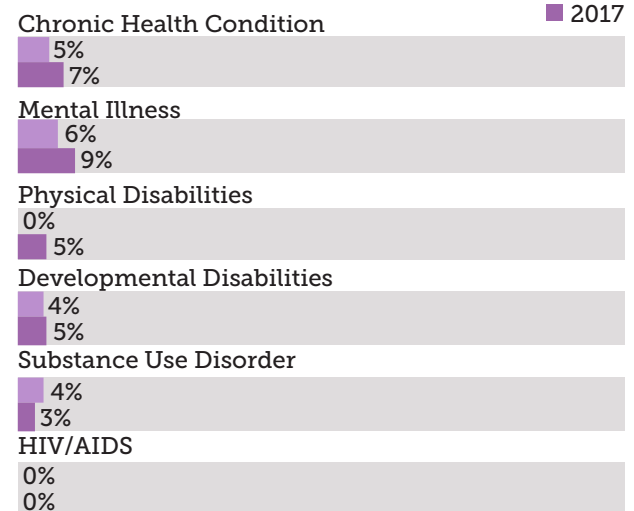


## RACE & ETHNICITY

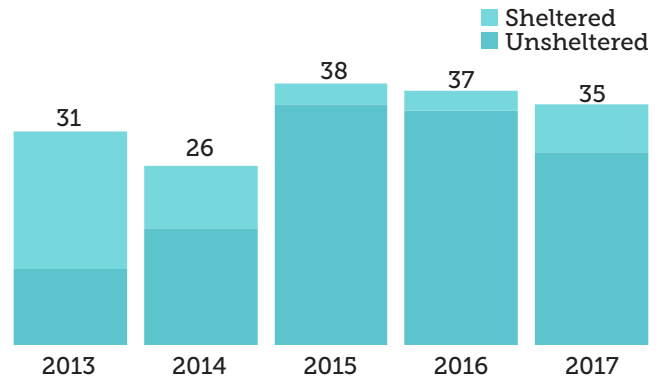


• Like the US Census Bureau, HUD defines race and ethnicity as separate and distinct identities, with Hispanic or Latino origin asked as a separate question. Thus, these percentages do not add up to 100%.

## HEALTH







## Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (0-24)

In 2015, HUD updated the definition of unaccompanied youth; unaccompanied youth are persons under age 25 who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian and are not a parent presenting with or sleeping in the same place as his/her child(ren). In Pasadena, 35 unaccompanied youth were homeless during the 2017 Homeless Count. Of those youth, 86% (30) were ages 18-24.

In 2015, the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness amended the federal strategic plan to end homelessness to include specific strategies and support to address the needs of these unaccompanied homeless youth, with the goal of ending youth and family homelessness by 2020. As part of this effort, the City of Pasadena has conducted dedicated youth counts since 2013.<sup>1</sup>

### PROGRESS

Since Pasadena first began tracking unaccompanied homeless youth, the number of youth has remained relatively low and stable. In 2013, there were 31 unaccompanied homeless youth identified and in 2017, there were 35 identified. Due to the relatively low number of unaccompanied homeless youth, Pasadena is on track with the federal strategic plan's goal of ending unaccompanied youth homelessness within this population by 2020.

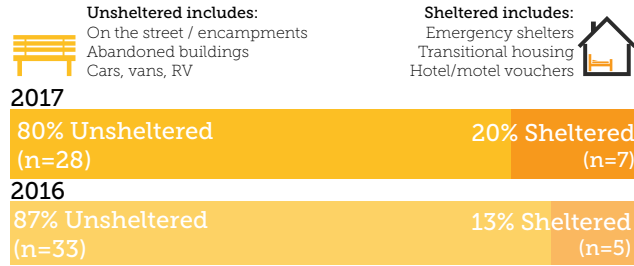
### RECOMMENDATIONS

Strategies to ensure that Pasadena ends youth homelessness by 2020 include focusing on reunifying unaccompanied youth under age 18 with immediate family or other familial supports (if safe and appropriate), as well as prioritizing unaccompanied homeless youth for Rapid Re-Housing and unaccompanied chronically homeless youth for Permanent Supportive Housing using a housing first approach.

