



Pasadena Partnership

Pasadena Partnership to End Homelessness
pasadenapartnership.org



PASADENA HOMELESS COUNT

2018

2018 Homeless Count & Subpopulation Survey
City of Pasadena



About this Report

The City of Pasadena's Housing Department and the Pasadena Partnership to End Homelessness (Pasadena Partnership) consulted with Urban Initiatives, a community-based non-profit research organization, to plan and coordinate the 2018 Homeless Count. These entities have worked together since 1992 to formulate and implement the city's Continuum of Care system for homeless individuals and families.

URBAN INITIATIVES

Urban Initiatives is a community-based non-profit research organization that has extensive experience conducting Point-in-Time Counts throughout Southern California. In addition to planning and coordinating the unsheltered count, Urban Initiatives staff and volunteers also helped with gathering and analyzing data. Researchers involved in preparing this report include:

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PASADENA PARTNERSHIP

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

CITY OF PASADENA HOUSING DEPARTMENT

The City of Pasadena Housing Department serves as the Collaborative Applicant for the Continuum of Care, the legal entity designated to submit the CoC application. In this role, the Housing Department leads the Pasadena Partnership in developing policies for and evaluating the various Continuum of Care programs. The City of Pasadena Housing Department is also responsible for the administration of numerous federal entitlement and competitive grant programs including: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP), and the Continuum of Care for Homeless Assistance Programs. Lead staff involved in preparing this report include:

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Report prepared by Anna Jacobsen.

Copies of this report can be obtained through www.pasadenapartnership.org

Acknowledgements

Students and staff from Fuller Theological Seminary's Office for Urban Initiatives, over 30 professionals, along with 110 other volunteers from faith-based organizations and the community at large participated in the 2018 Homeless Count by forming teams to count on the streets and in facilities. Students also helped with gathering data and entering data, and Office for Urban Initiatives staff contributed to analysis for this report.

SPECIAL THANKS TO

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

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Introduction

The Pasadena Homeless Count is a one-night count and survey of Pasadena's sheltered and unsheltered homeless population that takes place annually during the last 10 days in January. The count measures the prevalence of homelessness in the City by collecting information on unsheltered homeless persons (i.e. those sleeping outdoors, on the street, in parks, or vehicles, etc.) and temporarily sheltered homeless individuals and families (i.e. living in emergency shelter or transitional housing). Urban Initiatives, a research organization with extensive experience conducting Homeless Counts throughout Southern California, conducted the unsheltered portion of the 2018 Pasadena Homeless Count.

WHY THE COUNT IS CONDUCTED

As the lead agency for the Pasadena Continuum of Care (CoC), the City of Pasadena is responsible for reporting the findings of the Homeless Count to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Data from the Homeless Count is also included in the CoC's annual funding application, which is responsible for over \$3.2 million in federal funding for homeless services in the City.

WHO IS COUNTED

The Pasadena Homeless Count includes individuals and families that fit the HUD definition of homelessness:

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

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

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

WHO IS NOT COUNTED

HUD does not consider persons who are living doubled up with another family or near homelessness to be homeless. Such persons are instead considered to be at-risk of homelessness and are not included in the city's homeless count per HUD's requirements.¹

COMPREHENSIVE COUNT

The 2018 Pasadena Homeless Count was a community effort. With the support of approximately 120+ community volunteers, staff from

1. Families receiving motel vouchers through LA County's Department of Public Social Services were not included in the 2018 Pasadena Homeless Count, as they are often doubled up and therefore do not meet HUD's definition of homelessness. These families, however, have historically been included in Pasadena's Homeless Count.

BASICS OF THE COUNT

The 2018 Homeless Count was conducted on a single night, Wednesday, January 23rd, 2018, with the “night” beginning at sunset on the 23rd and ending at sunrise on the 24th. The count consisted of two components:



Unsheltered Count

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



Sheltered Count

The sheltered count collects data through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Homeless individuals and families who have temporary shelter are included in the sheltered count such as those staying in emergency shelter, transitional housing, or those using hotel/motel vouchers. Changes in the sheltered count are often the result of programmatic changes rather than a reflection of changes in the homeless population.

various City departments, Pasadena Public Health Department, the Pasadena Police Department’s Homeless Outreach Psychiatric Evaluation (HOPE) Team, the California Highway Patrol and nonprofit partners, the entire City was canvassed after sunset on the evening of the 23rd (from 8:00 to 10:00 p.m.) and before sunrise the following morning (from 6:00 to 8:00 a.m.). This resulted in a survey and count of unsheltered homeless individuals and families residing on the streets, in vehicles, makeshift shelters, encampments, and other places not meant for human habitation.

Data for the sheltered count, which includes people in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs, was collected for the same period through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HMIS is a database used to confidentially collect client-level data for homeless and at-risk individuals and families served by providers in the CoC.

Pasadena also conducted a supplemental count of youth under the age of 25 years old. This dedicated count is part of a nationwide effort, established and recommended by HUD, to improve our understanding of the scope of youth homelessness. Trained youth enumerators who currently or recently experienced homelessness conducted the count in specific areas where young people experiencing homelessness were known to congregate. The supplemental youth count enumerated both unaccompanied children and those under the age of 25 in youth-headed, family households.

Volunteers and professionals who canvass the streets complete a survey of each person encountered, which collects demographic information. This survey information is then used to create an identifier or code that prevents a person from being included in the final count more than once (See Appendix C for complete survey). Similarly, the HMIS system uses basic client information to ensure de-duplication of entries in the database. The street count and shelter count methodology were identical to the methodology used over the past 11 years (see Appendix A for complete methodology).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

01

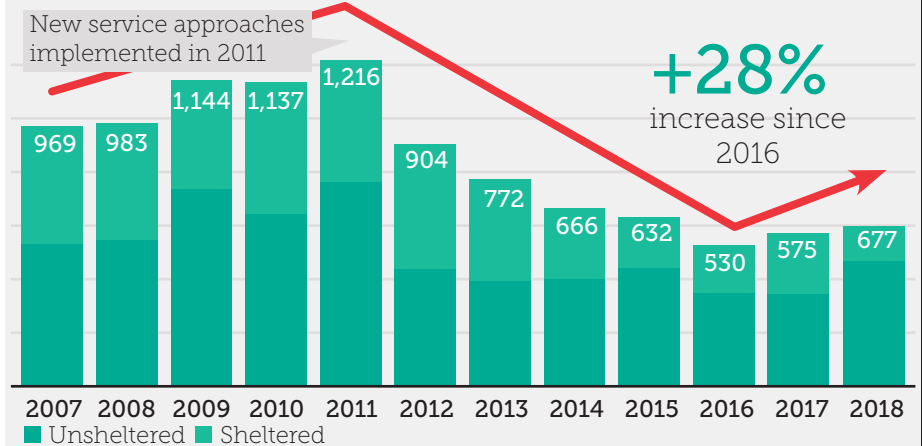
**RISING
HOMELESSNESS
IN PASADENA**

On the night of the 2018 Pasadena Homeless Count, there were 677 people experiencing homelessness. That number is 18% more than in 2017 (575) and 28% more than in 2016 (530).

This increase comes on the heels of Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority's (LAHSA) 23% increase seen in 2017. For Pasadena, this represents a reversal in the five-year downward trend in homelessness from 2011-16.

**Largest Increases Among
People Living on the Streets**

The sharpest increases were seen among those living on the streets, in parks, encampments, vehicles, or other places not meant for human habitation. During the 2018 Homeless Count, 462 people were living on the streets, or 68% of the total homeless population. That number is an increase of 33% over the number of unsheltered persons in 2017 (347). This large proportion of unsheltered persons was seen throughout Southern California; in 2017, 74% of the persons included in LAHSA's homeless count were unsheltered.

Total Homeless Population: 677**People Living on the Streets
are Our Neighbors**

Half (50%) of respondents living on the street were living in Pasadena when they most recently lost their housing, up slightly from 2016 (48%). More than a third (37%) reporting living somewhere else in Los Angeles County when they lost their housing. Meanwhile those from outside LA County decreased by 40% since 2016.

**Older Adults are Also
Growing at a Rapid Pace**

The homeless population in Pasadena is getting older. Between 2016 and 2018, there was a 65% increase in the number of persons who were homeless over age 50; from 153 in 2016 to 253 in 2018. The housing needs of this aging homeless population merit close consideration, with a particular emphasis on the targeted provision of

supportive housing for high-needs individuals who may be likely to stay in hospitals for extended periods or would otherwise require expensive nursing home care.¹

**Impacts of the Housing
Crisis Evident**

There was a significant increase (36%) in the number of persons who did not meet HUD's definition of chronic homelessness, meaning they were not homeless for more than 12 months or did not have a qualifying disability (including substance use or mental illness). For this population, high rents and a shortage of housing caused them to fall into homelessness. In 2016, the housing cost burden for the lowest-income renter households in Pasadena exceeded 100%, meaning their income was not enough to cover rent.²

1. Culhane, D., The Age Structure of Contemporary Homelessness: Evidence and Implications for Public Policy, 2013.

2. Pasadena housing cost burden for the lowest-quintile of household incomes was 120% according to an analysis from Hyojung Lee at Harvard's Joint Center for Housing Studies; American Community Survey (ACS), 2016 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

02 HOUSING ENDS HOMELESSNESS

Stable housing is the foundation upon which people build their lives. Absent a safe, decent, affordable place to live, it is next to impossible to achieve good health, positive educational outcomes, or reach one's economic potential. Providing access to permanent housing, without preconditions, along with optional supportive services (also called Housing First) can ensure that 90% of people who were homeless remain housed, even those with severe substance use and mental health conditions. Under the Housing First service model, emergency shelters and basic services are a pathway to permanent housing, providing temporary shelter and assessment for permanent housing. In 2017, 161 people who were homeless in Pasadena were permanently housed through rapid rehousing or supportive housing programs in Pasadena and throughout the County.

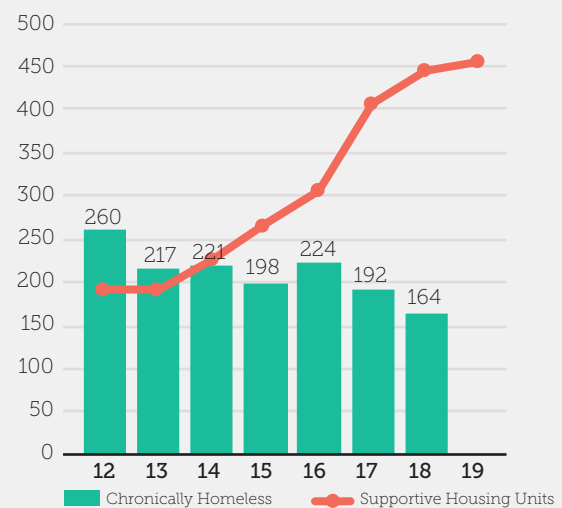
03 MORE SUPPORTIVE HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS ARE NEEDED

More supportive housing is needed to offset recent increases in homelessness, especially among the elderly. Supportive housing is a cost-effective intervention that offers long-term support to high-needs individuals. These individuals are often intensive and costly users of public services, particularly health care.

Supportive housing has been an effective tool at combating chronic homelessness in Pasadena. Over the last five years, Pasadena has increased the supply of supportive housing. As a result, chronic homelessness in Pasadena has decreased by 15% annually for the past two years even as it increased by 12% nationwide (see figure to right).¹

More supportive housing developments are needed. Supportive housing can be offered through rental vouchers that are used in the private rental market, or bricks-and-mortar projects. Rental vouchers, however, are

Supportive Housing Reduces Chronic Homelessness



becoming increasingly difficult to use in Pasadena's tight rental market. Thus, the private rental market alone cannot absorb the growing need for supportive housing, even with additional Measure H funding and supportive housing vouchers.

