San Diego’s Annual Point-in-Time Count

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

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

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

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

The 2017 WeAllCount consisted of four major components:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Veteran homelessness decreased 9%**
The homeless population identified in the Point-in-Time Count included 1,054 veterans: 600* sheltered and 454 unsheltered. Veterans represent 12 percent of the homeless population. Since 2013, veteran homelessness has decreased 29 percent.

**Homeless families decreased 2%**
Of the 513 homeless families, 422 were in shelters, and 91 were on the streets. The number of individuals in families decreased 9 percent in 2017.

**Chronic homelessness increased 62%**
The number of individuals who are chronically homeless (sheltered* and unsheltered) increased from 1,345 in 2016 to 2,176 in 2017.

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

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

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

Overview of the Point-in-Time Count

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

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

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

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

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

*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.
Summary of Results
A total of 5,621 unsheltered homeless individuals were counted—a 14 percent increase from 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

► The unsheltered count
► The sheltered count
► The unsheltered survey
► The youth count

Unsheltered Count

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

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

Sheltered Count

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

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

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

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

Unsheltered Interview/Survey

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

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

Special attention is given to five subpopulations: people experiencing chronic homelessness, veterans, and families with children, unaccompanied children under the age of 18, and unaccompanied youth between the ages of 18-24, also known as transitional age youth. This data allows San Diego to have a more comprehensive look into the homeless population.
Youth Count
The youth count methodology improves the quality of data about homeless youth, as this population can be especially difficult to identify in Point-in-Time Counts.

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

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

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

Federal Definitions of Homelessness for a Point-in-Time Count
During WeAllCount, HUD’s definition of homelessness for Point-in-Time Counts was used.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Myth**
  - PITCs are inaccurate because they do not count every homeless person.

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

- **Myth**
  - Other national statistics contradict PITC data.

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

- **Myth**
  - PITCs are meant to provide data on everyone who is homeless.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Homelessness in San Diego County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>3,980</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>4,317</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4,985</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4,521</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4,586</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4,940</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>3,495</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/- 1%.
### 2017 Point-in-Time Count

#### Regional Breakdown

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

*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.*
This section provides an overview of the findings generated from the 2017 San Diego Homeless Survey. Surveys were administered to homeless individuals between January 27 and February 3, 2017. This effort resulted in 1,087 unique adult surveys (20 percent of the unsheltered population). Based on the Point-in-Time Count of 5,621 unsheltered homeless individuals, with a cluster survey sampling process, these 1,087 valid surveys represent a confidence interval of +/- 3 percent with a 95 percent confidence level when generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated population of homeless individuals in San Diego.

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

Interview participants were given a pair of socks and a $10 Subway Sandwich gift card for their time in answering the questions.
At the time of the survey, 57 percent of respondents were between the ages of 25 and 54; 7 percent were under the age of 25; and 1 percent were over 75 years old.

### Estimated Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-54</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>3,211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-74</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>1,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client Doesn’t Know</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

- **Under 18**: 2% of the unsheltered total, 110 persons
- **18-24**: 5% of the unsheltered total, 299 persons
- **25-54**: 57% of the unsheltered total, 3,211 persons
- **55-74**: 28% of the unsheltered total, 1,561 persons
- **75+**: 1% of the unsheltered total, 37 persons
- **Client doesn’t know**: 7% of the unsheltered total, 403 persons
The unsheltered population included 69 percent who self-identified as male; 29 percent female; 0.7 percent as transgender; and 1 percent as other than male, female or transgender.

### Estimated Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>3,897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>1,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

The unsheltered population included 69 percent who self-identified as male; 29 percent female; 0.7 percent as transgender; and 1 percent as other than male, female or transgender.
The majority of the unsheltered homeless population (61 percent) self-identified as white. However, when asked about their racial identity, differences between the general population and those experiencing homelessness were distinct. Compared to the general population of San Diego, a much higher population of the unsheltered homeless identified as Black or African-American (21 percent compared to 5 percent). A lower percentage of homeless respondents identified as Asian (2 percent), compared to 11 percent of the general population.