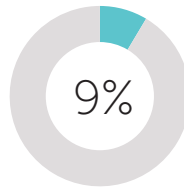
1. HUD, AHAR Part 1, 2015.

# Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

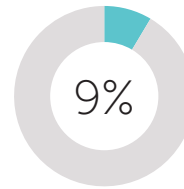
## UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS YOUTH: 35



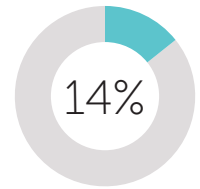
## CHRONICALLY HOMELESS



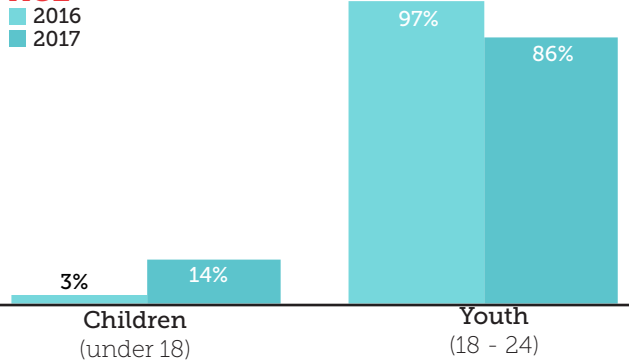
## VETERANS



## VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



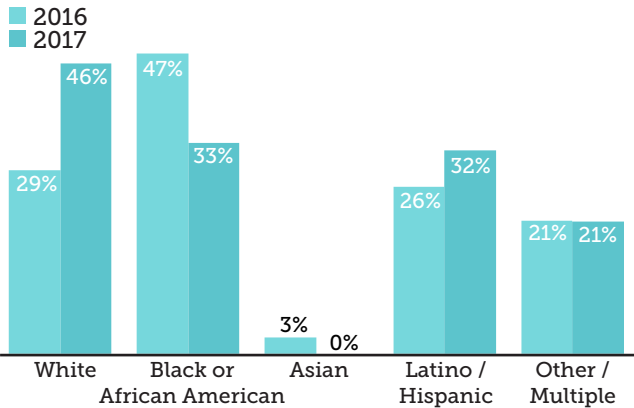
## AGE



## GENDER

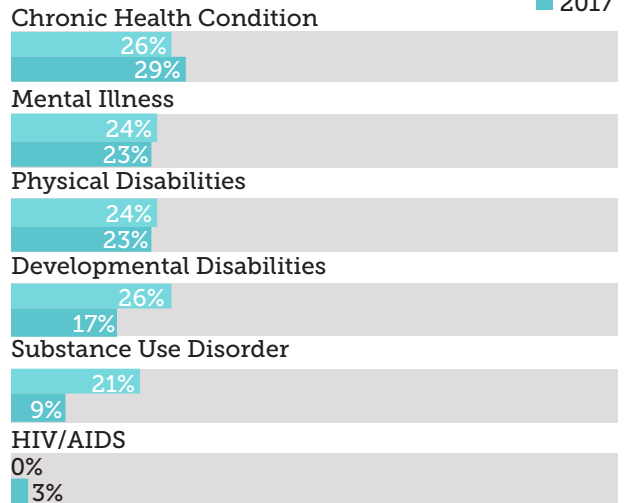


## RACE & ETHNICITY



• Like the US Census Bureau, HUD defines race and ethnicity as separate and distinct identities, with Hispanic or Latino origin asked as a separate question. Thus, these percentages do not add up to 100%.