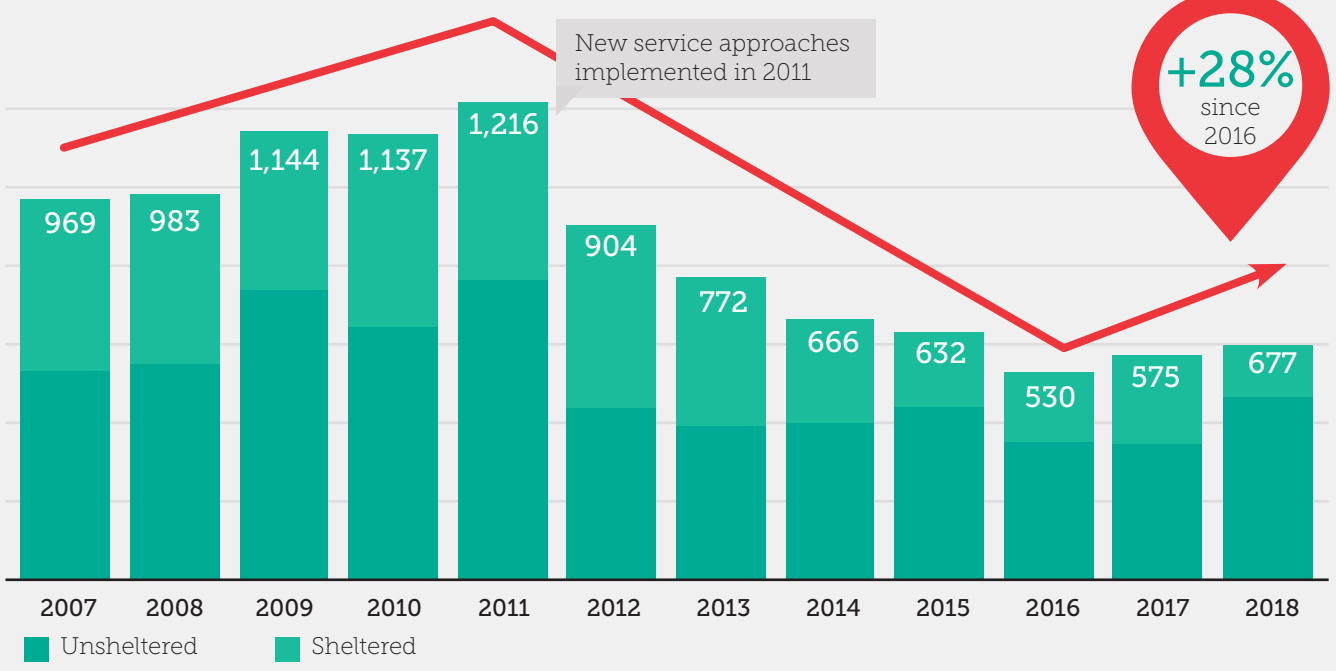
04 NEED FOR EXPANDED RAPID REHOUSING

Recent growth in the number of people who have been pushed into homelessness as a result of the housing crisis highlights the need for longer-term rapid rehousing with more intensive case management and support services to help individuals and families regain self-sufficiency.

1. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Community Planning and Development, The 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, increases from 2016-2017.

The 2018 Homeless Count results show a significant increase in the number of persons experiencing homelessness, most notably in those living on the streets and older homeless adults. While the level of need is outpacing the amount of housing resources available, the 27% reduction in chronic homelessness over the past two years is a sign that the response system designed to help those most in need is working.

Rising Homelessness in Pasadena

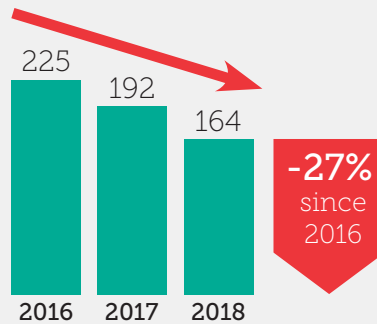


2018 Homeless Count

677

people are homeless on a given night

Chronic Homelessness



Housed in 2017



161 people were placed in Rapid Rehousing or Supportive Housing

Rising Number Living on the Streets



347 → 462
2017 → 2018
33 percent increase

Aging Population



2 in 5 age 50+
65 percent increase over 2017

People Living on the Streets are our Neighbors

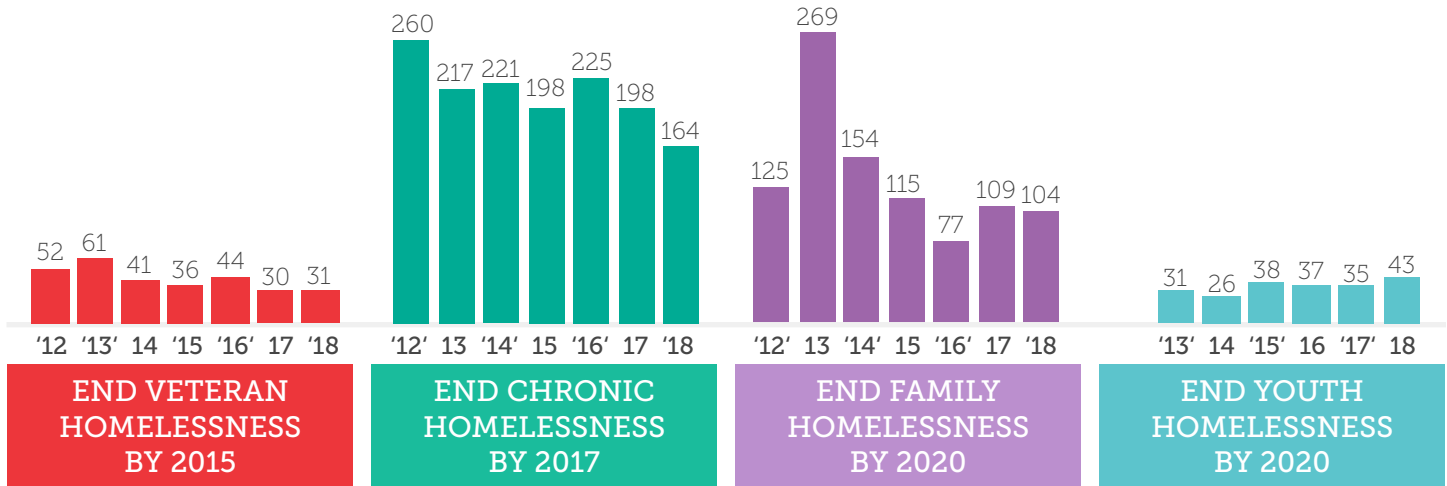
50% last housed in Pasadena



Opening Doors

PROGRESS & RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY

In June 2010, the US Interagency Council on Homelessness released *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, a comprehensive plan to prevent and end homelessness in the United States. The plan identifies four homeless sub-populations with particular challenges or needs. Below is a summary of Pasadena's progress and policy recommendations for each subpopulation.



Progress
Veterans represent less than five percent of the homeless population (31) and have decreased in number by 49% since 2013. Much of this decrease came from the opening of several bricks-and-mortar supportive housing projects for Veterans in 2016.

Recommendations
While Pasadena has a relatively small number of veterans who are homeless, any meaningful change in the number of homeless Veterans will depend on strengthening partnerships with landlords to increase the supply of available rental units for housing vouchers and creating more opportunities for bricks-and-mortar supportive housing.

Progress
The number of persons who are chronically homeless (164) has decreased by 27% since 2016 (224) and now accounts for just under a quarter (24%) of the total homeless population. This indicates that Pasadena's focus on Supporting Housing for those exhibiting the highest level of need is working.

Recommendations
The most effective means of reducing homelessness among the chronically homeless population is increasing the supply of supportive housing. Pasadena's tight rental market means that additional reductions are unlikely in the absence new supportive housing developments.

Progress
The number of families who are homeless in Pasadena remained unchanged at 37; this subpopulation included 104 individuals, 15% of the 2018 homeless population. Looking forward this number is expected to remain relatively flat, as Pasadena's emergency shelter and transitional housing programs for families provide beds for those who are homeless regionally, not just in Pasadena.

Recommendations
Current strategies to end family homelessness focus on rapid re-housing programs to help families obtain permanent housing as quickly as possible.

Progress
While unaccompanied and parenting youth who are homeless represent just over 6% of the total homeless population (43), there was a 23% increase in 2018. This uptick is partially the result of a more concerted effort to identify unaccompanied and parenting youth in 2018, but also likely indicates an undercount in the number of homeless youth in years past.

Recommendations
Critical interventions for youth who are homeless include prevention for those exiting the juvenile justice or foster care system, early intervention with immediate access to emergency shelter beds, and a clear pathway to long-term housing supports that end their homelessness.

Homeless Survey Findings

To gain a more comprehensive understanding of the experiences of homeless residents in the City of Pasadena, the 2018 Homeless Count asked all respondents a series of basic demographic questions. Data collected through this survey was used to estimate key characteristics of the local population experiencing homelessness to inform service delivery and strategic planning efforts.

While a survey was completed with every person who was counted in the 2018 Homeless Count, in order to respect the privacy and ensure the safety and comfort of those who participated, volunteers completed observation-only responses when necessary and respondents were not required to complete all survey questions. Therefore, the total number of respondents for each question was not always equal to the total number of surveys conducted.

For more information regarding the survey methodology, please see Appendix A. For complete survey findings, please see Appendix C.

GROWING NUMBER UNSHELTERED

Sixty-eight percent (n=462) of respondents reported currently living in unsheltered locations. These include living on the streets, in abandoned buildings, in a car or RV, or in parks or encampment areas. Of the remaining respondents, 26% (n=177) were staying in emergency shelters or were receiving motel/hotel vouchers and six percent (n=38) were staying in transitional housing.

This high proportion of unsheltered persons is seen throughout Southern California. In 2017, the unsheltered population represented 74% of LAHSA's Homeless Count, 65% in Long Beach, 54% in Orange County and 51% in Glendale.

In comparison to last year, however, Pasadena saw some of the steepest increases among those who were unsheltered, which increased by 33% over last year (n=347).

AGING POPULATION

Over the last three years, the number of older adults (ages 50+) who are homeless has grown by sixty-five percent (153 in 2016 to 253 in 2018). This growth in older homeless people is something that is common throughout the United States and is driven largely by younger baby boomers, who have made up a third of the total homeless population for several decades.¹

PREDOMINANTLY MALE

While the gender composition of persons experiencing homelessness in Pasadena has historically remained relatively constant, the proportion of males shifted slightly higher in 2018:

- 70.8% are male (compared to 66.7% in 2017 and 66.3% in 2016)
- 28.9% are female (compared to 32.7% in 2017 and 33.5% in 2016)
- 0.2% are transgendered (compared to 0.5% in 2017 and 0.2% in 2016)

1. Culhane, D., The Age Structure of Contemporary Homelessness: Evidence and Implications for Public Policy, 2013.

- 0.2% are gender non-conforming (compared to 0.5% in 2017 and 0% in 2016)

In comparison to the national homeless population, Pasadena has a higher proportion of men who are homeless. According to the most recent Annual Homeless Assessment Report released by HUD (2017), 60.5% of persons who are homeless across the country are male.¹

PEOPLE OF COLOR OVERREPRESENTED

The racial and ethnic composition of the homeless population mirrors trends among homeless populations nationwide with an over-representation of African Americans experiencing homelessness.²

- 48% are White (compared to 56% of the general Pasadena population)
- 36% are African American (compared to 11% of the general Pasadena population)
- 29% are Hispanic/Latino (compared to 34% of the general Pasadena population)
- 9% are two or more races (compared to 17% of the general Pasadena population)
- 4% are American Indian or Alaskan Native (compared to 0.3% of the general Pasadena population)
- 3% are Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (compared to 0.2% of the general Pasadena population)
- 1% are Asian (compared to 16% of the general Pasadena population)³

HEALTH

People experiencing homelessness suffer from the same illnesses experienced by people with homes, but at rates three to six times higher than the general population. As a result, average age of death in the studies reviewed is between 42 and 52 years, despite an average life expectancy of almost 80 years in this country.⁴

During the 2018 Homeless Count, 25% of respondents reported physical disabilities, 24% reported chronic health conditions, 19% reported mental health problems, 13% reported developmental disabilities, and 13% reported substance use disorders. Only 1% of respondents reported having AIDS or an HIV-related illness.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR ABUSE

Survivors of domestic violence are often isolated from support networks and financial resources by their abusers, which puts them at risk of becoming homeless.⁴ In Pasadena, 11% (n=65) of all persons experiencing homelessness reported domestic partner violence or abuse over their lifetime. Six percent reported that their current homelessness was due to domestic violence.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Individuals recently released from the criminal justice system often face housing challenges that may contribute to their homelessness. While information about the sheltered population's history with the criminal justice system is not collected, 18% percent of the unsheltered population reported spending at least one night in jail or prison in the prior 12 months (n=79). This proportion was almost identical to those surveyed in 2017 (17%).

