APPLIED SURVEY RESEARCH

Applied Survey Research (ASR) is a social research firm dedicated to helping people build better communities by collecting meaningful data, facilitating information based planning, and developing custom strategies. The firm was founded on the principle that community improvement, initiative sustainability, and program success are closely tied to assessment needs, evaluation of community goals, and development of appropriate responses.

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EVERYONE HOME

EveryOne Home is the coordinating body for ending homelessness in Alameda County, CA. The organization emphasizes a coordinated, efficient regional response to a regional problem making the best use of the county’s resources while building capacity to attract funding from federal, state and philanthropic sources.

EveryOne Home envisions a housing and services system that partners with consumers, families and advocates; provides appropriate services in a timely fashion to all who need them; and ensures that individuals and families are safely, supportively and permanently housed. To achieve those objectives, EveryOne Home uses a plan structured around five major goals that outline a multi-faceted solutions for multi-dimensional problem:
• Prevent homelessness and other housing crisis
• Increase housing opportunities for the plan’s target population
• Deliver flexible services to support stability and independence
• Measure success
• Develop long-term leadership and build political will

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ASPIRE CONSULTING LLC

Aspire Consulting LLC empowers communities to refine its programs and housing crisis response system to be housing-focused, oriented to outcomes, effective, efficient, and well-coordinated. Focal points of Aspire Consulting LLC’s work include: training and project management for measuring and improving outcomes; staff training, retreats, and learning collaboratives to align organizational culture and practices toward housing first, low barrier approaches; planning and launching coordinated entry systems; optimizing rapid rehousing services; and training diverse community stakeholders about the cultural shift and technical refining to be more permanent housing, and outcome, focused. Aspire Consulting LLC also has many years of experience in Point-in-Time Counts, Homeless Management Information Systems, Homeless and Caring Court, and 100 Day Challenge performance improvement initiatives. Kathie Barkow is the founder and principal consultant of Aspire Consulting LLC and has over 25 years of experience in the fields of housing and services for people who are homeless.
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Acknowledgments

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EveryOne Home and the Alameda County Continuum of Care (CoC) provided oversight for the Everyone Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey. We thank the members of the HUD Continuum of Care Committee for their valued input and guidance. We also thank members of the regional coordinating groups who helped to ensure communities were well represented in the data collection and planning effort.

A special thank you to the following programs, which graciously opened their doors for training and deployment activities.

East Oakland Community Project - Crossroads

Hayward City Hall

City of Berkeley - Main Library

City of Fremont Fire Department

Livermore City Council Chambers

West Oakland Youth Center

Covenant House Oakland

YEAH!

A team of trained currently and formerly homeless individuals worked as guides and surveyors, ensuring the Count’s accuracy. We thank them for their excellent work and time spent on the project. The insight and understanding of Alameda County Stakeholders are invaluable to this work.
Dedicated survey coordinators worked with our surveyors to help ensure regional data collection and we thank them for their time and dedication.

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Downtown Streets Team

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Compassion Network

Judy Xavier  
City of Livermore

Stefanie Eastburn  
City of Pleasanton

We greatly appreciate the following programs and sites that provided data for the sheltered count.

SHELTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program/Center</th>
<th>Program/Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 Hour Oakland Parent / Teacher Children's Center</td>
<td>Family Emergency Shelter Coalition (FESCO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Safe Place</td>
<td>Livermore Homeless Refuge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abode Services</td>
<td>Oakland Catholic Worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda Family Services</td>
<td>Operation Dignity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay Area Community Services</td>
<td>Ruby's Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley Food &amp; Housing Project (BFHP)</td>
<td>Safe Alternatives to Violent Environments (SAVE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Futures with Women &amp; Children (BFWC)</td>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (BOSS)</td>
<td>Second Chance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Berkeley Winter Shelter</td>
<td>Shepherd's Gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Fremont Winter Shelter</td>
<td>St. Mary's Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CityTeam International</td>
<td>St. Vincent de Paul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covenant House Oakland</td>
<td>Tri-Valley Haven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Oakland Community Project (EOCP)</td>
<td>Youth, Engagement, Advocacy and Housing (YEAH!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAMS</td>
<td>Abode Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley Food and Housing Project (BFHP)</td>
<td>Fred Finch Youth Center (FFYC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (BOSS)</td>
<td>Oakland Elizabeth House</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Oakland / Bay Area Community Services (BACS)</td>
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<td>Covenant House Oakland</td>
<td>Shepherd's Gate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Oakland Community Project (EOCP)</td>
<td>Women's Daytime Drop-In Center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

Every two years, during the last 10 days of January, communities across the country conduct comprehensive counts of the local population experiencing homelessness. These counts measure the prevalence of homelessness in each community and collect information on individuals and families residing in emergency shelters and transitional housing, as well as people sleeping on the streets, in cars, in abandoned properties, or in other places not meant for human habitation.

The biennial Point-in-Time Count is the only source of nationwide data on sheltered and unsheltered homelessness, and it is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) of all jurisdictions that are receiving federal funding to provide housing and services for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Currently, Alameda County receives more than $33 million in HUD Continuum of Care (CoC) funding, a key source of funding for the county’s homeless services.

Each CoC reports the findings of its local Point-in-Time Count in its annual funding application to HUD, which ultimately helps the federal government better understand the nature and extent of homelessness nationwide. Count data also help to inform communities’ local strategic planning, capacity building, and advocacy campaigns to prevent and end homelessness.

Alameda County’s EveryOne Home worked in conjunction with Aspire Consulting LLC and Applied Survey Research (ASR) to conduct the EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey. ASR is a social research firm with extensive experience in homeless enumeration and needs assessment.

The EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey was a comprehensive community effort. With the support of 120 individuals with lived experience of homelessness, 350 community volunteers, staff from various City and County departments, and homeless service providers, the entire county was canvassed between the hours of 5 a.m. and noon on January 31, 2017. This resulted in a peer informed visual count of unsheltered homeless individuals and families residing on the streets, in vehicles, in makeshift shelters, in encampments, and in other places not meant for human habitation. Additionally, shelters and facilities reported the number of homeless individuals and families who occupied their facilities on the night of January 30, 2017.

EveryOne Counts! 2017 also included a specialized count of unaccompanied children (under age 18) and transition-age youth (18 - 24 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 with current or recent lived homeless experience conducted the count in targeted areas where young people experiencing homelessness are known to congregate. This is an important year for national data on young people experiencing homelessness, as HUD will use the 2017 youth count results as a baseline for measuring progress toward ending youth homelessness by 2020.

In the weeks following the street count, ASR worked with trained homeless and recently homeless adults to administer an in-depth representative sample based survey to 1,228 unsheltered and sheltered homeless individuals of all ages. The survey gathered the basic demographic details necessary for HUD and local reporting as well as information on service needs and utilization.

This report provides data regarding the number and characteristics of people experiencing homelessness in Alameda County on a single night in January. Special attention is given to specific subpopulations, including chronically homeless, veterans, families, unaccompanied children under the age of 18, and transition-age youth between the ages of 18 and 24.

To better understand the dynamics of homelessness over time, results from previous efforts are provided where available and applicable. Due to the significant changes in research methodology (service based survey vs. visual enumeration and sample survey), comparisons are limited to federal reporting indicators. Trend data should be reviewed cautiously.

FEDERAL DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS FOR POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS

In this study, the HUD definition of homelessness for the Point-in-Time Count is used. This definition includes individuals and families:

- 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

- 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.

PROJECT OVERVIEW AND GOALS

In order for the EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey to best reflect the experience and expertise of the community, ASR held regular planning meetings with local community members. These community members were drawn from County and City departments, community based service providers, and other interested stakeholders. These

---

1Significant deduplication efforts were made in 2017 to ensure unaccompanied children and youth were not captured in both the youth and general street count efforts. For more information on these efforts and the overall count methodology, please see Appendix 1.
individuals were instrumental to ensuring that *EveryOne Counts! 2017* reflects the needs and concerns of the community.

EveryOne Home identified several important project goals:

- To measure changes in the numbers and characteristics of the homeless population since the *EveryOne Counts! 2015 Homeless Count and Survey*, and to track progress toward ending homelessness;
- To assess the status of specific subpopulations, including veterans, families, unaccompanied children, transition-age youth, and those who are chronically homeless;
- To preserve current federal funding for homeless services and to enhance the ability to raise new funds;
- To improve the ability of policy makers and service providers to plan and implement services that meet the needs of the local homeless population; and
- To increase public awareness of overall homeless issues and generate support for constructive solutions.

This report is intended to assist service providers, policy makers, funders, and local, state, and federal governments in gaining a better understanding of the population currently experiencing homelessness, measuring the impact of current policies and programming, and planning for the future.
Every two years, during the last 10 days of January, communities across the country conduct comprehensive counts of the local homeless populations in order to measure the prevalence of homelessness in each local Continuum of Care.

The 2017 Alameda County Point-in-Time Count was a community-wide effort conducted on January 30, 2017. In the weeks following the street count, a survey was administered to 308 unsheltered and sheltered homeless individuals in Berkeley, in order to profile their experience and characteristics.
**Disabling Conditions**

Respondents reported the number of conditions that limited their ability to maintain work or housing. Many reported multiple conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric or emotional conditions</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic health problems</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical disability</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug or alcohol abuse</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traumatic brain injury</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS/HIV related</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Subpopulation Definitions**

- **Chronically Homeless**
  - An individual with a disabling condition or a family with a head of household with a disabling condition who:
    - Has been continuously homeless for 1 year or more and/or;
    - Has experienced 4 or more episodes of homelessness within the past 3 years.

- **Veterans**
  - Persons who have served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

- **Families**
  - A household with at least one adult member (persons 18 or older) and at least one child member (persons under 18).

- **Unaccompanied Children**
  - Children under the age of 18 who are homeless and living without a parent or legal guardian.

- **Transition-Age Youth**
  - Young adults between the ages of 18 and 24 years old.

EveryOne Home will release a comprehensive report of the EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey in Summer 2017. For more information about EveryOne Home and effort to address homelessness in Alameda County please visit [www.EveryOneHome.org](http://www.EveryOneHome.org)

Point-in-Time Count

The EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey includes a complete enumeration of all unsheltered and publicly sheltered homeless persons. The unsheltered street count was conducted on January 31, 2017, from approximately 5 a.m. to noon, and covered all 738 square miles of Alameda County. Staff of Alameda County Housing and Community Development Department conducted the shelter count using the county’s Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and reported utilization data from the previous evening (night of January 30). The shelter count included all individuals staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing listed on the 2017 Housing Inventory Chart (HIC).

The EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count methodology for counting unsheltered individuals was a significant departure from prior counts conducted in Alameda County. Previously, the unsheltered count was derived from a site based sample of individuals accessing services from homeless service providers, hot meal programs, drop in centers, food pantries, and mobile outreach programs across the county. The sample was diverse and included programs dedicated to serving persons experiencing homelessness as well as those serving the general population in need. The change in methodology was adopted in 2017 to more effectively include the unsheltered population who may not regularly seek services or assistance and to provide comparable data to other counties in the Bay Area, as well as to enable more in-depth reporting at jurisdictional levels where there is growing interest in more detailed homeless profiles within city limits. Demographic data including race/ethnicity and subpopulation details were collected from the EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Survey and extrapolated to the known census population. For more information regarding the project methodology, please see Appendix 1.
NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOMELESS PERSONS IN THE CITY OF BERKELEY

TOTAL POPULATION AND TREND DATA

A total of 972 individuals experiencing homelessness were counted in the city of Berkeley on January 31, 2017. This was a 17% increase from 2015 (+138 individuals).