## HEALTH



# Appendix A

## Homeless Survey & Subpopulation Data

# TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION

TH = Transitional Housing ES = Emergency Shelter U = Unsheltered

	NUMBER				PERCENT			
	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
<b>TOTAL</b>								
Households	55	173	347	575	10%	30%	60%	100%
Persons	24	137	341	502	15%	27%	68%	100%
<b>AGE</b>								
Children (Under 18)	29	36	11	76	53%	21%	1%	14%
Youth (18-24)	5	6	23	34	9%	4%	10%	6%
Adults (25-61)	19	107	259	385	35%	63%	71%	69%
Seniors (62+)	2	22	39	63	4%	13%	18%	11%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	2	15	17				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>GENDER</b>								
Male	20	96	249	365	36%	64%	72%	67%
Female	35	52	92	179	64%	35%	27%	33%
Transgender	0	1	2	3	0%	1%	0%	1%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	24	4	28				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>ETHNICITY</b>								
Hispanic/Latino	20	40	73	133	36%	28%	20%	26%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	35	104	239	378	64%	72%	80%	74%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	29	35	64				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>RACE</b>								
White	22	66	143	231	40%	47%	48%	48%
Black or African American	22	62	110	194	40%	44%	43%	40%
Asian	0	3	2	5	0%	2%	1%	1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	1	10	15	7%	1%	1%	3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4	0	1	5	7%	0%	1%	1%
Multiple Races	3	8	24	35	5%	6%	6%	7%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	33	57	90				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>INCOME</b>								
No Income	4	53	75	132	7%	33%	42%	33%
\$1 - \$250	2	22	43	67	4%	14%	24%	17%
\$251 - \$500	7	12	16	35	13%	8%	9%	9%
\$501 - \$1,000	8	51	29	88	15%	32%	16%	22%
> \$1,000	34	21	15	70	62%	13%	8%	18%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	14	169	183				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>SURVEY</b>								
Chronically Homeless	0	47	151	198	0%	27%	44%	34%
Chronic Health Conditions	3	37	101	141	5%	21%	28%	25%
HIV/AIDS	0	0	5	5	0%	0%	1%	1%
Physical Disabilities	0	39	98	137	0%	23%	26%	24%
Developmental Disabilities	1	16	46	63	2%	9%	14%	11%
Mental Illness	6	45	61	112	11%	26%	24%	19%
Substance Use Disorders	1	22	38	61	2%	13%	14%	11%
Veterans	0	11	19	30	0%	6%	9%	5%
Victims of Domestic Violence	5	17	58	80	9%	10%	29%	14%
Persons Released from Jail*			58				18%	

\*Not captured for sheltered population

# HOMELESS VETERANS

TH = Transitional Housing ES = Emergency Shelter U = Unsheltered

	NUMBER				PERCENT			
	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
<b>TOTAL</b>								
Households	0	11	19	30		37%	63%	100%
Persons	0	11	19	30		37%	63%	100%
<b>AGE</b>								
Children (Under 18)	0	0	0	0		0%	0%	0%
Youth (18-24)	0	0	1	1		0%	5%	3%
Adults (25-61)	0	9	13	22		82%	68%	73%
Seniors (62+)	0	2	5	7		18%	26%	23%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	0	0				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>GENDER</b>								
Male	0	11	18	29		100%	95%	97%
Female	0	0	0	0		0%	0%	0%
Transgender	0	0	1	1		0%	5%	3%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	0	0				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>ETHNICITY</b>								
Hispanic/Latino	0	4	3	7		36%	18%	25%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	0	7	14	21		64%	82%	75%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	2	2				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>RACE</b>								
White	0	6	13	19		67%	68%	68%
Black or African American	0	3	3	6		33%	16%	21%
Asian	0	0	0	0		0%	0%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	1	1		0%	5%	4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0		0%	0%	0%
Multiple Races	0	0	2	2		0%	11%	7%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	2	0	2				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>INCOME</b>								
No Income	0	6	13	19		67%	68%	68%
\$1 - \$250	0	3	3	6		33%	16%	21%
\$251 - \$500	0	0	0	0		0%	0%	0%
\$501 - \$1,000	0	0	1	1		0%	5%	4%
> \$1,000	0	0	0	0		0%	0%	0%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	2	0	2				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>SURVEY</b>								
Chronically Homeless	0	3	8	11		27%	42%	37%
Chronic Health Conditions	0	4	12	16		36%	63%	53%
HIV/AIDS	0	0	2	2		0%	11%	7%
Physical Disabilities	0	5	10	15		45%	53%	50%
Developmental Disabilities	0	0	4	4		0%	21%	13%
Mental Illness	0	3	10	13		27%	53%	43%
Substance Use Disorders	0	2	6	8		18%	32%	27%
Victims of Domestic Violence	0	0	4	4		0%	21%	13%
Persons Released from Jail*			4				21%	