ANIMAL COMPANIONS

Companion animals often function to provide emotional and physical protection for persons experiencing homelessness. In Pasadena, 5.8% of persons who were unsheltered had companion animals (20). These individuals are often reluctant to accept emergency services if it means they have to leave their pets. Finding housing for these individuals is often difficult as many apartments do not accept animals

1. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, The 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, 2017.
 2. National Coalition for the Homeless, Minorities and Homelessness, 2009.
 3. American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2012-2016
 4. National Health Care for the Homeless Council, Premature Mortality in Homeless Populations, 2005.

Homeless Survey Findings

TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION: 677

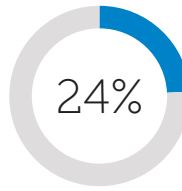
- On the street / encampments
- Emergency shelters
- Abandoned buildings
- Transitional housing
- Cars, vans, RV
- Hotel/motel vouchers

UNSHelterED

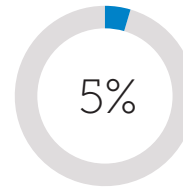


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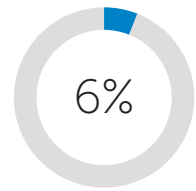
CHRONICALLY HOMELESS



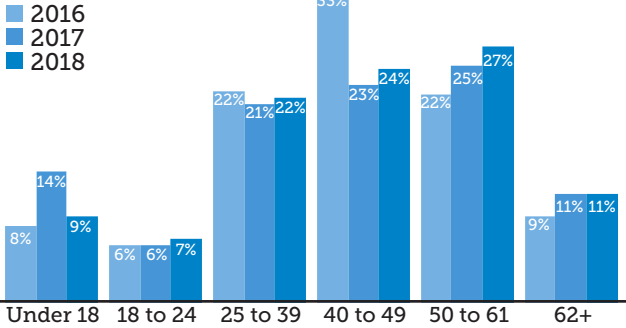
VETERANS



FLEEING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



AGE



GENDER

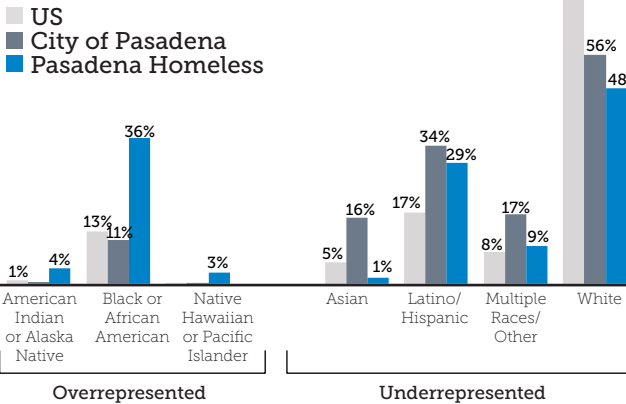
Pasadena Homeless



City of Pasadena



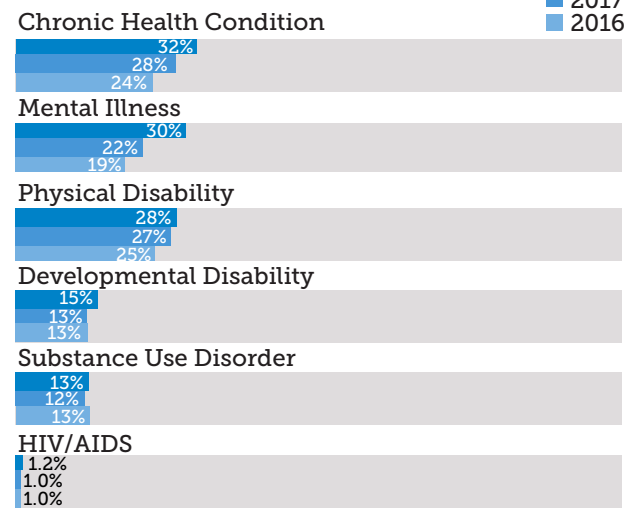
RACE & ETHNICITY



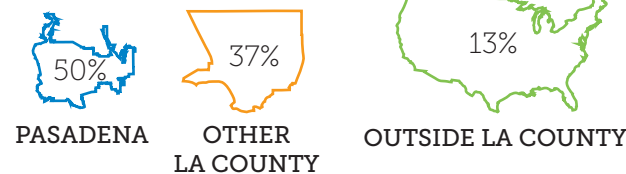
Overrepresented: Black or African American (36%)
Underrepresented: Asian (1%), Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (3%), Latino/Hispanic (29%), Multiple Races/Other (9%), White (48%)

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

HEALTH



PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF HOUSING LOSS



ANIMAL COMPANIONS



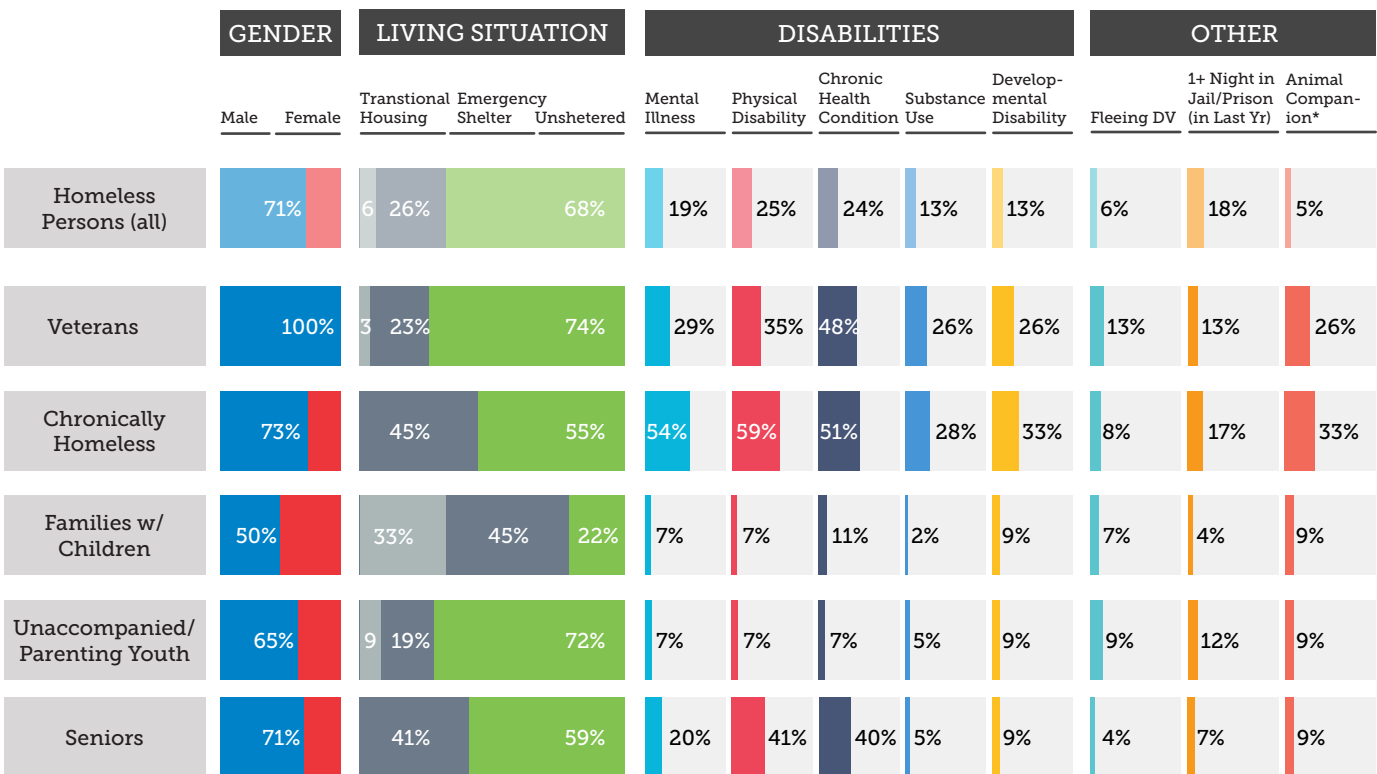
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



Homeless Subpopulations

In June 2010, the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness released *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, a comprehensive plan to prevent and end homelessness in the United States. The plan, which was amended in June 2015 to reflect lessons learned, identifies four homeless subpopulations with particular challenges or needs: chronically homeless persons, veterans, families, and unaccompanied and parenting youth (under age 25).

The following sections provide metrics to gauge Pasadena’s progress towards ending homelessness among each subpopulation. In addition, due to the recent rise in homelessness among older adults, Pasadena has information on a fifth subpopulation, seniors age 62+. Of the 677 people identified as homeless during the 2018 Homeless Count, 164 were chronically homeless, 104 were people in families, 75 were seniors (age 62+), 43 were unaccompanied and parenting youth, and 31 were veterans. As seen in the graphic representation below and discussed in the sections that follow, each of these populations has unique characteristics that make them particularly vulnerable.



Homeless Veterans

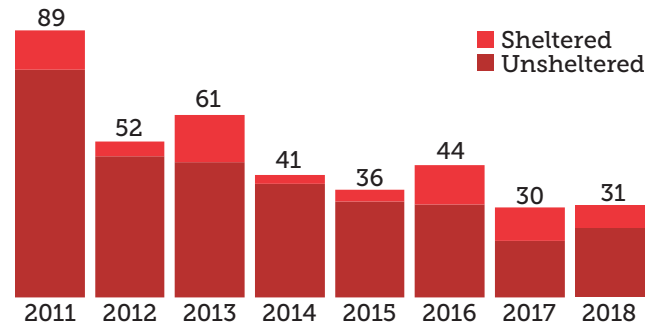
Five percent of all persons experiencing homelessness in Pasadena were veterans at the time of the 2018 Homeless Count (n=31). While veterans comprise a small proportion of the total homeless population, their high incidences of mental illness, substance abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and substance use disorders, along with weaker family ties, leave them more at-risk for homelessness than the general population.¹ Veterans experiencing homelessness are more likely to live on the street than in shelters and more often remain on the street for extended periods of time. In Pasadena, this is certainly true, with 77 percent (23 individuals) of veterans living on the street and close to a third chronically homeless (29%). These differences from the general homeless population make veterans more vulnerable to death on the streets.

Veterans' increased risk and vulnerability have made their subpopulation a key priority for the City of Pasadena as well as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

PROGRESS

Since 2011, Pasadena has seen an 65 percent reduction in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness. Most of the decrease in the number of homeless veterans in Pasadena occurred between 2011 and 2014.