FIGURE 1. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS ENUMERATED DURING THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT, CITY OF BERKELEY


Berkeley’s homeless population represented 17% of the total number of persons enumerated in Alameda County during the 2017 Point-in-Time Count.

FIGURE 2. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS ENUMERATED DURING THE POINT-IN-TIME HOMELESS COUNT WITH COUNTY COMPARISON

SHELTER STATUS AND LOCATION

Sixty-eight percent (68%) of individuals experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley were unsheltered, while 32% were residing in emergency shelter or transitional housing programs on the night of the count. These findings mirrored the shelter status of homeless persons countywide (69%).

FIGURE 3. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY SHELTER STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Berkeley</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda County</td>
<td>3,863</td>
<td>1,766</td>
<td>5,629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Nearly one quarter of the population (23%) experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley was staying in emergency shelters and 8% in transitional housing on the night of the count. While perhaps the most visible, just 13% of the population was residing in encampments (locations with two or more tents or makeshift shelters). Twenty percent (20%) of the population was residing in vehicles and 35% were identified on the street or in other outdoor locations. Roughly 1% were identified in non-residential buildings.

FIGURE 4. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY LOCATION

32% Sheltered (n=308) 68% Unsheltered (n=664)


Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
HOUSEHOLD STATUS AND AGE

Persons in families represented roughly 5% of the population experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley, lower than Alameda County at 13%. Single individuals represented 95% of the Berkeley population. Unaccompanied children and transition-age youth represented 20% of the homeless population in Berkeley, slightly higher than the county overall (18%).

FIGURE 5. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, AGE, AND SHELTER STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CITY OF BERKELEY</th>
<th>ALAMEDA COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SHELTERED</td>
<td>UNSHELTERED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Families with Children</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 18</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth 18-24</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults 25+</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Individuals</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth 18-24</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults 25+</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Single Individuals include couples without children and unaccompanied children and youth without a parent or guardian.
HOUSEHOLD STATUS AND GENDER

An estimated 61% of individuals experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley identified as male. Thirty-eight percent (38%) identified as female, 1% identified as transgender, and <1% identified as neither male, female, nor transgender. When compared to the rest of Alameda County, there was a slightly higher percentage of males and lower percentage of females in the city of Berkeley.

FIGURE 6. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY GENDER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TRANSGENDER</th>
<th>ANOTHER GENDER</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Berkeley</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda County</td>
<td>3,277</td>
<td>2,295</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5,629</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Gender varied by household type. Thirty-seven percent (37%) of single individuals identified as female, while 56% of people in families, including children, identified as female.

FIGURE 7. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, GENDER, AND SHELTER STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CITY OF BERKELEY</th>
<th>ALAMEDA COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SHELTERED</td>
<td>UNSHELTERED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Families</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not identify as male, female, or transgender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Individuals</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>171</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does not identify as male, female, or transgender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>664</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RACE AND ETHNICITY

Eleven percent 11% of individuals experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley identified as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 17% of homeless persons countywide and 12% of the general population of Berkeley.

FIGURE 8. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY HISPANIC/LATINO ETHNICITY

City of Berkeley n = 972; Alameda County n = 5,629
Approximately half (50%) of individuals experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley identified as Black or African American. People who identify as Black or African American are overrepresented in the population experiencing homelessness in Alameda County as a whole (48% compared to 12% of the county’s overall population). Twenty-seven percent (27%) identified as White, 17% identified with multiple races, 4% identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, 3% identified as Asian, and <1% identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander. When compared to the general population of the city of Berkeley, the largest disparities were among individuals identifying as Black or African American (50% compared to 8% of Berkeley’s total population) and with multiple races (17% compared to 10%). Alternatively, 3% of homeless individuals in the city of Berkeley identified as Asian compared to 20% of the general city population.

FIGURE 9. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY RACE

City of Berkeley n = 972; Alameda County n = 5,629
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
The population of individuals experiencing homelessness in Alameda County was concentrated in the urban centers. Nearly half (49%) were enumerated in Oakland and 17% in Berkeley. These cities represent 27% and 9% of the county’s general population, respectively.

Nine percent (9%) of those experiencing homelessness were located in Fremont and 7% in Hayward.

**FIGURE 10. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY JURISDICTION AND SHELTER STATUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JURISDICTION</th>
<th>SHELTERED</th>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
<th>UNSHELTERED</th>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th></th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>94</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>204</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albany</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>308</td>
<td></td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>664</td>
<td></td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>972</td>
<td></td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeryville</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>197</td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>282</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>479</td>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward</td>
<td>84</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>313</td>
<td></td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>397</td>
<td></td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livermore</td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>141</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>243</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newark</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>70</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>859</td>
<td></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>1,902</td>
<td></td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>2,761</td>
<td></td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piedmont</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasanton</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Leandro</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unincorporated</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>194</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,766</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3,863</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5,629</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A map of the Point-in-Time count population more clearly illustrates the jurisdictions with the highest density of individuals experiencing homelessness.

FIGURE 11. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY JURISDICTION

While jurisdictional data provides some insight into the population of persons experiencing homelessness, individuals were not spread equally within these locations. Every census tract of Alameda County was covered on January 31, 2017. Census tract level data provides a more nuanced distribution of where individuals were located on the morning of the count.

**FIGURE 12. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY BERKELEY CENSUS TRACT**

![Map showing distribution of homeless persons by Berkeley census tract]

Many of the census tracts with the highest populations of individuals experiencing homelessness were census tracts with a dense general population; downtown Berkeley and Oakland for example. When data were normalized by the general population\(^2\), a small number of census tracts are highlighted as areas with the greatest density of homeless individuals.

**FIGURE 13.** TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY CENSUS TRACT NORMALIZED BY GENERAL POPULATION


\(^2\) Data were normalized by the general population, meaning the Point-in-Time count population was divided by the general population to show a percentage of the population experiencing homelessness.
**SUBPOPULATIONS**

*Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* outlines national objectives and evaluative measures for ending homelessness in the United States. To adequately address the diversity within the population experiencing homelessness, the federal government identified four subpopulations with particular challenges or needs: families, unaccompanied children and transition-age youth, single adults age 25 and older, veterans, and chronically homeless. Consequently, these subpopulations represent important reportable indicators for measuring local progress toward ending homelessness. Additional details on these populations are provided in the subpopulation section of this report, beginning on page 49.

**REPORTED SUBPOPULATIONS**

Unaccompanied children and transition-age youth represented 20% of the overall population in Berkeley. While this was a higher percentage compared to the overall county, Berkeley represented 20% of the county’s youth population. Three percent (3%) of the population experiencing homelessness in Berkeley were persons in families with children under the age of 18 (30 individuals).

In addition, 27% of the population in Berkeley were identified as chronically homeless in 2017. However, Berkeley's chronic population represented just 16% of the county’s chronic population. Ten percent (10%) of the population in Berkeley were identified as veterans, representing 18% of the county’s veteran population.

**FIGURE 14. FEDERALLY REPORTED SUBPOPULATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CITY OF BERKELEY</th>
<th>ALAMEDA COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Homeless Population</td>
<td>972</td>
<td>5,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Families with Children</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied Children and TAY</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>1,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>531</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Note: In 2017 in the city of Berkeley there were 18 families with children included in the county count, these families were comprised of 50 individuals. In 2017 there were 270 families with children included in the county count, these families were comprised of 711 individuals.
Survey Findings

This section provides an overview of the findings generated from the survey component of the EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey. Trained currently and formerly homeless persons under the direction of ASR administered surveys to a randomized sample of homeless individuals between February 1 and March 1, 2017. This effort resulted in 1,228 complete and unique surveys countywide. Based on a Point-in-Time Count of 5,629 homeless persons, with a randomized survey sampling process, these 1,228 valid surveys represent a confidence interval of +/- 3% with a 95% confidence level when generalizing the results of the Survey to the estimated population of homeless individuals in Alameda County. Exactly 308 valid surveys were conducted in the city of Berkeley. With a total of 972 homeless persons, this represents a confidence interval of +/- 5% with a 95% confidence level when generalizing the results of the Survey to the estimated population of homeless individuals in Berkeley. In other words, if the Survey were conducted again, we can be confident that the results would be within five percentage points of the current results.

To respect respondent privacy and to ensure the safety and comfort of those who participated, respondents were not required to complete all survey questions. Missing values are intentionally omitted from the survey results. Therefore, the total number of respondents will not always equal the total number of surveys conducted.

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS

Where individuals lived prior to experiencing homelessness and where they have lived since impacts the way they seek services, as well as their ability to access support from friends and family. Previous housing arrangements can also point to the gaps in the current system of care, as well as opportunities for systemic improvement and homelessness prevention.
PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Seventy-six percent (76%) of respondents in the city of Berkeley reported they were living in Alameda County at the time they most recently became homeless. This is slightly lower than the 82% of respondents from Alameda County as a whole. Twenty percent (20%) of respondents in the city of Berkeley reported they were living in another county in California, and 4% reported they were living out of state at the time they lost their housing.

Residence Prior to Homelessness

76% Alameda County

FIGURE 15. PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF HOUSING LOSS

City of Berkeley n=303; Alameda County n=1,191
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Most respondents reported they had lived in Alameda County for 10 years or more (this included residents who reported they were born or grew up there). A slightly higher percentage of respondents in Berkeley reported they had been in the county for a shorter period of time, compared to all county respondents; however, data were very similar.

FIGURE 16. LENGTH OF TIME SPENT IN ALAMEDA COUNTY (ALL RESPONDENTS)

City of Berkeley n=278; Alameda County n=1,087
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Out of the 24% of individuals who were not living in Alameda County at the time of their housing loss, 39% of respondents in the city of Berkeley came to Alameda County to access homeless services or benefits, compared to 27% of respondents in Alameda County. Twenty-three percent (23%) of respondents in the city of Berkeley reported they came to Alameda County in search of a job, 13% of respondents came to the county because they have family or friends in the area, 14% reported they were traveling through Alameda County and decided to stay, and 3% came to the county to access VA services.

FIGURE 17. REASON FOR STAYING IN ALAMEDA COUNTY OF RESPONDENTS NOT STAYING IN ALAMEDA COUNTY AT TIME OF HOUSING LOSS (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)

City of Berkeley n= 64, Alameda County n=202
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.
Respondents were also asked why they remain in the particular location they are currently staying. Responses varied among sheltered and unsheltered respondents. Interestingly, among both sheltered and unsheltered respondents the greatest percentage reported staying in a particular location because it was close to housing or shelter, 71% and 43% respectively. Thirty-five percent (35%) of sheltered respondents reported staying because it was close to services, compared to 18% of unsheltered respondents. More than one quarter of each population reported staying where they were because it felt safe.

