



Del Norte County Point in Time Count

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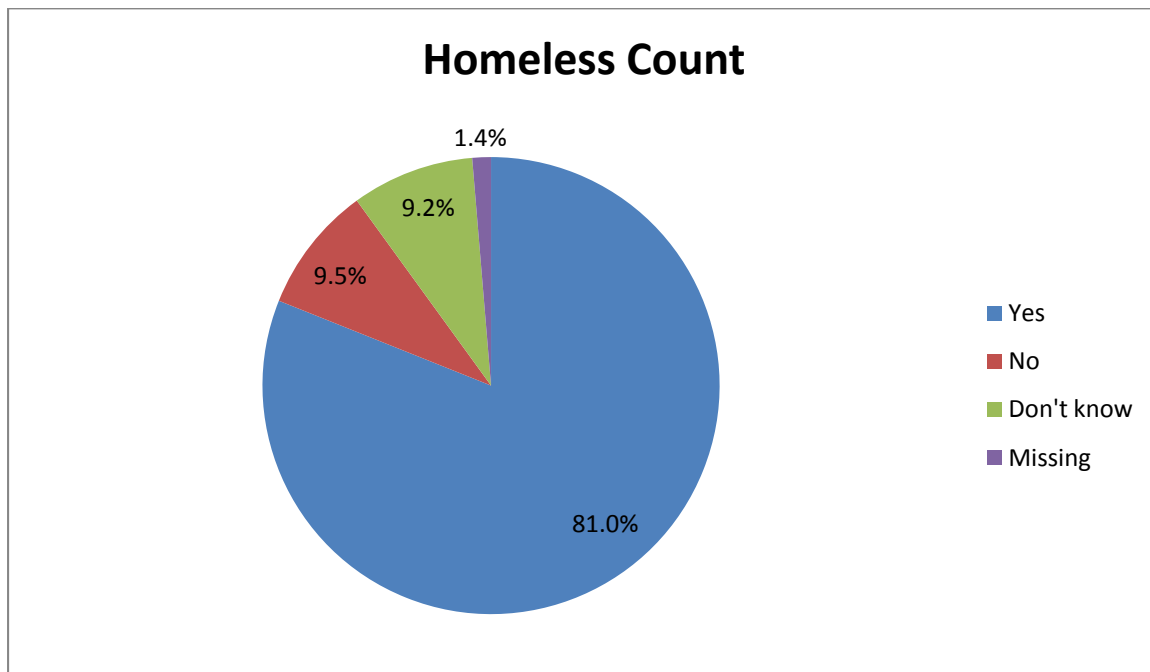
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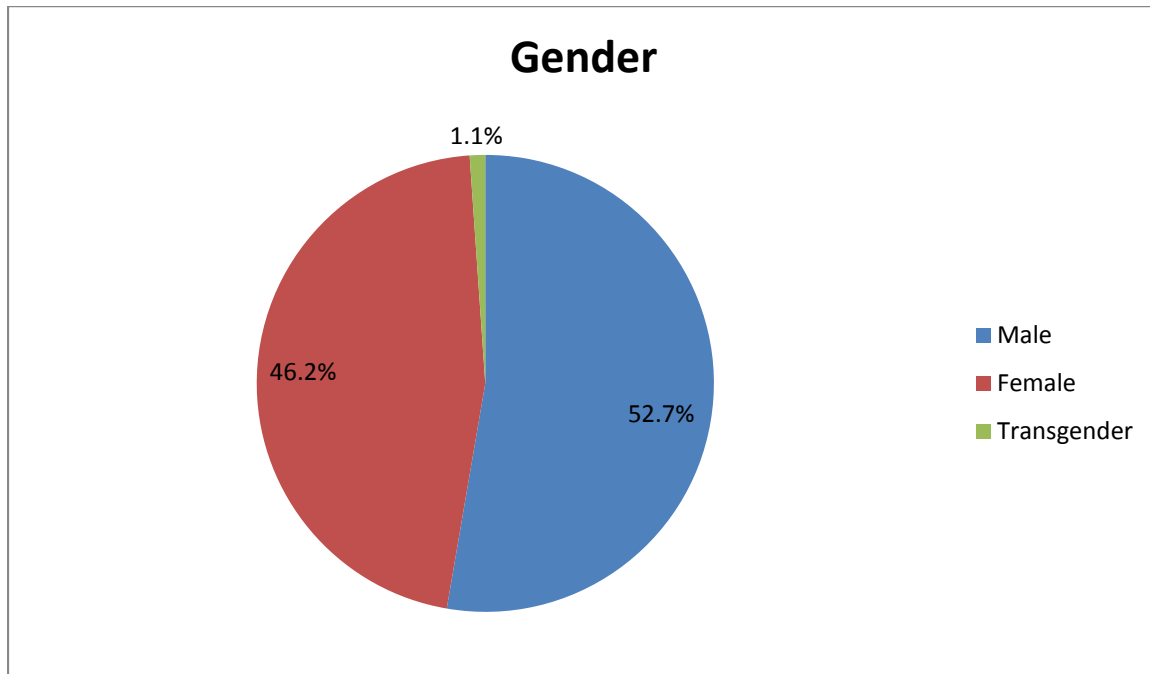
Del Norte County conducted a Point in Time survey count of homeless individuals on January 25, 2011. The goal of this survey is to count the number of individuals without permanent housing on the night of January 25, 2011. The survey was designed to highlight different dimensions and characteristics of the homeless population residing within Del Norte County as well as provide demographic information. Respondents represented homeless residents in the towns of Crescent City, Klamath, and Smith River. More than ten agencies administered the survey with the assistance of volunteer staff from within their agencies and programs. Participating agencies and programs were College of the Redwoods, Yurok Tribe, Community Assistance Network, Clean & Sober Living, Homeless Help, Del Norte Department of Health & Human Services, Homeless Active Remediation & Prevention, Our Daily Bread Ministries, Del Norte Unified School District, and Rural Human Services. The following is a summary of the findings.

