



2011 Southern Nevada

HOMELESS CENSUS & SURVEY COMPREHENSIVE REPORT



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The considerable talents and efforts of many individuals helped to assure the success of this endeavor. The Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) and Applied Survey Research (ASR) would like to thank the donors and sponsors of this project and the many service providers who assisted in the administration of surveys, facilitated the process of homeless peer enumeration by recruiting census workers, and opened the doors of their facilities to host training sessions, deploy census workers, or distribute surveys. The SNRPC and ASR would also like to thank the hundreds of community volunteers who participated in the homeless census and survey efforts. Finally, the SNRPC and ASR would like to thank the homeless census and survey workers, as well as the survey respondents, whose efforts are reflected throughout the findings of this report.

Community Partners

Boulder City Police Department	Family Promise	Safe House
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City of North Las Vegas Neighborhood Services	Key Foundation	The Salvation Army
Clark County Code Enforcement	Las Vegas Media Partners	The Shade Tree
Clark County IT/GISMO	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department	The Veterans Administration
Clark County Parks and Recreation	Las Vegas Rescue Mission	The Volunteer Center of Southern Nevada
Clark County Public Communications	Neighborhood Family Services	US Veterans Initiative
Clark County School District	Nevada Homeless Alliance	US Veterans Initiatives
Clark County Social Service	Nevada Partnership for Homeless Youth	WestCare
	Office of the Regional Homeless Coordinator Staff	Women's Development Center

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INTRODUCTION

Close to two million Americans experience homelessness each year.¹ For most, this is caused by the gap between income and the cost of housing. Yet for many, health conditions, mental health, substance abuse, trauma, and lack of support prevent them from obtaining permanent housing.

Every other January, communities across the country conduct comprehensive counts of their homeless population, in order to gain a better understanding of the current homeless population, and to apply for federal funding for homeless programs. Southern Nevada has worked in conjunction with Applied Survey Research (ASR) to conduct the 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey for adults, families and unaccompanied children. ASR is a non-profit social research firm based in Santa Cruz County, California, with extensive experience in homeless enumeration and research.

The 2011 Clark County Point-in-Time Count was a community-wide effort. Conducted January 26-27, 2011, the count and subsequent surveys provide information about the homeless population that is critical to program and service planning, helps to inform the allocation of resources for services to help the homeless, and offers a means of measuring the impact of homeless programs and services. In addition, it is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as part of a national effort to enumerate the homeless population.

All jurisdictions receiving federal funding to provide housing and services for the homeless through the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grant are required to conduct a biennial point-in-time count of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons sometime during the last ten days of January. Currently Clark County receives \$7.5 million in Homeless Assistance Grant money. This is a critical source of funding for the county's homeless services.

Per the guidelines set forth by HUD, the point-in-time count must include all unsheltered homeless persons and sheltered homeless persons staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs on the date of the count. Jurisdictions report the findings of their point-in-time count in their annual application to HUD for federal funding to provide housing and services for the homeless.² The compilation of data collected through point-in-time counts across the United States helps the federal government to better understand the nature and extent of homelessness nationwide.

The homeless census had two components: a point-in-time enumeration of unsheltered homeless individuals and families (those sleeping outdoors, on the street, in parks, or vehicles, etc.) and a point-in-time enumeration of homeless individuals and families who have temporary shelter (those staying in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or safe haven). Due to the large size of Clark County, the entire county was canvassed over a period of two days from deployment locations throughout the County. The count was conducted by teams of trained homeless workers and community volunteers. This unsheltered

¹ The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2010). *Opening Doors: federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness*. Washington, D.C. Retrieved March 2011 from www.usich.gov.

² An overall summary of Clark County's homeless population and subpopulations for the 2011 Continuum of Care Application can be found in Appendix VI of this report.

homeless enumeration methodology, developed by ASR in 2001, has been highlighted by HUD in the 2008 *Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People*.

The unsheltered street enumeration was divided into two separate counts: a primary count of homeless individuals and families and a secondary count which focused on unaccompanied children and youth (children without a guardian and under the age of 25). The primary count took place during the early morning of January 26 and 27, 2011. The unaccompanied children and youth count took place on the afternoon of January 26, 2011, from approximately 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., when children were more likely to be visible in the community.

In order to capture the number of homeless individuals and families staying in shelters and transitional housing programs, shelter providers in the county completed an online survey, reporting the number of homeless individuals and families who occupied their facility on the night of January 26, 2011.

In addition to the countywide homeless census, an in-depth 28 question survey was administered in the weeks following the street count to 547 sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals. The survey was designed to yield qualitative data about the adult homeless population in Southern Nevada. Unaccompanied homeless children and youth also took the survey, as well as 28 additional survey questions that asked specifically about their circumstances as unaccompanied children and youth. A total of 72 unaccompanied homeless children and youth answered the youth specific survey.

The results presented in this report provide invaluable data regarding the number and characteristics of homeless persons in Southern Nevada, which can help guide countywide efforts to mitigate and end homelessness. This report focuses special attention on specific subpopulations including chronically homeless, veterans and unaccompanied children and youth. These groups have been identified by the federal government as populations of particular interest in the 2011 point-in-time counts.

Federal Definition of Homelessness

In this study, HUD's definition of homelessness was used.³ The definition is:

- An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, and
- An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:
 - » A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill), or
 - » An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or
 - » A public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

³ Title 42, Chapter 119, Subchapter I, §10302(a) of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations based on the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.

Certain homeless individuals are excluded from this definition, including: unsheltered homeless individuals who were “doubled-up” in the homes of family or friends; and sheltered homeless individuals in jails, hospitals, and rehabilitation facilities. However, where this data is available, we have included it in this report.

Project Purpose and Goals

In 1987, President Ronald Reagan signed into law the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, providing funding for a range of services to address homelessness. Since 2005, the U.S. Congress has required that local governments receiving federal funds under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act must conduct point-in-time counts of their homeless populations every two years. HUD uses information from the local point-in-time counts, among other data sources, in the congressionally-mandated Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR). This report is meant to inform Congress about the number of people experiencing homelessness in the U.S. and the effectiveness of HUD’s programs and policies in decreasing those numbers.

In order to generate accurate and useful data about the local homeless population, Clark County and its municipal governments carry out this homeless census and survey. The 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey Project Committee identified several important project goals:

- 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 measure changes in the numbers and characteristics of the homeless population since the 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey, and to track progress toward ending homelessness;
- To increase public awareness of overall homeless issues and generate support for constructive solutions; and
- To assess the status of chronically homeless, homeless veterans, homeless families, and unaccompanied homeless children (without a guardian and under the age of 18).

The results of this research will assist service providers, policy makers, funders, and local, state, and federal governments to better understand and plan for the needs of the homeless population by examining current statistics in various geographical contexts. It is hoped that the 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey will help policy makers and service providers to more effectively develop services and programs to serve the county’s homeless population.

The data presented in this report provide an updated view of the homeless in Southern Nevada. Due to similarities in research methodologies, comparisons to the Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey results from 2007 and 2009 are provided where available.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In conjunction with Applied Survey Research, the Southern Nevada Regional Planning Coalition (SNRPC) conducted the 2011 Southern Nevada Point-in-Time Homeless Census and Survey. The 2011 Homeless Census was performed using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recommended practices for counting homeless individuals. This study included a comprehensive enumeration of homeless individuals residing in Clark County on January 26-27, 2011. In order to generate detailed profiles of homeless individuals in Clark County, 547 surveys of homeless individuals were conducted in the weeks following the census. Data from this representative survey sample revealed more detailed information about the population. The research design relied on self-described and self-defined responses, which is an approved method in homeless research due to the limitations in connecting homeless individuals to their clinical profiles.

2011 Homeless Census and Survey Findings

There was a 29% decrease in the number of homeless individuals counted in the 2011 Homeless Census over 2009.

- 9,432 homeless individuals were counted during the 2011 point-in-time count.
- It is estimated that 43,294 persons experience homelessness annually in Clark County.
- Based on the United States Census 2010 population profile, this annual estimate of homelessness represented approximately 2.2% of Clark County's total population of 1,951,269 people.⁴

Figure 1: Point-in-Time Homeless Census and Annual Estimate of Homelessness

Census Components	2007	2009	2011	09-11 Net Change	09-11 Percent Change
Unsheltered – Street	3,747	3,027	4,241	1,214	40.1%
Unsheltered – Hidden	3,826	3,307	1,429	-1,878	-56.8%
Sheltered	3,844	7,004	3,762	-3,242	-46.3%
Total point-in-time count	11,417	13,338	9,432	-3,906	-29.3%
Annual estimate	50,656	52,458	43,294	-9,164	-17.5%

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

The majority of homeless individuals in Clark County were white males between the ages of 31 and 60.

- 63% of homeless *survey* respondents were male, and slightly more than one out of three (37%) were female.
- 47% of survey respondents were White/Caucasian, 29% were Black/African American, 12% were Hispanic/Latino, and 5% identified as Asian/Pacific Islander.

⁴ United States Census Bureau. (2011). United States Census 2010.

- 62% of all respondents were between 31-60 years old.
- The majority (77%) of respondents were living in Clark County when they most recently became homeless.

Over half of homeless persons in Clark County were unsheltered.

- 60% of those counted in the census were unsheltered (5,670 individuals) and 40% (3,762 individuals) were in shelter facilities, including emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, and motel voucher programs.
- 20% of survey respondents were sleeping outdoors, on the streets, in parks, or in encampments, while 5% were sleeping in their vehicles.

50% of survey respondents cited job loss as one of the primary reasons for their current episode of homelessness.

- 27% cited alcohol/drug use as one of the primary reasons for their homelessness.

49% of respondents indicated this was the first time they had experienced homelessness.

- 66% of respondents had been homeless for less than a year.
- 68% indicated that they were homeless only one time in the past year.
- 30% of respondents indicated that since they most recently became homeless, they had needed medical care but were unable to receive it. This is an increase from 22% in 2009.
- 24% of all survey respondents indicated they were experiencing chronic health problems, which is an increase from 15% in 2009.

55% of all survey respondents reported that they had a disabling condition in 2011.

- The federal government considers multiple physical and mental conditions disabling to homeless individuals, preventing them from obtaining work or housing. These conditions include physical disabilities, mental illness, severe depression, alcohol or drug abuse, chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, trauma, or developmental disabilities.
- 31% of the survey population had a physical disability in 2011.
- 27% of survey respondents reported having a mental illness, and 44% were currently experiencing depression.
- 21% of survey respondents reported that they were currently abusing alcohol and/or other drugs.

The majority of survey respondents indicated they were receiving some form of government assistance.

- 79% of respondents indicated that they were receiving one or more forms of government assistance.
- 69% were receiving Food Stamps, 8% were receiving TANF assistance, and 8% were receiving WIC services.

58% of respondents were receiving money from Government benefits.

- 32% of respondents received \$500 or less from private, non-government benefits.

HUD-Defined Homeless Subpopulations**Chronic Homelessness**

- It is estimated that on any given night in 2011, Clark County has approximately 1,579 chronically homeless individuals.⁵ This represents a 29% decrease from 2,211 chronically homeless individuals in 2009.
- The number of chronically homeless individuals represents 17% of Clark County's total point-in-time homeless population in 2011 and in 2009. In comparison, 27% of all homeless individuals nationwide were chronically homeless in 2009 according to the 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress report.⁶
- This year, HUD extended the definition of chronic homelessness to include families.
 - » The federal definition of chronically homeless families is a family with at least one adult member who has a disabling condition, and has been continually homeless for one year or more, or had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. Families living in transitional housing are excluded from this definition. Based on the survey and the limited definition of chronically homeless families, it is estimated that there are 6 individuals in chronically homeless families in Clark County.⁷

Homeless Veterans

- In 2011, HUD and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) agreed to use the HUD PIT count as the definitive federal estimate of veteran homelessness.
- It is estimated that on any given night, Clark County has a homeless veteran population of approximately 1,350 persons.⁸ This represents 14% of the total 2011 point-in-time homeless population and a 40% decrease from 2,262 homeless veterans in 2009.

Homeless Families with Children

- Data from the homeless count showed that in 2011, 306 homeless families with children under 18 were enumerated.

⁵ The chronically homeless survey results were used to project approximately how many people are chronically homeless in Clark County at a given point in time. Individuals living in transitional housing are excluded from HUD's current definition of chronic homelessness.

⁶ United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. (June, 2010). The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress.

⁷ This represents persons in families, not family units.

⁸ The homeless veteran survey results were used to project approximately how many homeless veterans there are in Clark County at a given point in time.

- The number of persons in homeless families in Clark County decreased by 36% (from 1,397 persons in 2009 to 896 persons in 2011).

Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

- Overall, 374 unaccompanied homeless children (under 18) and 427 unaccompanied homeless youth (18-24) were enumerated in the 2011 point-in-time count. In total (801), this represents 8% of Clark County's total point-in-time homeless population.
- Of these unaccompanied homeless children and youth, the large majority (95% or 763 children and youth) were unsheltered.

Conclusion

The 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census identified 9,432 homeless individuals in Clark County. This count should be considered conservative since even with the most thorough methodology, many homeless individuals stay in locations where they cannot be seen or counted by enumeration teams. Further, many women and families try to remain hidden for safety. The majority (60%) of those enumerated during the count were unsheltered, while 40% were sheltered. Compared to the 2009 count, the overall homeless population decreased by 29% (representing a decrease of 3,906 persons). It is estimated that Clark County has an annual homeless population of 43,294 unique individuals.

The homeless census and survey provided valid and useful data, which helped create a more comprehensive picture of those experiencing homelessness in Clark County in 2011. The continued use of the 2007, 2009, and 2011 methodology will allow Southern Nevada to track key indicators and gauge the changing conditions experienced by homeless individuals and families throughout the area. It is hoped that the data presented in this report will be used by planning bodies of Southern Nevada and other agencies and organizations within Clark County to inform additional outreach, service planning, and policy decision-making over the next two years as they work to address homelessness. By sharing and evaluating this enumeration effort and results, the support network in Southern Nevada will be better able to produce constructive and innovative solutions to a problem that has serious ramifications for the long-term public health of its citizens.

HOMELESS CENSUS FINDINGS

The following section presents the results from the homeless census component of the project. In accordance to the guidelines set forth by HUD, the point-in-time count included an enumeration of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons. The point-in-time street count was conducted on January 26 and 27, 2011, in the early morning hours, during which census enumerators canvassed every U.S. census tract in Clark County. Additionally, the number of homeless persons occupying emergency shelters, transitional housing facilities, domestic violence shelters, and safe havens were enumerated by shelter staff on the night of January 26, 2011. Further, special youth enumeration teams consisting of currently homeless youth, formerly homeless youth, and youth service providers enumerated unaccompanied homeless children and youth on January 26, 2011 from approximately 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The number of unaccompanied homeless children and youth were integrated into the overall census findings after the data was checked for duplication from the morning count.

Due to the similar research methodology used in 2007 and 2009, results from 2011 are directly comparable to these earlier years.⁹

Point-in-Time Count

- A total of 9,432 homeless persons were counted in Clark County on January 26-27, 2011. This is a 29% decrease from the 2009 census.
 - » 60% of these individuals (5,670 individuals) were unsheltered. This included individuals counted on the streets and in parks; the number of people estimated to be living in the occupied cars, vans, RVs, encampments, and abandoned buildings that were counted by enumeration teams; homeless students who were identified by the Clark County School District and met HUD's definition of literal homelessness, and the "hidden" homeless estimate derived from the general population survey.¹⁰ The unsheltered street count population increased by 40% from 2009, while the "hidden" homeless estimate decreased by 57%.
 - It should be noted that in 2011, special enumeration teams were strategically formed to target the tunnels in Clark County. These teams consisted of outreach workers who were familiar with the tunnels and their occupants, as well as currently and formerly homeless individuals who occupied those tunnels. In total, these teams enumerated 477 homeless persons living in tunnels.
 - » 40% (3,762 individuals) were sheltered. This included individuals who were occupying emergency shelters, transitional housing facilities, and safe havens; and excluded

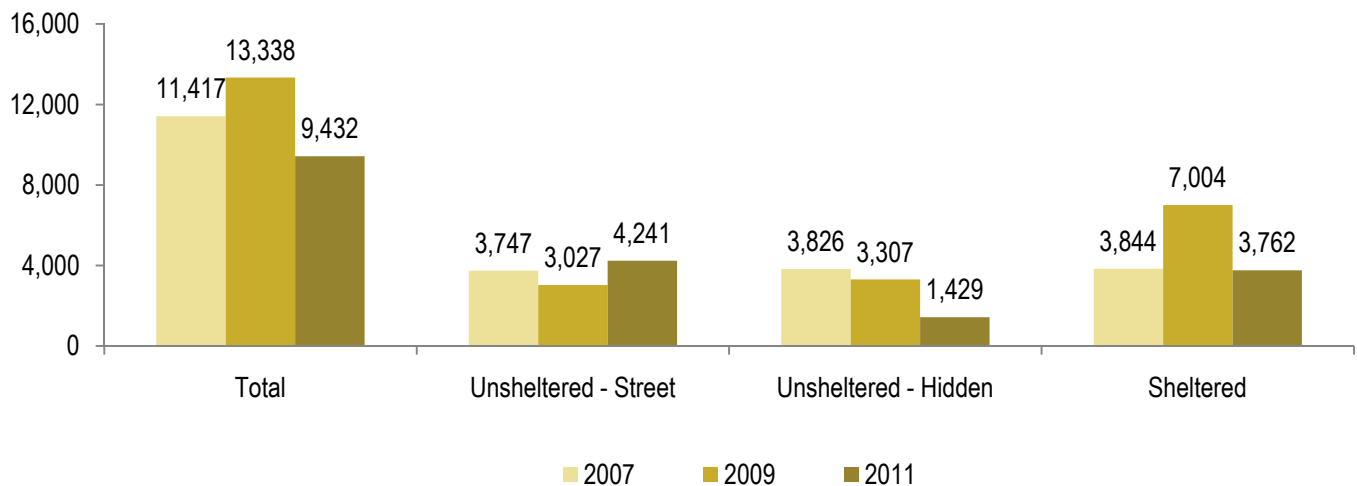
⁹ For a detailed explanation of the methodology used for the 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census, please refer to Appendix I. A copy of the street census instrument can be found in Appendix II. For a complete list of definitions of terms used in this report, please see Appendix VII.