FIGURE 18. REASON FOR STAYING IN CURRENT LOCATION (SPECIFIC PLACE)

Sheltered n = 89 respondents offering 148 responses; Unsheltered n = 209 respondents offering 240 responses
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
**PRIOR LIVING ARRANGEMENTS**

Similar to previous place of residence, the type of living arrangements maintained by individuals before experiencing homelessness provides a look into what types of homeless prevention services might be offered to help individuals maintain their housing.

Thirty-six percent (36%) of respondents in the city of Berkeley reported living in a home owned or rented by themselves or a partner immediately prior to becoming homeless, compared to 41% of respondents in Alameda County. In addition, 28% of respondents in the city of Berkeley reported staying with friends or family, 14% in a motel or hotel, 5% in a jail or prison facility, and 3% were in a hospital or treatment facility.

**FIGURE 19. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO BECOMING HOMELESS**

![Bar chart showing living arrangements]

City of Berkeley $n=297$, Alameda County $n=1,158$

Responses varied based upon whether or not respondents were experiencing homelessness for the first time. Of Berkeley respondents, a higher percentage of respondents (41%) who reported experiencing homelessness for the first time reported they were staying with in a home owned or rented by themselves or a partner prior to their housing loss. Respondents with multiple experiences of homelessness were more likely to report they had been staying with friends or relatives or exiting from jail or prison.

**FIGURE 20. **LIVING ARRANGEMENTS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO BECOMING HOMELESS BY FIRST TIME HOMELESSNESS

First Time Homeless n = 129, Multiple Experiences Homeless n = 159
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
CURRENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

While basic information on where individuals were observed during the general street count effort was collected, survey respondents were also asked about their usual nighttime accommodations. Understanding the types of places individuals experiencing homelessness are sleeping can help inform local outreach efforts.

When asked where they typically stayed at night, 33% of respondents in the city of Berkeley reported staying in an emergency, transitional, or other type of shelter, compared to 38% in Alameda County. Thirty-three percent (33%) of survey respondents in Berkeley reported staying outdoors, either on the streets, in parks, or in encampments. Thirteen percent (13%) reported staying in a structure or indoor area not intended for human habitation, 10% were staying in a motel or hotel, and 11% were in a vehicle.

FIGURE 21. USUAL PLACES TO SLEEP AT NIGHT

Pets

Twenty-three percent (23%) of unsheltered survey respondents reported they lived with a pet. Of unsheltered respondents with pets, 25% reported they did not stay in shelters because shelters do not accept pets. Fifty-two percent (52%) of unsheltered pet owners were female, 77% were over the age of 25. Thirty-five percent (35%) of unsheltered pet owners were identified as chronically homeless. Nearly all unsheltered pet owners who reported a disabling condition were also reported being on the street for an extended period of time. However, the only condition that unsheltered pet owners reported more frequently than unsheltered non-pet owners was a chronic health condition. Fewer unsheltered pet owners reported a physical disability, mental health issues (including PTSD) or substance abuse issues.
DURATION AND RECURRENCE OF HOMELESSNESS

Unstable living conditions, poverty, housing scarcity, and many other issues often lead to some individuals falling in and out of homelessness. For some, the experience of homelessness is part of a long and recurring history of housing instability. While research shows that housing instability has many of the same effects as literal homelessness, particularly on families and children, extended periods of homelessness affect one’s ability to obtain housing and employment and increase one’s health risks.3 The length of time individuals remain homeless can also indicate the strain on the homeless assistance and housing systems.

Forty-four percent (44%) of Berkeley respondents reported they were experiencing homelessness for the first time.

City of Berkeley n= 308
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

FIGURE 22. EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS FOR THE FIRST TIME

City of Berkeley n= 308, Alameda County n= 1,228

Some individuals who experience homelessness will cycle in and out of stable housing. Twenty-six percent (26%) of respondents in the city of Berkeley reported experiencing homelessness three or more times in the past years, as compared to 30% of respondents in Alameda County.

FIGURE 23. NUMBER OF EPISODES OF HOMELESSNESS IN THE LAST THREE YEARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>City of Berkeley</th>
<th>Alameda County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Time</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Times</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Times</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Times</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Times</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Times or More</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City of Berkeley n= 1,140, Alameda County n= 1,185
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Fifty-seven percent (57%) of Berkeley respondents reported their current episode of homelessness lasted for one year or longer, mirroring the data of Alameda County.

FIGURE 24. LENGTH OF CURRENT EPISODE OF HOMELESSNESS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>City of Berkeley</th>
<th>Alameda County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 Days or Fewer</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-30 Days</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3 Months</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6 Months</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-11 Months</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Year or More</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City of Berkeley 2017 n= 295, Alameda County 2017 n= 1,184
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Respondents were asked the age at which they first experienced homelessness. This question provides some insight into how homelessness and housing instability affect the population over their lifetime. Nineteen percent (19%) of survey respondents in the city of Berkeley first experienced homelessness as a child under the age of 18. Nearly one-third (32%) were between the ages of 18 and 24, and nearly half (49%) were older than 25 years of age. Older respondents (50 years and older) represented 37% survey respondents. Just 14% of older respondents reported their first experience with homelessness was after the age of 50. In fact, 34% reported experiencing homelessness before age 25.

**FIGURE 25. AGE AT FIRST EXPERIENCE OF HOMELESSNESS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City of Berkeley</th>
<th>Alameda County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-17 Years Old</td>
<td>0-17 Years Old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City of Berkeley n=259; Alameda County n=1,046
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS

The primary cause of an individual’s homelessness can be difficult to pinpoint, as it can be the result of multiple and compounding causes that can be systemic or personal in nature. When asked to identify the primary event or condition that led to their current homelessness experience, over half (52%) of respondents in the city of Berkeley cited money issues as the reason. Seventeen percent (17%) reported personal relationship issues as the primary reason for their homelessness, 14% reported mental health issues, 11% substance use issues, and 7% physical health issues.

Although not among the five most frequent responses, other reported causes of homelessness in the city of Berkeley also included incarceration (6%) and aging out of foster care (2%).

FIGURE 26. PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)

City of Berkeley n= 302; Alameda County n=1,198 respondents offering 1,471 responses.
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO RETAIN PERMANENT HOUSING

Many individuals experiencing homelessness face significant barriers in obtaining permanent housing. These barriers can range from housing affordability and availability to accessing the economic and social supports (e.g., increased income, rental assistance, case management) needed to access and maintain permanent housing.

When asked what would help them to obtain permanent housing, respondents in the city of Berkeley most often cited employment assistance (39%), rent assistance (33%), benefits or increased income (26%), mental health services (22%), and food assistance (13%) as the types of assistance they would need.

Other supports frequently reported by Berkeley survey respondents included legal assistance (13%), alcohol or drug counseling, transportation assistance, and family counseling (8%).

FIGURE 27. SUPPORT NEEDED TO RETAIN PERMANENT HOUSING (TOP FIVE RESPONSES IN BERKELEY)

City of Berkeley n= 307; Alameda County n=1,185 offering 2,872 responses
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY

While limited data are available on the number of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) individuals experiencing homelessness, available data suggest that LGBTQ individuals experience homelessness at higher rates – especially among those under the age of 25.

Twenty-one percent (21%) of survey respondents identified as LGBTQ in the city of Berkeley, 7% higher than Alameda County as a whole. Of those, 52% identified as bisexual, 22% lesbian, 14% gay, 13% transgender, and 3% queer. Eleven percent (11%) of LGBTQ respondents reported an unspecified gender identity.

FIGURE 28. SEXUAL AND GENDER IDENTITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CITY OF BERKELEY</th>
<th>ALAMEDA COUNTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LGBTQ</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREAKOUT OF RESPONDENTS ANSWERING YES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesbian</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queer</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City of Berkeley LGBTQ n=308; Breakout n=64 respondents offering 73 responses
Alameda County LGBTQ n=1,228; Breakout n=170 respondents offering 183 responses
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.

4 Our Issue. 40% of Youth Experiencing Homelessness Identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, or Transgender (LGBT). Retrieved 2017 from https://truecolorsfund.org/our-issue/
FOSTER CARE SYSTEM

It has been estimated that one in five former foster youth experience homelessness within four years of exiting the foster care system. In California, foster youth are now eligible to receive services beyond age 18. Transitional housing and supportive services for youth 18-24 are provided through programs often referred to as Transitional Housing Placement-Plus (THP+-). It is hoped that these additional supports, implemented in 2012, will assist foster youth with the transition to independence and prevent them from becoming homeless.

In 2017, 18% of respondents in the city of Berkeley and 15% of respondents in Alameda County reported a history of foster care.

FIGURE 29. HISTORY OF FOSTER CARE

City of Berkeley

- Yes: 18%
- No: 82%

Alameda County

- Yes: 15%
- No: 85%

City of Berkeley n= 300, Alameda County n=1,190

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Homelessness and incarceration are often correlative. Individuals without stable housing are at greater risk of criminal justice system involvement, particularly those with mental health issues, veterans, and youth. Individuals with past incarceration face significant barriers to exiting homelessness due to stigmatization and policies affecting their ability to gain employment and access housing opportunities. It is estimated that less than 4% of the general population are admitted to jail each year.

In the city of Berkeley, 7% of survey respondents reported spending at least one night in jail in the last 12 months. This is a lower percentage compared to Alameda County, where 14% of respondents reported spending at least one night in jail in the last 12 months.

Fifteen percent (15%) of respondents in Berkeley reported they might have a criminal offense show up on their background check and prevent them from obtaining housing. This also varied by shelter status: 17% of unsheltered reported they might have a criminal offense, compared to 10% of sheltered respondents. A criminal history can affect eligibility for both public housing and, depending on the conviction, if a landlord conducts a background check, private housing may not be an option. An arrest, even without conviction, can prevent individuals from accessing housing.

FIGURE 30. CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>City of Berkeley</th>
<th>Alameda County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spent at Least One Night in Jail or Prison in Last 12 Months</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Had Something On Their Background Check</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City of Berkeley spent at least one night n=308; Incident n=296
Alameda County spent at least one night n=1,228; Incident n=1,168

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Communities across the country are becoming increasingly aware of the number of students in schools and colleges who are experiencing homelessness. A recent study of community college students across the nation showed that roughly 14% were experiencing homelessness.\(^9\) Enrollment in school not only points to the resiliency and drive of the people, but also can help to identify institutions with the potential to provide outreach and support to individuals experiencing homelessness in the community.

Six percent (6%) of survey respondents in the city of Berkeley were currently enrolled in some type of schooling, as compared to 8% in Alameda County as a whole. Surveys were primarily conducted with heads of households; therefore, many school age children were not represented in the surveys. Of those who reported being in school, most were in college (81%).

FIGURE 31. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>City of Berkeley</th>
<th>Alameda County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enrolled</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Enrolled</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City of Berkeley School Enrollment n=281; Alameda County School Enrollment n=1,099

HEALTH

The average life expectancy for individuals experiencing homelessness is 25 years less than those in stable housing. Without regular access to healthcare and without safe and stable housing, individuals experience preventable illness and often endure longer hospitalizations than those who are housed. It is estimated that those experiencing homelessness stay four days (or 36%) longer per hospital admission than non-homeless patients.\textsuperscript{10} \textsuperscript{11} \textsuperscript{12}

HEALTH CONDITIONS

The most frequently reported health condition in the city of Berkeley was psychiatric or emotional problems (43%), followed by chronic health problems (28%) and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (28%). Twenty-five percent (25%) reported a physical disability, 24% reported drug or alcohol use, 10% reported a traumatic brain injury (TBI), and 9% reported an HIV related condition.