\*Not captured for sheltered population

# CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

TH = Transitional Housing ES = Emergency Shelter U = Unsheltered

	NUMBER				PERCENT			
	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
<b>TOTAL</b>								
<b>Households</b>	2	39	151	192	1%	20%	79%	100%
Families with Children	0	0	2	2	0%	0%	100%	100%
<b>Persons</b>								
Persons in Families	0	0	6	6	0%	0%	4%	3%
Single Individuals	2	39	145	186	100%	100%	96%	97%
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>Children (Under 18)</b>	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Youth (18-24)</b>	0	2	5	7	0%	5%	3%	4%
<b>Adults (25-61)</b>	2	26	116	144	100%	67%	79%	77%
<b>Seniors (62+)</b>	0	11	25	36	0%	28%	17%	19%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	5	5				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>GENDER</b>								
<b>Male</b>	2	29	111	142	100%	74%	74%	74%
<b>Female</b>	0	10	40	50	0%	26%	26%	26%
<b>Transgender</b>	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	0	0				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>ETHNICITY</b>								
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	0	9	31	40	0%	23%	21%	21%
<b>Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino</b>	2	30	115	147	100%	77%	79%	79%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	5	5				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>RACE</b>								
<b>White</b>	2	21	62	85	100%	54%	47%	49%
<b>Black or African American</b>	0	17	47	64	0%	44%	36%	37%
<b>Asian</b>	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	0	0	7	7	0%	0%	5%	4%
<b>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</b>	0	0	2	2	0%	0%	2%	1%
<b>Multiple Races</b>	0	1	14	15	0%	3%	11%	9%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	19	19				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>INCOME</b>								
<b>No Income</b>	0	0	52	52	0%	0%	37%	29%
<b>\$1 - \$250</b>	0	10	38	48	0%	26%	27%	26%
<b>\$251 - \$500</b>	0	11	12	23	0%	28%	9%	13%
<b>\$501 - \$1,000</b>	2	15	29	46	100%	38%	21%	25%
<b>&gt; \$1,000</b>	0	3	10	13	0%	8%	7%	7%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	10	10				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>SURVEY</b>								
<b>Chronic Health Conditions</b>	2	17	106	125	100%	44%	70%	65%
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	0	0	2	2	0%	0%	1%	1%
<b>Physical Disabilities</b>	0	17	123	140	0%	44%	81%	73%
<b>Developmental Disabilities</b>	0	7	52	59	0%	18%	34%	31%
<b>Mental Illness</b>	2	17	71	90	100%	44%	47%	47%
<b>Substance Use Disorders</b>	0	9	45	54	0%	23%	30%	28%
<b>Veterans</b>	0	5	8	13	0%	13%	5%	7%
<b>Victims of Domestic Violence</b>	0	6	52	58	0%	15%	34%	30%
<b>Persons Released from Jail*</b>			52				34%	