¹⁰ In 2011, the number of "hidden" homeless persons living in unsheltered locations on private property, such as unconverted garages and vehicles, was based on a random telephone survey of 1,001 households and projected against the 715,365 households (United States Census 2010) in Clark County. For a copy of the general population telephone survey instrument, please refer to Appendix V.

individuals who were sheltered in institutional settings not recognized by HUD for the point-in-time count, such as residential rehabilitation facilities, hospitals, and jails. The 2011 sheltered population represents a 46% decrease from the 2009 sheltered population.

- 87% of the homeless persons counted were adults over the age of 18, while 13% were children under 18 years of age¹¹.
- Of the homeless adults counted, 42% were male, 15% were female, and 43% were of undetermined gender.¹²
- Of the homeless children under 18 counted, 21% were male, 11% were female, 68% were of undetermined gender.¹³
- Persons in families accounted for 10% of the point-in-time homeless population.¹⁴
 - » Persons in families made up less than 1% of the unsheltered homeless population, and 23% of the sheltered population.
 - » A total of 306 family units were identified during the homeless count (8 unsheltered families, 54 families occupying emergency shelters, 244 families occupying transitional housing facilities, and no families occupying safe havens).

Figure 2: Point-in-Time Homeless Census Population



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Note: These counts exclude individuals who were sheltered in institutional settings not recognized by HUD for the point-in-time count, such as residential rehabilitation facilities, hospitals, and jails.

¹¹ This includes individuals as well as people in families, so children under 18 years of age are unaccompanied and accompanied children.

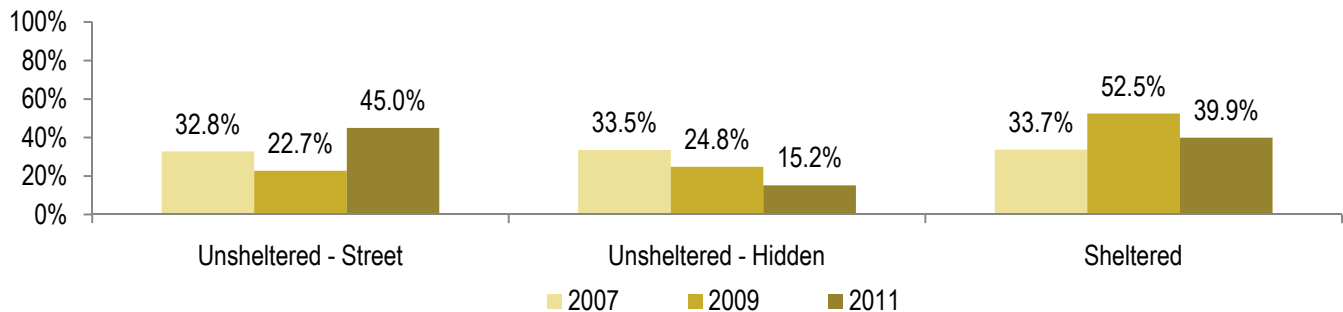
¹² The gender of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons could not always be determined/was not always reported.

¹³ The gender of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons could not always be determined/was not always reported.

¹⁴ For the purposes of this study, a group of homeless individuals was determined to be a family if the grouping included at least one child estimated to be under the age of 18 who was accompanied by at least one adult 18 or older.

Note: In 2011, the number of “hidden” homeless persons living in unsheltered locations on private property, such as unconverted garages and vehicles, was based on a random telephone survey of 1,001 households and projected against the 715,365 households (United States Census 2010) in Clark County.

Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Point-in-Time Homeless Census Population



N: 2007=11,417, 2009=13,338, 2011=9,432.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Note: In 2011, the number of “hidden” homeless persons living in unsheltered locations on private property, such as unconverted garages and vehicles, was based on a random telephone survey of 1,001 households and projected against the 715,365 households (United States Census 2010) in Clark County.

Figure 4: Unsheltered Homeless Population Breakdown

	2007	2009	2011	09-11 Net Change	09-11 Percent Change
Unsheltered – Street	3,747	3,027	4,241	1,214	40.1%
Single adults 18+	2,295	1,568	2,618	1,050	67.0%
Unaccompanied children <18	152	154	336	182	118.2%
Persons in families	41	27	24	-3	-11.1%
Family units (number of families)	10	8	8	0	0.0%
Persons in vehicles, abandoned buildings, encampments, and parks	1,259	1,278	1,263	-15	-1.2%
Persons in cars	159	149	150	1	0.7%
Persons in vans/RVs	325	256	229	-27	-10.5%
Persons in abandoned buildings	NA	158	264	106	67.1%
Persons in encampments	762	715	617	-98	-13.7%
Persons in parks	13	0	3	3	-
Unsheltered – Hidden	3,826	3,307	1,429	-1,878	-56.8%
Single adults 18+	1,913	3,307	1,429	-1,878	-56.8%
Unaccompanied children <18	0	0	0	0	-
Persons in families	1,913	0	0	0	-
Total unsheltered population	7,573	6,334	5,670	-664	-10.5%

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Note: The number of individuals enumerated in vehicles, abandoned buildings, and encampments are estimates based on empirical data from the 2011 Homeless Survey. Survey respondents who indicated that they usually stay in a car, van, RV, abandoned building, or encampment at night were asked to indicate how many people usually stay there, producing a mean number of people (or adjustment value) for each of these sleeping locations. The adjustment values used were: 1.51 for cars, 1.86 for vans/RVs, 3.98 for abandoned buildings, and 3.13 for encampment units.

Note: In 2011, the number of "hidden" homeless persons living in unsheltered locations on private property, such as unconverted garages and vehicles, was based on a random telephone survey of 1,001 households and projected against the 715,365 households (United States Census 2010) in Clark County.

Figure 5: Sheltered Homeless Population Breakdown

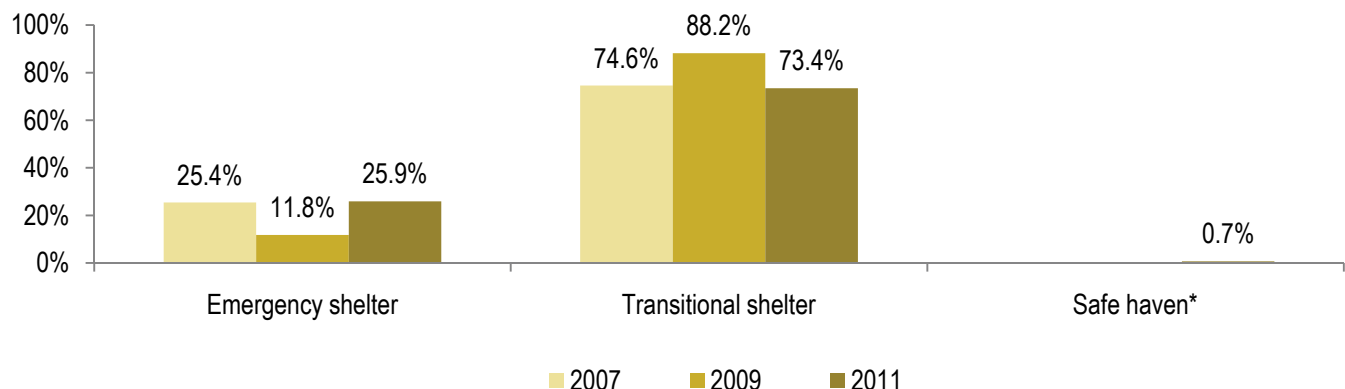
	2007	2009	2011	09-11 Net Change	09-11 Percent Change
Emergency shelter	976	825	975	150	18.2%
Single adults 18+	839	720	806	86	11.9%
Unaccompanied children <18	61	10	10	0	0.0%
Persons in families	76	95	159	64	67.4%
Family units (number of families)	NA	NA	54	NA	NA
Transitional housing	2,868	6,179	2,762	-3,417	-55.3%
Clark County Social Service Rental Assistance (FAS)*	1,521	4,650	1,138	-3,512	-75.5%
Other transitional housing programs	1,347	1,529	1,624	95	6.2%
Single adults 18+	957	1,188	1,135	-53	-4.5%
Unaccompanied children <18	67	45	28	-17	-37.8%
Persons in families	323	296	461	165	55.7%
Family units (number of families)	NA	NA	164	NA	NA
Safe haven	NA	NA	25	NA	NA
Single adults 18+	NA	NA	25	NA	NA
Unaccompanied children <18	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Persons in families	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Family units (number of families)	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Total sheltered population	3,844	7,004	3,762	-3,242	-46.3%

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Figure 6: Percentage Distribution of the Sheltered Homeless Population



N: 2007=3,844, 2009=7,004, 2011=3,762.

*Comparable data for 2007 and 2009 is not available.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Jurisdictional Data

As in previous years, the 2011 Homeless Count collected data on the geographic distribution of unsheltered homeless individuals and families in Clark County. This data allows for the assessment of needs and programs addressing homelessness at both the city and county level. Data on the total number of unsheltered homeless individuals and families are presented in the following tables. Because the jurisdictional location of the unsheltered “hidden” homeless is unknown, they are not included in these tables.

Figure 7: Street Homeless Population by Jurisdiction and Family Status, 2011

Jurisdiction	Single adults 18+	Unaccompanied children <18	Persons in families	Persons in vehicles, abandoned buildings, encampments, and parks	Total
Incorporated total	1,699	322	21	807	2,849
Boulder City	2	0	0	3	5
Henderson	93	0	0	22	115
Las Vegas	1,258	282	21	452	2,013
Mesquite	5	0	0	9	14
North Las Vegas	341	40	0	321	702
Unincorporated total	919	14	3	456	1,392
Total street count	2,618	336	24	1,263	4,241

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Figure 8: 2007-2011 Comparison of Street Homeless Population by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	2007	2009	2011	09-11 Net Change	09-11 Percent Change
Incorporated total	2,152	1,567	2,849	1,282	81.8%
Boulder City	3	3	5	2	66.7%
Henderson	691	419	115	-304	-72.6%
Las Vegas	1,281	911	2,013	1,102	121.0%
Mesquite	37	17	14	-3	-17.6%
North Las Vegas	140	217	702	485	223.5%
Unincorporated total	1,595	1,460	1,392	-68	-4.7%
Total street count	3,747	3,027	4,241	1,214	40.1%

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Countywide Annual Estimation

A point-in-time (PIT) homeless enumeration has an inherent bias of not capturing homeless persons who experience short episodes of homelessness during other times of the year. More people experience homelessness annually than can be counted at any given point in time, as people cycle in and out of homelessness. For example, someone may be homeless between February and May, and another person may become homeless between October and January. Counting only the homeless person found in a January homeless count could under-represent the experience of the homeless person in the February to

May timeline. Therefore, based on the results from the 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey, ASR used the annualization formula detailed by the Corporation for Supportive Housing to calculate an annual estimate of the number of homeless persons in Clark County over the course of a year. This approach is the HUD-approved method for calculating the annual estimate of homeless persons based on the point-in-time count. The following is an explanation of the annualization calculation.

Three factors were used to determine the annual estimate:¹⁵

- A = The point-in-time count of currently homeless people (found in the street and shelter count)
- B = The number of currently homeless people who became homeless within the last 7 days; and
- C = The proportion of currently homeless people who have experienced a previous homeless episode within the past 12 months.

The equation for calculating the annual estimate is: $A + [(B \times 51) \times (1 - C)] = \text{Annual estimate}$

- For Clark County in 2011: $9,432 + [(1,150.704 \times 51) \times (1 - 0.423)] = 43,293.767 \approx 43,294$ persons
- For Clark County in 2009: $13,338 + [(1,080.378 \times 51) \times (1 - 0.290)] = 52,458.487 \approx 52,458$ persons
- For Clark County in 2007: $11,417 + [(1,233.036 \times 51) \times (1 - 0.376)] = 50,655.628 \approx 50,656$ persons
- The annual estimate for the number of homeless people in Clark County was 43,294 persons in 2011, which represents a 18% decrease (or a decrease of 9,164 persons) from the 2009 annual estimate of 52,458 persons.
- In reviewing the equations that produced the annual estimates of homeless persons in Clark County in 2009 and 2011, two out of three variables were found to be the factors that contributed to the increase in the annual estimation.
 - » Firstly, the 29% decrease in the point-in-time count accounted for a decrease of 3,906 persons in the annual estimate.
 - » Additionally, the percentage of homeless individuals who had experienced a previous homeless episode in the past year increased from 29% in 2009 to 42% in 2011.
 - » In combination, the large decrease in the point-in-time count and the large increase in the percentage of homeless individuals experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness in the past year contributed the downward trend in the annual estimate between 2009 and 2011.
- Based on the United States Census 2010 population profile, the 2011 annual estimate of homelessness represented just over 2% of Clark County's total population of 1,951,269 people.¹⁶

¹⁵ Burt, M. and C. Wilkins. (March, 2005). Estimating the Need: projecting from point-in-time to annual estimates of the number of homeless people in a community and using this information to plan for permanent supportive housing. Corporation for Supportive Housing.

¹⁶ United States Census Bureau. (2011). United States Census 2010.

Figure 9: Point-in-Time Homeless Count and Annual Estimate of Homelessness

	2007	2009	2011	09-11 Net Change	09-11 Percent Change
Point-in-time count	11,417	13,338	9,432	-3,906	-29.3%
Annual estimate	50,656	52,458	43,294	-9,164	-17.5%
Total population	1,691,213 (2005)	1,774,086 (2005-2007)	1,951,269 (2010)	177,183	10.0%
Point-in-time to annual multiplier	4.4	3.9	4.6	0.7	-
Percentage of total population	3.0%	3.0%	2.2%	-0.8	-

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census. Watsonville, CA.

HOMELESS SURVEY FINDINGS

This section provides an overview of the findings generated from the 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. A total of 547 completed, unique surveys were administered in the weeks following the street count. Missing values have been intentionally omitted from the survey results. Therefore, the total number of respondents for each question will not always equal the total number of surveys.¹⁷

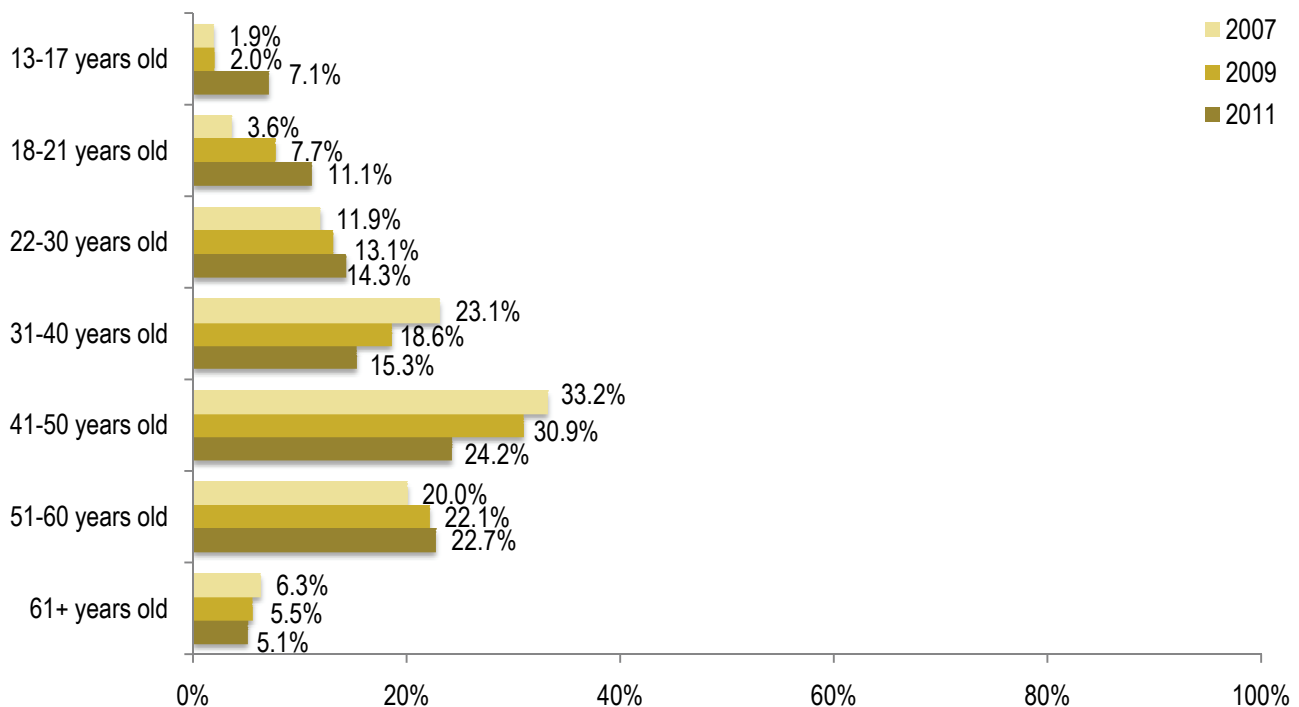
Demographics

In order to measure the diversity of homeless residents in Clark County, respondents were asked several demographic questions pertaining to their age, gender, ethnicity, and family status.

Age

- 40% of all respondents were between 31-50 years old.
- 7% of respondents were youth under the age of 18.