The data from the completed surveys was analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences). All charts and tables are a reflection of the collected data. Charts and tables are based on the number of responses given on a particular survey question. The number of respondents may vary within the different charts and tables because a question may not have been answered by every respondent which resulted in missing data on some variables.

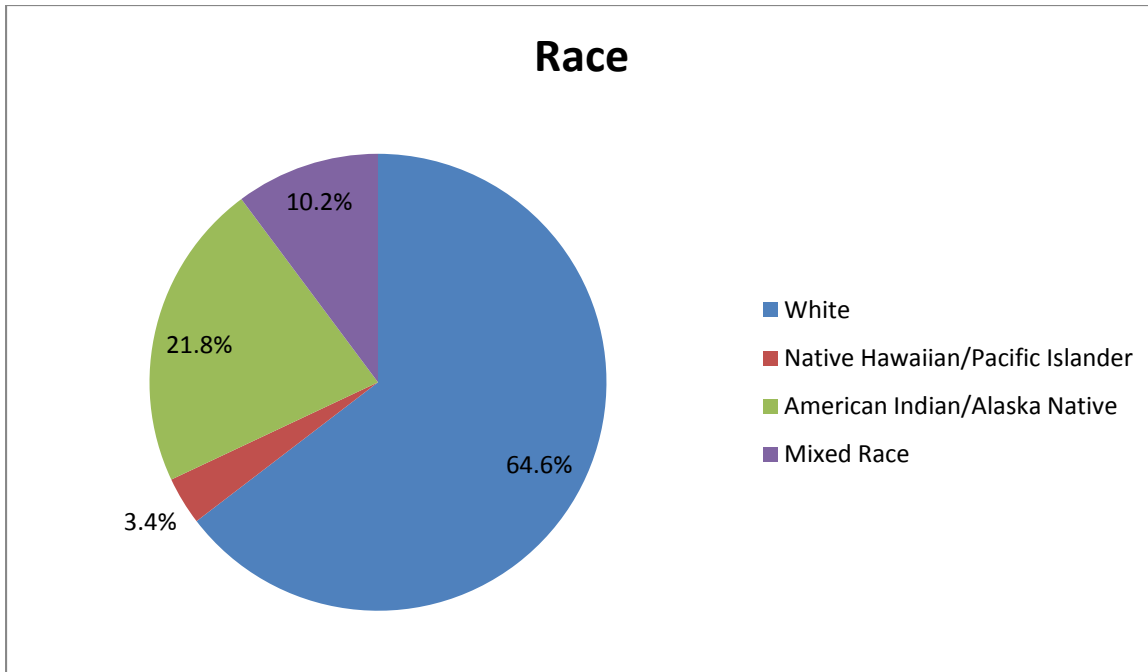
Of 222 completed Point in Time surveys completed, 86% respondents reported being without a place to stay, living in a temporary place, couch surfing, or living with family or friends, 9.5% did have housing, 3.2% were unsure and 1.4% did not complete the question. This gives a valid count of 191 individuals reporting yes they were without permanent housing on the night of January 25, 2011. Respondents were identified by first and middle initials as well as first two initials of their last name and age.