\*Not captured for sheltered population



# HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

TH = Transitional Housing ES = Emergency Shelter U = Unsheltered

	NUMBER				PERCENT			
	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
<b>TOTAL</b>								
Households	43	56	10	109	39%	51%	9%	100%
Persons	12	21	4	37	32%	57%	11%	100%
<b>AGE</b>								
Children (Under 18)	29	35	6	70	67%	63%	60%	64%
Youth (18-24)	2	2	0	4	5%	4%	0%	4%
Adults (25-61)	9	19	4	32	21%	34%	40%	29%
Seniors (62+)	3	0	0	3	7%	0%	0%	3%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	0	0				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>GENDER</b>								
Male	12	17	7	36	43%	56%	10%	109
Female	31	25	3	59	33%	45%	67%	39
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	0	0				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>ETHNICITY</b>								
Hispanic/Latino	20	14	3	37	47%	33%	30%	39%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	23	28	7	58	53%	67%	70%	61%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	14	0	14				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>RACE</b>								
White	18	12	1	31	42%	30%	14%	34%
Black or African American	18	23	3	44	42%	58%	43%	49%
Asian	0	1	0	1	0%	3%	0%	1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	0	2	6	9%	0%	29%	7%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	0	0	3	7%	0%	0%	3%
Multiple Races	0	4	1	5	0%	10%	14%	6%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	16	3	19				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>INCOME</b>								
No Income	0	28	7	35	0%	67%	88%	38%
\$1 - \$250	2	3	1	6	5%	7%	13%	6%
\$251 - \$500	6	8	0	14	14%	19%	0%	15%
\$501 - \$1,000	2	1	0	3	5%	2%	0%	3%
> \$1,000	33	2	0	35	77%	5%	0%	38%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	14	2	16				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>SURVEY</b>								
Chronically Homeless	0	0	6	6	0%	0%	60%	6%
Chronic Health Conditions	0	7	1	8	0%	13%	10%	7%
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Physical Disabilities	0	3	2	5	0%	5%	20%	5%
Developmental Disabilities	0	5	0	5	0%	9%	0%	5%
Mental Illness	2	6	2	10	5%	11%	20%	9%
Substance Use Disorders	1	0	2	3	2%	0%	20%	3%
Veterans	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	10%	1%
Victims of Domestic Violence	3	21	3	27	7%	38%	30%	25%
Persons Released from Jail*			2				20%	

\*Not captured for sheltered population

# UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS YOUTH

TH = Transitional Housing ES = Emergency Shelter U = Unsheltered

	NUMBER				PERCENT			
	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
<b>TOTAL</b>								
Households	3	4	28	35	9%	1%	87%	100%
Persons	3	4	28	35	9%	2%	87%	100%
<b>AGE</b>								
Children (Under 18)	0	0	5	5	0%	0%	3%	14%
Youth (18-24)	3	4	23	30	100%	100%	97%	86%
SUBTOTAL	3	4	28	35	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>GENDER</b>								
Male	2	2	21	25	67%	50%	75%	71%
Female	1	2	5	8	33%	50%	18%	23%
Transgender	0	0	2	2	0%	0%	7%	6%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	0	0				
SUBTOTAL	3	4	28	35	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>ETHNICITY</b>								
Hispanic/Latino	1	2	6	9	33%	67%	24%	32%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2	1	16	19	67%	33%	76%	68%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	1	6	7				
SUBTOTAL	3	4	28	35	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>RACE</b>								
White	0	1	10	11	0%	50%	27%	46%
Black or African American	2	1	5	8	67%	50%	52%	33%
Asian	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0	0	1	33%	0%	12%	4%
Multiple Races	0	0	4	4	0%	0%	9%	17%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	2	9	11				
SUBTOTAL	3	4	28	35	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>INCOME</b>								
No Income	1	4	8	13	33%	100%	50%	57%
\$1 - \$250	0	0	3	3	0%	0%	19%	13%
\$251 - \$500	1	0	1	2	33%	0%	6%	9%
\$501 - \$1,000	1	0	1	2	33%	0%	6%	9%
> \$1,000	0	0	3	3	0%	0%	19%	13%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	12	12				
SUBTOTAL	3	4	28	35	100%	100%	100%	100%
<b>SURVEY</b>								
Chronically Homeless	0	0	3	3	0%	0%	30%	9%
Chronic Health Conditions	0	0	10	10	0%	0%	27%	29%
HIV/AIDS	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	0%	3%
Physical Disabilities	0	0	8	8	0%	0%	27%	23%
Developmental Disabilities	1	0	5	6	33%	0%	27%	17%
Mental Illness	2	0	6	8	67%	0%	24%	23%
Substance Use Disorders	0	0	3	3	0%	0%	24%	9%
Veterans	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	0%	3%
Victims of Domestic Violence	1	0	4	5	33%	0%	33%	14%
Persons Released from Jail*			7	7			33%	