This accomplishment is partially the result of the implementation of the Housing First service model in 2011 as well as a number of brick-and-mortar supportive housing projects for veterans that opened in nearby cities in



2016. Looking forward, however, the City anticipates smaller reductions as there are no new projects currently planned to open in 2018.

While the number of veterans experiencing homelessness has gone down in recent years, those who remain have significant adverse health conditions; 48 percent reported chronic health conditions, 41 percent reported physical disabilities and 29 percent reported mental illness.

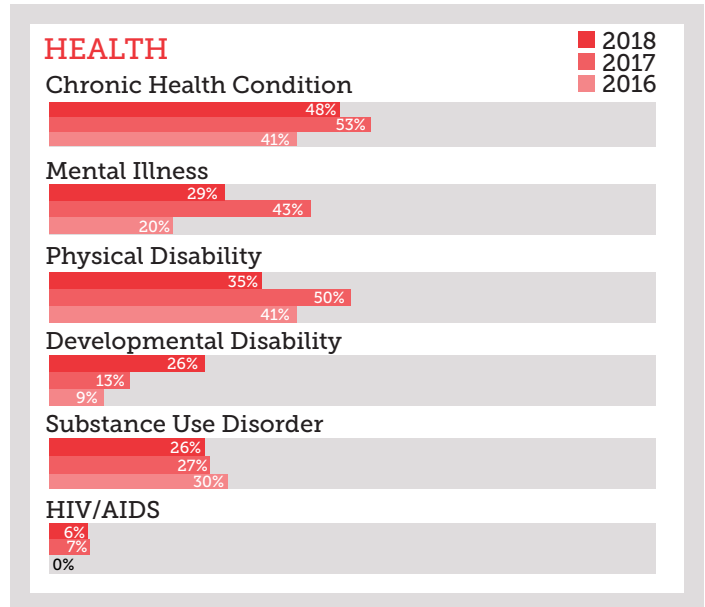
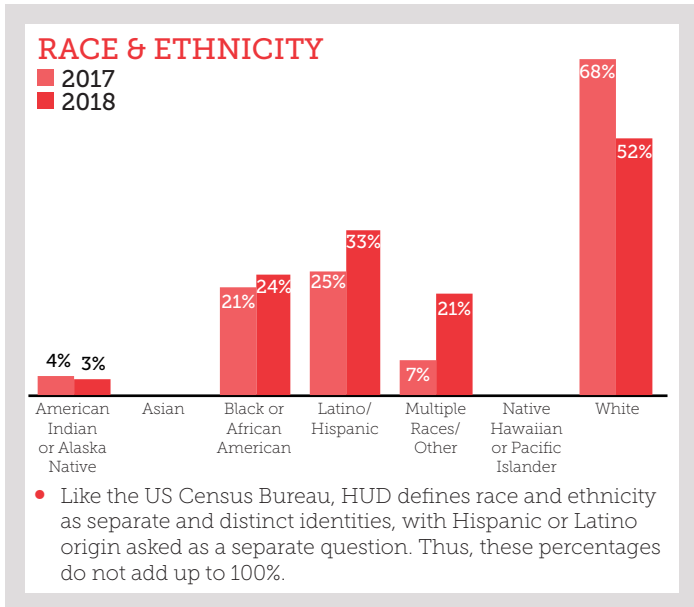
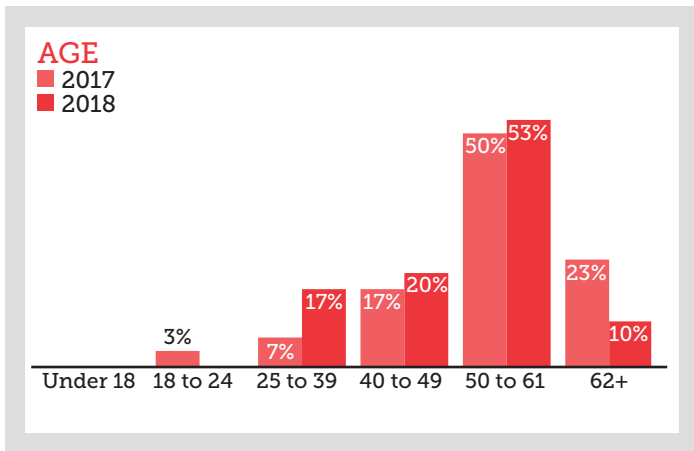
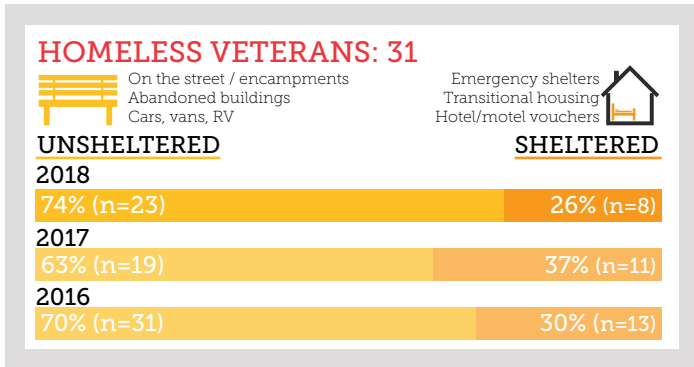
In Pasadena, veteran outreach efforts have been led by New Directions, a veteran's service provider that can also serve veterans who received a less-than-honorable discharge. Under New Direction's leadership a biweekly coordinating meeting has focused on individual outreach and developing a by-name list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

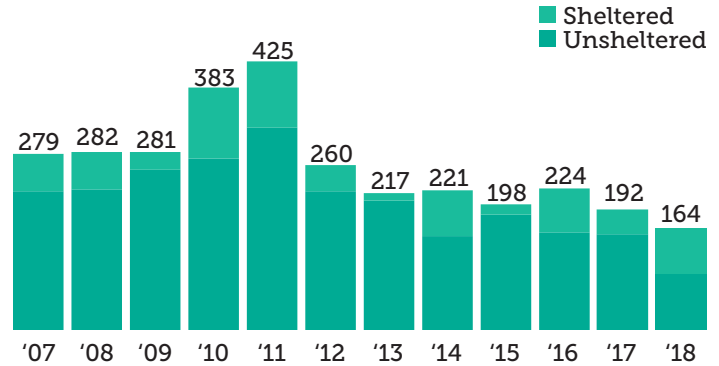
To date, between VASH and New Direction's special programs, enough resources have been identified to match all veterans to a housing voucher.

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

Homeless Veterans

Since 2011, the number of homeless veterans in Pasadena has decreased by 65% (falling from 89 in 2011 to 31 in 2018). This decrease is largely the result of a concerted effort to increase outreach and prioritize housing for homeless veterans.





Chronically Homeless

The Department of Housing and Urban Development defines a chronically homeless person as someone who has a disabling condition that prevents them from maintaining work or housing and also has experienced homelessness for a year or longer, or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years if those episodes cumulatively add up to a year.

People experiencing chronic homelessness are one of the most vulnerable homeless populations and exhibit a mortality rate four to nine times higher than the general population.¹ Research from across the country has shown that chronically homeless individuals are intensive and costly users of health and criminal justice services. A USC study showed that costs to provide supportive housing for these individuals is 43% lower and more effective than other solutions because once individuals are housed, access to services help them to stay housed with a 90% retention rate.²

DEMOGRAPHICS

Close to one in four persons who are homeless in Pasadena meet the chronic homeless definition (24%, n=164). Of those identified, 158 were adult individuals and 6 were persons in families experiencing chronic homelessness (2 families).

This population faces disabling health conditions at much higher rates than the general homeless population:

- 59% have a physical disability (compared to 25% of the overall homeless population)
- 51% have a chronic health condition (compared to 24% overall)
- 54% have a mental illness (compared to 19% overall)
- 33% have a developmental disability (compared to 13% overall)
- 28% have a substance use disorder (compared to 13% overall)

PROGRESS

While this proportion is identical to the national average (24%), Pasadena's 27 percent reduction in the number of persons who are chronically homeless over the past two years is contrasted by the national increase seen between 2016 and 2017 (+12%). This reduction is a sign that Pasadena's focus on Supportive Housing for those with the highest levels of need is working.³ Comparing the 2018 composition to 2017, it appears those who were housed were among the most vulnerable, with the age composition trending younger in 2018 and chronic health conditions and physical disabilities both decreasing significantly.

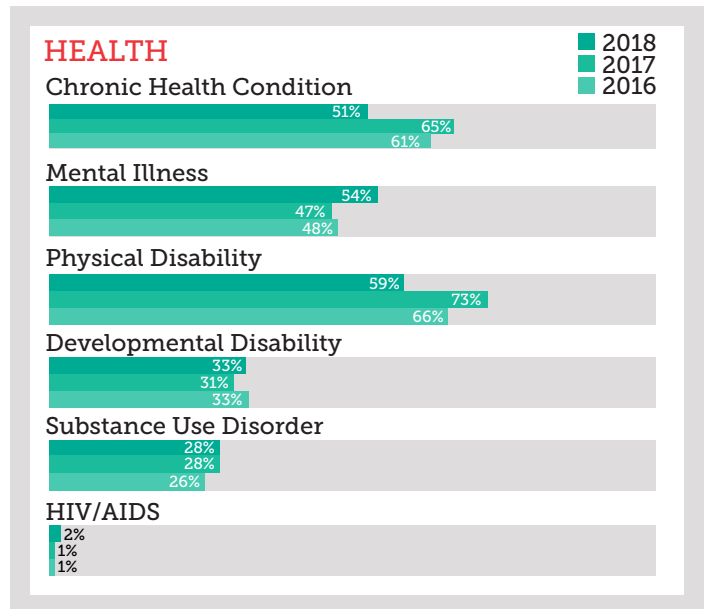
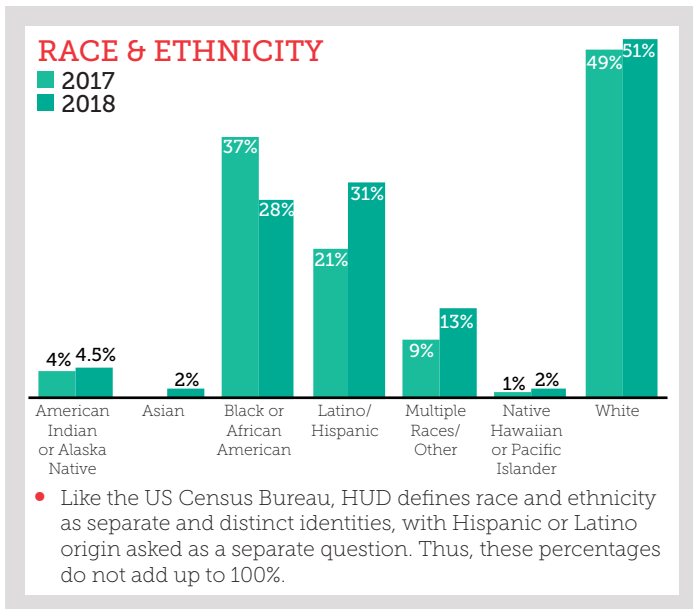
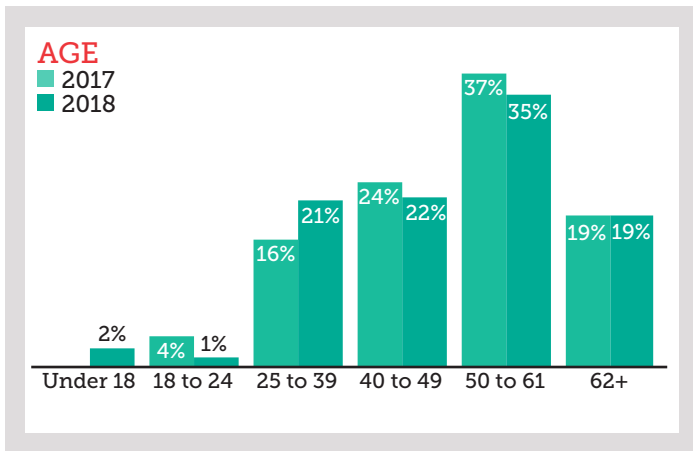
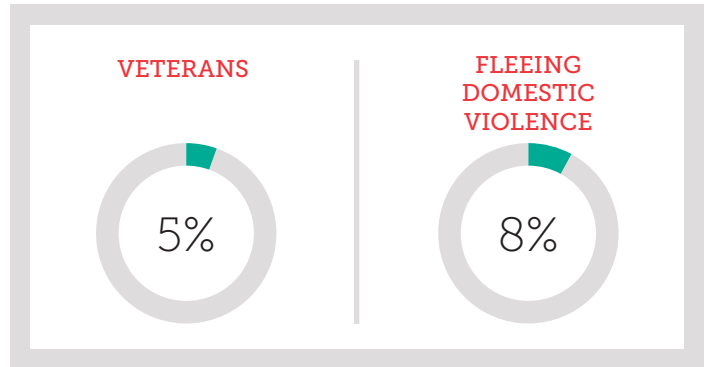
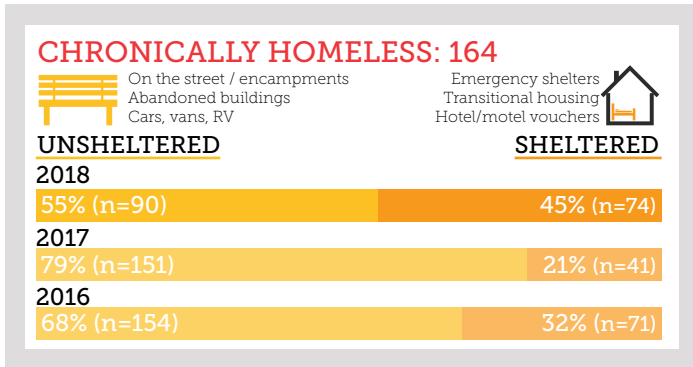
1. US Interagency Council on Homelessness, Strategic Plan to Prevent & End Homelessness (Supplemental Document), 2010.