![Estimated Total](image)

### Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>3,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African-American</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>1,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaskan Native</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>570</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) gathers data on race and ethnicity in two separate questions, similar to the U.S. Census. When asked if they identified as a Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, the majority (77 percent) of unsheltered homeless survey respondents reported they did not identify as Hispanic or Latino. In comparison to the general population of San Diego, a slightly lower percentage of homeless respondents identified as Hispanic or Latino (24 percent compared to the general population of 32 percent).

### Estimated Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>1,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino</td>
<td>4,346</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

- **% of the Unsheltered**:
  - Hispanic: 23%
  - Non-Hispanic: 77%
- **Total Persons**:
  - Hispanic: 1,275
  - Non-Hispanic: 4,346
Half of survey respondents reported currently sleeping on a street or sidewalk in San Diego County (50%), and 17 percent reported staying in their vehicles.

### Estimated Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sleeping Accommodation</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street/Sidewalk</td>
<td>2,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle (Car, Van, RV, Truck)</td>
<td>962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand-Built Structure/Tent</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods or Outdoor Encampment</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Bridge/Overpass</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus, Train Station, Airport</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned Building</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sleeping Accommodation</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street/Sidewalk</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>2,818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle (Car, Van, RV, Truck)</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand-Built Structure/Tent</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned Building</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus, Transit Station, Airport</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Bridge/Overpass</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods or Outdoor Encampment</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This year, WeAllCount identified a sizeable increase (58 percent) in the number of tents and hand-built structures in the region. Since 2014 there has been a large increase of 157 percent in tents.

### Annual Region-Wide Trend

![Annual Region-Wide Trend Graph](image)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>% Change Last Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region-Wide</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>+58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of San Diego</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>+64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Downtown</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>+104%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These totals are raw observation points that do not employ the hand-built structure multiplier of their respective years.
Many cities ask whether or not people became homeless while living in the city (or the county) in which the survey is conducted. The survey asked unsheltered homeless individuals if they became homeless in San Diego. The majority (77 percent) of respondents said they became homeless in San Diego.

### Estimated Total

| Became Homeless in San Diego | 4,308 |
| Became Homeless Elsewhere | 1,070 |
| Non-Response | 244 |

### Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Became Homeless in San Diego</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Became Homeless Elsewhere</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client Doesn’t Know</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remaining healthy can be difficult for unsheltered homeless individuals. During the survey process, specific health benchmark questions were asked. It is important to note that the responses were self-reported instances of health issues.

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

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

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

### Trends in Disabilities

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

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

### Estimated Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Total Homeless Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currently Employed or Attending School</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attending School</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>4,384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Response</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currently Employed or Attending School</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>579</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed Less Than 1 Month</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed 1-6 Months</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed 6-12 Months</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed 1-2 Years</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed 2-5 Years</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed 5+ Years</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>2,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never Employed</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Response</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1 Employment Development Department, California (2016)
In an effort to better understand the background of those experiencing homelessness, respondents were asked how old they were the first time they became homeless. In response, 56 percent responded that they were between the ages of 25-54, and 10 percent reported they were under the age of 18.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>% of Total Homeless Persons</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-54</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-74</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t Know</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Response</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For many, the experience of homelessness is part of a long and recurring history of housing instability. Respondents were asked about how many months of homelessness they have experienced in the past three years.

### Duration of Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Month or Less</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-6 Months</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-12 Months</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More Than 12</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>3,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Response</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>419</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Recurrence of Homelessness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recurrence</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>3,113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>755</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 or More</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Response</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>455</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The primary cause of an individual’s homelessness is not always clear. It is often the result of multiple and compounding causes. The highest response rate at 26 percent was those who reported job loss as the primary cause of their homelessness.

### Estimated Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>% of Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Job</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>1,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money Issues</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Family Member</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disability</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abuse/Violence</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kicked Out/Ran Away</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged Out of Foster Care</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time in Jail/Prison</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>1,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t Know/Refused</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Not Collected</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

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

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

### Estimated Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Homeless Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>4,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t Know/ Refused</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>4,318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t Know/ Refused</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Survey results in previous years have demonstrated that despite ongoing outreach efforts by service providers, certain homeless individuals living on the streets do not find themselves on a shelter bed. To uncover the various factors that lead homeless persons to refrain from entering the shelter system, respondents were asked "What is preventing you from staying in a shelter?"