Approximately 64% of Berkeley respondents reported having one or more health conditions. Forty percent (40%) of individuals surveyed reported having one or more health conditions which was disabling and prevented them from obtaining work or housing.

\textbf{Conditions}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric or emotional problems</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic health problems</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical disability</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug or alcohol abuse</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traumatic brain injury</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS/HIV related</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Disabling Conditions}

- 14% of survey respondents reported having
- 11% of survey respondents reported having
- 15% of survey respondents reported having three or more

\textit{Drug or Alcohol Use n=284; Psychiatric or Emotional Conditions n=285; Physical Disability n=284; PTSD n=285; Chronic Health Problems n=289; Traumatic Brain Injury n=284; AIDS/HIV Related n=280}


\textit{Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.}

\textsuperscript{11} Hwang, S. W., Weaver, J., Aubry, T.D., & Hoch, J.S. (2011). Hospital costs and length of stay among homeless patients admitted to medical, surgical and psychiatric services, Medical Care, 49(4):350-54. doi: 10.1097/MLR.0b013e318206c50d.
Thirty-one (31%) percent of Berkeley respondents reported they had been to the emergency room at least once in the last 12 months. Twenty-three percent (23%) reported a hospital stay. Five percent (5%) had accessed detox and 7% residential treatment for alcohol and/or substance use treatment.
DOMESTIC/PARTNER VIOLENCE OR ABUSE

Histories of domestic violence and partner abuse are prevalent among individuals experiencing homelessness and can be the primary cause of homelessness for many. Survivors often lack many of the financial resources required for housing, as their employment history or dependable income may be limited.

Six percent (6%) of survey respondents in the city of Berkeley reported currently experiencing domestic violence or abuse, which is the same percent as Alameda County. In addition, 20% of respondents reported experiencing domestic violence or abuse in the past, compared to 25% of respondents in Alameda County.

Domestic violence varied by gender with 3% of males reporting current abuse, and 13% reporting a history of abuse. Among female respondents 8% reported current abuse, while 28% experienced abuse over their lifetime. The number of respondents who identified as transgender and those surveyed who did not identify as female, male or transgender was too low to draw reliable conclusions.

FIGURE 34. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Currently Experiencing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lifetime Experience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

Various forms of government assistance are available to individuals experiencing homelessness. However, knowledge of services available, understanding of eligibility requirements, and perceived stigma associated with receiving government assistance can all impact the rate at which eligible individuals access these resources.

The majority of survey respondents (68%) in the city of Berkeley indicated receiving some form of government assistance. The largest percentage (31%) of respondents reported receiving food support, including Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Women Infant and Children (WIC) program, or CalFresh (California’s SNAP program). Nearly one-third (32%) of respondents reported not receiving any form of government assistance.

FIGURE 35. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE RECEIVED (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)

City of Berkeley n = 292 respondents offering 445 responses.
Alameda County n = 1,168 respondents offering 1,891 responses.
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.

SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

In addition to government assistance, numerous community based services and programs are available to individuals and families experiencing homelessness. These services range from day shelters and meal programs, to job training and healthcare. Programs and services like these provide support for immediate, basic needs as well as investments in long term self-sufficiency and housing stability.

The majority of survey respondents (93%) in the city of Berkeley indicated accessing services or assistance in the community. Most respondents reported accessing free meals (72%), emergency shelter (43%), drop in centers (28%), health services (25%), and mental health services (17%). Although not among the top responses, survey respondents also cited transitional housing (13%), job training/ employment services (12%), alcohol and drug
counseling (10%), and legal assistance (9%). Seven percent (7%) of respondents reported they were not currently accessing any services or assistance.

**FIGURE 36. SERVICES OR ASSISTANCE (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>City of Berkeley</th>
<th>Alameda County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free Meals</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop in Center</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Services</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Services</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City of Berkeley n= 302 respondents offering 423 responses.
Alameda County n= 1,188 respondents offering 1,840 responses.
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.

When asked what prevents them from using shelter services, Berkeley survey respondents in the city of Berkeley cited a myriad of reasons. Twenty-one percent (21%) said they do not use them because they are full, 31% because they have germs and bugs, 24% because of concerns for personal safety, 18% because they are too crowded, and 16% because there are too many rules. Eleven (11%) reported they did not access shelter because there was nowhere to leave their belongings.

**FIGURE 37. REASONS FOR NOT USING SHELTER SERVICES (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>City of Berkeley</th>
<th>Alameda County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germs, Bugs</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerns for Personal Safety</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They Are Full</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They Are Too Crowded</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There Are Too Many Rules</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

City of Berkeley n= 248 respondents offering 423 responses.
Alameda County n= 966 respondents offering 1,840 responses.
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
INTEREST IN HOUSING

While it is often believed that people experiencing homelessness do not want housing and choose to live on the street, just 3% of respondents reported they were not interested in housing. The majority were interested in independent affordable housing (77%); however, other respondents wanted housing with required services (6%), board and care (6%), housing as part of a program with services available (though not required)(4%), and clean and sober housing (3%).

FIGURE 38. types of housing wanted

City of Berkeley n=302
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Subpopulations

The following sections examines five key subpopulations, identifying the number and characteristics of individuals included in the EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey. Subpopulations include those identified in Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness: chronically homeless individuals and families, veterans, families with children, and unaccompanied children and transition-age youth. Additional details on the number and characteristics of single individuals 25 years and older is also included in this section, as this is the largest population of individuals experiencing homelessness in Alameda County.

Of the 308 surveys completed in 2017, the results represent 724 homeless single adults age 25 and older, 50 individuals in homeless families, 198 unaccompanied children and transition-age youth, 261 chronically homeless individuals, and 94 homeless veterans. Surveys were completed in unsheltered environments and transitional housing settings.
SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

The largest number of people experiencing homelessness are single adults. While it is assumed that this population has high medical and mental health needs, data suggests that most of this population does not. Data on this population are presented with sheltered and unsheltered comparisons to provide a more detailed profile of the population.

SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER IN THE CITY OF BERKELEY

In 2017, there were 724 single adults age 25 and over residing in the city of Berkeley during the Alameda County Point-in-Time Count. These individuals comprised 74% of the total population experiencing homelessness in the city. Thirty percent (30%) of single adults 25 and over were staying in emergency shelter or transitional housing.

FIGURE 39. TOTAL NUMBER OF SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER ENUMERATED DURING THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT


LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

First time homelessness was slightly higher among unsheltered single adults over 25 versus sheltered single adults (45% compared to 38%). Overall, unsheltered single adults over 25 reported their current episode of homelessness was longer than sheltered single adults over 25, but in both groups, more than half (58% to 67% respectively) reported they had been without housing for more than one year.

FIGURE 40. LENGTH OF CURRENT EPISODE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=61; Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=161
Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

PRIOR LIVING SITUATION OF SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

Both sheltered and unsheltered single adults age 25 and older reported most often that they were staying in a home owned by them or their partner, 55% and 33% respectively, prior to becoming homeless. Thirty-one percent (31%) of sheltered single adults age 25 and older reported staying with family or friends immediately prior to becoming homeless, 0% reported being in jail or prison, 5% reported staying in a motel or hotel, and 5% reported staying in a hospital or treatment facility. Twenty-five percent (25%) of unsheltered single adults age 25 and older reported staying with family or friends prior to becoming homeless, 8% reported being in jail or prison, 17% stayed in a motel or hotel, and 5% were staying in a hospital or treatment facility.

FIGURE 41. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO BECOMING HOMELESS THIS TIME AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)

Sheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=64; Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=155


Sheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=64; Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=155

**Primary Cause of Homelessness and Preventative Services Needed Among Single Adults 25 Years and Older**

Over one-half (53%) of unsheltered single adult survey respondents and nearly half (47%) of sheltered single adult respondents age 25 and over identified money issues as the primary cause of their homelessness. Similar rates among unsheltered and sheltered single adult respondents were reported for personal relationship issues (13% and 21%, respectively) and for mental health services (13% and 21%, respectively). Incarceration also saw similar response rates for sheltered and unsheltered single adults (each reporting 7%). Compared to single adults age 25 and over in the County of Alameda, money issues followed by personal relationship issues were reported as two leading causes contributing to current experiences of homelessness.

**FIGURE 42. PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER**

- **Money Issues**
  - Sheltered Single Adults Age 25+: 53%
  - Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+: 47%

- **Personal Relationship Issues**
  - Sheltered Single Adults Age 25+: 21%
  - Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+: 13%

- **Mental Health Issues**
  - Sheltered Single Adults Age 25+: 21%
  - Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+: 13%

- **Substance Use Issues**
  - Sheltered Single Adults Age 25+: 13%
  - Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+: 12%

- **Physical Health Issues**
  - Sheltered Single Adults Age 25+: 11%
  - Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+: 7%

- **Incarceration**
  - Sheltered Single Adults Age 25+: 7%
  - Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+: 7%

*Sheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=82; Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=188
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.*
When asked what resources they needed to retain permanent housing, unsheltered and sheltered single adults age 25 and over most frequently cited rent assistance (27% and 44% respectively), employment assistance (39% and 30%, respectively), and benefits and income (27% and 19%, respectively). Eleven percent (11%) of unsheltered single adults respondents, compared to 14% of sheltered single adults respondents reported needing food assistance. Unsheltered single adult respondents reported needing mental health services at a higher rate (33%) than sheltered single adult respondents (17%) in order to obtain permanent housing.

FIGURE 43. SUPPORT NEEDED TO PREVENT HOUSING LOSS AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

Sheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n = 158; Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n = 329


Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
Health Conditions Among Single Adults 25 Years and Older

Thirty-seven percent (37%) of unsheltered single adult survey respondents age 25 and over and 47% of sheltered single adult age 25 and over reported living with psychiatric or emotional conditions. Twenty-two percent (22%) of unsheltered single adult respondents and 36% of sheltered single adult respondents reported living with a physical disability. Sheltered and unsheltered single adult respondents cited varied rates of living with various health conditions, including chronic health problems (34% and 29%, respectively), drug or alcohol use (25% and 24%, respectively), and post-traumatic stress disorder (36% and 24%, respectively).

Among survey respondents countywide, unsheltered and sheltered single adults age 25 and over also indicated higher rates of psychiatric or emotional conditions, chronic health problems, and physical disabilities.

FIGURE 44. Health Conditions Among Single Adults 25 Years and Older

Sheltered Single Adults 25+ n=61-62; Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=155-159


Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
Fifty-nine percent (59%) of unsheltered single adult survey respondents age 25 and over reported accessing government assistance, compared to 89% of sheltered single adult survey respondents. Unsheltered single adults age 25 and over reported receiving food assistance (28%), General Assistance (20%) and SSI, SSDI, disability, or social security (22%). Sheltered single adults age 25 and over reported higher rates of receiving SSI, SSDI, disability, or social security (48%), Medi-Cal or Medicare (40%), and General Assistance (20%).