Figure 10: Survey Respondents by Age



N: 2007=1,349, 2009=937, 2011=547.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

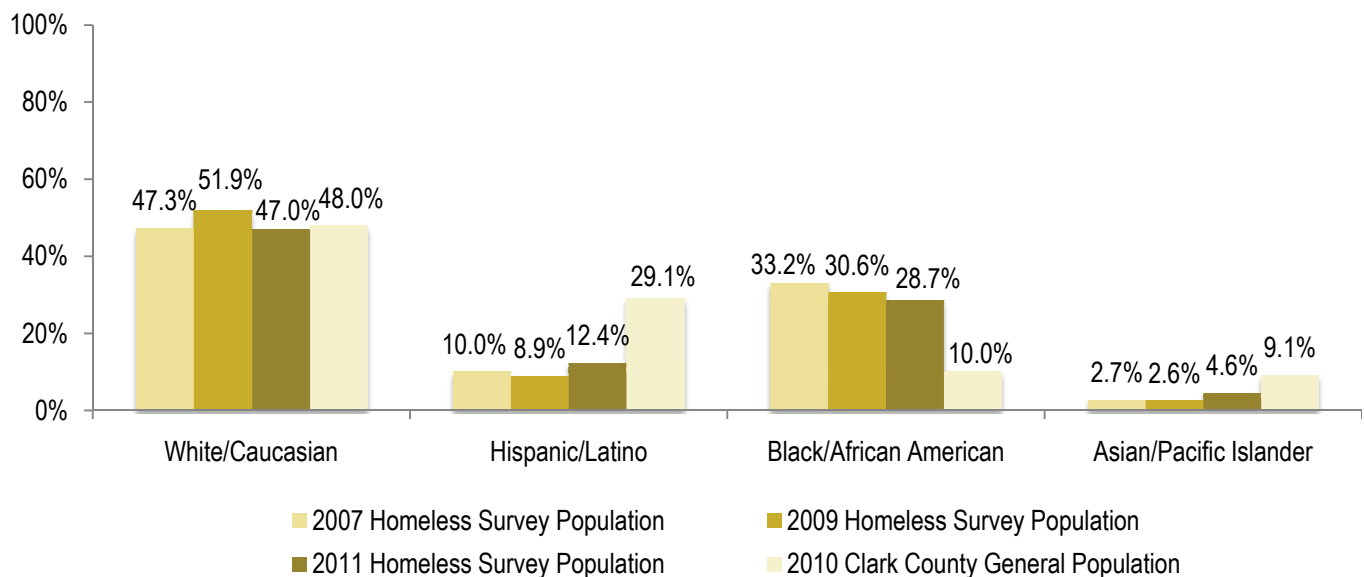
Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

¹⁷ Additional information regarding the Southern Nevada Homeless Survey can be found in the appendices, including: methodology (Appendix I), the survey instrument (Appendix III) and overall homeless survey results (Appendix IV).

Race/Ethnicity

- 47% of homeless survey respondents identified their racial/ethnic group as White/Caucasian.
- 29% of homeless survey respondents were Black/African American.
- 12% of homeless survey respondents were Hispanic/Latino.
- 5% of homeless survey respondents were Asian/Pacific Islander.
- Compared to the overall county population, there were lower percentages of Hispanics/Latinos and Asians/Pacific Islanders in the homeless survey population, and higher percentages of Blacks/African Americans. The percentage of the White/Caucasian homeless population was very close to the general population (47% and 48%, respectively).¹⁸
 - » In the general 2010 Clark County population, 48% of residents were White/Caucasian, 10% were Black/African American, 29% were Hispanic/Latino, and 9% were Asian/Pacific Islander.

Figure 11: Respondents by Race/Ethnicity (Top 4 Ethnicities)



N: 2007=1,374, 2009=940, 2011=542, 2010 General Population=1,951,269.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

United States Census Bureau, United States Census 2010, 2011.

¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. (2010). 2007-2009 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates.

Gender

- 63% of respondents identified as male.
- 37% of respondents were female.
 - » 9% of female respondents reported that they were pregnant.

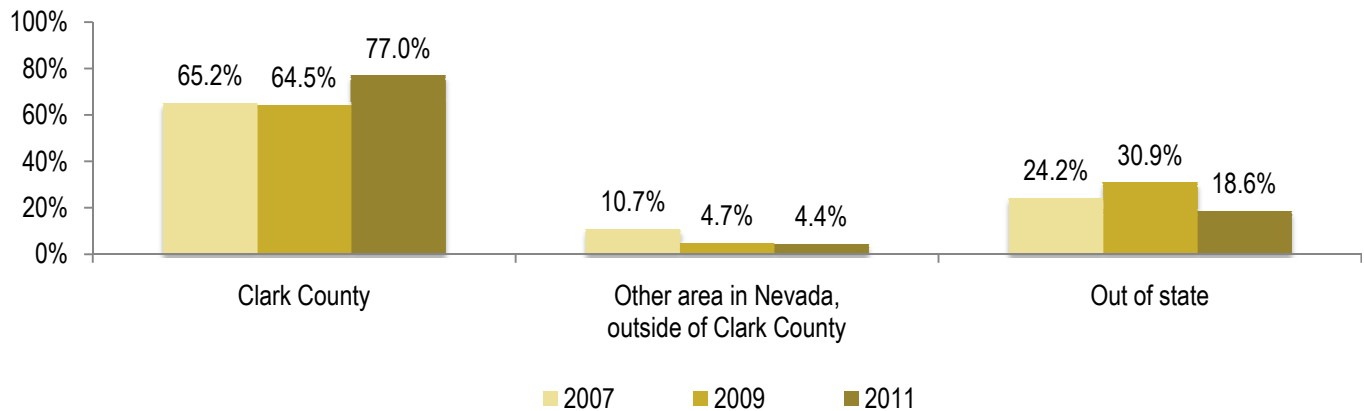
Residency Prior to Experiencing Homelessness

County Residency

The majority of survey respondents indicated they had been living in Clark County at the time they most recently became homeless.

- 77% of survey respondents reported living in Clark County when they most recently became homeless.

Figure 12: Where Respondents Were Living at the Time They Most Recently Became Homeless



N: 2007=1,352, 2009=940, 2011=542.

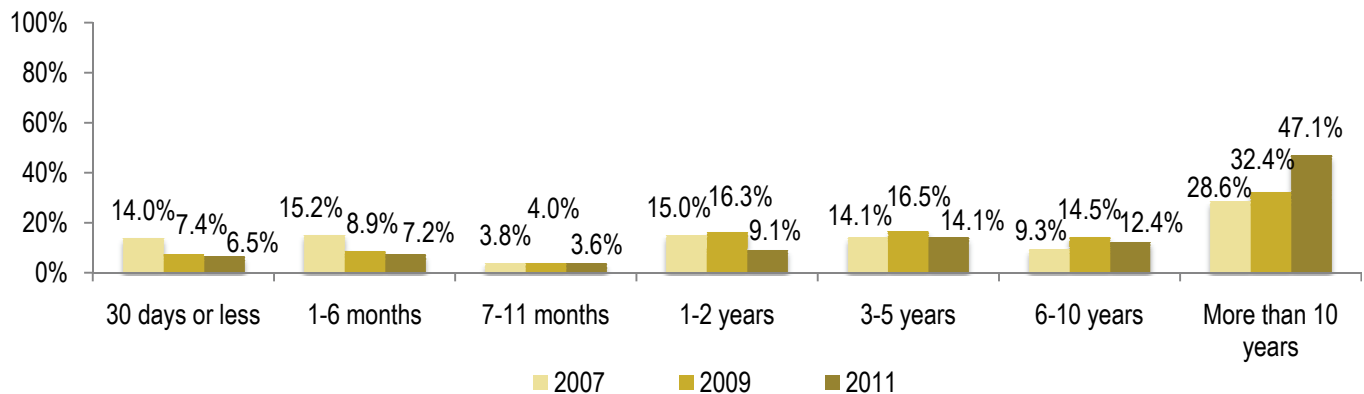
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

- Of respondents who had been living in Clark County at the time they most recently became homeless, 74% had been living in the County for 3 or more years before they became homeless. This is an increase from 63% in 2009.

Figure 13: Of Respondents Who Were Living in Clark County When They Most Recently Became Homeless, Length of Time Respondents Lived in the County Prior to Becoming Homeless



N: 2007=879, 2009=595, 2011=403.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

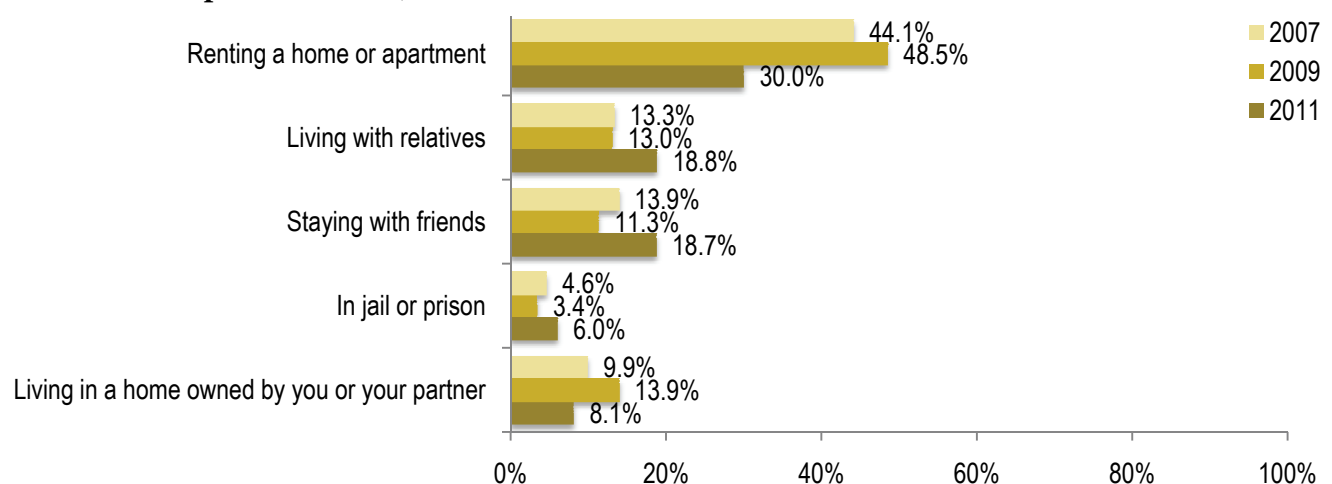
Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Previous Living Arrangements

The number of individuals living with friends and family before becoming homeless has increased since 2007.

- Thirty percent (30%) of homeless survey respondents indicated they were renting a home or apartment immediately prior to becoming homeless this last time. This is compared to 49% of respondents in 2009.

Figure 14: Living Arrangements Immediately Prior to Becoming Homeless This Time (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



N: 2007=1,358, 2009=937, 2011=533.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

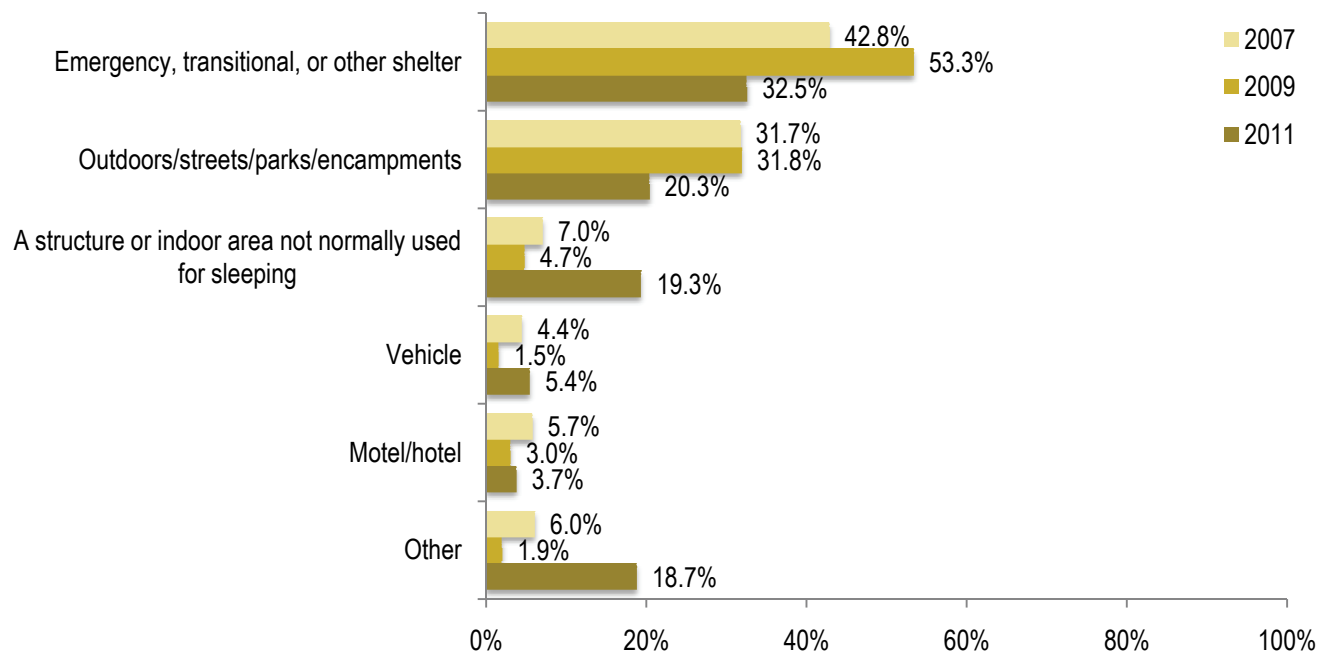
Current Living Situation

Usual Nighttime Accommodations

A third (33%) of respondents indicated that they usually stay at an emergency shelter, transitional housing facility, or another type of shelter at night.

- 19% reported living indoors in an area not normally used for sleeping.
- 5% reported living in a vehicle.

Figure 15: Where Respondents Usually Stay At Night



N: 2007=1,358, 2009=931, 2011=531.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

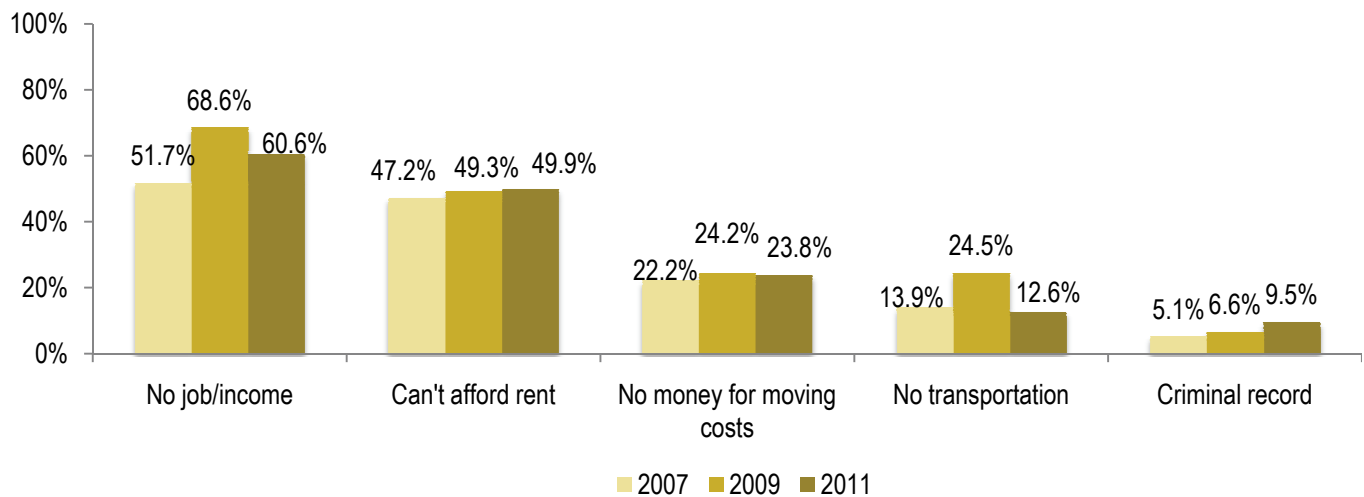
Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Obstacles to Obtaining Permanent Housing

- 61% cited unemployment or no income as a major obstacle to obtaining housing, compared to 69% of 2009 respondents.¹⁹

¹⁹ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

Figure 16: Circumstances That Were Preventing Respondents From Securing Permanent Housing (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



Multiple response question with 1,353 respondents offering 2,427 responses in 2007, 933 respondents offering 1,953 responses in 2009, and 529 respondents offering 995 responses in 2011.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

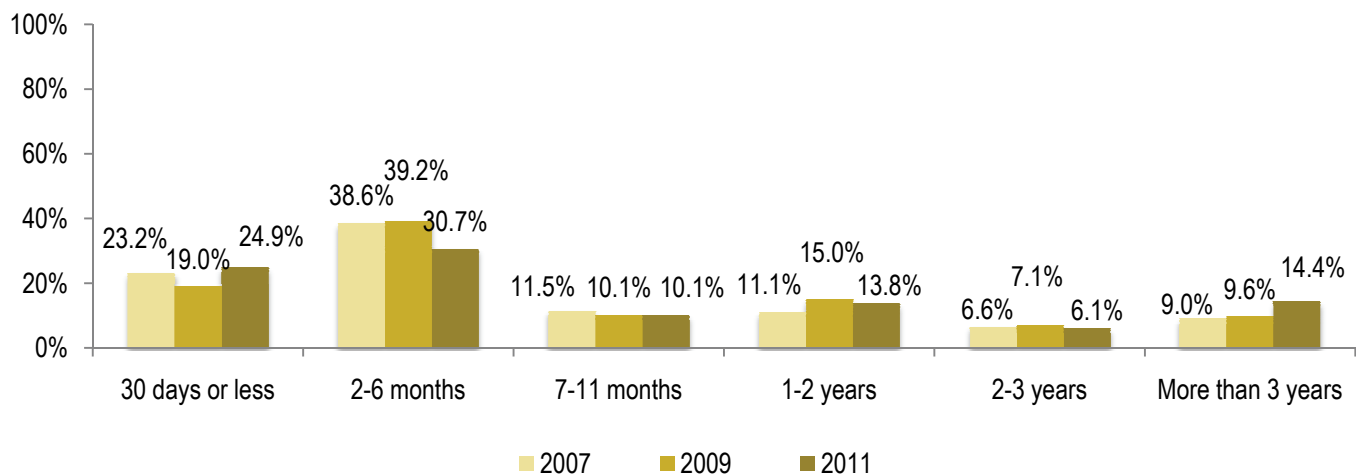
Duration and Reoccurrences of Homelessness

While many respondents were experiencing homelessness for the first time, or had been homeless for just a few months, others had been homeless repeatedly or for extended periods of time. Characteristics such as usual nighttime sleeping arrangements, the use of government assistance or homeless services, and causes for homelessness differed from respondent to respondent.

