



CITY OF PASADENA 2014

HOMELESS COUNT & SUBPOPULATION SURVEY: FINAL REPORT

MARCH 2014

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This report is the result of a partnership between the Pasadena Community Development Commission (PCDC), City of Pasadena Housing Department, and the Pasadena Housing and Homeless Network. These entities have worked together since 1992 to formulate and implement the city's continuum of care system for homeless individuals and families. Copies of this report can be obtained through the following web-sites: www.phhn.org and www.urban-initiatives.org.

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The City of Pasadena 2014 Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey was coordinated by Urban Initiatives, the agency that also prepared this report.

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Twenty six students and staff from Fuller Theological Seminary's Office for Urban Initiatives along with 41 other volunteers from faith-based organizations and the community at large participated in the count by forming teams to count on the streets and in facilities. Students also helped with gathering data, entering data, and Office for Urban Initiatives staff contributed to writing this report.

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I. Executive Summary

There are 666 adults and children who are homeless during a point-in-time in the City of Pasadena according to the City of Pasadena 2014 Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey, which represents a 14% decrease when compared to the number of homeless persons who were counted last year. The new number represents a 45% decrease when compared to the number of homeless persons who were counted in 2011. Details and number comparisons concerning the new number of persons counted and various subpopulations are provided in sections IV and V below.

There was a 45% decrease in the number of homeless adults and children during the past three years.

What is also noteworthy is the significant decrease in the number of homeless veterans.

What Contributed to the Decrease?

During the past three years, the City of Pasadena in partnership with the Pasadena Housing and Homeless Network¹ have implemented a Housing First approach, a Rapid Re-housing approach, and developed over 100 units of permanent supportive housing, which has largely contributed to the decrease in the number of homeless persons during the past couple of years. These accomplishments are in addition to the help that homeless individuals and families receive in order to exit homelessness from residential and non-residential homeless service providers.

Housing First is recognized as an evidence-based and best practice by national researchers and policymakers based on years of research and implementation. The implementation of a Housing First Approach has helped jurisdictions across the country significantly reduce their homeless population.

Implementation involves moving homeless persons, including chronically homeless individuals, from the streets and directly into housing and providing wrap-around services to ensure housing stability. This approach links chronically homeless persons to permanent supportive housing which in turn provides subsidized housing and appropriate supportive services. This approach is in contrast to a “housing readiness model” which emphasizes that a homeless individual or family must address other

¹ The Pasadena Housing and Homeless Network (PHHN) consist of more than 50 public and private active members who serve persons who are homeless within the City of Pasadena.

issues such as substance abuse and mental illness through case management in a shelter or transitional housing program prior to entering affordable permanent housing.

Rapid Re-housing has also been recognized as an evidence-based and best practice by national researchers and policymakers based on years of research and implementation. The implementation of Rapid Re-housing has also helped jurisdictions across the country significantly reduce their homeless population.

Rapid re-housing helps families and individuals who are not chronically homeless obtain permanent housing immediately and to stabilize themselves as soon as possible. Such households have not been living on the streets for years with physical disabling conditions such as serious mental illness, substance abuse disorders, and/or chronic physical illness. They have lived independently in permanent housing in the past and are in need of temporary assistance for several months instead of years. During this time they are able to become increasingly self-sufficient through public assistance and/or employment. They may need long-term non-monetary assistance to prevent the loss of their housing such as free or low cost clothing, food, health care, household supplies, and transportation.

Permanent Supportive Housing provides long-term affordable rental housing and a broad range of on-site and/or off-site wrap-around supportive services. The goal during residency is to increase independent living skills of residents who pay no more than 30% of their monthly income for rent so that they are able to maintain their housing. Persons without permanent disabling conditions may ultimately become self-sufficient and pay 100% of their rent and may or may not need supportive services.

What Are the Next Steps?

Next steps should include adopting the 2014 homeless count and subpopulation survey statistics for unsheltered adults and their children as baseline numbers and to establish annual “reduction” benchmarks that will serve as markers by which progress towards ending homelessness can be measured. The table below provides the baseline numbers for the 501 unsheltered adults.