FIGURE 45. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER


Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
Eighty-nine percent (89%) of unsheltered single adult survey respondents age 25 and over reported using community based services and programs, compared to almost all (98%) sheltered survey respondents. Among unsheltered single adults age 25 and over using services, 78% reported accessing free meals, 31% accessed emergency shelter, 22% accessed drop in centers, 19% accessed health services, and 13% accessed mental health services.

Similarly, countywide data showed that 91% of unsheltered and 96% of sheltered single adult survey respondents reported accessing community based services and programs.

FIGURE 46. SERVICES OR ASSISTANCE AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)

Sheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=206; Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=338
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
HOUSING INTEREST AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

Zero percent (0%) of sheltered single adults 25 years and older and 4% of unsheltered single adults 25 years and older reported they were not currently interested in housing. The majority of both sheltered and unsheltered single adults 25 years and older reported interest in independent affordable rental housing.

FIGURE 47. TYPES OF HOUSING WANTED AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)

Sheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=63; Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=168
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

National data from 2016 suggest that 35% of all people experiencing homelessness are persons in families. Very few families experiencing homelessness are unsheltered, as public shelters serve 90% of homeless families in the United States; this is a significantly higher proportion of the population compared to other subpopulations, including single men, unaccompanied children and transition-age youth. Data on families experiencing homelessness suggest that they are not much different from families in poverty.

The risk of homelessness is highest among households headed by single women and families with children under the age of six.\(^{14}\) Children in families experiencing homelessness have increased incidence of illness and are more likely to have emotional and behavioral problems than children with consistent living conditions.\(^ {15}\)

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IN THE CITY OF BERKELEY

In 2017, there were 50 individuals in families with children experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley during the Point-in-Time Count, representing 18 family households. These individuals represent 5% of all persons experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley, and 7% of all family households experiencing homelessness in Alameda County.

Ninety-four percent (94%) of individuals in family households were residing in emergency shelter or transitional housing programs on the night of the count, while 6% were unsheltered. Countywide, approximately 96% of individuals in families with children were in sheltered locations while 4% were unsheltered.

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Money issues were the most frequently cited cause of homelessness among families with children (56%), followed by mental health issues (31%) and personal relationship issues (31%). Nineteen percent (19%) cited aging out of foster care, 13% cited substance use issues, and 6% cited incarceration as the primary cause of homelessness. Over one-third (36%) of families with children reported a history of domestic violence, and half (50%) reported ever being in foster care.

Compared to other survey respondents, families with children attributed their homelessness to mental health issues, personal relationship issues, and aging out of foster care at notably higher rates. It is important to recognize the extremely small sample size. Surveys were conducted with 16 heads of households; however, only 18 families were included in the 2017 Point-in-Time Count.

**FIGURE 49. PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Berkeley Families with Children</th>
<th>Overall Berkeley Homeless Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Money Issues</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Issues</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Relationship Issues</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aging out of Foster Care</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance Use Issues</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Berkeley Families with Children n=16; Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=302 respondents offering 358 responses
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.*
Families with children indicated notably higher rates of living with psychiatric or emotional conditions and post-traumatic stress disorder, and lower rates of living with physical disabilities, when compared to other survey respondents. Sixty percent (60%) of families with children reported living with psychiatric or emotional conditions, and 40% reported living with post-traumatic stress disorder. Twenty-three percent (23%) reported drug or alcohol use, 21% reported living with chronic health problems, 14% reported living with traumatic brain injury, 8% reported living with AIDS/HIV related illnesses, and 7% reported living with a physical disability.

FIGURE 50. HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Berkeley Families with Children; Overall Berkeley Homeless Population

Berkeley Families with Children n=17;
Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n =280-285
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.
GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AMONG HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

The majority of individuals in families reported receiving some form of government assistance (93%).

Sixty-percent (60%) of individuals in families with children reported receiving food assistance. Thirty-three percent (33%) reported receiving Medi-Cal or Medicare, 27% reported using CalWORKs or TANF, 33% reported General Assistance (GA), and 20% reported receiving SSI, SSDI, disability, or social security.

FIGURE 51. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AMONG FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Berkeley Families with Children n=15;
Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=292 respondents offering 445 responses
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.
UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND TRANSITION-AGE YOUTH

Due to the often “underground” and somewhat hidden nature of youth homelessness, there are limited data available on unaccompanied children and transition-age youth experiencing homelessness. Although largely considered an undercount, current federal estimates suggest there are 35,686 unaccompanied children and transition-age youth on the streets and in public shelters.16 Young people experiencing homelessness have a harder time accessing services including shelter, medical care, and employment. This is often due to concerns about the stigma associated with their housing situation, lack of knowledge of available resources, and a limited number of services targeted to young people. 17

In 2012, the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness amended the federal strategic plan to end homelessness to include specific strategies and supports to address the needs of unaccompanied homeless children and transition-age youth. As part of this effort, HUD placed increased focus on gathering data on unaccompanied homeless children and youth during the Point-in-Time Count.

The EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey included focused outreach to unaccompanied children and transition-age youth. This data will create a baseline for measuring future efforts to reduce and functionally end youth homelessness. For more information on this year’s youth outreach, please see Appendix 1.

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**Unaccompanied Children and Transition-Age Youth**

During the 2017 Point-in-Time Count, there were 198 unaccompanied children and transition-age youth experiencing homelessness residing in the city of Berkeley. This included 8 unaccompanied children under the age of 18, and 190 transition-age youth between the ages of 18 and 24. These young people represented 20% of the overall homeless population of the city of Berkeley, and 20% of the countywide unaccompanied homeless youth population.

Seventy-six percent (76%) of unaccompanied children and transition-age youth experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley were unsheltered on the night of the count, while 24% were residing in sheltered locations.

**Figure 52. Total Number of Unaccompanied Children and Transition-Age Youth Enumerated During the Point-in-Time Count**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unaccompanied Children</th>
<th>8 Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0% Sheltered</td>
<td>100% Unsheltered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unaccompanied Transitional Age Youth</th>
<th>190 Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24% Sheltered</td>
<td>76% Unsheltered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unaccompanied children and transition-age youth and the overall homeless population of Berkeley reported similarities in their primary cause of homelessness. Fifty-three percent (53%) of youth reported money issues as the primary cause of their homelessness, 19% reported personal relationship issues, 5% reported mental health issues, 5% reported physical health issues, and 4% reported substance use issues. Fifty-two percent (52%) of the city of Berkeley homeless survey population reported money issues as the primary cause of their homelessness, 17% reported personal relationship issues, 14% reported mental health issues, 7% reported physical health issues, and 11% reported substance use issues as the primary reason for homelessness.

**FIGURE 53. PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND TRANSITION-AGE YOUTH**

*Berkeley Unaccompanied Children and Transition-Age Youth n=57; Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=302*


*Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.*

*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.*
HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS CHILDREN AND TRANSITION-AGE YOUTH

Overall, unaccompanied youth survey respondents and the general homeless population in the city of Berkeley indicated varied rates of experiencing disabling health conditions. Among youth survey respondents, psychiatric or emotional conditions (38%), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (22%), and a physical disability (17%) were among the conditions reported. In comparison, 43% of general city of Berkeley homeless survey respondents reported psychiatric or emotional conditions, 15% reported PTSD, and 14% reported a physical disability. As stated previously, these data are self-reported and influenced by the individual’s self-awareness and knowledge of a diagnosis.

FIGURE 54. HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND TRANSITION-AGE YOUTH

Berkeley Unaccompanied Children and Transition-Age Youth n=50-54;
Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=280-285

Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.
Government Assistance Among Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Transition-Age Youth

Forty percent (40%) of youth survey respondents reported receiving food assistance, as compared to 32% of the general population, and only 12% of youth reported receiving SSI, SSDI, disability, or social security compared to 25% of the overall Berkeley homeless survey population.

Figure 55. Government Assistance Received Among Unaccompanied Children and Transition-Age Youth

Berkeley Unaccompanied Children and Transition-Age Youth n=56;
Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=292
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.
Foster Care Among Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Transition-Age Youth

Twenty percent (20%) of unaccompanied homeless youth reported ever being in foster care, compared to 18% of all city survey respondents. Ten percent (10%) of unaccompanied children and youth respondents who reported a history of foster care also reported aging out of foster care as the primary cause of their homelessness.

Figure 56. History of Foster Care Among Unaccompanied Children and Transition-Age Youth

Berkeley Unaccompanied Children and Transition-Age Youth n=56;
Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=300
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.
CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

HUD defines a chronically homeless individual as someone who has experienced homelessness for a year or longer, or who has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years, and also has a condition that prevents them from maintaining work or stable housing. This definition applies to individuals as well as heads of households who meet the definition.

The chronically homeless population represents one of the most vulnerable populations on the street; the mortality rate for those experiencing chronic homelessness is four to nine times higher than the general population. Data from communities across the country show that public costs incurred by those experiencing extended periods of homelessness include emergency room visits, interactions with law enforcement, incarceration, and regular access to social supports and homeless services. These combined costs are often significantly higher than the cost of providing individuals with permanent housing and supportive services.

HUD reported that roughly 22% of the national homeless population, or 77,486 individuals, were chronically homeless in 2016. Chronic homelessness has been on the decline in recent years, as communities across the country increase the capacity of their permanent supportive housing programs and prioritize those with the greatest barriers to housing stability. While the national decrease in chronic homelessness seems promising, federal budget constraints limit the amount of money available to support housing programs and services. As a result, Opening Doors, which began with a plan to end chronic homelessness by 2016, has extended the goal to 2017.

Chronically Homeless Individuals in the City of Berkeley

In 2017, an estimated 261 individuals and heads of household experiencing chronic homelessness were identified in the city of Berkeley during the Point-in-Time Count. These individuals comprise 27% of the homeless population in the city of Berkeley, and 16% of the total chronic population countywide.

Seventy-seven percent (78%) of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness in the city of Berkeley were unsheltered on the night of the count, while 23% were residing in emergency shelter. Compared to the chronically homeless population of Alameda County, a higher percentage of chronically homeless individuals residing in the city of Berkeley were identified in emergency shelters than in unsheltered locations.

Of the 261 chronically homeless individuals, an estimated 258 single individuals and three heads of households were chronically homeless in the city of Berkeley.

FIGURE 57. Total Number of Chronically Homeless Persons Enumerated During the Point-in-Time Count

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronically Homeless</th>
<th>261 Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheltered</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsheltered</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Chronically Homeless Single Individuals

Twenty-eight percent (28%) of single individuals, an estimated 258 persons, were chronically homeless in 2017. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of those individuals were unsheltered, while 21% were in county emergency shelters.

Chronically Homeless Families

In 2017, 3 families including 7 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness. All persons in families (100%) were identified as staying in county emergency shelters. Fourteen percent (14%) of all persons in families living in the city of Berkeley were chronically homeless in 2017, compared to 12% countywide.
**Primary Cause of Homelessness Among Those Experiencing Chronic Homelessness**

Both the chronically homeless and overall city of Berkeley survey respondents identified money issues (47% and 52%, respectively) as the leading primary cause of their homelessness. Twenty-four percent (24%) of chronically homeless respondents also reported mental health issues, compared to 12% of city of Berkeley survey respondents. Compared to other survey respondents, chronically homeless identified mental health issues and physical health issues at notably higher rates.