### Estimated Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Person Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Restrictions</td>
<td>1,019</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have family/friends or pet on the street</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Concerns</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waitlisted</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Transportation</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,908</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t Know</td>
<td>393</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Restrictions</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>1,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have Family/Friends/Pet on the street</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety Concerns</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waitlisted</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Transportation</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>1,908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t Know</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Local Question: SERVICE ACCESS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Underutilization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus Passes</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Housing</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol/Drug Counseling</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop-in/Day Shelter</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Meals</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Assistance</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Services</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Using Services</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn't Know</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refused</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Local Question: STABLE HOUSING

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

**Summary**

- **Rental Subsidy**: 27% (3,325)
- **Legal Assistance**: 10% (1,220)
- **Deposit Money**: 21% (2,518)
- **Utility Costs**: 16% (1,965)
- **Family Support Help**: 8% (993)
- **Other**: 11% (1,277)
- **Doesn’t Know**: 6% (688)
- **Refused**: 1% (129)

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

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

**Definition Change**

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

**Prevalence of Chronic Homelessness in San Diego**

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

---

\(^1\) United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2015) *Annual Update 2014*

**Chronic Homelessness Breakdown**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakdown</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsheltered*</td>
<td>1,087</td>
<td>1,787</td>
<td>+64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheltered</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>+51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,345</td>
<td>2,176</td>
<td>+62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.
Many U.S. veterans experience conditions that place them at increased risk for homelessness. Veterans have higher rates of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), sexual assault, and substance abuse than the general population. Veterans experiencing homelessness are more likely to live on the street than in shelters, and often remain on the street for extended periods of time. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) provides a broad range of benefits and services to veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces. These benefits can include different forms of assistance, such as monthly cash payments to disabled veterans, health care, education, and housing benefits. In addition to these supports, the VA and HUD have partnered to provide additional housing and support services to veterans currently experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless.
Veterans

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

### Total Homeless Veterans Over-Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>% Change Since Last Year</th>
<th>% Change Since 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsheltered</td>
<td>893</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>454</td>
<td>-20.8%</td>
<td>-49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheltered*</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>-.7%</td>
<td>-21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Homeless</td>
<td>1,649</td>
<td>1,157</td>
<td>1,054</td>
<td>-10.6%</td>
<td>-37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Trends in Unsheltered Veterans

[Graph showing trends in unsheltered veterans]

889

889

639

688

517

631

573

454


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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakdown</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>% of Unsheltered Veterans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless Veterans</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA Medical/Health Care Services</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receives VA Compensation or Pension</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


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

### YEAR ENTERED MILITARY SERVICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941-1949 (WWII)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1963 (Korean War)</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-1975 (Vietnam War)</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-1990 (Post-Vietnam)</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-2001 (Persian Gulf)</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003 (Afghanistan)</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2015 (Iraq)</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### YEAR DISCHARGED FROM MILITARY SERVICE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Range</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1941-1949 (WWII)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950-1963 (Korean War)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-1975 (Vietnam War)</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-1990 (Post-Vietnam)</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991-2001 (Persian Gulf)</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-2003 (Afghanistan)</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-2015 (Iraq)</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NATURE OF DISCHARGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Discharge</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Honorable</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other than Honorable</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dishonorable</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Conduct</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncharacterized</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Response</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some families in San Diego become homelessness due to unforeseen financial challenges, such as a death in the family, a lost job, or an unexpected bill, creating a situation where the family cannot maintain housing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Characteristics of Homeless Families with Children

A small number of homeless families with children participated in the survey process, with 45 percent of respondents identifying themselves as Hispanic/Latino. This is much higher than general survey respondents (21 percent Hispanic/Latino). More than half (51%) of survey respondents were female, compared to 29 percent of the general homeless population.
The youth count methodology enhances the quality of data about homeless youth, as this population can be especially difficult to identify in Point-in-Time counts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breakdown</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>% Total Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Under 18</td>
<td>18-24</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unsheltered</strong></td>
<td>114</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sheltered</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>145</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>830</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Number of Unsheltered Parenting Youth

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

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parenting Youth</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Parents Under 18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Parents 18-24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Children With Parenting Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All Youth (Unstably Housed + Unsheltered)
In 2017, there was an effort to include unstably housed youth, as well as unaccompanied, unsheltered youth. During the outreach and survey process, youth who were in a sheltered but unstable location were eligible to take the survey as well. 190 youth were identified through this process, of which 44% were couch surfing.