2. United Way LA, Everyone In Campaign, 2018.

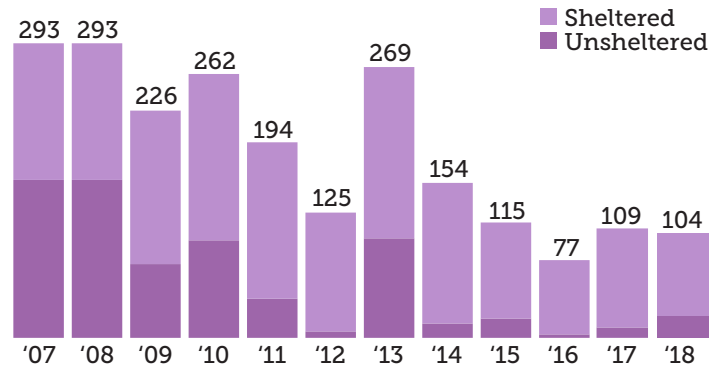
3. The U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development, The 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, Part 1: Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness, 2017.

Chronically Homeless

The number of chronically homeless persons (n=164) decreased by 27% since 2016 (n=224) and now make up just under a quarter (24%) of the total homeless population in Pasadena. This reduction is a sign that Pasadena's focus on Supportive Housing for those with the highest levels of need is working.



Homeless Families with Children



Families with children represent a much smaller proportion of the homeless population in Pasadena than nationally. The 2018 Homeless Count identified 37 families with children experiencing homelessness (104 persons), representing 15% of the total homeless population. Nationally, however, persons in families experiencing homelessness represent 33% of the overall homeless population.¹

In most ways, families experiencing homelessness share the same characteristics as other families living in poverty. However, families experiencing homelessness have less access to housing subsidies than low-income families who remain housed, and have weaker social networks.² Further, these families' homelessness has a significant correlation with family separations, including foster care and involvement with child welfare services.³ Because this population is so vulnerable, it has been a focus of the City of Pasadena as well as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

In Pasadena, the majority of assistance for families who are homeless is through rapid re-housing programs. Rapid re-housing provides families with time-limited financial assistance to help them quickly secure housing and supports to address barriers to long-term housing stability, including connections

to employment and services tailored to the unique needs of the household.

Rapid re-housing has proven to be a permanent solution for many homeless families. Most families who have received assistance from rapid re-housing programs have not returned to homelessness. Consequently, since 2013 there has been a significant downward trend in the number of people in homeless families, accounting for a 61 percent decrease during that time.

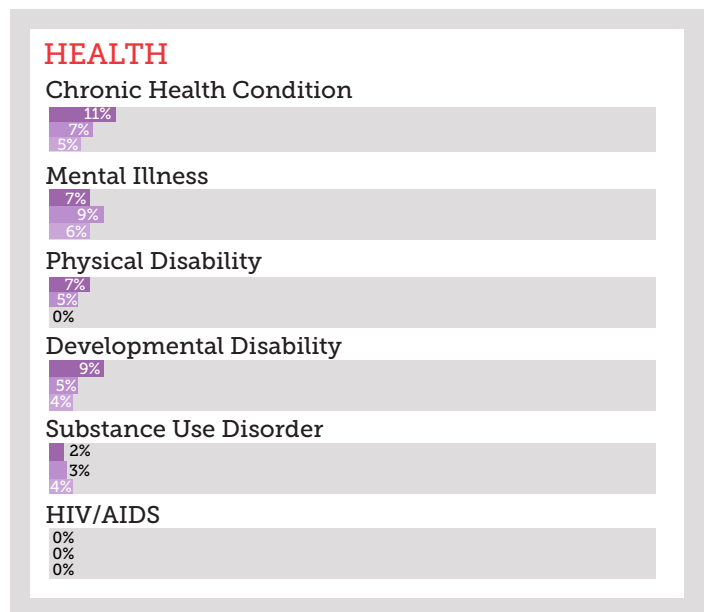
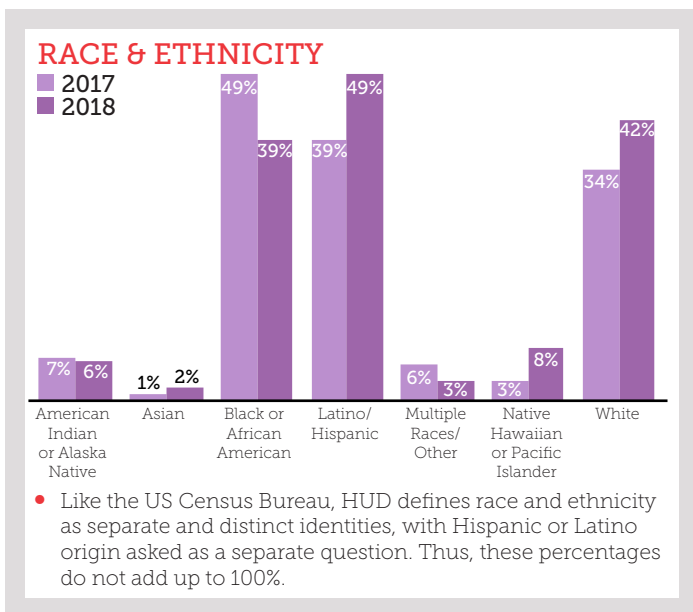
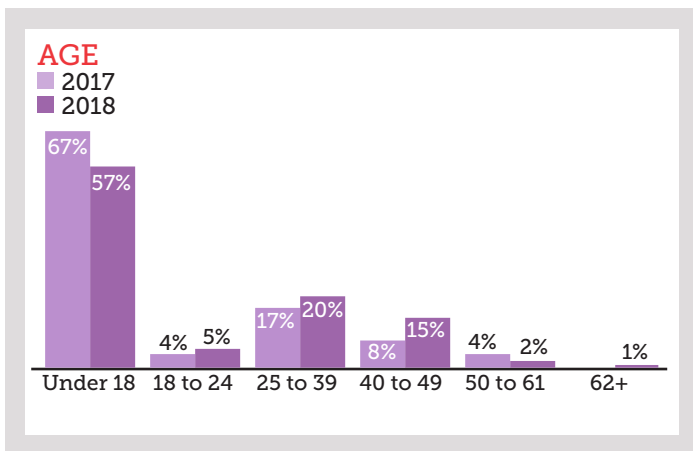
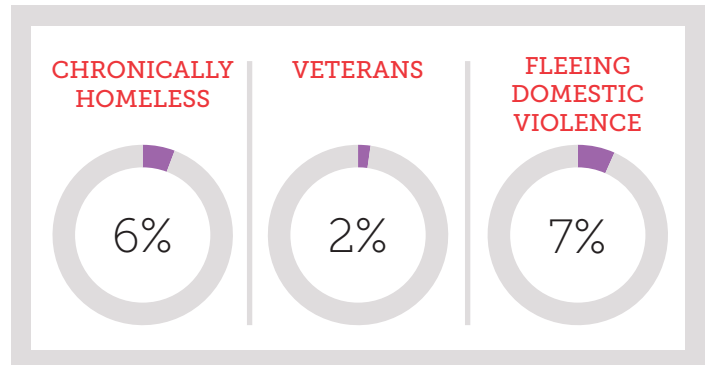
PROGRESS

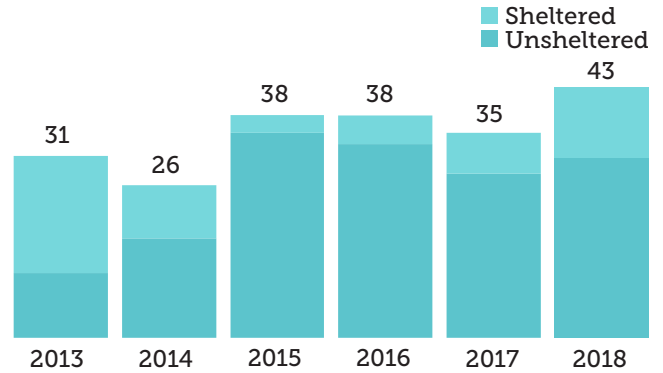
While exact same number of families were homeless in Pasadena in 2018 as in 2017, there was an increase in the number of families who were unsheltered (4 families in 2017 and 8 in 2018). These increases are likely the result of the housing crisis, as families with children are particularly vulnerable to rising rents. Looking forward to 2019, the number of families who are homeless may increase if rents in Pasadena continue, forcing low-income families unable to absorb rent increases into homelessness.

1. The U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development, The 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, Part 1: Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness, 2017.
2. Shinn, M. 2009. Ending Homelessness for Families: The Evidence for Affordable Housing. National Alliance to End Homelessness and Enterprise Community Partners, Inc.
3. USICH, Opening Doors, 2015.

Homeless Families with Children

While the exact same number of families were homeless in 2018 as in 2017, there was an increase in the number of unsheltered families. These increases are likely the result of the housing crisis, as families with children are particularly vulnerable to rising rents. For this population, longer-term rapid rehousing with more intensive case management and support services is critical.





Unaccompanied & Parenting Youth (0-24)

Unaccompanied homeless youth are people under age 25 who are experiencing homelessness and not accompanied by their parent or guardian. Homeless parenting youth are persons under age 25 who are experiencing homelessness and are the parents or legal guardians of one or more children (under age 18) who are present with or sleeping with them.

In Pasadena, 37 unaccompanied youth and 6 parenting youth were homeless during the 2017 Homeless Count (43 persons total). While these youth make up just over six percent (6.4%) of the total homeless population in Pasadena, many have experienced significant trauma before and after becoming homeless and are particularly vulnerable. Thus, the City of Pasadena as well as the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development have placed particular emphasis on ending homelessness for this population.