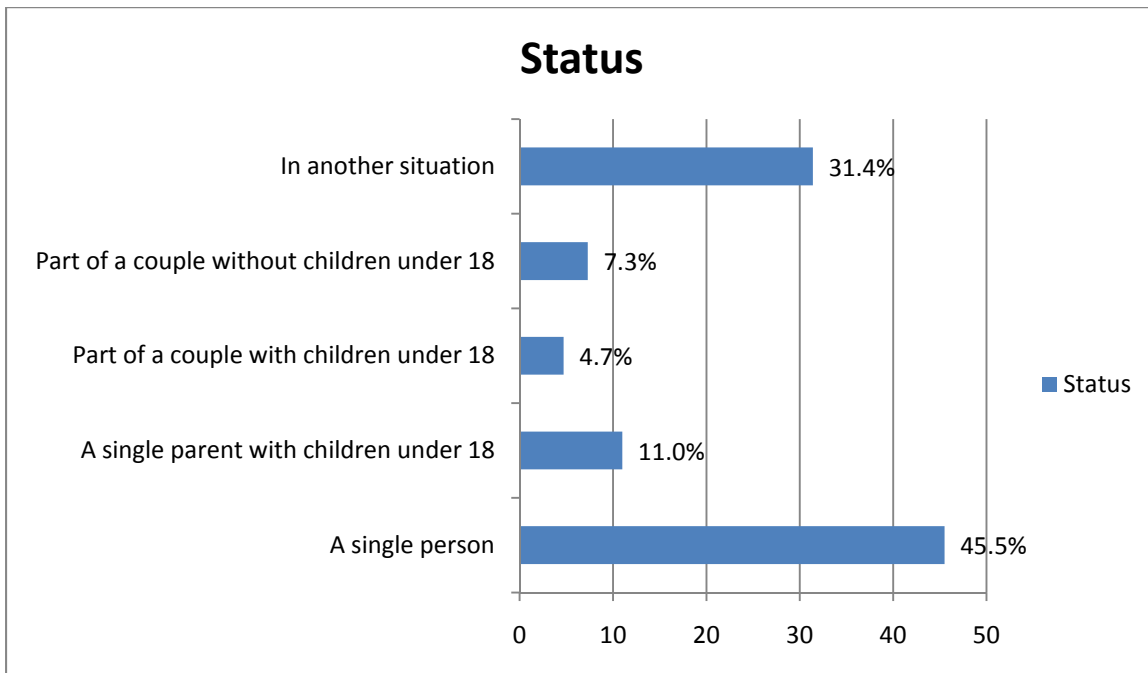
Male respondents accounted for 52.7% of the respondents, female respondents were 46.2% and 1.1% of respondents responded as transgender. Gender is further described with the largest percentage of males, 31.0%, ranging from 46 to 61 years of age, followed by 26.2% ages 30 to 45 years. A full 16.7% of male respondents were between the ages of 7 and 12. Females 30 to 45 years of age comprise the largest percentage at 35.4%, with 20.3% ages 19 to 29 years. Females aged 7 to 12 years of age ranked third with 17.7%. Additionally one transgender respondent reported in the age category of 46-61 years. Overall, respondents ranged in age from four to 73 years of age and averaged 31.8 years of age.