Duration of Homelessness

- 34% of all survey respondents had been homeless for a year or more since their last permanent housing situation²⁰. This is compared to 32% in 2009.
 - » 25% had been homeless for 30 days or less, which is an increase from 19% in 2009.

²⁰ This condition is one of the components used to determine whether a person can be considered “chronically homeless” (see HUD Defined Homeless Subpopulations section).

Figure 17: Length of Time Since Last Permanent Housing Situation

N: 2007=1,347, 2009=933, 2011=515.

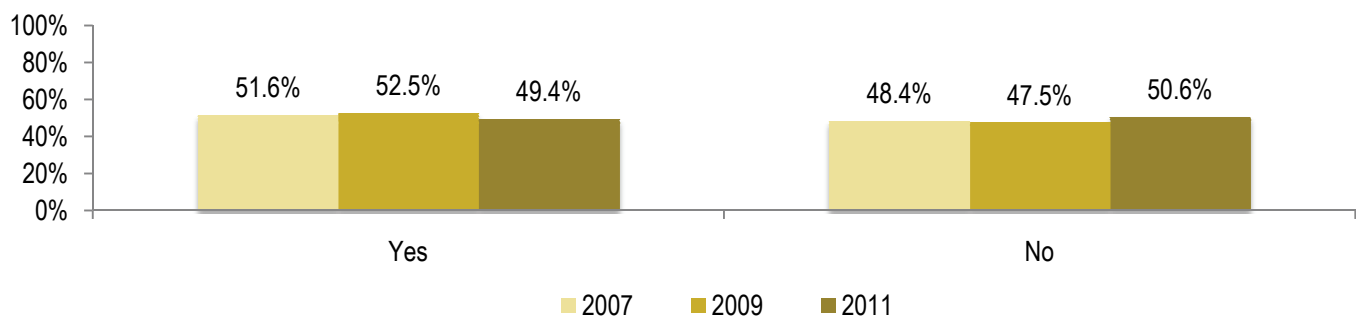
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Occurrence of Homelessness

- 49% of survey respondents were homeless for the first time in 2011, a decrease from 53% in 2009.

Figure 18: Is This the First Time You Have Been Homeless?

N: 2007=1,360, 2009=935, 2011=547.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

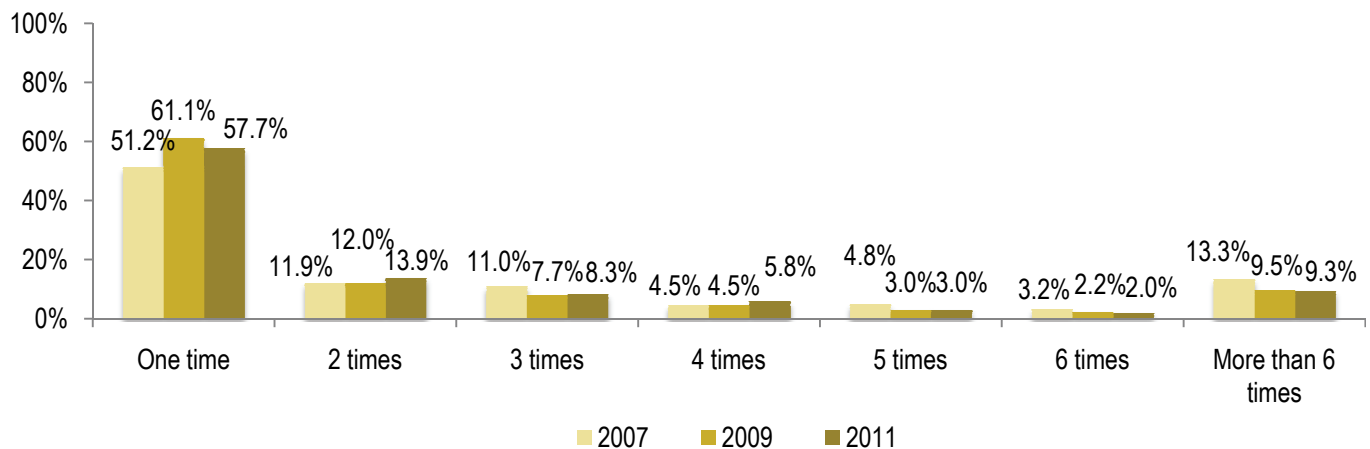
Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents who have been homeless four or more times in the last three years increased slightly from 19% to 20%²¹.

²¹ This condition is one of the components used to determine whether a person can be considered “chronically homeless” (see HUD Defined Homeless Subpopulations section).

Figure 19: Number of Times Respondents Had Been Homeless in the Last 3 Years, Including This Time



N: 2007=1,341, 2009=935, 2011=547.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

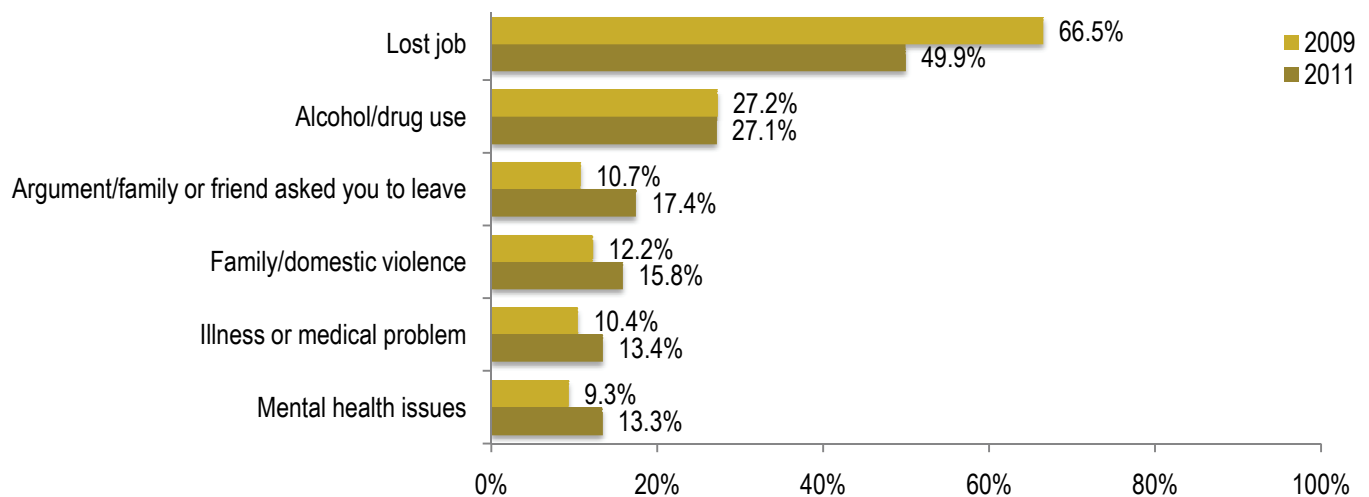
Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Primary Causes of Homelessness

- The most common cause of homelessness cited by respondents was job loss.
 - » 50% of 2011 survey respondents indicated that the loss of a job was the primary cause of their homelessness, compared to 67% of 2009 respondents.
 - » 27% cited alcohol or drug use as the primary cause of their homelessness, in both 2009 and 2011.

Figure 20: Top Events That Led to Respondents' Homelessness (Top 6 Responses in 2011)



Multiple response question with 938 respondents offering 1,974 responses in 2009, and 518 respondents offering 1,014 responses in 2011.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Note: 2007 data is not comparable.

Employment and Income

The 2011 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Federal Poverty Level for one person is approximately \$908 per month.²² Income from government sources is excluded from this calculation because the HHS Federal Poverty Levels do not consider non-cash government benefits (such as Food Stamps or housing subsidies) as income when determining the poverty levels for each fiscal year.

However, the local self-sufficiency standard is a more realistic measure of the true cost of living. The self-sufficiency standard is a measure of income adequacy that calculates how much income working adults need to meet their family's basic needs without subsidies. While the FPL for one person is approximately \$908 per month, the self-sufficiency standard for a single person in Clark County is \$1,528 per month.²³

As shown previously, a lack of income – whether from the loss of a job, being unable to find a job, or due to other reasons – has a great impact on homeless people in Clark County. While some respondents were able to earn income from employment, others were receiving income from sources such as public assistance or disability benefits. However, many survey respondents were receiving little or no income from either government or private sources.

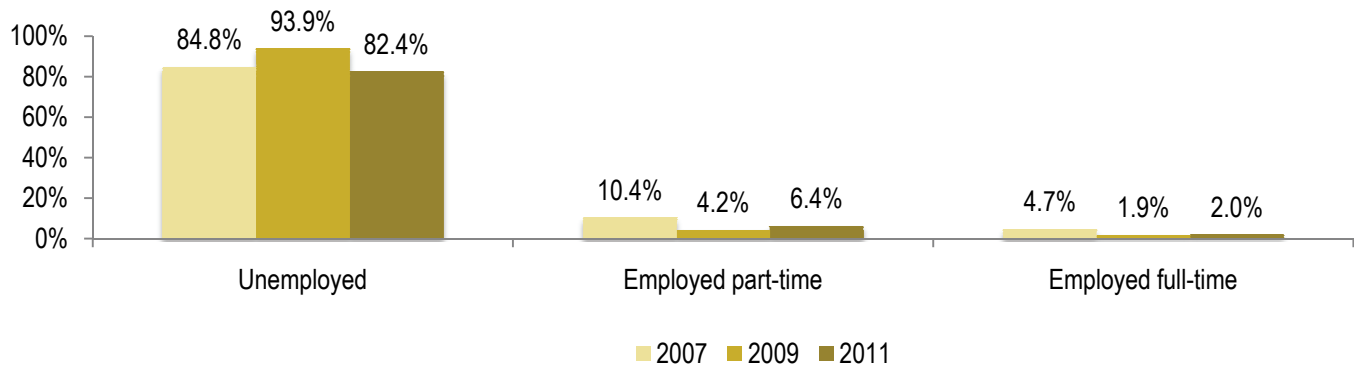
Employment Status

- 82% of survey respondents indicated that they were not employed at the time of the survey, compared to 94% in 2009.
 - » In comparison, the unemployment rate for the overall population of Clark County was 15% during March 2011.²⁴
 - » 6% of respondents were employed part-time and 2% were employed full-time.

²² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *Federal Register*, Vol. 74, No. 14, 2009 HHS Poverty Guidelines January 23, 2009, p. 4200.

²³ Wider Opportunities for Women and Californians for Family Economic Self-Sufficiency (CFESS) and Equal Rights Advocates. (2009).

²⁴ State of California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division, 2009.
© Applied Survey Research, 2011

Figure 21: Employment Status of Respondents

N: 2007=1,369, 2009=939, 2011=524.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Note: In 2011, additional response options were added, so these numbers aren't directly comparable.

- 29% of 2011 respondents cited “no jobs” as a barrier to employment.
 - » Twenty-one percent (21%) cited the need for employment training, and 21% reported that not having transportation was a barrier to employment.²⁵

Figure 22: Respondents' Barriers to Getting Employment (Top 10 Responses in 2011)

Response	2007	2009	2011	07-11 Net Change
No jobs	8.7%	36.6%	29.3%	20.6
Need training	16.2%	19.0%	21.1%	4.9
No transportation	24.2%	35.5%	20.8%	-3.4
Need education	10.4%	13.8%	18.4%	8.0
No permanent address	25.0%	28.8%	17.7%	-7.3
Health problems	9.8%	9.0%	15.0%	5.2
Disabled	10.1%	12.0%	15.0%	4.9
Criminal record	7.5%	10.0%	13.7%	6.2
Need clothing	17.7%	16.7%	13.6%	-4.1
Alcohol/drug issues	13.1%	10.0%	11.7%	-1.4

Multiple response question with 1,151 respondents offering 2,605 responses in 2007, 874 respondents offering 2,321 responses in 2009, and 487 respondents offering 1,141 responses in 2011.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

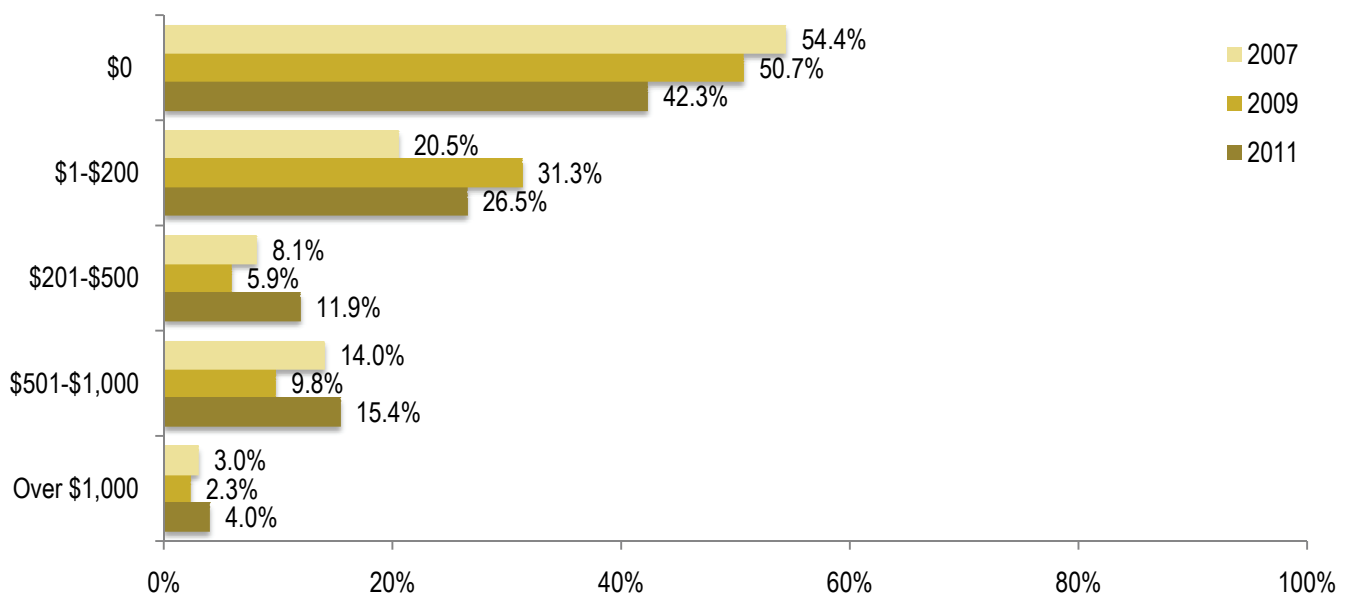
Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

²⁵ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

Income from Government Benefits

- Forty-two percent of survey respondents (42%) indicated that they were receiving no money from government benefits.
 - » Less than 20% of respondents were receiving more than \$500 per months in government benefits.

Figure 23: Total (Gross) Monthly Income from All Government Benefits



N: 2007=1,341, 2009=931, 2011=516.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

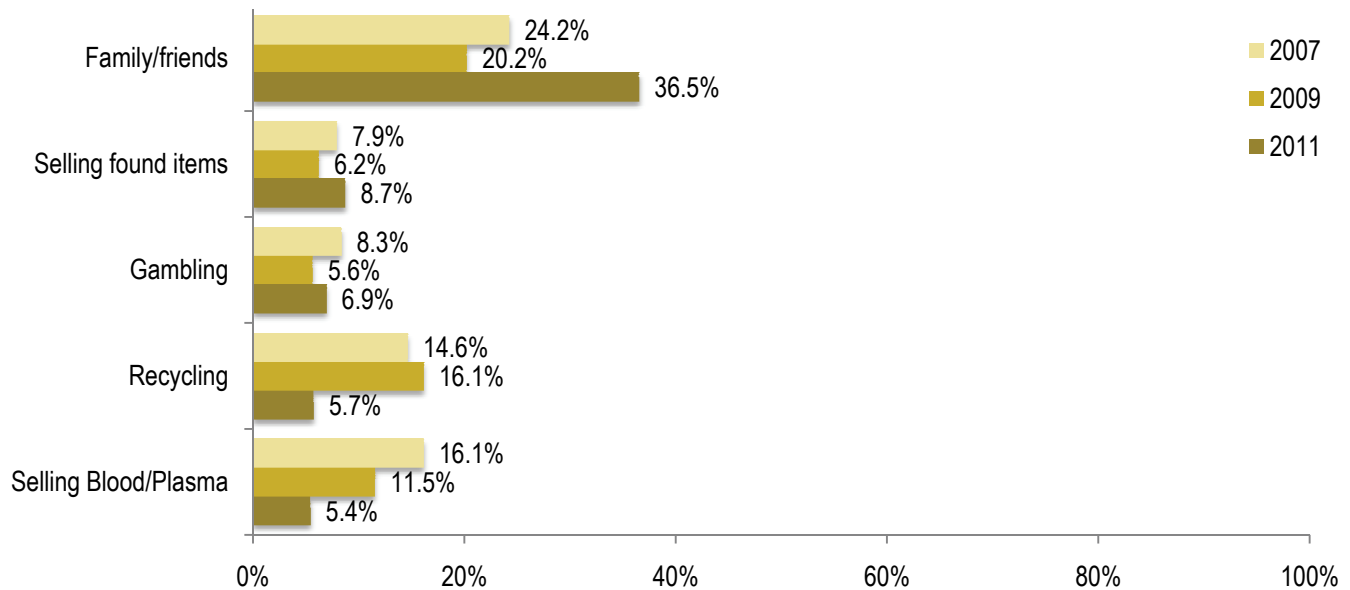
Income from Private Sources

- 39% of survey respondents were receiving no income from private, non-Government sources in 2011, staying relatively the same from 40% in 2009.
 - » 32% received \$500 or less from private sources in 2011, compared to 35% in 2009.