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

475 Youth were surveyed during the Point-in-time count period (January 27- February 2\textsuperscript{nd}, 2017).

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

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

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

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

*Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.
**HUD totals includes the total of unsheltered and sheltered homeless youth.
***Total includes the sum of unsheltered, sheltered, and unstably housed youth.
Results from the 475 youth surveys (including both unstably housed and unsheltered youth are graphed in the next few pages.

### Location Slept During Point-in-Time Count

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Street or Sidewalk</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle (Car, Van, RV, Truck)</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tent/Hand-Built Structure</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Park</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abandoned Building</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus, Transit Station, Airport</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Bridge/Overpass</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woods or Outdoors</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Unsheltered</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unstable Location</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unstable Location Breakdown

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Couch Surfing</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Housing</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Unstable</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motel/Hotel</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe Haven</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jail</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mental health issues are a struggle for 36 percent of the youth respondents; however, 55 percent said they did not feel they had an issue with mental health. These numbers were self-reported and asked to both unsheltered and unstably housed youth.

### Primary Cause of Youth Homelessness

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

### Youth + Mental Health Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental Health Status</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Issue</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Issue</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t Know</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Not Collected</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
When asked about their sexual orientation, 65 percent of homeless youth responded that they were straight and 11 percent reported being bisexual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual Orientation</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lesbian or Gay</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Something Else</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t Know/Refused</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Not Collected</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Currently Employed</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attending School</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t Know/Refused</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Not Collected</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Incarceration and Homelessness

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBATION</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>4,160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Response</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PAROLE</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>4,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Response</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spent Less Than 1 Month in Jail/Prison/Juvenile Hall: 38%

Last Released 5 or More Years Ago: 34%

Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incarceration Status</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jail/Prison/Juvenile Hall</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>3,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>1,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Not Collected</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Incarceration and Homelessness

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

Survey Method

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unsheltered Survey Process + Results

The survey process continued for those that were unsheltered before incarceration. 215 surveys were collected. Location slept on the street, demographics, and homeless history were captured.
In relation to incarceration, homeless and primary cause of homelessness, a large percentage (25%) reported drug abuse or addiction as being their primary cause of homelessness. In the general survey, this is usually represented by 7% of the unsheltered.

### Incarceration + Primary Cause of Homelessness

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

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

### Incarceration + Race

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>% of the Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaskan Native</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African-American or Black</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Pacific-Islander</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doesn’t Know/Refused</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There was a higher percentage of male gender identify in the unsheltered survey in the jail system (78% vs 69% in the general adult survey).

There was a larger percentage of Hispanic/latino status during the jail survey - 32% vs 23% general adult survey.

No differences: race, domestic violence, age of first instance of homelessness were all consistent with the general adult survey.
San Diego County includes more than 600 census tracts and more than 3.2 million residents. This section breaks down the WeAllCount data into different cities in the region.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>ES</th>
<th>SH</th>
<th>TH</th>
<th>Subtotal</th>
<th>Indiv</th>
<th>V*</th>
<th>H*</th>
<th>Subtotal</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Diego City</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1,118</td>
<td>2,388</td>
<td>1,234</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>3,231</td>
<td>5,619</td>
<td>61.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlsbad</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chula Vista</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronado</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Del Mar</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Cajon</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encinitas</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escondido</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>523</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperial Beach</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Mesa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon Grove</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National City</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanside</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poway</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marcos</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santee</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solana Beach</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vista</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,559</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1,888</td>
<td>3,489</td>
<td>3,495</td>
<td>5,301</td>
<td>8,790</td>
<td>9,116</td>
<td>96.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For the 'Total' columns, vehicles and HBS/tents were multiplied by an occupancy factor between 1.66 and 1.75.
**Minor variations between actual and reported sheltered data may be present due to client data being entered after initial data pull. Totals are within +/-1%.
Unincorporated Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unincorporated</th>
<th>Sheltered**</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>Indiv</td>
<td>V*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpine</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonita</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonsall</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casa de Oro</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crest-Dehesa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fallbrook</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidden Meadows</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamul/Dulzura</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeside</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North County Metro</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otay</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramona</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Dieguito</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring Valley</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweetwater</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