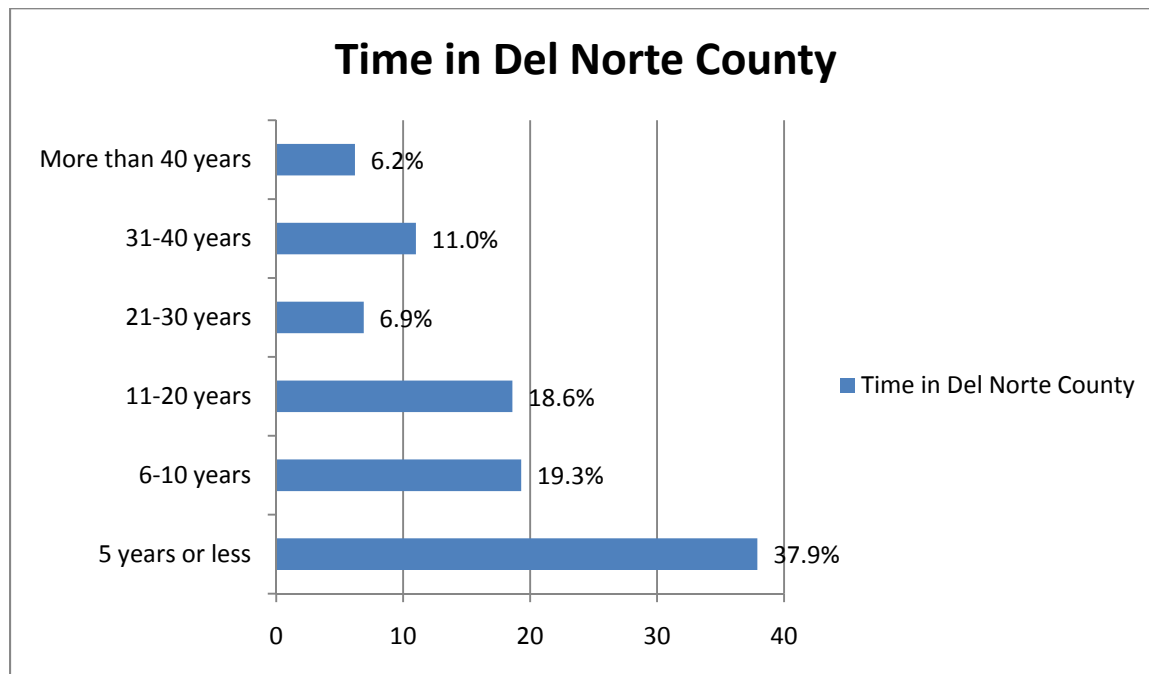
Racially the respondents were primarily white regardless of gender. This is seen by 64.0% of males and 68.7% females reporting White as the primary race identification. American Indian/Alaska Native followed for both males and females with 21.3% and 19.4% respectively. Males, with 10.7% and females with 10.4% reported being Mixed Race. Where respondents marked more than one answer, data was coded to reflect Mixed Race. There were no respondents surveyed who identified as African American. Furthermore, of 175 who responded, 20% identified as Hispanic/Latino.



Of 191 respondents who reported being without permanent housing, 45.0% are single persons, 11.0% are single parents with children under 18, 4.7% are part of a couple with children under 18 and 7.3% are part of a couple without children under 18. The second largest response came from individuals in another situation with 31.4%.



The majority of respondents have been in Del Norte County for five or less years (37.9%), while 19.3% have been Del Norte County residents for six to ten years. Those living here 11 to 20 years followed at 18.6% and a full 11.0% have been residents for 31 to 40 years. Those responding more than 40 years are represented by 6.2%. Where respondents listed lifetime as their response, data was taken and entered from the survey identifier age.



Nearly half of 135 respondents, 45.9%, have been without permanent housing for over one month but less than one year. Those homeless for one to three years number 29.6% and 11.9% have been without housing for longer than three years.

A total of 140 relatives accompanied those responding to the survey and ranged in age from less than one to 80 years of age. The largest of these groups were those 0 to 6 years of age with 29 persons listed, followed by 27 relatives aged 46 to 61 years. Relatives aged 30 to 45 years were the third largest with 25 individuals listed. Ten respondents listed more than five relatives accompanying them on the night of January 25th but additional information on these relatives was not documented on the surveys themselves or with attachments.