\*Not captured for sheltered population

# Appendix B

## Survey Instrument

**Pasadena 2017 Homeless Count**

Zone: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Questions: (NOTE: if person is sleeping or you feel unsafe complete all gray shaded questions based on observation)	Person 1	Spouse/ Partner	Person 2	Spouse/ Partner	Person 3	Spouse/ Partner	Person 4	Spouse/ Partner
1. Did you sleep outdoors in an abandoned building, park, tent, canopy, box, or vehicle last night? (note: if answer is "no," STOP and do not ask other questions)	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
2. Do you have any pets living with you now?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
3. First initial of first name only								
4. First initial of last name only								
5. Gender: M=Male; F=Female; T=Transgender; O=does not identify as Male, Female, or Transgender	M F T O	M F T O	M F T O	M F T O	M F T O	M F T O	M F T O	M F T O
6. What is Your race (read race code at bottom of page)								
7. Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
8. Age: record number for age group: 1=(under 18) 2=(18-24) 3=(25-39) 4=(40-49) 5=(50-61) 6=(62-69) 7=(70+)								
9. State born (if born in another country, abbreviate country)								
10. Have you served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces or been called into active duty in National Guard or a Reservist?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
11. Did you become homeless for the first time during past 12 months?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
12. Have you been living in a shelter and/or on the streets, in abandoned buildings, or vehicle for the past year or more?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
13. Have you been living in a shelter and/or on the streets, in abandoned buildings, or vehicle at least 4 separate times in the last 3 years including now?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
14. If yes, was combined length of time 12 months or more?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
15. Do you have a long-lasting physical disability?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
16. Do you have a long-lasting developmental disability?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
17. Do you have an on-going drug or alcohol problem that limits your ability to live independently?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
18. If yes, has it continued for a long time or indefinitely?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
19. Do you feel you have a serious mental health problem that limits your ability to live independently?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
20. If yes, has it continued for a long time or indefinitely?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
21. Have a chronic health condition such as diabetes, heart trouble, high blood pressure, seizures, hepatitis, respiratory problems, epilepsy, tuberculosis, or arthritis?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
22. Ever been diagnosed w/AIDS or tested positive for HIV?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
23. Ever been a victim of domestic or intimate partner violence?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
24. During the last 12 months, were you released from jail or prison after serving a court-ordered sentence?	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N
25. If yes, were you released as a result of resentencing & your charge downgraded under Proposition 47, the Reduced Penalties Initiative?								
26. How much is your monthly income? 1=no income; 2=\$1 to \$250; 3=\$251 to \$500; 4=\$501 to \$1,000; 5=more than \$1,000								
27. How many kids under Age 18 are living with you today?								
28. How many children are female?								
29. How many children are male?								
30. How many children are Hispanic or Latino?								
31. How many children are African American or Black?								
32. How many are American Indian or Alaskan Native?								
33. How many are Asian, Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander?								
34. How many children are White?								
35. How many children are multiple races or other?								
<b>Race: 1=African American or Black; 2=American Indian or Alaskan Native; 3=Asian; 4=Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; 5=White</b>								
<b>6=Multiple Races or Other; 7=don't know; and 8=refused to answer</b>								