ES - Emergency Shelter
SH - Safe Haven
TH - Transitional Housing
Indiv - Individual
V - Cars/Trucks/RV/Vans
H - Hand-Built Structures / Tents

9,116
Total homeless persons
The City of San Diego saw an increase of 18% in the number of unsheltered homeless individuals. The City also saw a 64% increase in the numbers of tents and hand built structures.
The most recent count revealed a spike in Carlsbad’s unsheltered homeless population by 146 percent from 41 to 101 individuals. This year, Carlsbad was created as a new deployment center for the count. Carlsbad accounts for 4 percent [NOTE: the text on the bottom right of this page says 2 percent, not 4] of the total number of homeless individuals in the region.

### Homeless Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CARLSBAD</th>
<th>% of Unsheltered Homeless</th>
<th>Total Homeless Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse*</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Mental Illness*</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Probation or Parole</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Annual Unsheltered Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Vehicle</th>
<th>Hand-Built Structure/Tent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sheltered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Shelter</th>
<th>Supportive Housing</th>
<th>Transitional Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: 59**

### Unsheltered

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Vehicle</th>
<th>Hand-Built Structure/Tent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total: 101**

### Total homeless persons counted in Carlsbad in 2017 (2% of total homeless count)
City of Chula Vista Homeless Profile

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unsheltered Homeless</th>
<th>% of Unsheltered Homeless</th>
<th>Total Homeless Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse*</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Mental Illness*</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Probation or Parole</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Long-term & impacts housing
Extrapolated from a survey sample of 91

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>Supportive Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: 105</td>
<td>Total: 262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 367
Total homeless persons counted in Chula Vista in 2017 (4% of total homeless count)
The City of El Cajon saw an increase of 48 percent in the number of unsheltered homeless on January 27, 2017. Of those surveyed in El Cajon, 34 percent were considered chronically homeless.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% of Unsheltered Homeless</th>
<th>Total Homeless Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse*</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Mental Illness*</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Probation or Parole</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Long-term & impacts housing
Extrapolated from a survey sample of 73

388 Total homeless persons counted in El Cajon in 2017 (4% of total homeless count)
City of Encinitas Homeless Profile

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

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

*Long-term & impacts housing
Extrapolated from a survey sample of 26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total Unsheltered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>Supportive Housing</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transient Housing</td>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hand-Built Structure/Tent</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Unsheltered Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011 134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total homeless persons counted in Encinitas in 2017 (1% of total homeless count)
The unsheltered homeless population in the City of Escondido has increased 127 percent since 2015. The count in 2017 identified 120 individuals, 76 inhabited vehicles and 58 tents or hand-built structures.

**Homeless Profile**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unsheltered Homeless</th>
<th>Total Homeless Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless</td>
<td>42% 106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>8% 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse*</td>
<td>1% 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Mental Illness*</td>
<td>2% 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Probation or Parole</td>
<td>30% 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>42% 106</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Annual Unsheltered Totals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Vehicle</th>
<th>Hand-Built Structure/Tent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>127</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>172</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>151</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>225</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>254</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sheltered**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Shelter</th>
<th>Supportive Housing</th>
<th>Transitional Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 269

**Unsheltered**

Individual: 120  | Vehicle: 76  | Hand-Built Structure/Tent: 58

Total: 254

523
Total homeless persons counted in Escondido in 2017 (6% of total homeless count)
The City of La Mesa saw a decrease in the number of unsheltered homeless individuals, from 31 in 2016 to 25 in 2017. The unsheltered population was a mix of individuals and those sleeping in vehicles. No one who was surveyed in the La Mesa area fit the chronically homeless definition.

### Homeless Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LA MESA</th>
<th>% of Unsheltered Homeless</th>
<th>Total Homeless Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse*</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Mental Illness*</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Probation or Parole</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Annual Unsheltered Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Homeless Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 25
Total: 25

25 Total homeless persons counted in La Mesa in 2017 (0.3% of total homeless count)
National City saw a slight decrease in the total number of unsheltered homeless individuals, from 299 in 2016 to 276 in 2017. The City of National City experienced an increase from 25 to 94 individuals counted sleeping on the street.