Table 1. Unsheltered Adults

| Total # of Unsheltered Adults | # | % |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| | 393 | 100 |
| Breakdown by Subpopulation: | | |
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | 149 | 38 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|----|
| Mentally Ill | 113 | 29 |
| Persons w/HIV/AIDS | 9 | 2 |
| Seniors age 62+ | 36 | 9 |
| Substance Abusers | 78 | 20 |
| Veterans | 38 | 10 |
| Victims of Domestic Violence | 72 | 18 |
| Youth age 18 – 24 | 17 | 4 |
| Youth Under Age 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Persons Released from Jail* | 59 | 15 |

*This subpopulation was determined by the following survey question “During the last 12 months, were you recently released from a correctional institution such as a jail or prison after serving a court-mandated sentence?”

When establishing benchmarks it is important to note that the numbers of persons by subpopulation are not mutually exclusive. A chronically homeless person may also be a veteran and between 18 and 24 years of age. Thus, the percentages add up to more than 100%. Also, more importantly, permanently housing one person may reduce the total number for more than one subpopulation category.

Next steps include continuing the Housing First and Rapid Re-housing approaches, which are essential in order to achieve benchmarks. The homeless count and survey data revealed that 38% of the unsheltered homeless population is chronically homeless and in need of longer-term assistance such as rental assistance and wrap-around social services. Conversely, the data showed that 62% of the unsheltered homeless population is not chronically homeless and will likely need shorter-term assistance such as a few months of rental assistance with minimal reliance on social services. Next steps should also include increasing the number of permanent supportive housing units.

Additionally, next steps should focus on supporting street outreach and engagement efforts to focus on identifying chronically homeless persons in need of a housing first approach. These actions should have the support of various public and private partners who can help identify, house, and provided social services in order to help implement a housing first approach.

II. Background Information

Since the year 2005 the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has asked local jurisdictional applicants to conduct a “one night point-in-time” homeless count every other year during the last 10 days of January as part of its requirements for local jurisdictions to continue to receive continuum of care funding for homeless persons.. The City of Pasadena, however, conducts a one night point-in-time count every year. This year, the “City of Pasadena 2014 Homeless Count” was conducted on Wednesday January 22. The following table compares the homeless counts since 2005.

Table 2: City of Pasadena Homeless Counts from 2005 – 2013.

| Year | Total # of Homeless Persons | % of Increase or Decrease from Previous Year |
|------|-----------------------------|--|
| 2005 | 1,064 | n/a |
| 2006 | 1,001 | -6 |
| 2007 | 825 | -18 |
| 2008 | 836 | +1 |
| 2009 | 1,004 | +17 |
| 2010 | 1,137 | +13 |
| 2011 | 1,216 | +7 |
| 2012 | 904 | -26 |
| 2013 | 772 | -15 |
| 2014 | 666 | -14 |

The City of Pasadena's first attempt to fully understand the nature and extent of homelessness within its boundaries was through "The 1992 City of Pasadena Homeless Count." The City, in conjunction with the Pasadena Housing and Homeless Network (PHHN), conducted its own homeless count in September of 1992. The methodology of the count was designed to find out how many people were homeless on a given night. Approximately 250 volunteers went out into the streets and into homeless facilities and counted 1,017 on September 23 and 24, 1992.

Table 2: City of Pasadena Homeless Counts from 1992 - 2013:

| Homeless Counts | # of Homeless Persons |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1992 | 1,017 |
| 2000 | 879 |
| 2003 | 853 |
| 2005 | 1,064 |
| 2006 | 1,001 |
| 2007 | 825 |
| 2008 | 836 |
| 2009 | 1,004 |
| 2010 | 1,137 |
| 2011 | 1,216 |
| 2012 | 904 |
| 2013 | 772 |
| 2014 | 666 |

- **When the 2014 Count was Conducted**

The homeless count was conducted throughout the day on January 22, 2014. The count was carried out on the streets throughout the day and evening. The count was also conducted at the seasonal Bad Weather Shelter. Data for other shelters and transitional housing programs was collected through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

- **Who was Counted in 2014**

A person was considered homeless, and thus counted, only when he/she fell within the following HUD-based definition by residing in one of the places described below:

- a. in places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings;
- b. in an emergency shelter including those persons who received a voucher for a motel;
- c. in transitional housing (only homeless persons who originally came from the streets or emergency shelter were included in the count).