![Primary Cause of Homelessness Among Chronically Homeless Persons](image)

*Berkeley Chronically Homeless n=96; Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=302*


*Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.*
HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG THOSE EXPERIENCING CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

In addition to experiencing long-term or multiple episodes of homelessness, individuals experiencing chronic homelessness also live with health conditions that prevent them from maintaining work or housing. Overall, chronically homeless survey respondents reported living with higher rates of health conditions than other respondents.

Fifty percent (50%) of chronically homeless survey respondents reported living with chronic health problems, while 71% reported psychological or emotional conditions. Forty-six percent (46%) of chronically homeless respondents reported living with drug or alcohol use, 44% reported PTSD, 48% reported living with a physical disability, 21% reported a TBI, and 16% reported having an AIDS/HIV related illness.

It is important to recognize that all data are self-reported and respondents who are unsheltered and less service connected may not be aware of or have received a diagnosis for any of these conditions. However, higher percentages of sheltered respondents reported physical disabilities and chronic health conditions, while unsheltered respondents reported higher rates of mental health conditions and substance use.

FIGURE 59. HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS

Berkeley Chronically Homeless n=91-97; Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=280-285
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
EMERGENCY ROOM USE AMONG THOSE EXPERIENCING CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

Chronically homeless survey respondents reported using the emergency room (ER) more often, compared to all survey respondents. However, more than half reported they had not been to the ER in the 12 months prior to the survey.

FIGURE 60. NUMBER OF TIMES TREATED IN THE EMERGENCY ROOM DURING THE 12 MONTHS AMONG CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS

Berkeley Chronically Homeless n=20;
Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=79

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.
INCARCERATION AMONG THOSE EXPERIENCING CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

The percentage of respondents who reported at least one night in jail or prison in the 12 months prior to the survey, was similar among chronically homeless respondents and all Berkeley respondents. Of all city respondents who reported 7 or more nights in jail or prison, 29% were chronically homeless.

FIGURE 61. SPENT AT LEAST ONE NIGHT IN JAIL OR PRISON IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS

Berkeley Chronically Homeless n=99;
Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=308
**Government Assistance Among Those Experiencing Chronic Homelessness**

Twenty-seven percent (27%) of chronically homeless respondents reported they were not using government assistance compared to 32% of survey respondents in the city of Berkeley. Thirty percent (30%) of chronically homeless reported receiving Medi-Cal or Medicare, 30% SSI, SSDI, disability, or social security, 26% food assistance, and 21% general assistance. This is compared to 22% of the homeless survey population of Berkeley reporting receiving Medi-Cal or Medicare, 25% SSI, SSDI, disability, or social security, 30% food assistance, and 24% general assistance.

**Figure 62. Government Assistance Received Among Chronically Homeless Persons**

![Bar chart showing government assistance received among chronically homeless persons in Berkeley.](image)

*Berkeley Chronically Homeless n=95,
Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=292
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.*
VETERANS

Many U.S. veterans experience conditions that place them at increased risk for homelessness. Veterans experience higher rates of PTSD, traumatic brain injury (TBI), sexual assault, and substance abuse. Veterans experiencing homelessness are more likely to live on the street than in shelters, and often remain on the street for extended periods of time.\(^{21}\)

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) provides a broad range of benefits and services to veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces. These benefits can involve different forms of financial assistance, including monthly cash payments to disabled veterans, healthcare, education, and housing benefits. In addition to these supports, the VA and HUD partner to provide additional housing and support services to veterans currently experiencing homelessness or at risk of experiencing homelessness.

Between 2009 and 2016, there was a 48% decrease in the number of homeless veterans. According to data collected during the national 2016 Point-in-Time Count, 39,471 veterans experienced homelessness on a single night in January 2016.\(^{22}\)

VETERANS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IN THE CITY OF BERKELEY

There were 94 veterans experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley during the 2017 Point-in-Time Count, representing approximately 10% of the city’s total homeless population. Seventy-three percent (73%) of veterans experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley were unsheltered on the night of the count, while 27% were residing in sheltered locations. These findings are similar to veterans experiencing homelessness countywide, where 71% of veterans were unsheltered on the night of the count and 29% were in sheltered locations.

FIGURE 63. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS VETERANS ENUMERATED DURING THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Veterans</th>
<th>94 Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheltered</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsheltered</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Sixty-one percent (61%) of veteran survey respondents and 52% of the city of Berkeley survey respondents indicated money issues as the primary cause of their homelessness, more than any other reason. Veterans also reported behavioral health issues as the primary cause of their homelessness more than the general homeless survey population. Twenty-one (21%) percent of veterans reported mental health issues compared to 14% of the general homeless survey population of Berkeley. Sixteen percent (16%) of veterans cited substance use issues as the primary cause of their homelessness compared to 11% of the city of Berkeley homeless survey population.

**FIGURE 64. PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG VETERANS**

Berkeley Homeless Veterans $n=38$;
Overall Berkeley Homeless Population $n=302$
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.
**Health Conditions Among Homeless Veterans**

Overall, veteran survey respondents indicated living with one or more health conditions at higher rates than non-veterans. Veteran respondents reported higher rates for most health conditions compared to those of the city of Berkeley homeless survey population, including drug or alcohol use (41% compared to 24%), PTSD (32% compared to 28%), and physical disability (27% compared to 25%). General homeless survey respondents in the city of Berkeley reported higher rates of psychiatric or emotional conditions than homeless veterans (43% compared to 42%) and TBI (10% compared to 6%).

**FIGURE 65. HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG VETERANS**

Berkeley Homeless Veterans n=33-34; Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=280-285


Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.

Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.
Incarceration Among Homeless Veterans

The percentage of respondents who reported at least one night in jail or prison in the 12 months prior to the survey was slightly higher among veteran respondents compared to all Berkeley respondents (11% compared to 8%). However, it is important to consider that veterans only represent 9% of the population. Nineteen percent (19%) of respondents who reported spending 7 or more nights in jail or prison were veterans.

FIGURE 66. SPENT AT LEAST ONE NIGHT IN JAIL OR PRISON IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG VETERANS (RESPONDENTS ANSWERING “YES”)

Berkeley Homeless Veterans: 11%
Overall Berkeley Homeless Population: 8%

Berkeley Homeless Veterans n=99;
Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=308
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.
**Government Assistance Among Homeless Veterans**

Thirty-four percent (34%) of veterans reported receiving general assistance compared to 24% of the general population. Twenty-six percent (26%) of veterans reported receiving food assistance compared to 31% of the city of Berkeley homeless survey population.

**Figure 67. Government Assistance Received Among Veterans**

![Bar chart showing government assistance among veterans and the overall Berkeley homeless population.](chart.png)

*Berkeley Homeless Veteran n=35; Overall Berkeley Homeless Population n=292.*


*Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.*

*Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.*

*Note: Veterans were the only respondents who reported receiving veterans' benefits. While 9% of veterans reported receiving VA disability compensation, these individuals represented 1% of the overall Berkeley population, the same was true of other VA benefits.*
Conclusion

The number of individuals experiencing homelessness exceeds the capacity of the current system of care.

A total of 972 individuals experiencing homelessness were counted on January 31, 2017, an increase of 138 individuals (+17%) from 2015’s count. In 2017, 68% of individuals experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley were unsheltered.

The majority of individuals were living in Alameda County when they lost their housing.

Seventy-six percent (76%) of respondents reported they were living in Alameda County at the time they most recently became homeless. Twenty percent (20%) reported they were living in another county in California, and 4% reported they were living out of state at the time they lost their housing. Individuals from outside of Alameda County to Berkeley to access services, in search of a job, and because they had friends of family in the area.

Racial, ethnic, and sexual minorities are overrepresented in the population.

Black/African American individuals were overrepresented in the population experiencing homelessness. An estimated 50% of persons experiencing homelessness identified as Black/African American, compared to 8% of the county’s general population. Twenty-one percent (21%) of survey respondents identified as LGBTQ in 2017.

Individuals face behavioral health and physical health challenges that inhibit their ability to obtain work or housing.

Homelessness is primarily a manifestation of economic conditions. When asked what the primary cause of their homelessness was, over half (52%) cited money issues. When asked what would have helped them remain in their housing, 39% said employment, 33% rent assistance, and 26% benefits and income. While others listed things like alcohol or drug issues or relationship issues, it is clear from the data that the most common thread is lack of financial recourse to avoid homelessness when personal crises arise.

Once someone becomes homeless, many individuals face behavioral health and physical health challenges that inhibit their ability to find work or housing anew on their own. In the city of Berkeley, approximately 64% of individuals surveyed reported one or more health conditions. These conditions included physical disabilities, chronic substance abuse, and severe mental health conditions. Most frequently reported were psychiatric or emotional conditions (43%), followed by chronic health problems (28%) and PTSD (28%). Twenty-five
percent (25%) reported a physical disability, 24% reported drug or alcohol use, 10% reported a TBI, and 9% reported having AIDS or an HIV related condition.

Many individuals have a history of system involvement and are finding themselves in ERs and hospital beds.

Thirty-one percent (31%) of respondents reported they had been treated in the ER in the year prior to the survey. Twenty-three percent (23%) had spent at least one night in the hospital. Eight percent (8%) of Berkeley survey respondents reported spending at least one night in jail in the last 12 months.

Individuals want affordable housing and need additional resources to achieve housing stability.

People experiencing homelessness in Berkeley want housing, but the services the city currently provides do not end their homelessness. While it is often believed that people experiencing homelessness do not want housing and choose to live on the street, just 3% of respondents reported they were not interested in housing. The majority were interested in independent affordable housing (77%). Other respondents wanted housing with supportive services.

When asked what would have helped them to maintain permanent housing, respondents most often cited employment assistance (39%), rental assistance (33%), benefits or increased income (26%), mental health services (22%), and food assistance (13%). Other supports included transportation assistance (9%), legal assistance (13%), alcohol or drug counseling (12%), and family counseling (8%).

People are accessing services and support but those services are not ending their homelessness.

Ninety-three percent (93%) of respondents reported they were accessing some form of services in the community. While many reported services assist those experiencing homelessness, they are not all directly tied to the homeless services system. Sixty-eight percent (68%) reported they received some form of government assistance, though most frequent were food assistance programs. This is high compared to many other communities and illustrates a base of solid outreach to homeless clients and opportunities to provide more services. However, respondents still reported long periods of time spent on the street, repeated episodes of homelessness, chronic health conditions and other barriers preventing them from obtaining permanent housing in the community.
Appendix 1: Methodology

The purpose of the EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey was to produce a point-in-time estimate of people experiencing homelessness in Alameda County, a region that covers approximately 738 square miles. The results of the street count were combined with the results from the shelter and transitional housing count and demographics to produce the total estimated number of persons experiencing homelessness in Alameda County on a given night. The subsequent, in-depth quantitative survey was used to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the experiences and demographics of those counted.

EveryOne Counts! 2017 methodology for counting unsheltered individuals was a different methodology than prior counts. Previously, the unsheltered count was derived from a site based sample of individuals staying in encampments and accessing services from facilities across the county. The sample was diverse and countywide, including programs people who are homeless may be accessing; such as meal sites, food pantries, drop in centers, and outreach programs. Some of these programs are dedicated to serving persons experiencing homelessness, while others such as meal sites also serve those at risk of homeless. In 2017, the unsheltered count consisted of an observation based count of all census tracts in the county. This change in methodology was adopted in order to include the unsheltered population who may not regularly seek services or assistance and to give more detailed data city by city. The 2017 data collection method is more comparable to other counties in the Bay Area, allowing for regional comparisons and analysis. A more detailed description of the 2017 methodology follows.