### National City Homeless Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% of Unsheltered Homeless</th>
<th>Total Homeless Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse*</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Mental Illness*</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Probation or Parole</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Long-term & impacts housing
Extrapolated from a survey sample of 22

### Homeless Profile

### Annual Unsheltered Totals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Homeless Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total homeless persons counted in National City in 2017 (3% of total homeless count)
The City of Oceanside saw a slight decrease in the number of unsheltered homeless individuals. The City of Oceanside has the second largest percentage of homeless individuals, after the City of San Diego, accounting for 6 percent of the total homelessness in the county.

**Homeless Profile**

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

*Long-term & impacts housing
Extrapolated from a survey sample of 74

**Annual Unsheltered Totals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Vehicle</th>
<th>Hand-Built Structure/Tent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sheltered**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter Type</th>
<th>Supportive Housing</th>
<th>Transitional Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unsheltered**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand-Built Structure/Tent</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

531 total homeless persons counted in Oceanside in 2017 (6% of total homeless count)
City of San Marcos Homeless Profile

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>Supportive Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: 59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total: 52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

111 Total homeless persons counted in San Marcos in 2017 (1% of total homeless count)
The unsheltered homeless population in the City of Vista increased sharply; however, better volunteer coverage may account for some of that increase—from 64 in 2016 to 206 in 2017, a 220 percent increase.

### Unsheltered Homeless Profiles

**VISTA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>% of Unsheltered Homeless</th>
<th>Total Homeless Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Abuse*</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe Mental Illness*</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Probation or Parole</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### Sheltered vs. Unsheltered Homeless

**Sheltered**

- Emergency Shelter: 45
- Supportive Housing: 0
- Transitional Housing: 278
- Total: 323

**Unsheltered**

- Individual: 40
- Vehicle: 124
- Hand-Built Structure/Tent: 42
- Total: 206

**Total Homeless Persons counted in Vista in 2017 (6% of total homeless count)**

529
Unincorporated Areas Homeless Profile

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

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

*Long-term & impacts housing

**Annual Unsheltered Totals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Homeless Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sheltered**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Shelter</th>
<th>Supportive Housing</th>
<th>Transitional Housing</th>
<th>Individual</th>
<th>Vehicle</th>
<th>Hand-Built Structure/Tent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unsheltered**

Total: 320

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

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

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

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

The data presented in the 2017 WeAllCount Point-in-Time Count report will be used by planning bodies of the City and County of San Diego and other organizations to inform additional outreach, service planning, and policy decision-making over the next year as they continue to address homelessness.
There are 627 census tracts in San Diego County. The 2017 WeAllCount covered more than 4,000 square miles, representing 600 census tracts. The majority of the census tracts not covered are considered rural and are marked with UC-R (un-counted, rural) on the list.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Tract</th>
<th>2017 Community</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.01</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.02</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>52.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>15.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>4.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>7.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>12.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>5.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>18.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>7.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>2.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.01</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.02</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>7.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.01</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.02</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>32.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.01</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>17.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.02</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>14.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.01</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.02</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>22.28</td>
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<td>25.01</td>
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<td>14.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.02</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>18.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.01</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>23.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.02</td>
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<td>10.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.07</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>4.32</td>
</tr>
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<td>27.08</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>7.73</td>
</tr>
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<td>27.09</td>
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<td>27.1</td>
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<td>6.16</td>
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<td>27.11</td>
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<td>27.12</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>17.96</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.01</td>
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<td>28.03</td>
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<td>28.04</td>
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<td>29.02</td>
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<td>29.03</td>
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<td>7.41</td>
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<td>29.04</td>
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<td>30.03</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.04</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Census Tract</td>
<td>2017 Community</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>108.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
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Appendix A: Glossary