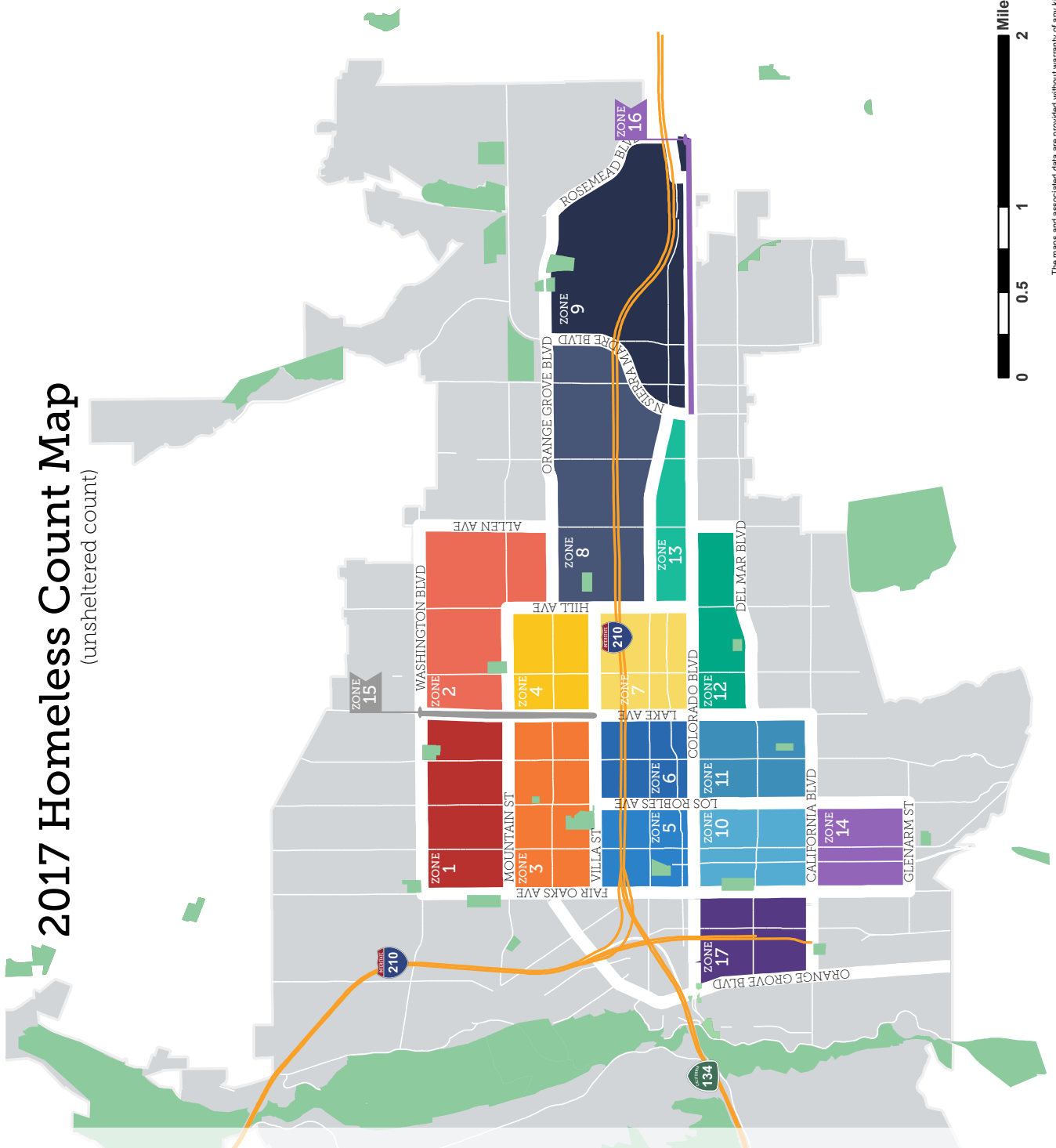
# Appendix C

## Map of Results

# 2017 Homeless Count Map

(unsheltered count)

ZONE 1 9 Persons	ZONE 10 79 Persons
ZONE 2 6 Persons	ZONE 11 11 Persons
ZONE 3 9 Persons	ZONE 12 16 Persons
ZONE 4 6 Persons	ZONE 13 15 Persons
ZONE 5 52 Persons	ZONE 14 8 Persons
ZONE 6 21 Persons	ZONE 15 Eliminated in 2017
ZONE 7 31 Persons	ZONE 16 2 Persons
ZONE 8 16 Persons	ZONE 17 8 Persons
ZONE 9 43 Persons	AREA OUTSIDE OF ZONES 15 Persons



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