Youth homelessness is often rooted in family conflict and young people who have had involvement with the child welfare and juvenile justice systems are also more likely to experience homelessness. Other contributing factors include economic circumstances like poverty and housing insecurity, racial disparities, and mental health and substance use disorders.¹

Critical interventions for homeless youth include prevention for those exiting the juvenile justice or foster care system, early intervention with immediate access to emergency shelter beds, and a clear pathway to long-term housing supports that end their homelessness. These long-term supports may include reunifying youth with family or a support system (when safe and appropriate) or low-barrier short- and long-term housing and supportive services, including rapid rehousing.²

PROGRESS

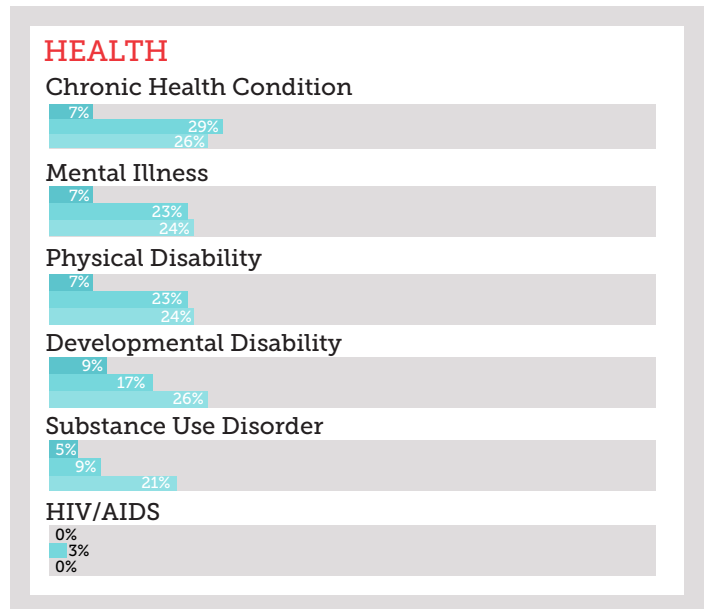
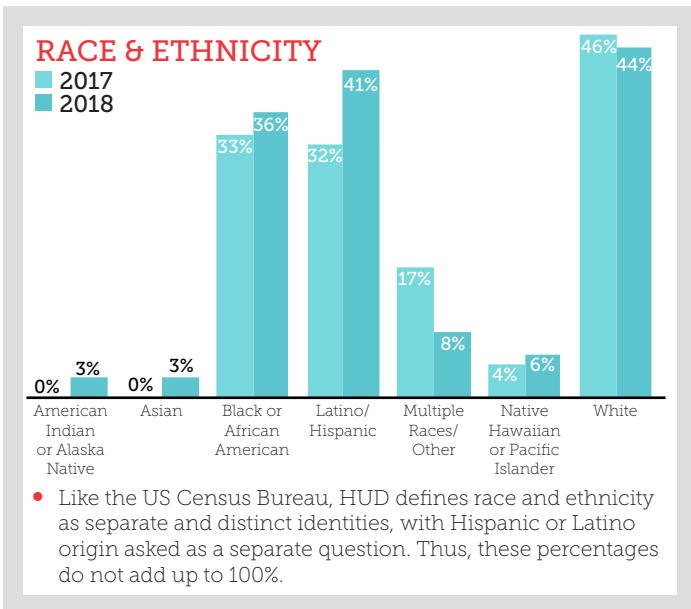
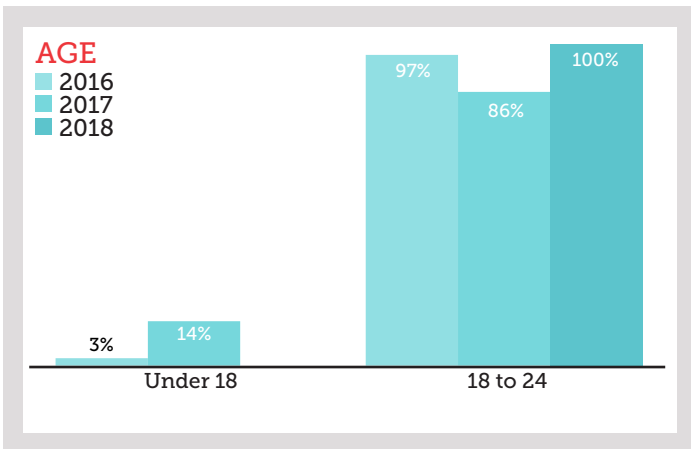
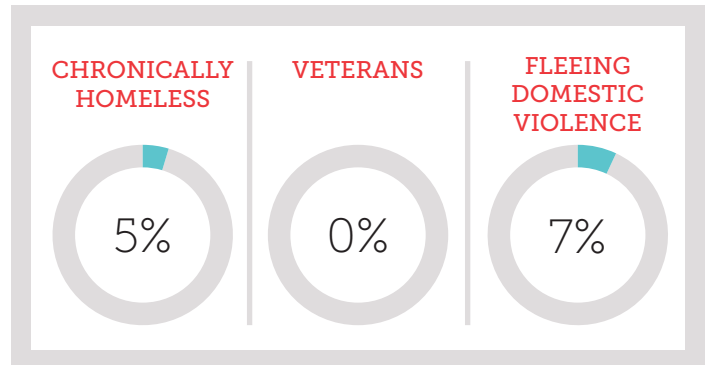
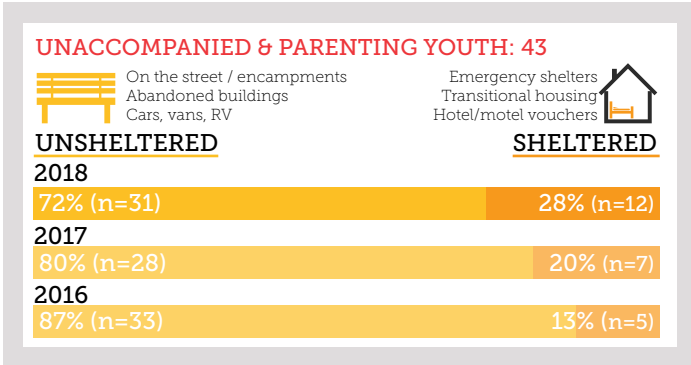
While the number of unaccompanied and parenting youth in Pasadena who experience homelessness has been historically very low and stable, there was a slight uptick (23%) in 2018. This uptick is partially the result of a more concerted effort to identify unaccompanied and parenting youth in 2018, but also likely indicates an undercount in the number of homeless youth in years past. Thus, more rapid re-housing targeted specifically towards this population is needed in Pasadena with broader education and employment supports.

1. National Alliance to End Homelessness, Youth and Young Adults, 2018.

2. National Alliance to End Homelessness, Ending Homelessness for Unaccompanied Youth age 18-24, 2016.

Unaccompanied & Parenting Youth

There was a slight uptick (23%) in the number of unaccompanied and parenting youth who were experiencing homelessness in Pasadena (n=43). Thus, more rapid re-housing targeted specifically towards this population is needed in Pasadena with broader education and employment supports.



Methodology

The 2018 Homeless Count was a city-wide effort that divided the city into 17 zones in which homeless people were counted. The count was carried out within each zone on a single night, spanning the evening of the 23rd (from 8:00 to 10:00 p.m.) and before sunrise the following morning (from 6:00 to 8:00 am). The count was also conducted in facilities that serve homeless persons or where homeless persons congregate throughout the day and evening, including the Pasadena libraries. In addition, professional outreach teams also canvassed areas of the City not readily accessible to the average volunteer.

The count instrument that was used (see Appendix C for the complete survey) collected demographic information on each person who was encountered. All information remained confidential.

This survey information is then used to create an identifier or code that prevents a person from being included in the final count more than once. During the survey, volunteers

record the initials, gender, race, age, and state born of each individual homeless person encountered. If the same person was encountered again, volunteers would establish the same identifier. As a result, this person would be counted only once in the final tally. For example, a homeless person may have the following code of "WTM56CA. This meant that this person's first name began with "W", his last name began with "T", he was male "M", he was 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 below worked can be found within Figure 2. In this example, numbers 6 and 7 would be considered the same person. As such, this person's responses would only be counted once in the final count. If for some reason there were doubt that numbers 6 and 7 were the same person, other collected data would be used to verify whether they were in fact the same person (including veteran status and number of children).

FIGURE 2: EXAMPLE OF BASIC HOMELESS COUNT DATA

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILY A chronically homeless family is a family with an adult head of household who meets the definition of a chronically homeless individual. If there is no adult in the family, the family would still be considered chronically homeless if a minor head of household meets all the criteria of a chronically homeless individual. A chronically homeless family includes those whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.¹

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

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

- An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals), or
- An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix C

Homeless Survey & Subpopulation Data

TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION

TH = Transitional Housing ES = Emergency Shelter U = Unsheltered

	NUMBER				PERCENT			
	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
TOTAL								
Persons	38	177	462	677	6%	26%	68%	100%
Persons in Families	34	47	23	104	33%	45%	22%	100%
Single Individuals	4	130	439	574	1%	23%	77%	100%
Families with Children (Households)	13	16	8	37	35%	43%	22%	100%
AGE	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
Under 18	19	26	14	59	50%	15%	3%	9%
18 to 24	4	9	31	44	11%	5%	7%	7%
25 to 39	6	33	103	142	16%	19%	23%	22%
40 to 49	8	31	122	161	21%	18%	27%	24%
50 to 61	1	47	130	178	3%	27%	29%	27%
62+	0	31	44	75	0%	18%	10%	11%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	18	18				
SUBTOTAL	2	39	151	192	100%	100%	100%	100%
GENDER	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
Male	16	117	338	471	42%	66%	75%	71%
Female	22	60	110	192	58%	34%	24%	29%
Transgender	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	0.2%	0.2%
Gender Non-Conforming	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	0.2%	0.2%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	0	0				
SUBTOTAL	38	177	462	677	100%	100%	100%	100%
ETHNICITY	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
Hispanic/Latino	13	56	112	181	34%	32%	26%	28%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	25	117	323	465	66%	68%	74%	72%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	4	27	31				
SUBTOTAL	38	177	462	677	100%	100%	100%	100%
RACE	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
White	12	100	181	293	32%	59%	44%	48%
Black or African American	12	50	157	219	32%	29%	38%	36%
Asian	0	6	3	9	0%	4%	1%	1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	2	17	23	11%	1%	4%	4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	6	1	16	24%	4%	0%	3%
Multiple Races	0	1	14	15	0%	3%	11%	9%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	7	54	61				
SUBTOTAL	38	177	462	677	100%	100%	100%	100%
INCOME	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
No Income	1	3	52	56	6%	3%	28%	18%
\$1 - \$250	0	38	45	83	0%	37%	24%	27%
\$251 - \$500	1	0	24	25	6%	0%	13%	8%
\$501 - \$1,000	3	47	46	96	19%	46%	24%	31%
> \$1,000	11	15	21	47	69%	15%	11%	15%
Don't know/refused to answer	3	48	260	311				
SUBTOTAL	19	151	448	618	100%	100%	100%	100%
SURVEY	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
Chronically Homeless		74	90	164		42%	19%	24%
Chronic Health Condition	1	48	100	149	5%	32%	22%	24%
HIV/AIDS	0	1	5	6	0%	1%	1%	1%
Physical Disability	1	46	105	152	5%	30%	23%	25%
Developmental Disability	0	15	64	79	0%	10%	14%	13%
Mental Illness	1	54	65	120	5%	36%	15%	19%
Substance Use Disorder	0	16	65	81	0%	11%	15%	13%
Veteran	1	7	23	31	5%	5%	5%	5%
Homeless Due to Domestic Violence	1	8	25	34	5%	5%	6%	6%