Category 1

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

Chronic Homelessness

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

Disabling Condition

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

Emergency Shelter

The provision of a safe alternative to the streets, either in a shelter facility, or through the use of stabilization rooms. Emergency shelter is short-term, usually for 90 days or fewer. Domestic violence shelters are typically considered a type of emergency shelter, as they provide safe, immediate housing for victims and their children.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>A household with at least one adult and one child under 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD</td>
<td>The abbreviation for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheltered Homeless</td>
<td>Homeless individuals who are living in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Individual</td>
<td>Refers to an unaccompanied adult or youth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Age Youth</td>
<td>Also known as TAY, refers to an unaccompanied youth aged 18-24 years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional Housing</td>
<td>Facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. It is housing in which homeless individuals may live up to 24 months and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently. Supportive services – which help promote residential stability, increased skill level or income, and greater self-determination – may be provided by the organization managing the housing, or coordinated by that organization and provided by other public or private agencies. Transitional housing can be provided in one structure or several structures at one site, or in multiple structures at scattered sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied Children</td>
<td>Refers to children under the age of 18 who do not have a parent or guardian present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsheltered Homeless</td>
<td>Homeless individuals who are living on the streets, in abandoned buildings, storage structures, vehicles, encampments, or any other place unfit for human habitation.</td>
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</table>
Appendix B: Methodology Expanded

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

Components of the WeAllCount
The Point-in-Time Count methodology has 4 primary components:

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

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

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

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

Dr. Sue Lindsay and the Institute of Public Health was invited to comment on the methodology, and subsequently endorsed it.
General Street Count Methodology
For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of unsheltered homeless persons was used:

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

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

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

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

Street Count Deployment “Count” Sites
To achieve complete coverage of San Diego County within the 4 a.m. to 7 a.m. time frame, the coordinators identified deployment sites in all five regions of the county: City of San Diego Central, North County Coastal, North County Inland, East County, and South County (Bay). Volunteers selected their count site at the time of registration, based on familiarity with the area or convenience - until the site was at capacity. Capacity was determined based on the number of census tracts to be covered. To facilitate the
timely deployment of volunteers, the planning team divided up the census tracts and assigned them to the count site closest or most central to the coverage area.

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

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

**Shelter and Institution Count Methodology**

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

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

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

**Planning Challenges**
There are many challenges in any homeless count, especially when implemented by volunteers in a community as large and diverse as San Diego. Point-in-Time Counts are “snapshots” that quantify the size of the homeless population at a given point during the year. Hence, the count may not be representative of fluctuations and compositional changes in the homeless population seasonally or over time. While the risk of an undercount is much greater, it is also important to recognize that the count is conducted over
the span of a few hours and people may be counted twice as they travel from one location of the city to another.

**Point-in-Time Undercount**

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

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

**Bed Inventory and Utilization**

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

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<th>Bed Inventory</th>
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<th>2017</th>
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<td>59</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Safe Haven</td>
<td>3,783</td>
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<td>504</td>
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<td>Rapid Re-Housing</td>
<td>305</td>
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### Utilization Rates

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<th>Transitional Housing</th>
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<th>Rapid Re-Housing</th>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>52%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<td>2017</td>
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<td>100%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>32%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acceptable Utilization Rates*</td>
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<td>80%-105%</td>
<td>85%-105%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
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*As determined by HUD’s recommended methodology.
Survey Methodology
To ensure the safety and comfort of those who participated, respondents were not required to complete all survey questions. Survey coordinators worked to ensure a representative sample of respondents, garnering information from subpopulations that are often hidden or hard to reach. Efforts were made to target respondents based on living accommodation, age, and neighborhood.

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

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

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

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

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

The survey data was inputted into a program using Service Point, the Homeless Management Information System database. This allowed coordinators to run reports and analyze the data for publication and HUD purposes.
2017 Youth Count Methodology

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

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

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

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

**CENTRAL**
- Balboa Park
- Community Christian Service Agency
- Copley-Price Family YMCA
- Dreams for Change
- Episcopal Church Center
- First Presbyterian Church
- Golden Hall
- Grace Church
- Harbor Church
- LGBT Community Center
- Operation Homefront
- Pathfinders
- PB United Methodist
- San Diego River Park Foundation
- St. Vincent de Paul
- United Way
- USC San Diego Academic Center

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

**SOUTH COUNTY**
- South Bay Community Services

**EAST COUNTY**
- Casa de Oro Public Library
- Crisis House
- El Cajon Library
- La Mesa Branch Library
- La Mesa First United Methodist Church
- Lemon Grove Public Library
- Lemon Grove School District Office
- Light of the Lamb
- Old Spring Valley Elementary School
- Rise Church
- San Diego Christian College
- St. Alban’s Episcopal Church
Appendix C: Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