Other Sources of Income

- From 2009 to 2011, the percentage of respondents who reported earning income from their family/friends increased from 20% to 37%.
- The percentage of respondents who received income from recycling decreased from 16% in 2009 to only 6% in 2011.²⁶

²⁶ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

Figure 24: Respondents' Sources of Private Income (Top 5 Responses)

Multiple response question with 1,150 respondents offering 1,445 responses in 2007, 713 respondents offering 848 responses in 2009, and 298 respondents offering 356 responses in 2011.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Access to Government Assistance and Homeless Programs

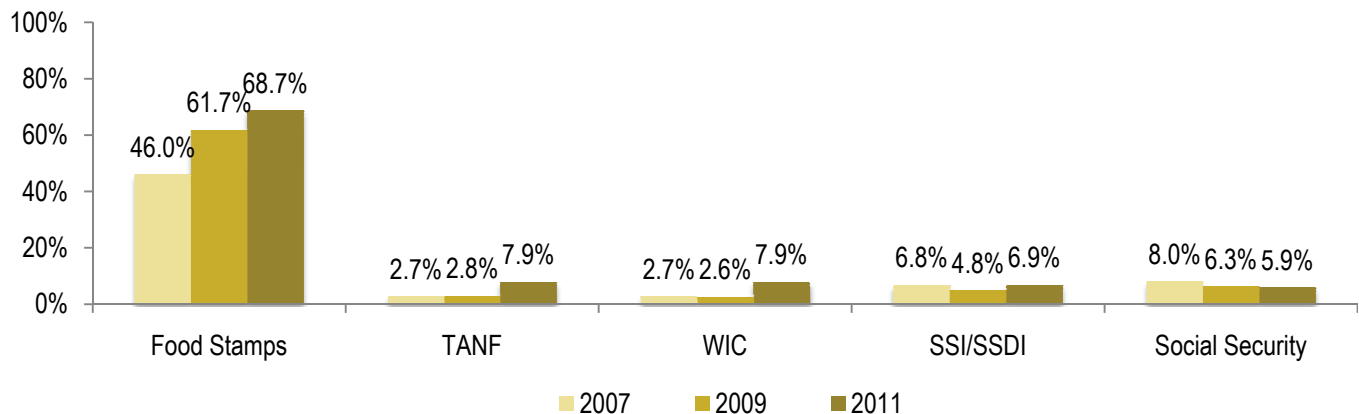
Government assistance and homeless programs work to enable the homeless community to obtain income and services.²⁷ However, many homeless people do not apply for these programs, or do not feel they qualify for aid.

Government Assistance

- 79% of respondents reported receiving some form of government assistance, while 21% reported not receiving assistance.
- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents who were receiving some form of government assistance increased from 71% to 79%.
- The percentage who were receiving Food Stamps increased from 62% to 69%, between 2009 and 2011.

²⁷ For the purposes of this study, the following forms of government assistance were included: General Assistance/Relief, Food Stamps, Service-connected Veteran Disability Compensation, Not Service-connected Veteran Disability Pension, Other Veteran's Benefits, Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI)/Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Cash Aid/CalWORKS, Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), Work2future/Project Hope, and Other Government Assistance.

Figure 25: Of Those Receiving Some Form of Government Assistance, Types of Assistance Received (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



Multiple response question with 1,287 respondents offering 1,608 responses in 2007, 921 respondents offering 1,170 responses in 2009, and 520 respondents offering 701 responses in 2011.

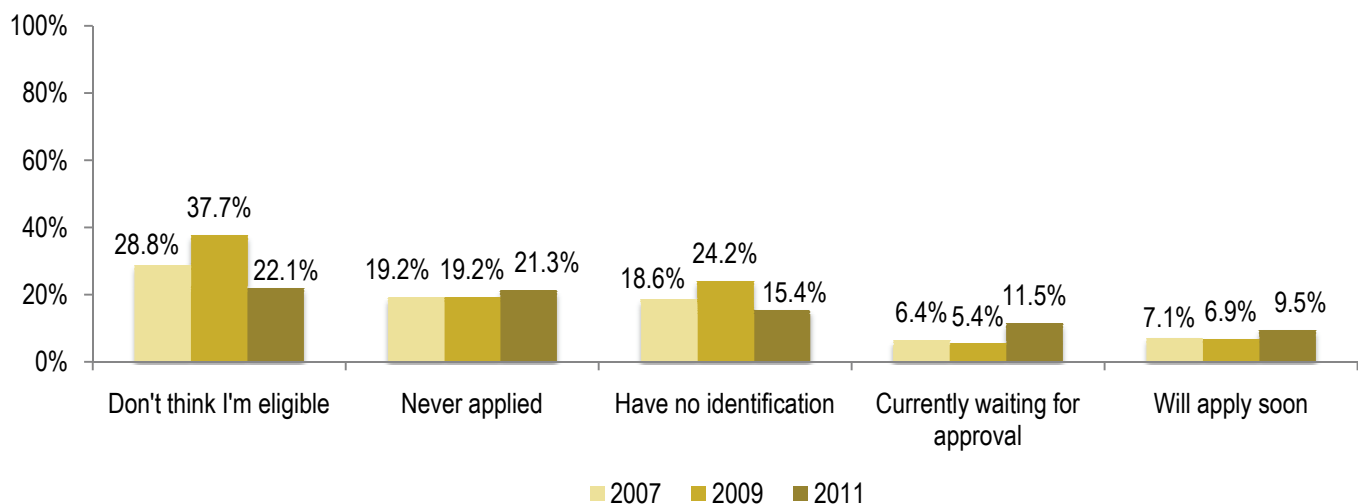
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

- Of those not receiving assistance, 22% did not think they were eligible. This is compared to 38% of 2009 respondents.

Figure 26: Reasons for Not Receiving Government Assistance (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



Multiple response question with 532 respondents offering 778 responses in 2007, 260 respondents offering 420 responses in 2009, and 100 respondents offering 133 responses in 2011.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

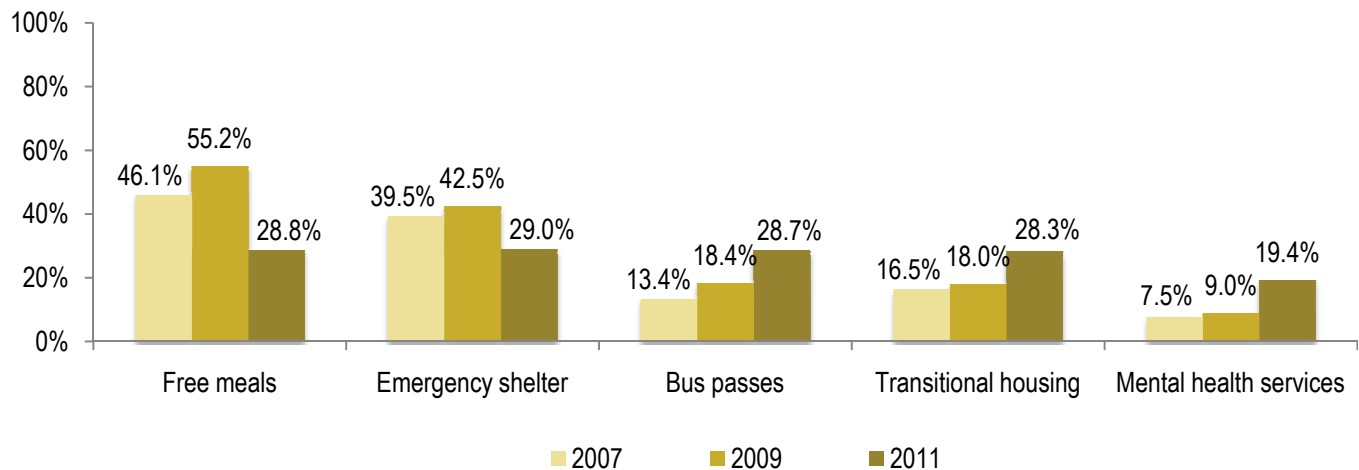
Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Services and Programs

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of survey respondents who were utilizing any services or assistance decreased from 92% to 86%.
- 29% of respondents indicated that they received free meals, 29% were utilizing emergency shelters, and 29% were using bus passes.²⁸

Figure 27: Of Those Using Any Services or Assistance, Types of Services or Assistance Used (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



Multiple response question with 1,355 respondents offering 2,810 responses in 2007, 938 respondents offering 1,998 responses in 2009, and 510 respondents offering 1,168 responses in 2011.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Medical Care and Health Conditions

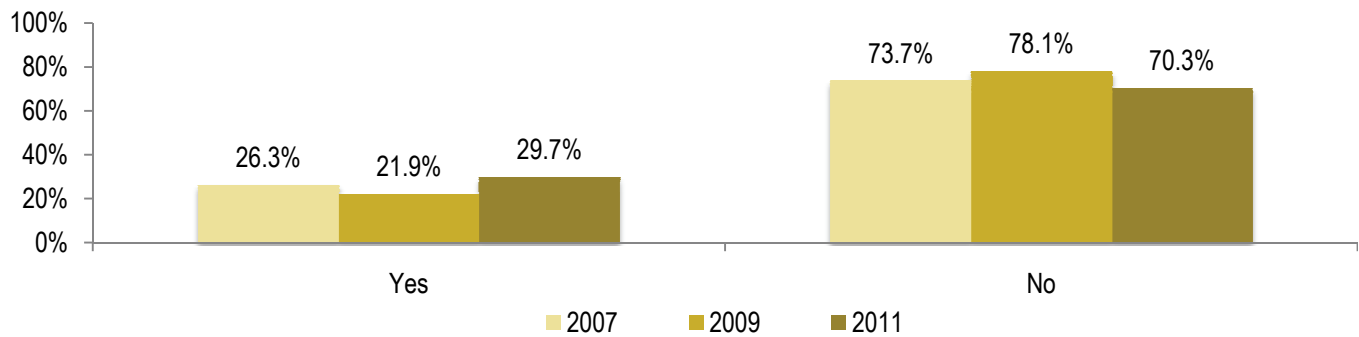
Access to health care is vital to general well-being. While many Southern Nevada residents struggle with the high costs of health care, homeless residents are particularly vulnerable to many unique challenges regarding their health.

Access to Medical Care

- Over 29% of homeless survey respondents reported that since they most recently became homeless, they needed medical care but were unable to receive it. This represents an increase from 22% in 2009.

²⁸ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

Figure 28: Have You Needed Medical Care and Been Unable to Receive It Since Becoming Homeless This Last Time?



N: 2007=1,325, 2009=931, 2011=489.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

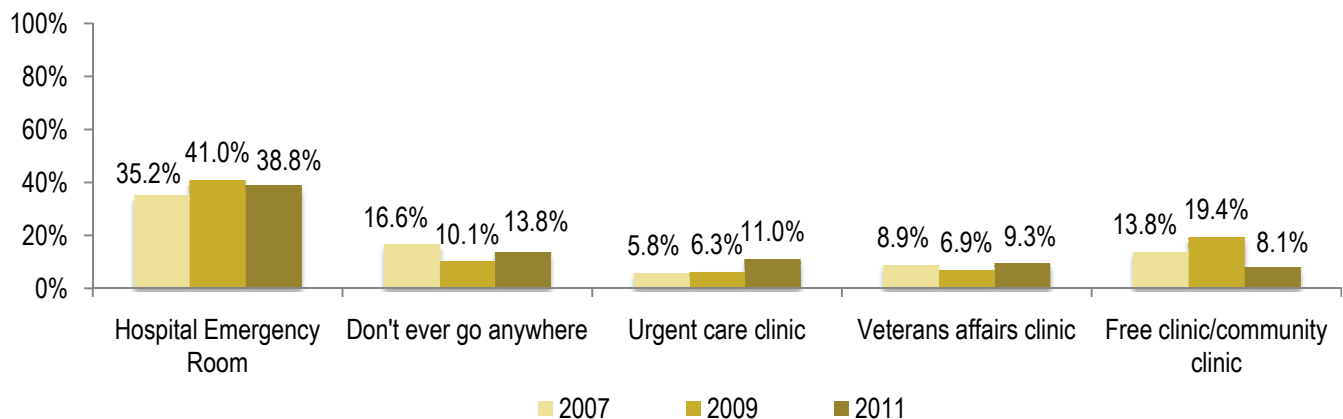
Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Sources of Medical Care

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents who used the Emergency Room (ER) as their usual source of medical care decreased slightly from 41% to 39%.
- 14% indicated that they never go anywhere to receive medical care.

Figure 29: Respondents' Usual Source of Medical Care (Top 5 Responses in 2011)



N: 2007=1,331, 2009=930, 2011=511.

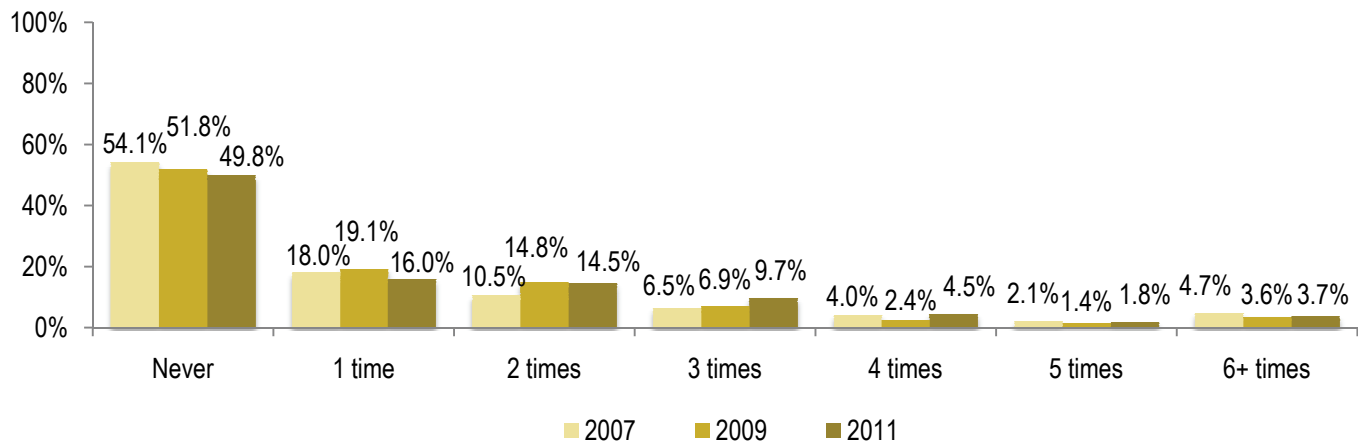
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

- 50% of respondents indicated that they had used the ER for any treatment at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey. This is compared to 49% of 2009 respondents.

Figure 30: Number of Times Respondents Had Used the Emergency Room For Any Treatment in the Year Prior to the Survey



N: 2007=1,319, 2009=923, 2011=498.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

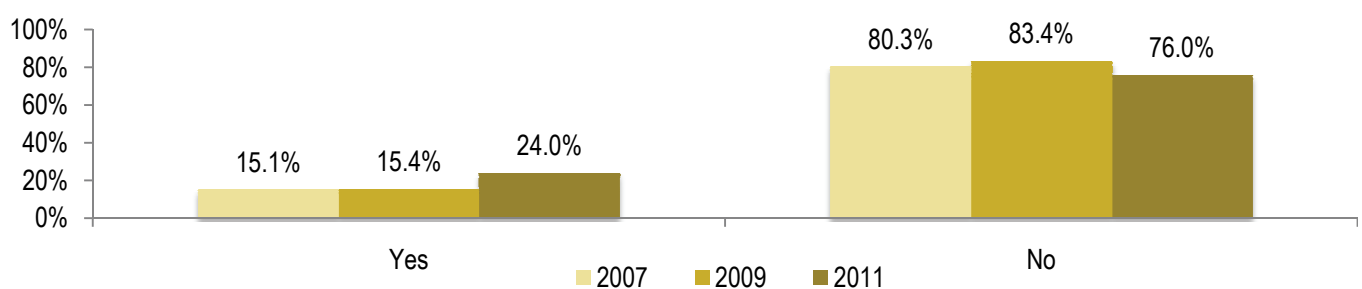
Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Chronic Health Problems

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the average life expectancy of the average American is 78 years. A study of homeless mortality rates in seven cities throughout the United States, Canada and Europe, found that the average life expectancy for a person without permanent housing was between 42 and 52 years. The study also indicated that premature death often results from acute and chronic medical conditions aggravated by homeless life.²⁹

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of survey respondents who indicated that they were experiencing chronic health problems increased from 15% to 24%.

Figure 31: Are You Currently Experiencing Chronic Health Problems?



N: 2007=1,294, 2009=866, 2011=494.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

²⁹ O'Connell, J. (2005). Premature Mortality in Homeless Populations: a review of the literature. Retrieved January 13, 2011 from <http://www.nhchc.org/PrematureMortalityFinal.pdf>.