COMPONENTS OF THE 2017 METHODOLOGY

EveryOne Counts! 2017 methodology had four primary components:

- The sheltered count for the night of January 30, 2017 – an enumeration and demographic data of all persons residing in shelters and transitional housing programs that night.
- The general street count from approximately 5 a.m. to 12 p.m. on January 31, 2017 – an observation based count of unsheltered homeless individuals (100% canvas).
- The youth street count between the hours of 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. on January 31, 2017 – a targeted enumeration of unsheltered youth under the age of 25 (targeted outreach).
Appendix 1: Methodology

- Survey – sample of individuals residing on the street and in shelters and transitional housing programs in the weeks following the count to develop a more robust population profile and examine areas of interest for policy making and system improvement such as causes of homelessness, service utilization, and involvement with other systems of care.

Components of the count were coordinated to minimize duplication across efforts and additional methods were used to remove potential duplicates between the youth and general count efforts.

THE PLANNING PROCESS

In October of 2016, EveryOne Home and Aspire Consulting LLC began working with Applied Survey Research (ASR), a social research firm, to provide technical assistance and redesign the EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey. ASR has over 18 years of experience conducting homeless counts and surveys throughout California and across the nation. To ensure the success of the count, many county and community agencies collaborated in community outreach, volunteer recruitment, logistical planning, methodological decision making, and coordination efforts.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Local homeless service providers and advocates have been active and valued partners in the planning and implementation of EveryOne Counts! 2017. The Alameda County HUD CoC Committee provided oversight for the project and participated in many aspects of planning and data collection.

Outreach workers and City and County staff provided information on known locations and assisted in counting hard to reach and densely populated areas. EveryOne Home and Aspire Consulting LLC staff provided support at local deployment centers, overseeing site staffing and preparing teams for the count.

DEFINITION

For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of unsheltered homeless persons was used as required for the Federal Point-in-Time count. This definition includes individuals and families:

I. 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

II. 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.
GENERAL STREET COUNT METHODOLOGY

VOLUNTEER AND GUIDE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

Many individuals who live and/or work in Alameda County turned out to support the County’s effort to enumerate the local population experiencing homelessness. On the morning of January 31, 350 volunteers and service providers participated in the street count. An additional 120 individuals who were currently or had recently experienced homelessness acted as guides to count teams. Extensive outreach efforts were conducted, targeting local nonprofits that serve the homeless and local volunteer programs. Local shelters and service providers recruited and recommended individuals with intimate knowledge of the unsheltered population to participate as guides in the count.

Guides were paid $15 for attending the one hour training as well as $15 per hour worked on the day of the count. Volunteers were paired, where possible, with guides and served as enumerators on the morning of the count, canvassing the county in teams to visually count persons experiencing homelessness. EveryOne Home, Aspire Consulting LLC, and ASR staff supported each of the six dispatch centers (Berkeley, Downtown Oakland, East Oakland, Hayward, Livermore, and Fremont), greeting volunteers and guides, distributing instructions, maps, and supplies to enumeration teams, and collecting completed forms from returning teams.

To participate in the count, all participants were requested to complete a training before the count. Trainings were held in multiple locations throughout the county and available online. Trainings covered all aspects of the Count, including the definition of homelessness and how to recognize homeless individuals, potential locations where homeless individuals may be located, how to safely and respectfully approach known location, how to use the tally census sheets and maps to ensure the entirety of the assigned area was covered, as well as other tips to help ensure a safe and accurate count.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deployment Site</th>
<th># Census Tracts</th>
<th># Guides</th>
<th># Volunteers</th>
<th># Guides</th>
<th># Volunteers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Oakland</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Oakland</strong></td>
<td><strong>135</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>220</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
<td><strong>145</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North County</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>58</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid County</td>
<td>78</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>East County</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South County</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>360</strong></td>
<td><strong>194</strong></td>
<td><strong>484</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
<td><strong>345</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Every effort was made to minimize potentially hazardous situations. Law enforcement agencies were notified of pending street count activity in their jurisdictions. In census tracts with a high concentration of homeless encampments, specialized teams with knowledge of
those encampments were identified and assigned to those areas. Enumeration teams were advised to take all safety precautions possible, including bringing flashlights and maintaining safe distance from those they were counting. No official reports were received with regards to unsafe or at risk situations occurring during the street count in any area of the county.

**Street Count Deployment Centers**

To achieve complete coverage of the county within the morning timeframe, the planning team identified six areas for the placement of deployment centers – Berkeley, Downtown Oakland, East Oakland, Hayward, Livermore, and Fremont. Volunteers selected their preferred count locations based on familiarity with the area or their convenience. The planning team divided up the enumeration routes and assigned them to the deployment center closest or most central to the coverage area to facilitate the timely deployment of enumeration teams into the field.

**Logistics of Enumeration**

On the morning of the street count, teams of two or more persons were created to enumerate designated areas of the county for the street count. Each team was, ideally, composed of one community volunteer and one guide. Teams were provided with their assigned census tract map, tally sheet, training guidelines, and other supplies. All accessible streets, roads, parks, and highways in the enumerated tracts were traveled by foot or car. Guides were instructed to include themselves on their tally sheets for the street count if they were not going to be included in the shelter count. Deployment center volunteers provided each team with tally sheets to record the number of homeless persons observed and basic demographic and location information. Deployment center volunteers also verified that at least one person on each team had a cell phone available for their use during the count and recorded the number on the volunteer deployment log sheet. Teams were asked to cover the entirety of their assigned areas. Volunteers were asked to cover each area only once and to mark off each completed area.

**Point-in-Time Count Undercount and Limitations**

For a variety of reasons, homeless persons generally do not wish to be seen, and make concerted efforts to avoid detection. Regardless of how successful outreach efforts are, an undercount of the homeless population will result, especially of hard to reach subpopulations such as families and youth. Many factors may contribute to missed opportunities, for example:

- In a non-intrusive visual homeless enumeration such as this one, there are inherent biases and shortcomings. Street count teams must rely on factors such as an individual's appearance, location, and surroundings to determine whether to include them in the count. Deployment center staff and organizers heard that teams with large census tracts found determining homelessness much harder as it grew later and more individuals were on the street. The assistance of dedicated homeless service providers and currently homeless guides improves accuracy but does not provide complete certainty.
• It is difficult to identify homeless persons who may be sleeping in vans, cars, recreational vehicles, abandoned buildings, or structures unfit for human habitation.

• Homeless families with children often seek opportunities to stay on private property, rather than sleep on the streets, in vehicles, or in makeshift shelters.

• While having guides participate in the EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey provided invaluable insight, finding guides with an intimate knowledge of each community, or each census tract, was a challenge. As a result some teams were much more familiar with their areas than others.

There are many challenges to counting unsheltered populations, particularly in large counties comprising both urban and rural communities. While every Point-in-Time Count is most likely to be some sort of an undercount, the methodology employed in 2017, coupled with the survey effort, is the most comprehensive approach available at this time.

YOUTH STREET COUNT METHODOLOGY

GOAL

The dedicated youth count was developed in order to be more inclusive of homeless unaccompanied children (under age 18) and transition-age youth (18-24). Many homeless children and youth do not use homeless services, are difficult to recognize to adult street count volunteers, and may be in unsheltered locations that are difficult to find. Therefore, traditional street count efforts are not as effective in reaching youth.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Planning for the 2017 supplemental youth count included youth homeless service providers and youth with lived experience. Focus groups were held with youth and providers to identify locations where homeless youth were more likely to congregate. Local service providers helped to identify youth currently experiencing homelessness with knowledge of where to locate and enumerate youth experiencing homelessness. Evening enumeration was the recommended time suggested by advocates.

Covenant House and YEAH! led the effort to recruit young people to work as peer enumerators, counting homeless youth in the identified areas of Alameda County on January 31, 2017. Youth workers were paid $15 per hour for their time, including the training conducted prior to the count. Youth were trained on where and how to identify homeless youth as well as how to record the data. It has been recognized by HUD, as well as the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness that homeless youth do not commonly comingle with homeless adults and are not easily identified by non-youth. For this reason, they have accepted and recommended that communities count youth at times when they can be seen, rather than during general outreach times. It was determined that homeless youth would be more prominent on the street during the evening hours, rather than in the early morning when the general count was conducted.

DATA COLLECTION

The youth count was conducted from approximately 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. on January 31, 2017, to ensure youth were visible but that the count was conducted after shelter curfews. Youth
worked in teams of two to four, with teams coordinated by youth street outreach workers and service providers who provided transportation and assistance to the youth teams. Data from the supplemental youth count and general street count were compared and deduplicated by looking at location, gender, and age. In total, 44 persons under the age of 25 were identified as duplicates and removed from the data set.

**SHELTER COUNT METHODOLOGY**

**GOAL**

The goal of the sheltered count was to gain an accurate count, as well as demographic and subpopulation data, for persons temporarily housed in shelters and transitional housing across Alameda County. These data were vital to gaining an accurate overall count of the homeless population and understanding where homeless persons received shelter.

**DEFINITION**

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).

**DATA COLLECTION**

Data on individuals and families residing in shelters were collected using the county’s HMIS system supplemented by administrative data for all programs who do not use HMIS. Data collection included year round shelters as well as winter and inclement weather shelters. Inclement weather shelters are only open when there is a 70% chance of rain or the expected temperature is less than 40°F. These shelters operate generally from the months of November through April when the weather is colder and/or rainy. Data was collected from all shelters operating on the night of January 30th.

**SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

**PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

The survey of 1,228 homeless persons was conducted in order to yield qualitative data about the homeless community in Alameda County. These data are used for the McKinney-Vento Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance funding application as well as for local planning efforts, and are important for future program development and planning. The survey elicited information such as gender, family status, military service, length and recurrence of homelessness, usual nighttime accommodations, causes of homelessness, and access to services through open-ended, closed-ended, and multiple response questions. The survey data bring greater perspective to current issues of homelessness and to the provision and delivery of services.

- Surveys for people who are unsheltered were conducted by peer surveyors who were trained by Applied Survey Research. Training sessions led potential interviewers through a brief orientation that included project background information and detailed instruction on respondent eligibility, interviewing protocol, and confidentiality.
• Surveyors were compensated at a rate of $7 per completed survey.
• A six pack of tube socks were given as a thank you gift for unsheltered adults participating in the 2017 Homeless Survey.
• $5 Gift cards were given as a thank you gift to sheltered adults, and youth participating in the 2017 Homeless Survey.

SURVEY SAMPLING

The planning team recommended approximately 1,400 surveys for 2017. Based on a Point-in-Time estimate of 5,629 homeless persons, with a randomized survey sampling process, the 1,228 valid surveys represent a confidence interval of +/- 4% with a 95% confidence level when generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated population of homeless individuals in Alameda County.