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

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

San Diego’s Homeless System of Care

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>59</th>
<th>57</th>
<th>42</th>
<th>31</th>
<th>17</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
<td>Transitional Housing</td>
<td>Emergency Shelters</td>
<td>Rapid Rehousing</td>
<td>Street Outreach</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
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<th>6</th>
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<tr>
<td>Services Only</td>
<td>Homeless Prevention</td>
<td>Permanent Housing w/ Services</td>
<td>Permanent Housing (housing only)</td>
<td>Safe Haven</td>
<td>Day Shelter</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

San Diego’s System Framework

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

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

To view these frameworks and their methodology please visit rthfbsd.org/system-framework
Appendix D: Volunteerism

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

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

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

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

Volunteer Job Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counter</th>
<th>Interviewer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Interviewer volunteers to help survey the homeless population in San Diego County. Interviewers will self-select an interview site and work with teams to conduct in-person surveys to as many homeless individuals and families as time permits. Interviewers are essential in capturing critical data that helps our region recognize trends and patterns to identify solutions to preventing and ending homelessness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Responsibilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Count homeless individuals sleeping unsheltered during the night of WeAllCount in areas not ordinarily used as a place for human habitation, including sidewalks, parks, transit stations, commercial establishments, alleyways, bushes, vehicles, and hand-built structures.</td>
<td>► Interview homeless individuals who slept unsheltered during the night of WeAllCount in areas not ordinarily used as a place for human habitation, including sidewalks, parks, transit stations, commercial establishments, alleyways, bushes, vehicles, and hand-built structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Complete a mandatory 15-minute online Counter Training prior to your shift.</td>
<td>► Complete a mandatory 90-minute webinar or in-person Interview Training prior to your shift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Follow counting protocols and guidelines to ensure safe, accurate, and timely data collection.</td>
<td>► Follow interviewing protocols and guidelines to ensure safe, accurate, and timely data collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Check in the morning of WeAllCount at an assigned Count Site.</td>
<td>► Check in at an assigned Interview Site during WeAllCount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Work with teams to survey an assigned route within a specific census tract area.</td>
<td>► Work with teams to survey homeless individuals and families within a specific census tract area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Submit completed counting materials to Count Site Coordinators at the end of your shift.</td>
<td>► Distribute surveying incentives to compensate homeless participants for their time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>► Submit completed interviewing materials to Interview Site Coordinators at the end of your shift.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Site Coordinator Job Descriptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Count Site Coordinator</th>
<th>Interview Site Coordinator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Count Site Coordinators manage Count Sites and check in volunteers during the morning of the count. Coordinators distribute materials and assign routes for volunteers. At the end of the count, Coordinators ensure all surveying materials are completed and collected.</td>
<td>Interview Site Coordinators oversee volunteers who will be conducting interviews between the designated time slots. Each interview site will have a unique interviewing schedule and number of volunteers based on availability and size of facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key Responsibilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Key Responsibilities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Secure donations.</td>
<td>► Attend Coordinator Meetings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Attend meetings.</td>
<td>► Pick up supplies from RTFH (surveys, volunteer list, hygiene kits, gift cards, sign-in sheets, confidentiality forms, waiver-release forms, etc.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Pick up and drop off supplies.</td>
<td>► Oversee volunteer surveying and ensure proper protocol is followed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Contact assignment volunteers.</td>
<td>► Manage and track gift cards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>► Hand out supplies, distribute maps and go over trainings.</td>
<td>► Return all finished and unfinished surveys, gift cards, sign-in sheets, and additional supplies to RTFH.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Volunteer Registration Platform
In both 2016 and 2017, volunteers were required to sign up for counting and interviewing shifts online. This lets volunteers see the quantity and location of volunteers needed across the county. The benefits of this include proper tracking of volunteer placement and also allows RTFH to have oversight of locations that in the past struggled to find enough volunteers to count all of their census tracts in an efficient manner. Online volunteer registration also allows for volunteers to sign a waiver of confidentiality and liability when they sign up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regional Task Force on the Homeless

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   Chair of the Board

City of San Diego Councilmember Chris Ward
   Vice Chair of the Board

Dolores Diaz
   Executive Director

Kelsey Kaline
   Point-in-Time Count Project Coordinator

Kristian Castro
   Point-in-Time Count Project Coordinator

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SAVE THE DATE!

2018 WeAllCount
Friday, January 26, 2018