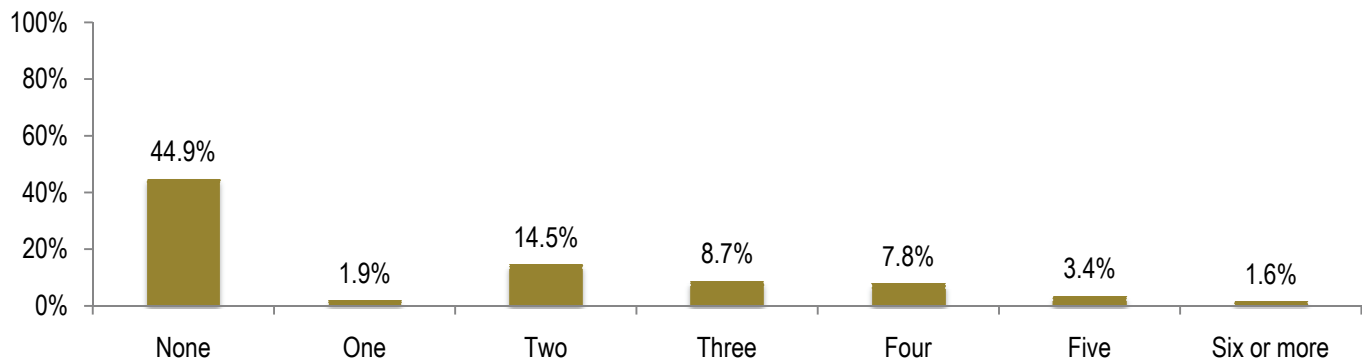
- In 2011, 69% of respondents who reported experiencing chronic health problems reported that the chronic health problems prevent them from getting work or housing.

Disabling Conditions

For the purposes of this study, a disabling condition was defined as a physical disability, mental illness, severe depression, alcohol or drug abuse, chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), or developmental disability.

- In 2011, 55% of all survey respondents had one or more disabling conditions.³⁰

Figure 32: Number of Disabling Conditions Among All Homeless Respondents, 2011



N= 547.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Mental Health

National studies have found that a disproportionate number of homeless persons suffer from some form of mental illness.³¹ Survey respondents were asked about their mental health including mental illness, depression, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). PTSD is an anxiety disorder that can occur following the experience or witnessing of a traumatic event. A traumatic event is a life-threatening event such as military combat, natural disasters, terrorist incidents, serious accidents, or physical or sexual assault in adulthood or childhood.³²

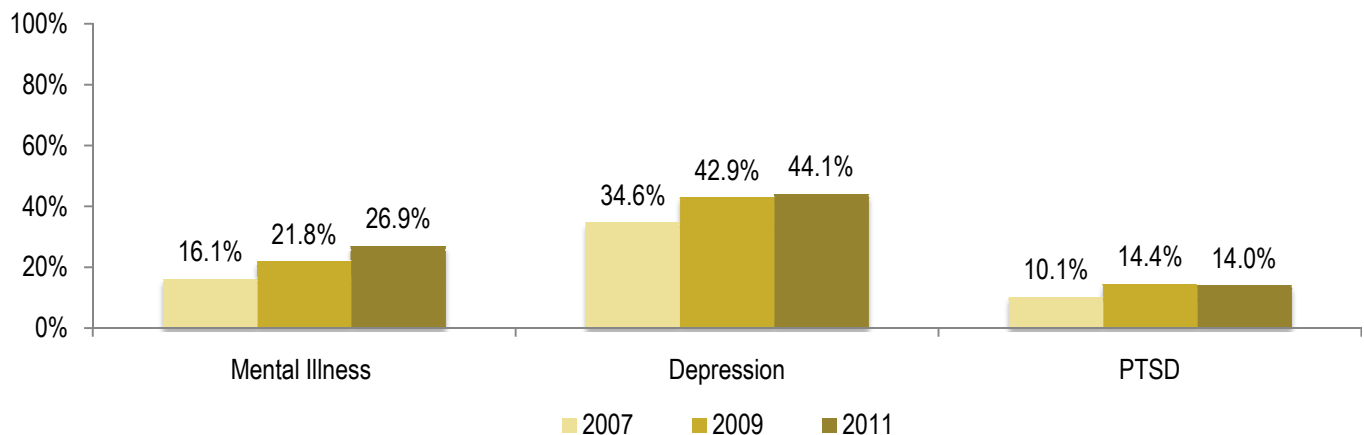
- In 2011, 71% of survey respondents reported that they were not suffering from a mental illness or depression.
- The percentage of respondents who were currently experiencing a mental illness increased from 22% in 2009 to 27% in 2011.

³⁰ The existence of a disabling condition is one of the components used to determine whether a person can be considered “chronically homeless” (see HUD Defined Homeless Subpopulation section).

³¹ National Coalition for the Homeless. (2009). Fact Sheet. Retrieved on May 20, 2009 from http://www.issuelab.org/research/mental_illness_and_homelessness_2008.

³² National Center for PTSD. (2009). Fact Sheet. Retrieved on April 10, 2009 from http://www.ncptsd.va.gov/ncmain/ncdocs/fact_shts/fs_what_is_ptsd.html.

Figure 33: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Currently Experiencing Mental Illness, Depression, and PTSD



2007: Mental Illness N=1,304, Depression N=1,308, PTSD N=1,292

2009: Mental Illness N=882, Depression N=879, PTSD N=864

2011: Mental Illness N=488, Depression N=509, PTSD N=488

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

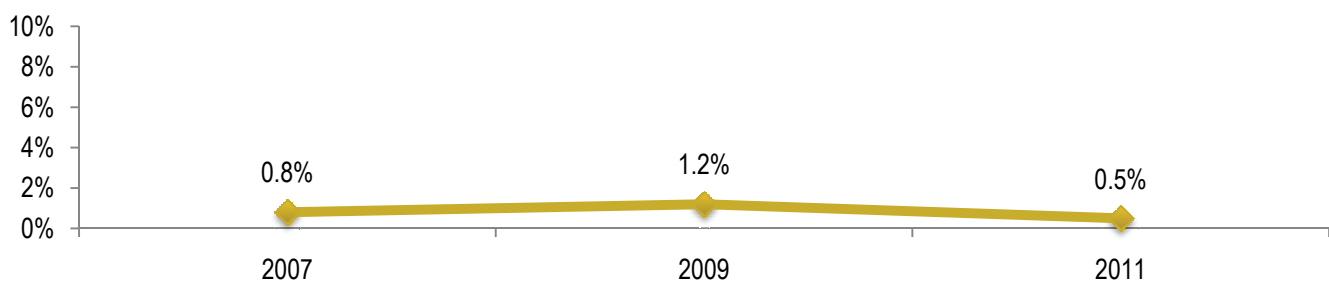
Note: These responses were not mutually exclusive.

- In 2011, 69% of respondents who reported experiencing a mental illness reported that it prevented them from getting work or housing.

HIV/AIDS

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of survey respondents who were experiencing HIV/AIDS decreased from 10 respondents to 2 respondents.

Figure 34: Respondents Who Are Currently Experiencing HIV/AIDS Related Illnesses



N: 2007=1,282, 2009=853, 2011=492.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

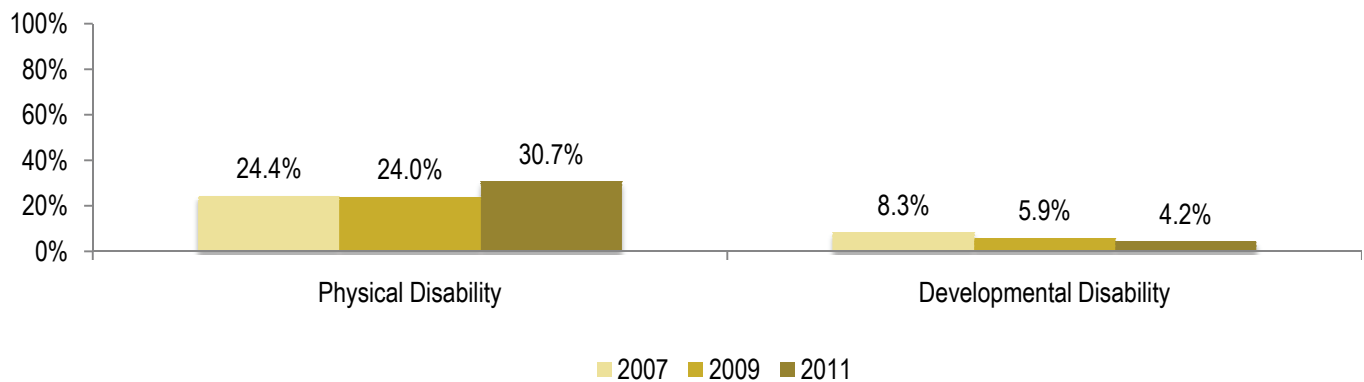
Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Physical and Developmental Disabilities

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of survey respondents with a physical disability increased from 24% to 31%.
- The number of respondents who reported having a developmental disability decreased slightly from 6% in 2009 to 4% in 2011.

Figure 35: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Currently Experiencing a Physical or Developmental Disability



2007: Physical Disability N=1,308, Developmental Disability N=1,301

2009: Physical Disability N=874, Developmental Disability N=883

2011: Physical Disability N=505, Developmental Disability N=485

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Note: These responses were not mutually exclusive.

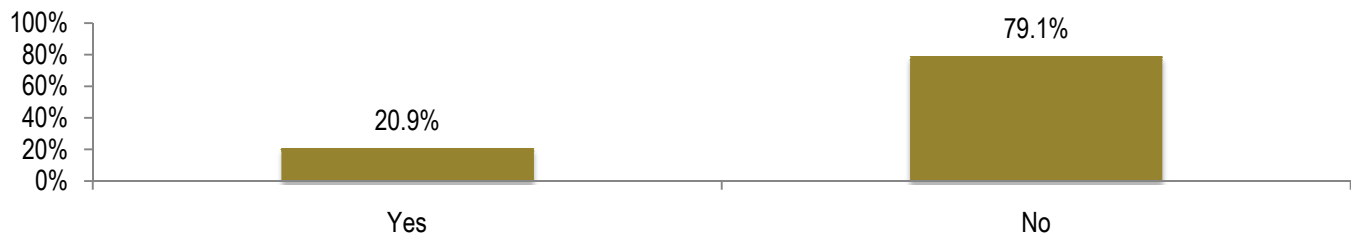
- Of the respondents currently experiencing a physical disability in 2011, 76% reported that it prevented them from getting work or housing.
- In 2011, 67% of the respondents who were currently experiencing a developmental disability reported that it prevented them from getting work or housing.

Substance Abuse

Substance use (alcohol or drugs) was the second-most cited cause of homelessness among the homeless survey population in Southern Nevada. Many survey respondents indicated that they were currently experiencing alcohol or drug abuse at the time of the survey.

- 21% of respondents experienced alcohol/drug abuse in 2011, which is a decrease from 28% in 2009.

Figure 36: Percentage of Respondents Who Were Currently Experiencing Alcohol or Drug Abuse, 2011



N=495

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

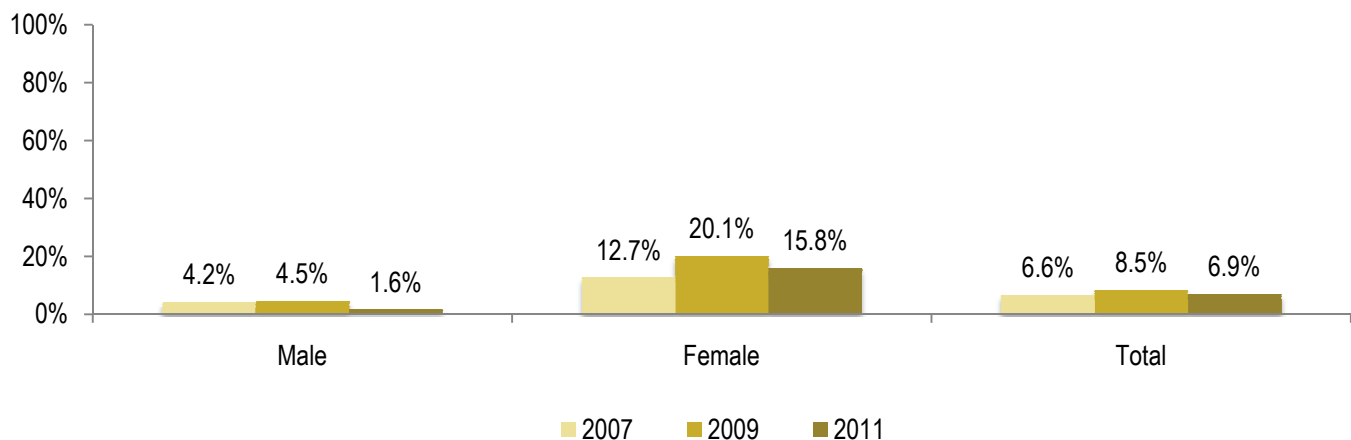
Note: Data for 2009 and 2007 are not comparable.

- Of the 2011 respondents who were currently experiencing alcohol or drug abuse, 68% reported that it prevented them from getting work or housing.

Domestic/Partner Violence or Abuse

- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents who were experiencing domestic violence or abuse at the time of survey decreased from 9% in 2009 to 7% in 2011.
 - Of those survey respondents who were experiencing domestic violence or abuse, 15% were male, and 85% were female.

Figure 37: Respondents Who Were Experiencing Domestic/Partner Violence or Abuse (By Gender)



N: 2007=1,291, 2009=600, 2011=547.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

- In 2011, 34% of respondents who reported experiencing domestic/partner violence reported that it prevented them from getting work or housing.

Incarceration

The transition from prison to society can be a difficult one. Survey results indicate that some homeless people are struggling with this transition issue.

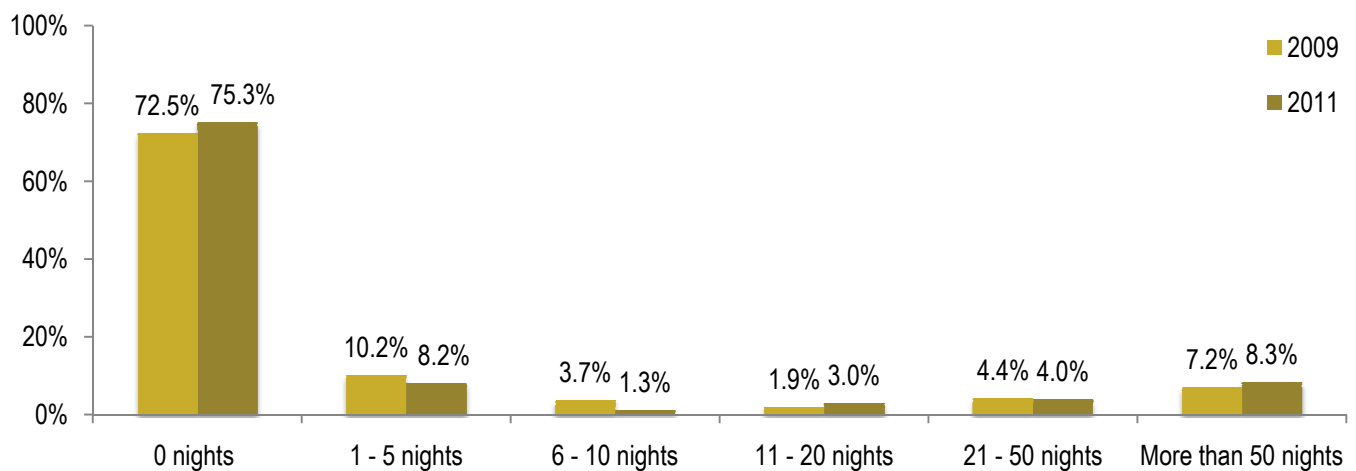
Transition from Jail or Prison

- 56% of survey respondents indicated that immediately before they became homeless this time, they were in jail or prison, which is a large increase from 26% in 2009.
- 12% of survey respondents cited incarceration as one of the top three events that led to their homelessness.
- Between 2009 and 2011, the percentage of respondents who indicated that their criminal record was keeping them from securing permanent housing increased from 7% to 10%. The percentage of respondents who reported that their criminal record was keeping them from getting employment also increased, from 10% to 14%.

Nights in Jail or Prison

- 25% of homeless respondents reported that they had spent at least one night in jail or prison in the year prior to the survey.