HUD does not consider the following persons to be homeless—persons who are “doubled up,” or persons who are “near homelessness—but considers them to be at-risk of homelessness. Such persons were not included in the city’s homeless count.

The City of Pasadena, like many other largely populated cities, has a substantial number of households that are at-risk of homelessness. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2012, there were approximately 15,000 residents who were members of a household whose income was \$15,000 a year or less. Of these households, approximately half (8,000 residents) were members of a household whose income was less than \$10,000. The Census Bureau also noted, through the 2012 American Community Survey, that 13 percent of Pasadena residents or approximately 18,000 residents lived below poverty level.

Many of these persons can become homeless because of social structural issues such as increases in rent, loss of job, and rising health care costs. In addition, personal experiences such as domestic violence, physical disabilities, mental illness, and substance abuse can cause members of a low income household or an entire household to become homeless as well. Often, one or more of these experiences factor into a household’s homeless experience.

- **Who Carried Out the Count in 2014**

The City of Pasadena Housing Department and the Pasadena Housing and Homeless Network consulted with Urban Initiatives, a community-based non-profit research organization, to plan and coordinate the count (see www.urban-initiatives.org). Urban Initiatives also enlisted twenty two students and staff from Fuller Theological Seminary’s Office for Urban Initiatives along with other volunteers from faith-based organizations and the community at large participated in the count by forming teams to count on the streets and in facilities. Students also helped with gathering data, entering data, and Office for Urban Initiatives staff contributed to writing this report.

The Housing Department oversees the development of the Consolidated Plan, Homeless Continuum of Care System, and the City of Pasadena 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness. In addition, the Department implements several housing and community development programs such as the HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Inclusionary Housing, Homeownership Opportunities Program, and the provision of financial assistance to create and preserve affordable housing throughout the city. The City of Pasadena Housing Department is also responsible for the administration of numerous federal entitlement and competitive grant programs including: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment

Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) program, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP), and the Continuum of Care for Homeless Assistance Programs (Supportive Housing Program and Shelter Plus Care).

The Pasadena Housing and Homeless Network (PHHN) is made up of more than 50 public and private agencies that provide community services to residents including homeless persons. The Network has served as the primary community planning entity concerning housing and homeless needs and services throughout the past 20 years. Such planning includes the Consolidated Plan, City of Pasadena 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness, and every Continuum of Care application submission to HUD since 1995.

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

Together, the aforementioned agencies coordinated a community-wide effort of approximately 70 volunteers that culminated in a homeless count on January 22. Volunteers counted persons both on the streets and at the Pasadena Bad Weather Shelter.

III Methodology

The 2014 homeless count was a city-wide effort that divided the city into 16 zones in which homeless people were counted. The count was carried out in the streets throughout the day and evening within each zone. The count was also conducted in facilities that serve homeless persons throughout the day and evening, including the Bad Weather Shelter. In addition, professional outreach teams also canvassed areas of the City not readily accessible to the average volunteer.

The count instrument that was used required counters to collect the following information from every homeless adult encountered: first initial of first name, first initial of last name, gender, ethnicity², age by code³, and state born as noted below. All information remained confidential.

² The code for ethnicity was 1=African American or Black; 2=American Indian or Alaskan Native; 3=Asian or Pacific Islander; 4=Hispanic or Latino; 5=White; and 6=Other.

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

| | First Initial | Last Initial | Gender | Ethnicity | Age | State Born |
|----------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Example: | J | H | F | 5 | 6 | CA |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

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

The information for every person encountered every time was loaded into a data base. The information was then used to code each person. For example, a homeless person may have the following code of "WTMW6CA. This meant that this person's first name began with "W", his last name began with "T", he was male "M", he was White "5", "6" which means he is between 50 and 61 years old, and "CA" born in California.