HOMELESS VETERANS

TH = Transitional Housing ES = Emergency Shelter U = Unsheltered

	NUMBER				PERCENT			
	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
TOTAL								
Persons	1	7	23	31	3%	23%	74%	100%
Persons in Families	2	0	0	2	100%	0%	0%	100%
Single Individuals	0	7	23	30	0%	23%	77%	100%
Families with Children (Households)	1	0	0	1	100%	0%	0%	100%
AGE								
Under 18								
18 to 24	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
25 to 39	0	1	4	5	0%	14%	18%	17%
40 to 49	1	1	4	6	100%	14%	18%	20%
50 to 61	0	5	11	16	0%	71%	50%	53%
62+	0	0	3	3	0%	0%	14%	10%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	1	1				
SUBTOTAL	1	7	23	31	100%	100%	100%	100%
GENDER								
Male	1	7	23	31	100%	100%	100%	100%
Female	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gender Non-Conforming	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	0	0				
SUBTOTAL	1	7	23	31	100%	100%	100%	100%
ETHNICITY								
Hispanic/Latino	1	1	8	10	100%	14%	36%	33%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	0	6	14	20	0%	86%	64%	67%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	1	1				
SUBTOTAL	1	7	23	31	100%	100%	100%	100%
RACE								
White	1	6	8	15	100%	86%	38%	52%
Black or African American	0	1	6	7	0%	14%	29%	24%
Asian	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	5%	3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Multiple Races	0	0	6	6	0%	0%	29%	21%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	2	2				
SUBTOTAL	1	7	23	31	100%	100%	100%	100%
INCOME								
No Income	0	0	6	6	0%	0%	33%	27%
\$1 - \$250	0	1	0	1	0%	33%	0%	5%
\$251 - \$500	0	0	3	3	0%	0%	17%	14%
\$501 - \$1,000	0	2	6	8	0%	67%	33%	36%
> \$1,000	1	0	3	4	100%	0%	17%	18%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	4	5	9				
SUBTOTAL	1	7	23	31	100%	100%	100%	100%
SURVEY								
Chronically Homeless		3	6	9		43%	26%	29%
Chronic Health Condition	0	2	13	15	0%	29%	57%	48%
HIV/AIDS	0	0	2	2	0%	0%	9%	6%
Physical Disability	0	2	9	11	0%	29%	39%	35%
Developmental Disability	0	0	8	8	0%	0%	35%	26%
Mental Illness	0	3	6	9	0%	43%	26%	29%
Substance Use Disorder	0	2	6	8	0%	29%	26%	26%
Veteran	1	7	23	31	100%	100%	100%	100%
Homeless Due to Domestic Violence	0	0	4	4	0%	0%	17%	13%

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

TH = Transitional Housing ES = Emergency Shelter U = Unsheltered

	NUMBER				PERCENT			
	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
TOTAL								
Persons		74	90	164		45%	55%	100%
Persons in Families		3	3	6		50%	50%	100%
Single Individuals		71	87	158		50%	50%	100%
Families with Children (Households)		1	1	2		50%	50%	100%
AGE								
Under 18		2	2	4		3%	2%	2%
18 to 24		0	2	2		0%	2%	1%
25 to 39		13	21	34		18%	24%	21%
40 to 49		16	19	35		22%	22%	22%
50 to 61		25	31	56		34%	35%	35%
62+		18	13	31		24%	15%	19%
Don't know/refused to answer		0	2	2				
SUBTOTAL		74	90	164		100%	100%	100%
GENDER								
Male		54	69	123		73%	78%	75%
Female		20	20	40		27%	22%	25%
Transgender		0	0	0		0%	0%	0%
Gender Non-Conforming		0	0	0		0%	0%	0%
Don't know/refused to answer		0	1	1				
SUBTOTAL		74	90	164		100%	100%	100%
ETHNICITY								
Hispanic/Latino		19	31	50		26%	35%	31%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino		55	57	112		74%	65%	69%
Don't know/refused to answer		0	2	2				
SUBTOTAL		74	90	164		100%	100%	100%
RACE								
White		49	31	80		68%	36%	51%
Black or African American		16	28	44		22%	33%	28%
Asian		3	0	3		4%	0%	2%
American Indian or Alaska Native		0	7	7		0%	8%	4%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		3	0	3		4%	0%	2%
Multiple Races		1	19	20		1%	22%	13%
Don't know/refused to answer		2	5	7				
SUBTOTAL		74	90	164		100%	100%	100%
INCOME								
No Income		1	23	24		2%	30%	18%
\$1 - \$250		26	13	39		48%	17%	30%
\$251 - \$500		0	8	8		0%	10%	6%
\$501 - \$1,000		22	24	46		41%	31%	35%
> \$1,000		5	9	14		9%	12%	11%
Don't know/refused to answer		18	11	29				
SUBTOTAL		72	88	160		100%	100%	100%
SURVEY								
Chronically Homeless		74	90	164		100%	100%	100%
Chronic Health Condition		31	51	82		43%	58%	51%
HIV/AIDS		0	3	3		0%	3%	2%
Physical Disability		33	61	94		46%	69%	59%
Developmental Disability		8	44	52		11%	50%	33%
Mental Illness		40	47	87		56%	53%	54%
Substance Use Disorder		12	33	45		17%	38%	28%
Veteran		3	6	9		4%	7%	6%
Homeless Due to Domestic Violence		3	10	13		4%	11%	8%

HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

TH = Transitional Housing ES = Emergency Shelter U = Unsheltered

	NUMBER				PERCENT			
	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
TOTAL								
Persons	34	47	23	104	33%	45%	22%	100%
Persons in Families	34	47	23	104	33%	45%	22%	100%
Single Individuals								
Families with Children (Households)	13	16	8	37	35%	43%	22%	100%
AGE								
Under 18	19	26	14	59	56%	55%	64%	57%
18 to 24	1	4	0	5	3%	9%	0%	5%
25 to 39	5	12	4	21	15%	26%	18%	20%
40 to 49	8	4	3	15	24%	9%	14%	15%
50 to 61	1	0	1	2	3%	0%	5%	2%
62+	0	1	0	1	0%	2%	0%	1%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	1	1				
SUBTOTAL	34	47	23	104	100%	100%	100%	100%
GENDER								
Male	16	25	11	52	47%	53%	48%	50%
Female	18	22	12	52	53%	47%	52%	50%
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gender Non-Conforming	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	0	0				
SUBTOTAL	34	47	23	104	100%	100%	100%	100%
ETHNICITY								
Hispanic/Latino	11	22	17	50	32%	48%	74%	49%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	23	24	6	53	68%	52%	26%	51%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	1	0	1				
SUBTOTAL	34	47	23	104	100%	100%	100%	100%
RACE								
White	10	25	6	41	29%	56%	32%	42%
Black or African American	11	14	13	38	32%	31%	68%	39%
Asian	0	2	0	2	0%	4%	0%	2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	2	0	6	12%	4%	0%	6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8	0	0	8	24%	0%	0%	8%
Multiple Races	1	2	0	3	3%	4%	0%	3%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	2	4	6				
SUBTOTAL	34	47	23	104	100%	100%	100%	100%
INCOME								
No Income	1	0	0	1	7%	0%	0%	3%
\$1 - \$250	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	33%	3%
\$251 - \$500	1	0	1	2	7%	0%	33%	6%
\$501 - \$1,000	4	11	1	16	27%	69%	33%	47%
> \$1,000	9	5	0	14	60%	31%	0%	41%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	5	6	11				
SUBTOTAL	15	21	9	45	100%	100%	100%	100%
SURVEY								
Chronically Homeless		3	3	6		6%	13%	6%
Chronic Health Condition	0	2	3	5	0%	10%	33%	11%
HIV/AIDS	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	11%	2%
Physical Disability	0	1	2	3	0%	5%	22%	7%
Developmental Disability	0	3	1	4	0%	14%	11%	9%
Mental Illness	1	2	0	3	7%	10%	0%	7%
Substance Use Disorder	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	11%	2%
Veteran	1	0	0	1	7%	0%	0%	2%
Homeless Due to Domestic Violence	0	1	2	3	0%	5%	22%	7%

UNACCOMPANIED & PARENTING YOUTH

TH = Transitional Housing ES = Emergency Shelter U = Unsheltered

	NUMBER				PERCENT			
	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
TOTAL								
Persons	4	8	31	43	9%	19%	72%	100%
Persons in Families	2	6	0	8	25%	75%	0%	100%
Single Individuals	3	3	31	37	8%	8%	84%	100%
Families with Children (Households)	1	2	0	3	33%	67%	0%	100%
AGE								
Under 18	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
18 to 24	4	8	31	43	100%	100%	100%	100%
25 to 39								
40 to 49								
50 to 61								
62+								
Don't know/refused to answer								
SUBTOTAL	4	8	31	43	100%	100%	100%	100%
GENDER								
Male	0	4	24	28	0%	50%	77%	65%
Female	4	4	7	15	100%	50%	23%	35%
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gender Non-Conforming	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	0	0				
SUBTOTAL	4	8	31	43	100%	100%	100%	100%
ETHNICITY								
Hispanic/Latino	1	5	11	17	25%	71%	37%	41%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	3	2	19	24	75%	29%	63%	59%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	1	1	2				
SUBTOTAL	4	8	31	43	100%	100%	100%	100%
RACE								
White	1	4	11	16	25%	67%	42%	44%
Black or African American	2	1	10	13	50%	17%	38%	36%
Asian	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	4%	3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	4%	3%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	1	0	2	25%	17%	0%	6%
Multiple Races	0	0	3	3	0%	0%	12%	8%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	2	5	7				
SUBTOTAL	4	8	31	43	100%	100%	100%	100%
INCOME								
No Income	0	0	3	3	0%	0%	33%	20%
\$1 - \$250	0	1	3	4	0%	20%	33%	27%
\$251 - \$500	0	0	1	1	0%	0%	11%	7%
\$501 - \$1,000	0	3	1	4	0%	60%	11%	27%
> \$1,000	1	1	1	3	100%	20%	11%	20%
Don't know/refused to answer	3	3	22	28				
SUBTOTAL	4	8	31	43	100%	100%	100%	100%
SURVEY								
Chronically Homeless		0	2	2		0%	6%	5%
Chronic Health Condition	1	0	2	3	25%	0%	6%	7%
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Physical Disability	1	1	1	3	25%	13%	3%	7%
Developmental Disability	0	0	4	4	0%	0%	13%	9%
Mental Illness	0	0	3	3	0%	0%	10%	7%
Substance Use Disorder	0	0	2	2	0%	0%	6%	5%
Veteran	0	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Homeless Due to Domestic Violence	1	1	2	4	25%	13%	6%	9%

HOMELESS SENIORS (62+)