Figure 38: Number of Nights Respondents Reported Spending in Jail/Prison in the Year Prior to the Survey

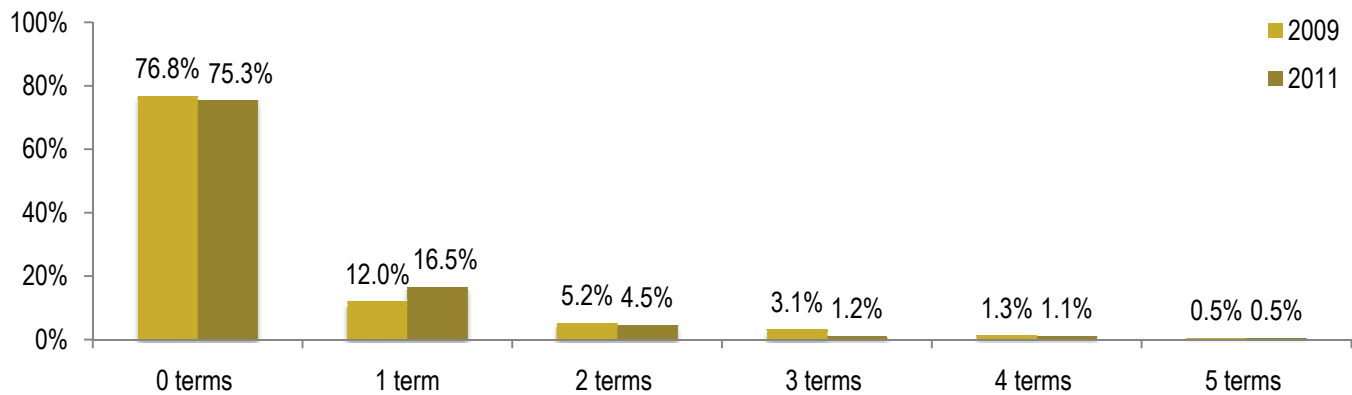


N: 2009=925, 2011=527.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Figure 39: Number of Separate Terms Respondents Reported Serving in Jail/Prison in the Year Prior to the Survey



N: 2009=861, 2011=527.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Foster Care

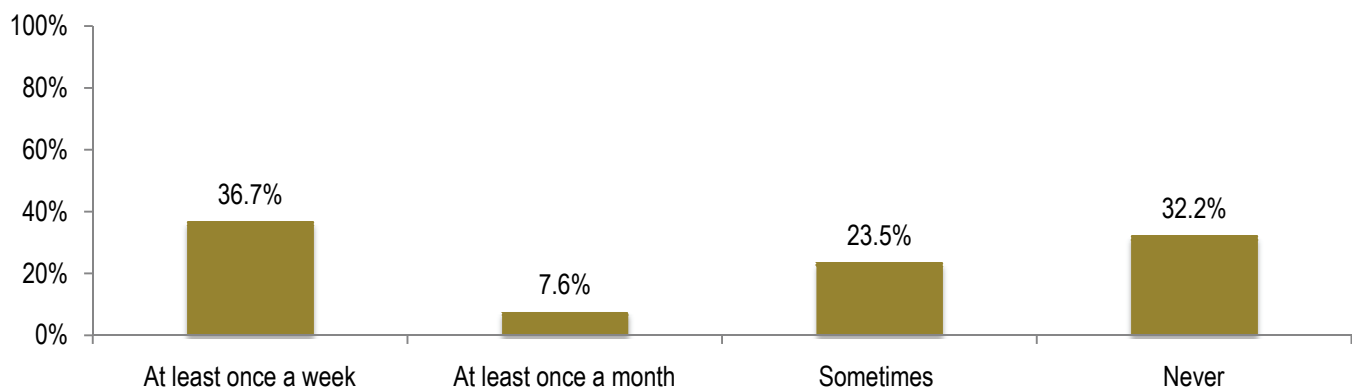
Transition from Foster Care

- When survey respondents were asked if they had ever been in foster care, 11% of respondents indicated that they had, compared to 13% in 2009.
 - » In 2009 and 2011, less than 1% of survey respondents said that aging out of foster care was the primary event that led to their homelessness.

Use of Technology

- 55% of survey respondents reported that they have a working cell phone.
- 37% of respondents reported that they use the internet at least once a week, while 32% of respondents reported that they never use the internet.

Figure 40: Frequency of Internet Usage, 2011



N=520.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

HUD-DEFINED HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

The following section focuses special attention on specific subpopulations, including: chronically homeless persons, homeless veterans, homeless families, and unaccompanied homeless children and youth. These groups have been identified by the federal government as populations of particular interest in the 2011 point-in-time homeless count.

The following table breaks down the homeless count data into subpopulations. These data are based on both the homeless count and data from the homeless survey. The following chart shows estimates calculated by applying the survey results to the point-in-time homeless count population.

Figure 41: Homeless Subpopulation Estimates

Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered			Unsheltered			Total			09-11 Net Change	09-11 Percent Change
	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011	2007	2009	2011		
1. Chronically homeless persons	174*	117*	113*	1,309	2,094	1,466	1,483	2,211	1,579	-632	-28.6%
2. Chronically homeless families (Total persons in household)	NA	NA	3*	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	6	NA	NA
3. Severely mentally ill**	888	1,636	815	1,363	1,738	1,766	2,251	3,374	2,581	-793	-23.5%
4. Chronic substance abuse	697	1,225	258	2,473	2,427	1,624	3,170	3,652	1,882	-1,770	-48.5%
5. Veterans	835	986	642	1,486	1,276	708	2,321	2,262	1,350	-912	-40.3%
6. Persons with HIV/AIDS	19	68	10	76	82	304	95	150	44	-106	-70.7%
7. Victims of domestic violence	215	637	233	545	500	431	760	1,137	664	-473	-41.6%
8. Unaccompanied children (under 18 years of age)	128	55	38	152	154	336	280	209	374	165	78.9%

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

* "Sheltered" chronically homeless subpopulations include those in emergency shelters and safe havens only.

** In 2011, severely mentally ill data are estimates based on survey respondents who reported experiencing mental illness and/or severe depression. Per HUD's guidelines, these estimates exclude those who reported experiencing trauma. Severe depression includes those who reported that they were experiencing depression and that their depression prevents them from getting work or housing.

Chronic Homelessness

The mortality rate for chronically homeless men and women is four to nine times higher than for the general population and those experiencing long-term homelessness often incur significant public costs – through emergency room visits, run-ins with law enforcement, incarceration, and access to existing poverty and homeless programs.³³ In 2011, the federal government announced a 5-year plan to end

³³ United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2011). Opening Doors: federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness. Washington, D.C. Retrieved March 2011 from www.usich.gov.

chronic homelessness. The plan focuses on permanent supportive housing, reducing financial instability, and improving health and housing stability.³⁴

HUD defines a *chronically homeless individual* as:

- An unaccompanied homeless individual (18 or older) with a disabling condition who:
 - » Has been living on the streets or in a place not meant for human habitation, an emergency shelter (not transitional housing), or a safe haven; and
 - » Has either been continually homeless for one year or more or experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the past 3 years.

In 2011, HUD also required that data on *chronically homeless families* be collected during the point-in-time count, which is defined as:

- A family with at least one adult member (18 or older) who has a disabling condition and:
 - » Has been living on the streets or in a place not meant for human habitation, an emergency shelter (not transitional housing), or a safe haven; and
 - » Has either been continually homeless for one year or more or experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the past 3 years.

As stated previously, for the purposes of this study, a disabling condition was defined as a physical disability, mental illness, severe depression,³⁵ alcohol or drug abuse, chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), or a developmental disability.

- It is estimated that on any given night in 2011, Clark County has approximately 1,579 chronically homeless individuals.³⁶ This represents a 29% decrease from 2,211 chronically homeless individuals in 2009.
 - » The number of chronically homeless individuals represents 17% of Clark County's total point-in-time homeless population in 2011 and in 2009. In comparison, 27% of all homeless individuals nationwide were chronically homeless in 2009 according to the *2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress* report.³⁷

³⁴ United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. (June, 2010). The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress.

³⁵ Severe depression includes those who reported that they were experiencing depression and that their depression prevents them from getting work or housing.

³⁶ The chronically homeless survey results were used to project approximately how many people are chronically homeless in Clark County at a given point in time. Individuals living in transitional housing are excluded from HUD's current definition of chronic homelessness.

³⁷ United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development. (June, 2010). The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress.

- Based on the survey results, of the 896 persons in families enumerated in 2011, only 6 were in chronically homeless families.³⁸

Figure 42: Chronically Homeless Subpopulations

	2007		2009		2011		09-11	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Net Change	Percent Change
Chronically homeless persons	1,483	100.0%	2,211	100.0%	1,579	100.0%	-632	-28.6%
Unsheltered	1,309	88.3%	2,094	94.7%	1,466	92.8%	-628	-30.0%
Sheltered – emergency shelter	174	11.7%	117	5.3%	110	7.0%	-4	-3.4%
Sheltered – safe havens					3	0.2%		
Chronically homeless families (Total persons in household)	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	100.0%	NA	NA
Unsheltered	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	50.0%	NA	NA
Sheltered – emergency shelter	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	50.0%	NA	NA
Sheltered – safe havens	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0.0%	NA	NA

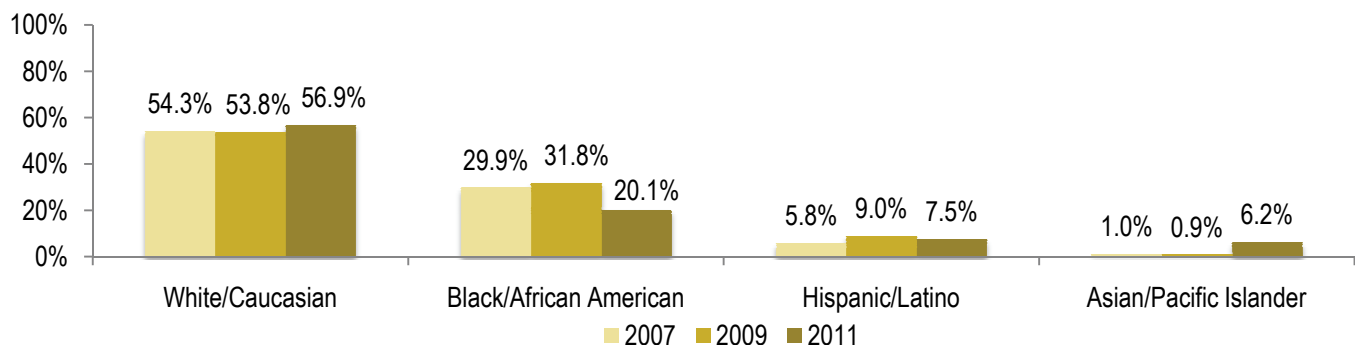
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Note: The chronically homeless survey results were used to project approximately how many people are chronically homeless or are in chronically homeless families in Clark County at a given point in time. Individuals living in transitional housing are excluded from HUD's current definition of chronic homelessness.

- 75% of the chronically homeless population were male, in both 2009 and 2011.
- In 2011, the largest percentage of chronically homeless people indicated they were White/Caucasian (57%), followed by Black/African American (20%), Hispanic/Latino (8%), and Asian/Pacific Islander (6%).

Figure 43: Chronically Homeless Population by Race/Ethnicity (Top 4 Ethnicities)

N: 2007=291, 2009=222, 2011=124.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

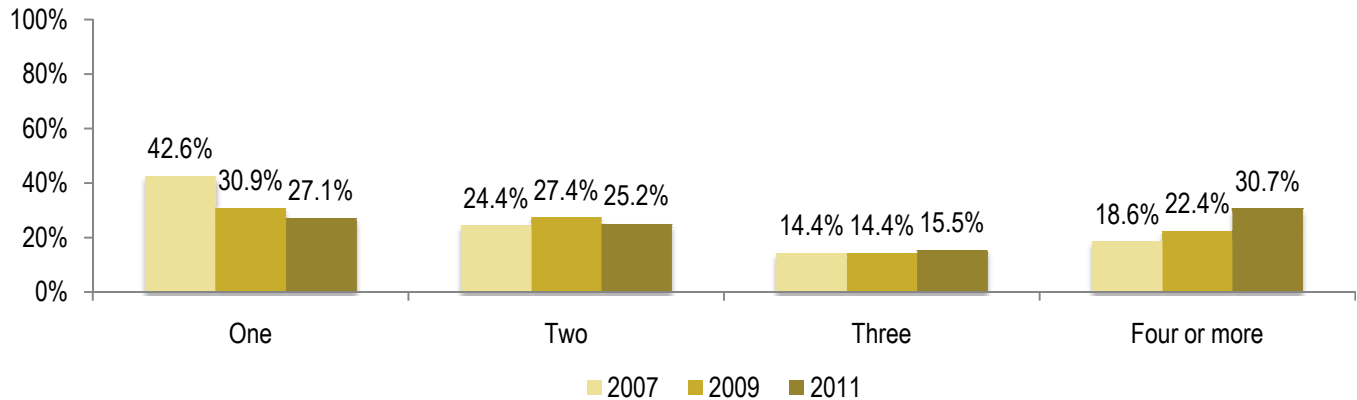
Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

³⁸ The chronically homeless survey results were used to project approximately how many people are in chronically homeless families in Clark County at a given point in time. Individuals living in transitional housing are excluded from HUD's current definition of chronic homelessness.

- 27% of chronically homeless people had one disabling condition, compared to 31% in 2009. Conversely, the percentage of chronically homeless people with two or more co-occurring disabling conditions was greater in 2011 (71%) than in 2009 (64%).

Figure 44: Number of Disabling Conditions Among Chronically Homeless Respondents



N: 2007=291, 2009=223, 2011=124.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Homeless Veterans

National data show that only 8% of the general U.S. population can claim veteran status, but nearly one-fifth of the homeless population are veterans.³⁹

In general, veterans have high rates of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, traumatic brain injury, and sexual trauma, which can lead to higher risk for homelessness. About half of homeless veterans have serious mental illness and 70% have substance abuse problems. Half of homeless veterans have histories of involvement with the legal system. Veterans are more likely to live outdoors—unsheltered—and experience long-term, chronic homelessness.⁴⁰

The United States Interagency Council on Homelessness is facilitating collaborative efforts by the U.S. Departments of Veterans Affairs (VA), HUD, Labor, and Health and Human Services to align resources for greater effectiveness by bringing together programs that would otherwise operate separately. The year 2011 is the first year the VA will use the national HUD point-in-time counts as the definitive count of homeless veterans. In 2011, the VA recommended two questions to determine veteran status:

- “Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?”
- “Were you activated into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a reservist?”

³⁹ National Coalition for Homeless Veterans. Facts and Media: Background and Statistics. Retrieved January 13, 2011 from <http://www.nchv.org/background.cfm>.

⁴⁰ United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2011). *Opening Doors: federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness*. Washington, D.C. Retrieved January 13, 2011 from <http://www.usich.gov/PDF/FactSheetVeterans.pdf>.

Those who have served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces are determined to have veteran status. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called into active duty.

Number of Homeless Veterans

- It is estimated that on any given night, Clark County has a homeless veteran population of approximately 1,350 persons.⁴¹ This represents 14% of the total 2011 point-in-time homeless population and a 40% decrease from 2,262 homeless veterans in 2009.

Figure 45: Homeless Veteran Subpopulation

	2007		2009		2011		09-11	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Net Change	Percent Change
Unsheltered	1,486	64.0%	1,276	56.4%	708	52.4%	-568	-44.5%
Sheltered	835	36.0%	986	43.6%	642	47.6%	-344	-34.9%
Total	2,321	100.0%	2,262	100.0%	1,350	100.0%	-912	-40.3%

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

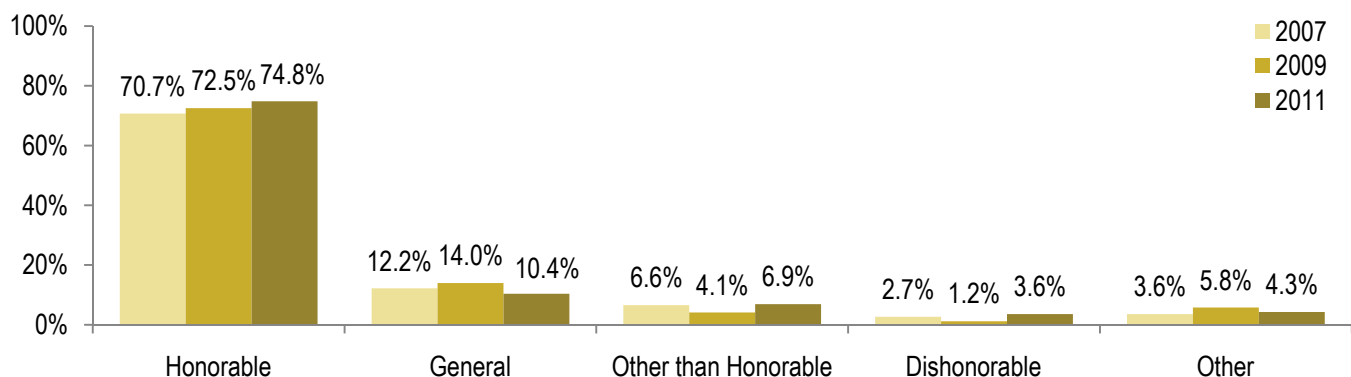
Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Note: The homeless veteran survey results were used to project approximately how many homeless veterans there are in Clark County at a given point in time.

- In 2011, 15% of survey respondents indicated having served in the United States Armed Forces.
- 3% of respondents indicated having been activated into active duty as a member of the National Guard or as a reservist in 2011.

Figure 46: Discharge Status of Veteran Respondents, 2011



N: 2007=335, 2009=171, 2011=79.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

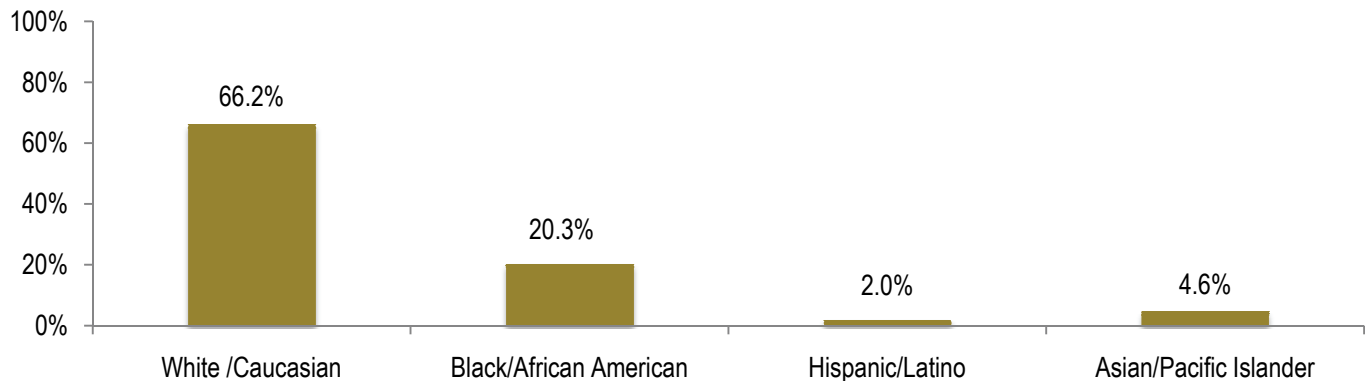
Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

⁴¹ The homeless veteran survey results were used to project approximately how many homeless veterans there are in Clark County at a given point in time.