Strategic attempts were made to reach individuals in various geographic locations and of various subset groups such as homeless youth, minority ethnic groups, military veterans, domestic violence victims, and families. One way to increase the participation of these groups was to recruit peer survey workers. EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Survey prioritized a peer-to-peer approach to data collection by increasing utilizing currently homeless or recently surveyors.

In order to increase randomization of sample respondents, survey workers were trained to employ an “every third encounter” survey approach. Survey workers were instructed to approach every third person they encountered whom they considered to be an eligible survey respondent. If the person declined to take the survey, the survey worker could approach the next eligible person they encountered. After completing a survey, the randomized approach was resumed. It is important to recognize that while efforts are made to randomize the respondents, it is not a random sample methodology.

DATA COLLECTION

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

DATA ANALYSIS

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

SURVEY CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

The EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey did not include an equal representation of all homeless experiences. While the populations of those conducting
surveys were extremely diverse, they were not familiar with every community or subpopulation. Subpopulations which are particularly challenging to reach include unaccompanied children who are willing to identify their age, families with children and persons living in vehicles.

While Point-in-Time Count teams cover every census tract, surveyors are unable to cover every single area of the count and includes bias toward people who are visible to the peers or in obvious or larger encampments in areas of the county easy to travel to. The experience and current living situation of peer surveyors allows surveyors to connect with people that may not normally be reached through a service based sampling approach.

There are also limitations in not having trained service providers conducting surveys, as there may be some variance in the data that the homeless individuals self-reported rather than being interviewed by providers or trained outreach workers. However, using a peer interviewing methodology is believed to allow the respondents to be more candid with their answers and may help reduce the uneasiness of revealing personal information. Further, service providers and City staff members recommended individuals who would be the best to conduct interviews and they received comprehensive training about how to conduct interviews. The service providers and ASR staff also reviewed the surveys to ensure quality responses. Surveys that were considered incomplete or containing false responses were not accepted.
Appendix 2: Definitions & Abbreviations

- **Chronic homelessness** is defined by HUD, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs as "an unaccompanied homeless individual or family member with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years (for a cumulative total of 12 months or more)."

- **Disabling condition**, for the purposes of this study, is defined as a physical disability, mental illness, depression, alcohol or drug abuse, chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), or a developmental disability, which has an impact on housing stability or employment.

- **Emergency shelter** is the provision of a safe alternative to the streets in a shelter facility. Emergency shelter is short term shelter. Domestic violence shelters are typically considered a type of emergency shelter, as they provide safe, immediate housing for people experiencing domestic violence/abuse and their children.

- **Family** is defined as a household with at least one adult and one child under 18.

- **HUD** is the abbreviation for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

- **Sheltered** homeless individuals are those homeless individuals who are living in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

- **Single** individual refers to an unaccompanied adult or youth, age 18 and over. The individual may be part of a collection of adults living together as a household, but does not have minor children under age 18 with them.

- **Transition-age youth (TAY)** refers to an unaccompanied youth aged 18-24 years.

- **Transitional housing** facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. It is housing in which homeless individuals may live up to 24 months and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently. Supportive services – which help promote residential stability, increased skill level or income, and greater self-determination – may be provided by the organization managing the housing, or coordinated by that organization and provided by other public or private agencies. Transitional housing can be provided in one structure or several structures at one site, or in multiple structures at scattered sites.
• *Unaccompanied children* refers to children under the age of 18 who do not have a parent or guardian present.

• *Unsheltered homeless individuals* are those homeless individuals unaccompanied by a child under the age of 18 who are living on the streets or in abandoned buildings, storage structures, vehicles, encampments, or any other place unfit for human habitation.
Appendix 3: Point-in-Time Count Results

The following tables include the EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count data submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for individuals experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley. Data are reported by three household types (households with at least one adult and one child, households with no children, and households with only children) and by shelter status (emergency shelter, transitional housing, and unsheltered). Specific data on veteran households, youth and young adult households, and various subpopulations are also reported and included in the tables found in this section.

### All Households

#### Households with at Least One Adult and One Child

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>Sheltered TH</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
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## Appendix 3: Point-in-Time Count Results

### Asian

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### American Indian or Alaska Native

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### Chronically Homeless

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### Total number of persons

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### Households without Children

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<td>47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of persons</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>653</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of youth adults (age 18-24)</td>
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<td>Number of adults (over age 24)</td>
<td>183</td>
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### Gender

<table>
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<td>Female</td>
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<td>Male</td>
<td>138</td>
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### Ethnicity

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<tbody>
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### Race

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<td>Multiple Races</td>
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### Chronically Homeless

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### Households with Only Children (under age 18)

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<tr>
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</table>
### Appendix 3: Point-in-Time Count Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
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<td>Black or African-American</td>
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<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific</td>
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</table>

### Veteran Households Only

**Veteran Households with at Least One Adult and One Child**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Sheltered TH</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>or transgender</td>
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### Appendix 3: Point-in-Time Count Results

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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chronically Homeless</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Veteran Households without Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sheltered ES</th>
<th>Sheltered TH</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of veterans</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender (veterans only)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t identify as male, female or transgender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnicity (veterans only)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race (veterans only)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African-American</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chronically Homeless</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Youth Households

**Unaccompanied Youth Households**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Sheltered ES</th>
<th>Sheltered TH</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of unaccompanied youth households</td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 3: Point-in-Time Count Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of unaccompanied youth</th>
<th>29</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>152</th>
<th>197</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of unaccompanied children (under 18)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of unaccompanied (18-24)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender (unaccompanied youth)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t identify as male, female or transgender</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity (unaccompanied youth)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race (unaccompanied youth)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African-American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronically Homeless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Parenting Youth Households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parenting Youth Households</th>
<th>Sheltered ES</th>
<th>Sheltered TH</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of parenting youth households</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons in parenting youth households</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of parenting youth (youth parents only)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of parenting youth under 18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of parenting youth ages 18-24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children with parenting youth (children under age 18 with parents under age 25)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Gender (youth parents only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Sheltered ES</th>
<th>Sheltered TH</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't identify as male, female or transgender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ethnicity (youth parents only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Sheltered ES</th>
<th>Sheltered TH</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Race (youth parents only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Sheltered ES</th>
<th>Sheltered TH</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African-American</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chronically Homeless

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sheltered ES</th>
<th>Sheltered TH</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total number of households</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of persons</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Additional Homeless Populations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Sheltered ES</th>
<th>Sheltered TH</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adults with Serious Mental Illness</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with Substance Use Disorder</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults with HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victims of Domestic Violence (optional)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4: Survey Results

The following tables include the aggregate results of each question asked of individuals experiencing homelessness in the city of Berkeley during the EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Survey.

### Section A: Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>N %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you identify as LGBTQ?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which of the following best represents how you think of your sexual orientation?</td>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lesbian</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gay</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Queer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you currently pregnant?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you are pregnant, how old are you?</td>
<td>Less than 25 years</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 years or more</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever been in foster care?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section B: Residency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>N %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In what county were you living at the time you most recently became homeless?</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other County in CA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Out of State</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alameda County</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contra Costa County</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix 4: Survey Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marin County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Mateo County</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara County</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Where were you living at the time you most recently became homeless?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alameda County</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>76.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other CA county</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out of State</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### What was the primary reason you came to Alameda County?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For a job/seeking work</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was traveling/visiting and remained here</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To access VA services or clinic</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family/friends are here</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To access homeless services and/or benefits</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>35.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBTQ community/acceptance</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Immediately before you became homeless, what type of place were you living in?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A home owned or rented by you or your partner</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>35.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A home owned or rented by friends/relatives</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motel/hotel</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jail or prison</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidized housing or permanent supportive housing</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital or treatment facility</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foster care placement</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Justice Facility</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section C: Accommodation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accommodation</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outdoors, streets, parks, encampments</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure indoor area</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motel/hotel</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency transition or other shelter</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Is this the first time you have been homeless?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First time homeless?</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### How long have you been homeless this current time?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of Homelessness</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 days or less</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-30 days</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 3: Point-in-Time Count Results

#### How long have you been homeless this current time? (recoded as previous year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30 days or fewer</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-6 months</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-11 months</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 year or more</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>56.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>295</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### In addition to right now, how long would you say you have stayed in these kinds of places total in the past 3 years?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than a year</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>46.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 3 years</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>32.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 years or more</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>20.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>274</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section D: Cause and Prevention

#### What do you think is the primary event or condition that led to your homelessness?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Money Issues</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>51.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal relationship issues</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>16.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health issues</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substance use issues</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical health issues</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incarceration</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aging out of foster care</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>302</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### What resources might have helped you remain in your housing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment assistance</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>39.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent assistance</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>32.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benefits/income</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>26.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health services</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal assistance</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food assistance</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol/drug counseling</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation assistance</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict resolution with roommate</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family counseling</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help paying health care bills/insurance</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help obtaining resources after leaving institution</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Section E: Services and Assistance

**Do you currently use any of the following?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>N%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free meals</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency shelter</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>43.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drop in center</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health services</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health services</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transitional housing</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job training/employment services</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol/drug counseling</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal assistance</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not using any services</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence services</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigration services</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What prevents you from using shelter services?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>N%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germs, bugs</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concerns for personal safety</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are full</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are too crowded</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are too many rules</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is nowhere to store my stuff</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They are too far away</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can’t stay with my partner/family</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 3: Point-in-Time Count Results

#### Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of income or benefits?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>N%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not receiving any type of assistance</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Stamps/SNAP/WIC/CalFresh</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Assistance (GA)</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medi-Cal/Medicare</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>22.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSI/SSDI/Disability</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earned income/paycheck</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CalWORKs/TANF</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any VA Disability Compensation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension/retirement</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Veterans benefits (GI, Health)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child support</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>292</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Section F: Schooling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>N%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Were you in school at the time you most recently became homeless?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>93.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you currently enrolled in school?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>94.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What type of schooling are you currently enrolled in?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle school</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school/GED</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Section G: Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>How many times in the past year have you been treated in the emergency room?</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 times</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 time</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 times</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 times</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 times</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 times</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10 times</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10 times</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>308</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How many times in the past year have you been treated by ambulance staff?</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 times</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>77.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 time</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 times</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 times</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 times</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 times</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10 times</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10 times</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>308</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How many nights in the last year have you spent in the hospital?</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 nights</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 night</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 nights</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 nights</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 nights</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 nights</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10 nights</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10 nights</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>308</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How many nights in the last year have you spent in residential facilities?</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 nights</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>93.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 night</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 nights</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 nights</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 nights</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 nights</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10 nights</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10 nights</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>308</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>How many nights in the last year have you spent in detox?</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 nights</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>95.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 night</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 nights</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 nights</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Appendix 3: Point-in-Time Count Results

**How many nights in the last year have you spent in jail/prison?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nights</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 nights</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 night</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 nights</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 nights</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 nights</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 nights</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10 nights</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10 nights</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>308</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How many nights in the last year have you spent in juvenile hall?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nights</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 nights</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>98.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 night</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 nights</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 nights</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 nights</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 nights</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10 nights</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 10 nights</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>308</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section H: Domestic Violence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Are you currently experiencing home/domestic violence or abuse?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>94.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>279</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you ever been physically, emotionally or sexually abused by a relative, or another person you have stayed with?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>79.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>273</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>