An example to illustrate how the process described above worked can be found within the table below. Numbers 6 and 7 (shaded in gray) would be considered the same person. Therefore, the person would only be counted once in the final tally that answered the question "how many homeless persons are there in Pasadena during a given day." If for some reason there was doubt that numbers 6 and 7 were the same person, other collected data was used to address the doubt which included veteran status and number of children living with you.

| Number of Person | First Initial | Last Initial | Gender | Ethnicity | Age | State Born |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1 | J | H | F | 5 | 6 | CA |
| 2 | H | T | M | 4 | 7 | CA |
| 3 | R | K | F | 4 | 5 | TX |
| 4 | K | N | M | 1 | 4 | CA |
| 5 | F | A | M | 3 | 3 | CA |
| 6 | J | F | M | 5 | 5 | CA |
| 7 | J | F | M | 5 | 5 | CA |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| 8 | S | G | F | 4 | 2 | NY |
| 9 | D | T | M | 5 | 6 | CA |
| 10 | O | R | M | 5 | 7 | CA |

IV. Count Comparisons

A comparative look at the limited data (gender, ethnicity, age, marital status, and family composition) collected during past homeless counts between 2005 and 2014 is provided below. Please note that the homeless counts in 2006 and 2008 were not included because they were based on a count that sampled the homeless population whereas the other counts noted below were based upon a complete count of the homeless population.

- **Gender**

| Year of Count | Men | | Women | | Total | |
|---------------|-----|----|-------|----|-------|-----|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 2005 | 411 | 65 | 218 | 35 | 629 | 100 |
| 2007 | 399 | 65 | 222 | 35 | 611 | 100 |
| 2009 | 523 | 68 | 248 | 32 | 771 | 100 |
| 2010 | 651 | 68 | 306 | 32 | 957 | 100 |
| 2011 | 804 | 75 | 274 | 25 | 1,078 | 100 |
| 2012 | 512 | 64 | 286 | 36 | 798 | 100 |
| 2013 | 448 | 69 | 205 | 31 | 653 | 100 |
| 2014 | 376 | 65 | 207 | 35 | 583 | 100 |

The percentage of men and women did not vary between 2005 and 2010. Women made up about a third of the homeless population and men about two-thirds. However, in 2011 men made up 75% of the homeless population and women 25%. During 2012 through 2014, women once again made up about a third of the homeless population and men about two-thirds.

- Age

Children (17 years of age or less)

| Year of Count | Children | | Adults | | Total | |
|---------------|----------|----|--------|----|-------|-----|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 2005 | 435 | 41 | 629 | 59 | 1,064 | 100 |
| 2007 | 214 | 26 | 611 | 74 | 825 | 100 |
| 2009 | 233 | 23 | 771 | 77 | 1,004 | 100 |
| 2010 | 180 | 16 | 957 | 84 | 1,137 | 100 |
| 2011 | 138 | 11 | 1,078 | 89 | 1,216 | 100 |
| 2012 | 106 | 12 | 798 | 88 | 904 | 100 |
| 2013 | 119 | 15 | 653 | 85 | 772 | 100 |
| 2014 | 83 | 12 | 583 | 88 | 666 | 100 |

The percentage of children declined among the homeless population between 2009 and 2014. Children made up a fourth (23%) of the homeless population in 2009 and in 2013 15%. There was a decrease compared to last year. In 2013 the percent of children was 15% and in 2014 it was 12%.

Youth (ages 18-24)

| Year of Count | Youth | | Other Adults | | Total | |
|---------------|-------|----|--------------|----|-------|-----|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 2005 | 89 | 14 | 540 | 86 | 629 | 100 |
| 2007 | 53 | 9 | 558 | 91 | 611 | 100 |
| 2009 | 65 | 8 | 706 | 92 | 771 | 100 |
| 2010 | 63 | 7 | 894 | 93 | 957 | 100 |
| 2011 | 137 | 13 | 941 | 87 | 1,078 | 100 |
| 2012 | 103 | 13 | 695 | 87 | 798 | 100 |
| 2013 | 46 | 7 | 607 | 93 | 653 | 100 |
| 2014 | 32 | 5 | 634 | 95 | 666 | 100 |

The number of youth ages 18 – 24 decreased this year. Last year there were 46 youth ages 18 – 24 that made up 7% of the adult population and this year 32 youth made up 5% of the adult population.