Some of the characteristics and contextual issues profiled by the survey include health issues, military service, government benefits, reasons and preventatives for homelessness as well as services used and services needed by respondents. The most prominent health issue cited by respondents was alcohol or drug abuse issues at 38.7%, followed by serious medical or physical conditions listed by 27.1% and 24.0% reporting no health issues. The majority of respondents, 69.4%, indicated receiving food stamps over during the preceding 12 month period, while 52.9%

indicated having received MediCal/Medicare and 28.0% receive SSI/SSDI/SSA benefits. Military veterans comprised 5.5% of 183 respondents completing the survey question.

Yes respondents indicating they have the following health issues		
Health Issue	n=	%
Serious mental illness	156	22.4
Serious medical or physical condition	155	27.1
HIV/AIDS	155	0.6
Developmental disability	155	9.7
Alcohol or drug abuse	155	38.7
Victim of domestic violence	155	19.4
None of these	154	24.0

Respondents or family members indicating receipt of government benefits		n=157
Government Benefit		%
SSI/SSDI/SSA		28.0
TANF (CalWORKS) (AFDC)		12.1
Food stamps		69.4
VA pension/benefits		1.9
MediCal/Medicare		52.9
CMSP/GA		13.4
Any other government benefit		8.3

Respondents indicated the following as the top three reasons for becoming homeless: housing costs too high, 38.9%, relationship or family break-up/death in family, 31.8% and having work but with wages that are too low, 31.2%. When investigating what could have prevented homelessness, the majority of respondents, 51.6%, cited rental assistance. This supports the primary response given when asked the reason for homelessness. Employment assistance garnered 38.6% of the prevention responses and assistance in accessing benefits was third with 33.3% of respondents.

Indicated reasons yes respondents became homeless	n=157
Reason	%
Lost job/can't find work	9.6
Have work but wages are too low	31.2
Relationship or family break-up/death in family	31.8
Abuse or violence in your home	14.6
Runaway/discharged from foster care	3.2
Discharged from jail, prison or halfway house	9.6
Medical problems including physical or developmental disability	13.4
Eviction/foreclosure	15.3
Housing costs too high	38.9
Utility costs too high	20.4
Alcohol or drug abuse problems	26.8
Mental illness	8.9
Emotional problems	14.0

What could have prevented homelessness indicated by yes respondents	n=153
Preventatives	%
Eviction prevention	15.0
Rental assistance	51.6
Employment assistance	38.6
Assistance in accessing benefits	33.3
Emergency benefits	30.7
Mental health services	15.0

In the area of Del Norte County services respondents were polled as to which services had been utilized during the preceding 12 months as well as which services were needed but not received during the same 12 month period. The top three services utilized by respondents were food, 81.0%, medical care at 50.0% and dental care with 34.5% of respondents. Other services mentioned were rent/utility assistance, alcohol or drug abuse treatment and help finding work/employment assistance. The top three services needed but not received were listed as rent or utility assistance, 46.9%, emergency shelter at 39.8% and help finding Section 8 housing or other permanent housing with 35.9% of respondents. Other services needed but not received included transportation/bus passes, help getting a California ID or driver's license and dental care.

Yes respondents indicating use of the following services over preceding 12 months	n=168
Services used	%
Help finding work/employment assistance	14.3
Help finding Section 8 housing or other permanent housing	11.3
Emergency shelter	11.3
Food	81.0
Rent or utility assistance	10.7
Transportation/bus passes	10.7
Medical care	50.0
Dental care	34.5
Mental health care	19.0
Alcohol or drug abuse treatment	19.6
Help getting a California ID or driver's license	11.3
Help getting government benefits	10.7
Child care	1.2

Yes respondents indicating the services needed not received over preceding 12 months	n=128
Services needed	%
Help finding work/employment assistance	30.5
Help finding Section 8 housing or other permanent housing	35.9
Emergency shelter	39.8
Food	21.9
Rent or utility assistance	46.9
Transportation/bus passes	28.9
Medical care	21.1
Dental care	27.3
Mental health care	10.2
Alcohol or drug abuse treatment	8.6
Help getting a California ID or driver's license	19.5
Help getting government benefits	19.5
Child care	2.3