TH = Transitional Housing ES = Emergency Shelter U = Unsheltered

	NUMBER				PERCENT			
	TH	ES	U	TOTAL	TH	ES	U	TOTAL
TOTAL								
Persons	0	31	44	75		41%	59%	100%
Persons in Families	0	1	0	1		100%	0%	100%
Single Individuals	0	30	44	74		41%	59%	100%
Families with Children (Households)	0	1	0	1		100%	0%	100%
AGE								
Under 18								
18 to 24								
25 to 39								
40 to 49								
50 to 61								
62+	0	31	44	75		100%	100%	100%
Don't know/refused to answer								
SUBTOTAL	0	31	44	75		100%	100%	100%
GENDER								
Male	0	18	35	53		58%	80%	71%
Female	0	13	9	22		42%	20%	29%
Transgender	0	0	0	0		0%	0%	0%
Gender Non-Conforming	0	0	0	0		0%	0%	0%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	0	0				
SUBTOTAL	0	31	44	75		100%	100%	100%
ETHNICITY								
Hispanic/Latino	0	5	9	14		16%	21%	19%
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	0	26	33	59		84%	79%	81%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	2	2				
SUBTOTAL	0	31	44	75		100%	100%	100%
RACE								
White	0	14	21	35		45%	54%	50%
Black or African American	0	12	13	25		39%	33%	36%
Asian	0	1	1	2		3%	3%	3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0		0%	0%	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	1	0	1		3%	0%	1%
Multiple Races	0	3	4	7		10%	10%	10%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	0	5	5				
SUBTOTAL	0	31	44	75		100%	100%	100%
INCOME								
No Income	0	1	4	5		4%	14%	9%
\$1 - \$250	0	1	6	7		4%	21%	13%
\$251 - \$500	0	0	1	1		0%	4%	2%
\$501 - \$1,000	0	17	11	28		68%	39%	53%
> \$1,000	0	6	6	12		24%	21%	23%
Don't know/refused to answer	0	6	16	22				
SUBTOTAL	0	31	44	75		100%	100%	100%
SURVEY								
Chronically Homeless		17	13	30		55%	30%	40%
Chronic Health Condition	0	15	17	32		48%	39%	43%
HIV/AIDS	0	1	2	3		3%	5%	4%
Physical Disability	0	12	19	31		39%	43%	41%
Developmental Disability	0	1	6	7		3%	14%	9%
Mental Illness	0	7	8	15		23%	18%	20%
Substance Use Disorder	0	1	3	4		3%	7%	5%
Veteran	0	0	3	3		0%	7%	4%
Homeless Due to Domestic Violence	0	2	1	3		6%	2%	4%

Appendix D

Survey Instrument

Pasadena 2018 Homeless Count

Zone: _____ Am or PM

Your Name _____ Date _____ Location _____

Note: If the person is sleeping or you feel unsafe, use your observation to complete only the "Observation Only" questions (4-7)

	Person 1	Spouse/ Partner	
1 Did you sleep outdoors or in abandoned building, park, tent, canopy, box, or vehicle last night? (note: if answer is "no," stop and do not ask other questions)	Y N	Y N	
2 Do you have any pets living with you now?	Y N	Y N	
3 First and last name initials			
4 Gender: M(ale), F(emale), T(ransgender) or O (gender non-conforming, i.e. not exclusively M/F)			Observation Only
5 What is your race (read race code at bottom of page)			
6 Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Y N	Y N	
7 Age (guess if observation only)? 1=under 18; 2=18-24; 3=25-39; 4=40-49; 5=50-55; 6=56-61; 7=62+			
8 State born (if born in another country, abbreviate country)			
9 What city were you living in when you most recently became homeless?			
10 Have you served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces or been called into active duty in National Guard or a Reservist?	Y N	Y N	
11 Did you become homeless for the first time during the past 12 months?	Y N	Y N	
12 Have you been living in a shelter and/or on the streets, in abandoned buildings, or vehicle for the past year or more?	Y N	Y N	
13 Have you been living in a shelter and/or on the streets, in abandoned buildings, or vehicle at least 4 separate times in the last 3 years including now?	Y N	Y N	
a) If yes, was combined length of time 12 months or more?	Y N	Y N	
14 Do you have a physical disability that is long-lasting?	Y N	Y N	
15 Do you have a developmental disability that is long-lasting?	Y N	Y N	
16 Do you have a problem with drugs or alcohol?	Y N	Y N	
a) If yes, does it limit your ability to live independently?	Y N	Y N	
b) If yes, has it continued for a long time or indefinitely?	Y N	Y N	
17 Do you feel you have a serious mental health issue that limits your ability to live independently?	Y N	Y N	
a) If yes, has it continued for a long time or indefinitely?	Y N	Y N	
18 Do you have a chronic health condition such as diabetes, heart trouble, high blood pressure, seizures, hepatitis, respiratory problems, epilepsy, tuberculosis, or arthritis?	Y N	Y N	
19 Have you ever been diagnosed w/AIDS or tested positive for HIV?	Y N	Y N	
20 Are you currently experiencing homelessness because you are fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking?	Y N	Y N	
a) If no, were you ever a victim of domestic or intimate partner violence?	Y N	Y N	
21 Were you released from prison or jail during the past 90 days?	Y N	Y N	
a) If yes, were you released on probation or parole? (circle PR for probation or PA for parole)	PR PA	PR PA	
b) If no, were you released from prison or jail during the past 12 months?	Y N	Y N	
i) If yes, were you released on probation or parole? (circle PR for probation or PA for parole)	PR PA	PR PA	
22 Were you arrested during the past 12 months?	Y N	Y N	
a) If so, how many times?			
b) If so, about how long did you have to stay in jail?			
23 What is your monthly income? 1=\$0; 2=\$1-\$250; 3=\$251-\$500; 4=\$501-\$1,000; 5=More than \$1,000			
24 How many children under 18 are living with you today (go on to next question if applicable)			
Additional Questions for Families with children	Child 1	Child 2	Child 3
25 What is child [X]'s gender?			
26 Is child [X] Hispanic or Latino? Yes or No			
27 What is child [X]'s race (refer to race codes below)			

Race Codes: 1.African American/Black; 2.American Indian/Alaskan Native; 3.Asian; 4.Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander; 5.White, 6.Multiple Races/Other; 7.Don't know; 8.Refused to answer

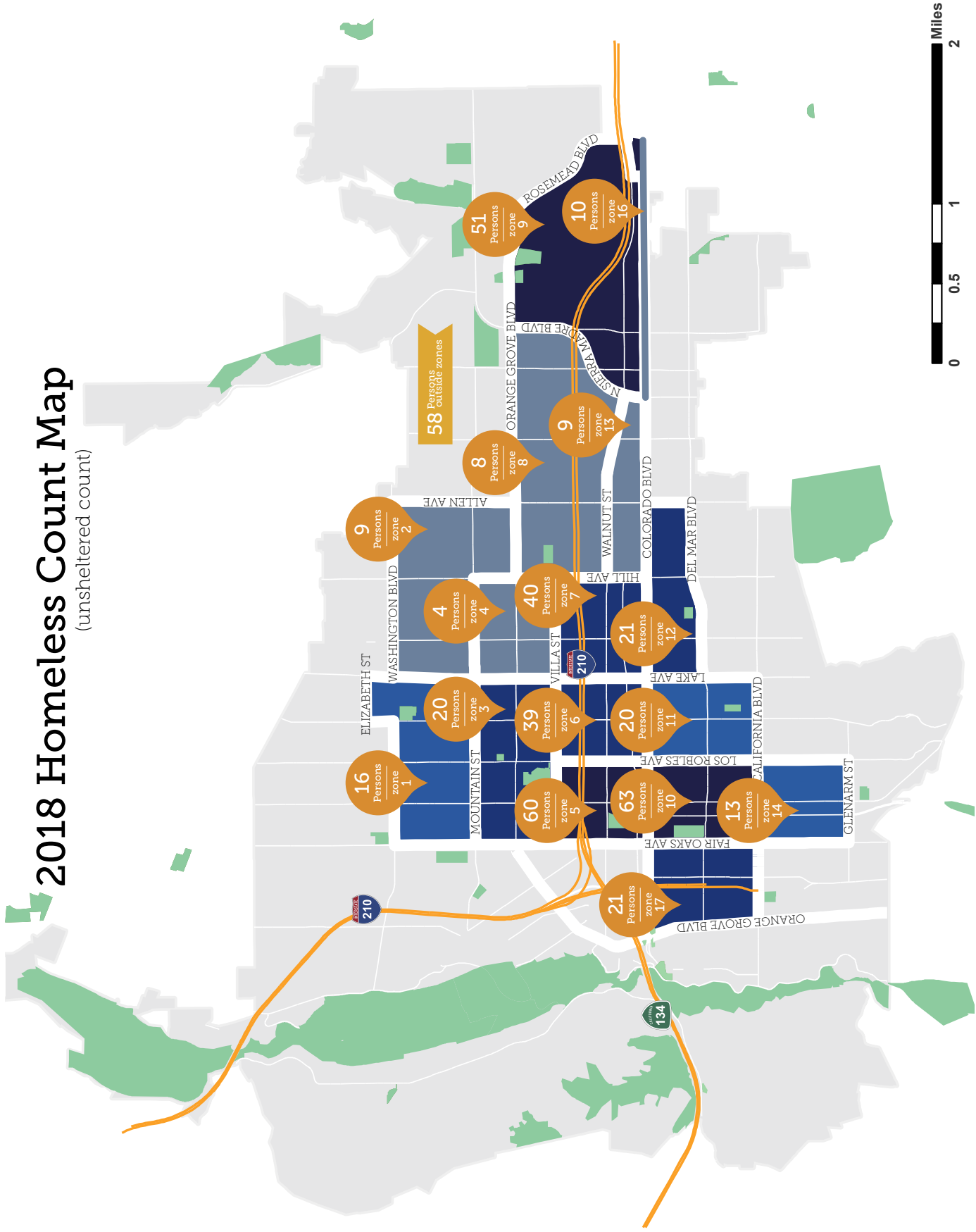


Appendix E

Map of Results

2018 Homeless Count Map

(unsheltered count)



Homeless Strategic Platform

To most effectively combat homelessness in Pasadena, the City of Pasadena Housing Department, as lead agency for the Pasadena Partnership to End Homelessness, strongly encourages service providers and communities to align their programs to support evidence-based and best practices that the federal government has acknowledged as effective in ending homelessness. Basic services for persons experiencing homelessness that do not directly end a person's homelessness are already available in Pasadena. The City does not support the expansion of those services, but rather supports the following general priorities for addressing homelessness.

01

FOCUS ON STRATEGIES THAT PREVENT OR END HOMELESSNESS

Permanent Housing Using the Housing First Model

We believe that the most effective solution to homelessness is permanent housing. Stable housing is the foundation upon which people build their lives—absent a safe, decent, affordable place to live, it is next to impossible to achieve good health, positive educational outcomes, or reach one's economic potential. Providing access to permanent housing, without preconditions, along with optional supportive services as needed (also called Housing First) can ensure that homeless individuals remain housed, even those with severe substance use and mental health conditions. Under the Housing First service model, emergency shelters and basic services are a pathway to permanent housing, providing temporary shelter and assessment for permanent housing. Types of permanent housing interventions include:

Supportive Housing

Supportive Housing is an intervention for people who are homeless with serious mental illnesses or other disability. These individuals need long-term support to live stably in their communities. Informed by the housing first framework, supportive housing is a proven solution for people who have experienced chronic homelessness.

Rapid Rehousing

Rapid Rehousing is a strategy informed by housing first that quickly re-houses people experiencing homelessness through time-limited financial assistance and targeted supportive services. The goal is to minimize the negative outcomes of homelessness by helping persons return to housing as soon as possible.

Targeted Homelessness Prevention

Homelessness Prevention programs help to support those who are at-risk of homelessness and ensure they do not become homeless. By targeting assistance to those who are most at-risk of homelessness, programs are able to maximize the limited available resources for homelessness prevention.

02 WORK REGIONALLY TO SOLVE HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness knows no boundaries, so effectively combating it will require regional responses. The City of Pasadena will work with Los Angeles County and neighboring cities, Continuums of Care, and Public Housing Authorities to support the development of resources across the region and encourage all localities to do their part to help end homelessness for their residents.

Increase Permanent Supportive Housing Opportunities in and Around Pasadena

The City of Pasadena will use its resources to expand and promote the production of Permanent Supportive Housing. This will include collaborating with other jurisdictions and Public Housing Authorities to use rental subsidies creatively, collaboratively, and across jurisdictional boundaries when allowable.

Pursue Measure H Funding for Appropriate Homeless Programs and Projects

The City of Pasadena will work closely with Los Angeles County to pursue Measure H sales tax funding for programs that prevent or end homelessness. The City will advocate for a fair share of the funding allocated to Continuums of Care, and will encourage service providers to apply to the County for Measure H funding that is made available through an open application process.