Seniors (age 62+)

| Year of Count | Seniors | | Other Adults | | Total | |
|---------------|---------|----|--------------|----|-------|-----|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 2005 | 62 | 10 | 567 | 90 | 629 | 100 |
| 2007 | 63 | 10 | 548 | 90 | 611 | 100 |
| 2009 | 61 | 8 | 710 | 92 | 771 | 100 |
| 2010 | 64 | 7 | 893 | 93 | 957 | 100 |
| 2011 | 71 | 7 | 1,007 | 93 | 1,078 | 100 |
| 2012 | 48 | 6 | 750 | 94 | 798 | 100 |
| 2013 | 32 | 5 | 621 | 95 | 653 | 100 |
| 2014 | 41 | 7 | 540 | 93 | 583 | 100 |

Since 2005, the percentage of seniors that make up the homeless population has been 10% or less. The percentage of seniors has ranged between five percent (5%) to eight percent (8%) since 2009.

- **Family Composition**

| Year of Count | Members of Families | | Non-Members of Families | | Total | |
|---------------|---------------------|----|-------------------------|----|-------|-----|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 2005 | 599 | 56 | 465 | 44 | 1,064 | 100 |
| 2007 | 294 | 36 | 531 | 64 | 825 | 100 |
| 2009 | 322 | 32 | 682 | 68 | 1,004 | 100 |
| 2010 | 262 | 23 | 875 | 77 | 1,137 | 100 |
| 2011 | 203 | 17 | 1,013 | 83 | 1,216 | 100 |
| 2012 | 239 | 26 | 665 | 74 | 904 | 100 |
| 2013 | 209 | 27 | 563 | 73 | 772 | 100 |
| 2014 | 123 | 18 | 543 | 82 | 666 | 100 |

In 2005, members of families made up more half (56%) of the homeless population. However, in 2007 and 2009 members of families made up approximately one-third of the homeless population and approximately one-fourth (23%) in 2010. In 2014, however, families made up a little less than one-fifth (18%) of the total homeless population. In 2014 there were 42 families—39 were sheltered and three (3) were unsheltered—that consisted of 55 adults and 68 children for a total of 123 persons.

V. Subpopulations

In 2014 there were a total of 666 unsheltered and sheltered adults and children counted. The unsheltered count included 401 persons—393 adults and 8 children. The sheltered count included 265 persons—190 adults and 75 children.

Unsheltered Population

The methodology was also designed to compile information concerning several pre-determined unsheltered sub-populations required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that included:

- chronic homeless individuals;
- chronic homeless families;
- families⁴ (persons in households with at least one adult and one child);
- persons with HIV/AIDS;
- persons with mental health problems;
- single individuals (persons in households⁵ without children);
- substance abusers;
- unaccompanied youth under age 18 (persons in households with only children)⁶;
- veterans;
- victims of domestic violence;
- youth age 18 – 24.

In addition, to the required subpopulations above, data was collected concerning other subpopulations.

Data concerning the following subpopulations was collected in order to determine if an adult had a disabling condition, which is required to determine status as chronically homeless. The questions that were used to gather this data were taken from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). A disabling condition also included HIV/AIDS, mental illness, and substance abuse. Data used to determine these three disabling conditions were also based on questions from HMIS and also used to determine the related subpopulations noted above.

⁴ Families are defined as having two or more persons with at least one child under the age of 18.

⁵ Households are defined as one adult or more.

⁶ This includes only persons under age 18, including unaccompanied children, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

- Persons with Chronic Illness;
- Persons with Developmental Disabilities;
- Persons with Physical Disabilities.

Data was also collected concerning other subpopulations. The questions used to collect this data also helped to create the unique identifier described on pages 10 and 11.

- African American/Black;
- American Indian/Alaskan Native;
- Asian/Pacific Islander;
- Hispanic/Latino;
- Men;
- Seniors age 62+;
- State Born;
- White;
- Women.

Lastly, data was also collected for one other subpopulation because community stakeholders were concerned about realignment which involved releasing “low-level” offenders.

- Persons Released from Correctional Institutions during the past 12 months;

An analysis of the data reveals the following for the HUD required subpopulation information for the 393 unsheltered adults.

| Subpopulation | # | % |
|---|----------|----------|
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | 149 | 38 |
| Adult Members of Chronically Homeless Families* | 1 | 0 |
| Adult Members of Families** | 5 | 1 |
| Persons w/HIV/AIDS | 9 | 2 |
| Persons with Mental Health Problems | 113 | 29 |
| Single Adult Individuals | 388 | 99 |
| Substance Abusers | 78 | 20 |
| Unaccompanied Youth Under Age 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterans | 38 | 10 |
| Victims of Domestic Violence | 72 | 18 |
| Youth 18 – 24 | 17 | 4 |

*There was one chronically homeless families that consisted of one adult and two (2) children.

**There were 3 unsheltered families that consisted of 5 adults and 8 children.

An analysis of the data reveals the following for the HUD required subpopulation information for the 393 unsheltered adults. The categories below are not mutually exclusive.

| Subpopulation | # | % |
|---|-----|----|
| Persons w/ Chronic Illness | 121 | 31 |
| Persons w/ Developmental Disabilities | 39 | 10 |
| Persons w/ Physical Disabilities | 121 | 31 |
| Persons Released from Correctional institution* | 59 | 15 |
| African American/Black | 146 | 37 |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 12 | 3 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 3 | 1 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 85 | 22 |
| Men | 294 | 75 |
| Seniors age 62+ | 35 | 7 |
| State Born: California | 255 | 51 |
| Transgender | 4 | 1 |
| White | 95 | 24 |
| Women | 91 | 24 |

* Unsheltered persons within this subpopulation were included if they stated “yes” to the following question—“Were you were released from a correctional institution such as a jail or prison after serving a court-ordered sentence during the past 12 months?”

Sheltered Population

The methodology was also designed to compile information from HMIS concerning several pre-determined sheltered sub-populations required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that also included:

- chronic homeless individuals;
- chronic homeless families;
- families⁷ (persons in households with at least one adult and one child);
- persons with HIV/AIDS;
- persons with mental health problems;
- single individuals (persons in households⁸ without children);
- substance abusers;

⁷ Families are defined as having two or more persons with at least one child under the age of 18.

⁸ Households are defined as one adult or more.

- unaccompanied youth under age 18 (persons in households with only children)⁹;
- veterans;
- victims of domestic violence;
- youth age 18 – 24.

An analysis of the data reveals the following for the HUD required subpopulation information for the 190 sheltered adults.

| Subpopulation | # | % |
|--|------|-----|
| Chronically Homeless Individuals | 26 | 14 |
| Adult Members of Chronically Homeless Families | 1 | 0 |
| Adult Members of Families* | 52 | 27 |
| Persons w/HIV/AIDS | 3 | 1.5 |
| Persons with Mental Health Problems | 42 | 22 |
| Single Individuals | 130 | 68 |
| Substance Abusers | 20 | 11 |
| Unaccompanied Youth Under Age 18 | 0 | 0 |
| Veterans | 12** | 6 |
| Victims of Domestic Violence | 26 | 14 |
| Youth 18 – 24 | 15 | 8 |

*There were 39 sheltered families that consisted of 52 adults and 60 children.

**Of the 12 veterans, five (5) were women and seven (7) were men.

VI. Conclusion

The City of Pasadena 2014 Homeless Count and Subpopulation Survey was the product on a unique relationship between the City of Pasadena, local coalitions and committees, housing and homeless service providers, members of the homeless community, and community volunteers. The count and subpopulation survey contributes to a distinctive relationship between these groups that sets the City of Pasadena apart and creates new possibilities for ending homelessness for adults and children.

The count and subpopulation survey provides valuable data concerning homelessness. The information will serve as a foundation to the 10-Year Strategy Plan to End Homelessness which continues to help the City of Pasadena formulate findings and make recommendations to substantially reduce the incidence of homelessness within

⁹ This includes only persons under age 18, including unaccompanied children, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

the city. These sources of data will also provide important information for the City's annual Continuum of Care Application to HUD and the City of Pasadena Consolidated Annual Action and CAPER Plans which are required submissions to HUD if Pasadena is to continue to receive substantial funding to end homelessness within its jurisdiction.

Continuum of Care funding has provided funding for street outreach, case management, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing through its Supportive Housing and Shelter Plus Care programs. Funding related to the consolidated plans include Community Development Block Grant, Emergency Solutions Grant, HOME, and Housing for Persons with AIDS funds which have also been used for case management, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing and emergency shelter.

The count and subpopulation survey is available on the following web sites: www.phhn.org and www.urban-initiatives.org.