Demographics of Homeless Veterans

- 95% of homeless veterans were male in 2011.
- The largest percentage of homeless veterans indicated they were White/Caucasian (66%), followed by Black/African American (20%), and Asian/Pacific Islander (5%).

Figure 47: Homeless Veteran Population by Ethnicity, 2011

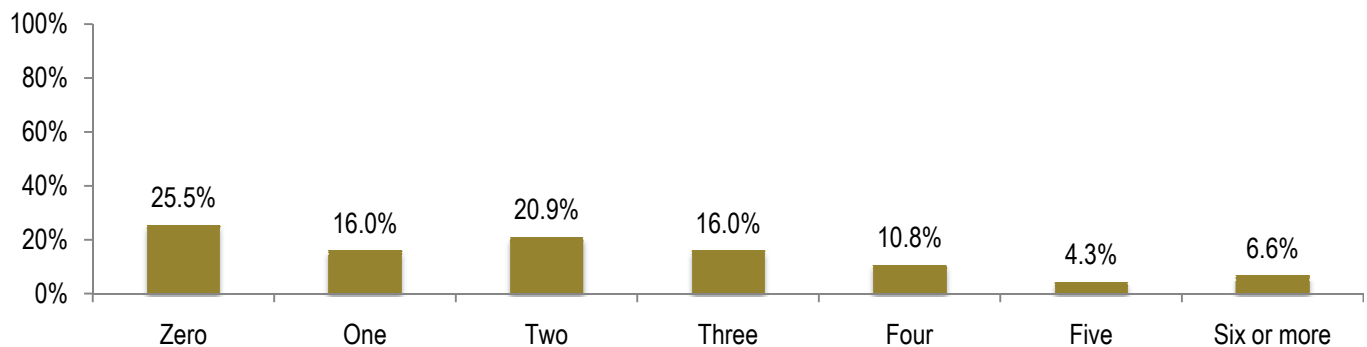


N=78

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

- 38% of homeless veterans were chronically homeless.
- 59% of homeless veterans had two or more disabling conditions.

Figure 48: Number of Disabling Conditions Among Homeless Veteran Respondents, 2011



N=79

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Homeless Families

Children in families experiencing homelessness have high rates of acute and chronic health problems and many have been exposed to violence. Homeless children are more likely to have emotional and behavioral

problems than children with consistent living accommodations.⁴² It is difficult to obtain an accurate count of the number of homeless families and unaccompanied children who are unsheltered. Homeless families and children often seek opportunities to stay on private property, where they are more protected and less visible to the community.

For the purposes of this report a homeless family is defined by having at least one adult over the age of 18 with at least one child under the age of 18.

Number of Homeless Families with Children

- Data from the homeless count showed that in 2011, 306 homeless families with children under 18 were enumerated. The number of persons in homeless families in Clark County decreased by 36% (from 1,397 persons in 2009 to 896 persons in 2011).

Figure 49: Homeless Families with Children Subpopulation

	2007		2009		2011		09-11	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Net Change	Percent Change
Family units (number of families)	933	100.0%	346	100.0%	306	100.0%	-40	-11.6%
Unsheltered	648	69.5%	8	2.3%	8	2.6%	0	0.0%
Sheltered	285	30.5%	338	97.7%	298	97.4%	-40	-11.8%
Persons in families	2,896	100.0%	1,397	100.0%	896	100.0%	-501	-35.9%
Unsheltered	1,954	67.5%	27	1.9%	24	2.7%	-3	-11.1%
Sheltered	942	32.5%	1,370	98.1%	872	97.3%	-498	-36.4%

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

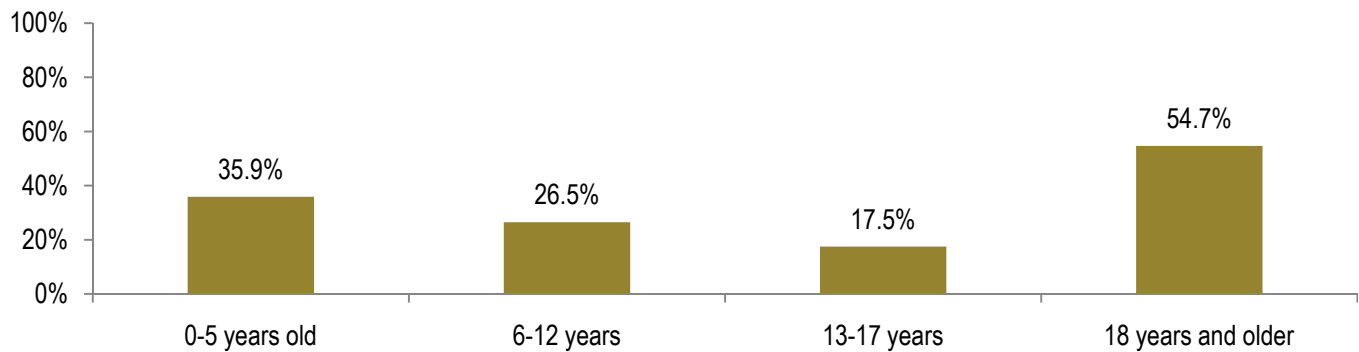
Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

- 52% of survey respondents indicated in 2011 that they had children (of any age), an increase from 19% in 2009.
 - Of these respondents, 36% reported in 2011 that their children were currently living with them.

⁴² United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2011). Opening Doors: federal strategic plan to prevent and end homelessness. Washington, D.C. Retrieved March 2011 from www.usich.gov.

Figure 50: Of Respondents with Children (Living with Them or Not), Percentage with Children in the Following Age Groups, 2011



N: Multiple response question with 265 respondents offering 357 responses.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Note: 2009 data not available.

Figure 51: Of Respondents with Children in the Following Age Groups, Number of Children They Have in Those Age Groups, 2011

Age Group/Number of Children	2011
0-5 years old	100.0%
1 child	69.1%
2 children	22.4%
3 children	8.5%
4+ children	0.0%
6-12 years old	100.0%
1 child	59.8%
2 children	26.6%
3 children	5.2%
4+ children	8.5%
13-17 years old	100.0%
1 child	72.7%
2 children	18.0%
3 children	9.3%
4+ children	0.0%
18+ years old	100.0%
1 child	40.3%
2 children	35.0%
3 children	12.3%
4+ children	12.5%

N: 0-5 years old=88, 6-12 years old=70, 13-17 years old=44, 18+ years old=126.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Note: 2009 data not available.

Child Education

- 97% of respondents with school-aged children (ages 5-16) indicated that their children in this age group were in school.

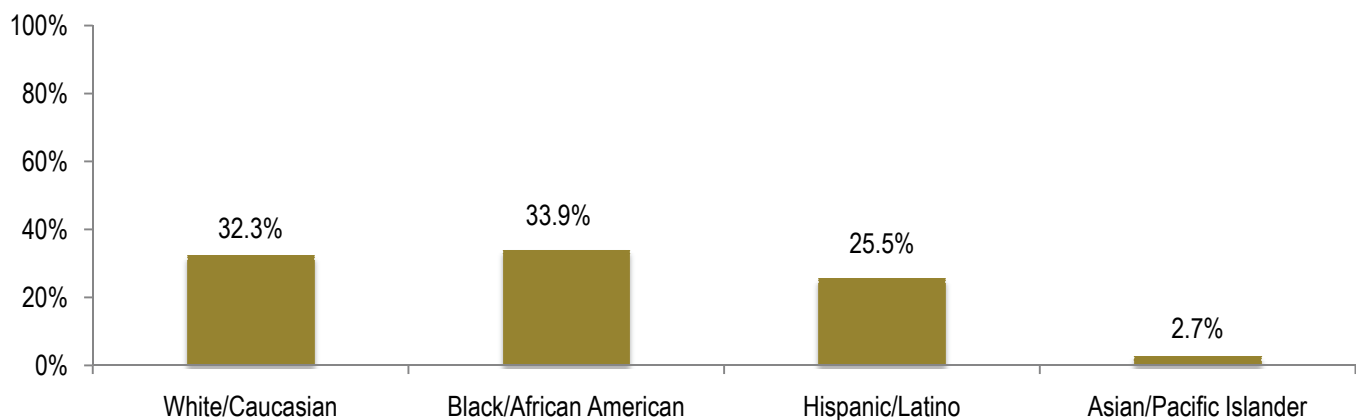
Children Living in Foster Care or With Other Family Members

- 64% of respondents who reported having children said that their children were not currently living with them.
- Of the respondents who indicated they had children, 4% reported that they had one or more children in foster care.

Demographics of Homeless Families

- 75% of homeless respondents with children were female in 2011.
- The largest percentage of homeless individuals with children indicated they were Black/African American (34%), followed by White/Caucasian (32%), Hispanic/Latino (26%).

Figure 52: Homeless Individuals with Children by Ethnicity



N=87

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

“Unaccompanied Children” are children under the age of 18 who are homeless and living independent of a parent or legal guardian and homeless youth are defined as individuals between the ages of 18-24 years old. Identifying and including unaccompanied homeless children and youth in the biennial point-in-time count is challenging. Data on the population both locally and nationally is extremely limited. What little data is available suggest that the negative effects of homelessness on children are high and those experiencing homelessness face even greater challenges than their adult counterparts. Homeless youth have a harder time accessing services, including shelter, medical care and employment.⁴³

Clark County increased its efforts to include unaccompanied children and youth in the 2011 homeless census and survey. The targeted unaccompanied homeless children and youth street count took place in the afternoon of January 26, 2011, from approximately 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., when children were more

⁴³ National Coalition for the Homeless. (2011). Homeless Youth Fact Sheet. Retrieved March 2011 from <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/factsheets/index.html>.
© Applied Survey Research, 2011

likely to be visible in the community. Like the countywide census, unaccompanied children and youth took the basic two-page survey. In addition, they answered 28 additional survey questions that asked specifically about their circumstances as unaccompanied children/youth. A total of 72 homeless children and youth answered the survey. The following section details results of both the youth specific count and survey.

Number and Characteristics of Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

- Overall, 374 unaccompanied homeless children (under 18) and 427 unaccompanied homeless youth (18-24) were enumerated in the 2011 point-in-time count. In total (801), this represents 8% of Clark County's total point-in-time homeless population.
 - » Of these unaccompanied homeless children and youth, the large majority (95% or 763 children and youth) were unsheltered.

Figure 53: Unaccompanied Homeless Children (Under 18) and Youth (18-24) Subpopulations, 2011

	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
Unaccompanied children under 18	336	38	374
Male	202	NA*	202
Female	110	NA*	110
Undetermined gender	24	38*	62
Unaccompanied youth 18-24	427	NA**	427
Male	306	NA**	306
Female	100	NA**	100
Undetermined gender	21	NA**	21
Total	763	38	801

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2007). 2007 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Applied Survey Research. (2009). 2009 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

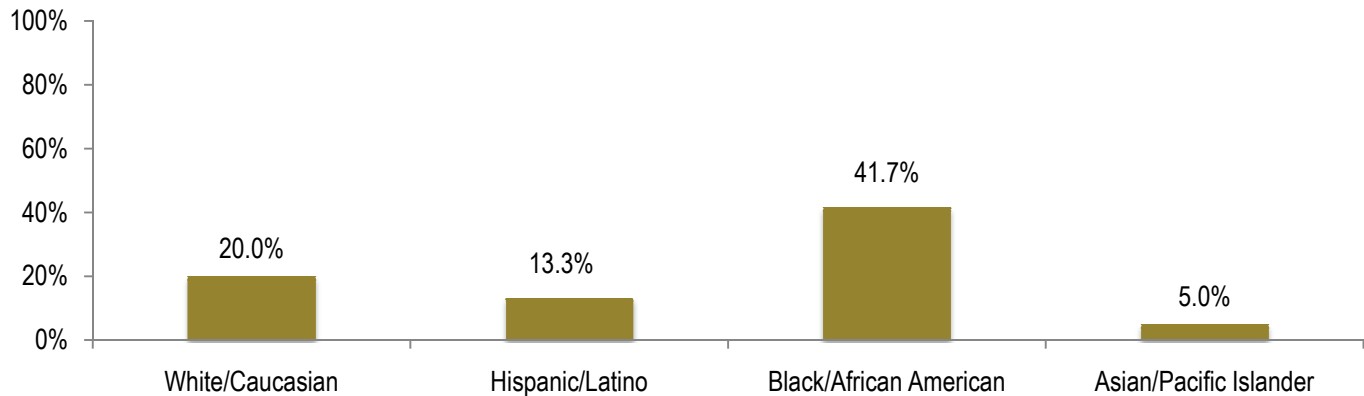
Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

* During the shelter count, shelters were not asked to specify the gender of the children under 18 occupying their shelters.

** The homeless youth ages 18-24 years old reported in this table were enumerated during the street count. Data for this age group was not collected separately from the "adults over 18 years of age" category during the shelter count.

Demographics – Children and Youth

- 58% of children and youth survey respondents identified themselves as male.
 - » There was a higher percentage of female youth survey respondents (42%) compared to female adult survey respondents (37%).
- The percentage of homeless youth who identified as White/Caucasian was lower than in the overall homeless population and the percentage of children and youth who identified as Black/African American was a lot higher than the adult population (42% of youth compared to 29% of adult respondents).

Figure 54: Children and Youth Survey Population by Ethnicity, 2011

N=60.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2011). 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey. Watsonville, CA.

Education and School Enrollment – Children and Youth

- 59% of homeless children and youth reported being currently in school, while 86% plan on finishing school.
 - » 74% of children and youth plan on going to college, however 67% plan their lives day-to-day.
- 98% of children and youth see themselves getting off the street.

County of Residency – Children and Youth

- Most homeless children and youth (83%) reported living in Clark County when they became homeless this most recent time.
- 91% reported staying in Southern Nevada year round.
- 17% of children and youth respondents reported that their parents were/are homeless.

Occurrence and Length of Homelessness – Children and Youth

- 52% of children and youth respondents reported that this was their first time being homeless.
- 11% of children and youth respondents had been homeless for a year or more since they last lived in a permanent housing situation.

Social Support Networks – Children and Youth

- 42% of children and youth reported living with other individuals, compared to 60% of adult respondents.
- 63% of homeless children and youth reported having 3 or more people in the group they regularly hung out with.
- 76% of homeless children and youth reported having an adult in the community they could trust.
- 21% of children and youth reported having sometimes interacted with police or sheriffs since becoming homeless.

Physical Health and Wellbeing – Children and Youth

- 76% of children and youth reported their general health was good or very good.
 - » 21% indicated they were in fair physical health.

Mental Health and Wellbeing – Children and Youth

- 4% of unaccompanied children and youth respondents reported having a mental illness, while 23% reported depression.⁴⁴
- 33% of children and youth reported having sought formal counseling services through government, church or youth programs.

Homeless Youth with Children – Children and Youth

- 12% of children and youth survey respondents reported that they had children.
 - » Of these respondents, 2 respondents reported that their children are living with them.

Experiences with Violence – Children and Youth

- 43% of children and youth respondents reported their safety had been threatened one or more times in the past 30 days.
- 25% of children and youth respondents reported that they “sometimes” feel threatened by physical violence since becoming homeless.
- 19% of children and youth respondents reported that they have experienced sexual abuse since becoming homeless.
- 42% of children and youth respondents reported that they have experienced emotional abuse since becoming homeless.

Human Trafficking

- 7% of respondents (representing 4 individuals) reported that they have been a victim of human trafficking.

Drug and Alcohol Abuse – Children and Youth

- 21% of children and youth respondents reported that they are currently abusing drugs or alcohol.

⁴⁴ These responses were not mutually exclusive.

CONCLUSION

The 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey were performed using HUD-recommended practices for counting and surveying the homeless population. The 2011 Point-in-Time (PIT) Homeless Count identified 9,432 homeless individuals in Clark County. This count, however, should be considered conservative since it is well known that even with the most thorough methodology, many homeless individuals stay in locations where they cannot be seen or counted by enumeration teams. Further, many women, families, and youth try to remain hidden for safety. The majority (60%) of those enumerated during the count were unsheltered, while 40% were sheltered. Compared to the 2009 count, the overall homeless population decreased by 29% (representing a decrease of 3,906 persons). Over the course of a year, it is estimated that 43,294 unique persons experience homelessness in Clark County.

The 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey revealed a diverse population with many different needs; however, some consistent themes emerged from the results. The survey showed that:

- 67% of survey respondents were over the age of 30;
- 47% identified themselves as White/Caucasian, 29% as Black/African American, and 12% were Hispanic/Latino;
- 77% were living in Clark County at the time they became homeless; and
- 66% had been homeless for less than a year.

Results from the homeless survey also revealed that 55% of survey respondents had one or more disabling conditions. Twenty-one percent (21%) reported that they were currently abusing alcohol or drugs, highlighting the critical importance of integrated support services. Further, 29% of respondents reported experiencing mental illness and/or severe depression and 7% reported experiencing domestic violence at the time of the survey.

Key causes of homelessness included economic factors such as job loss and unemployment. Fifty percent (50%) of survey respondents reported the loss of a job as one of the primary reasons they became homeless. Twenty-seven percent (27%) reported that their alcohol or drug use was the primary cause of their homelessness. A large majority (82%) of survey respondents stated that they were currently unemployed.

Using the survey results to estimate the size of each homeless subpopulation at a given point in time in 2011, it is estimated that Clark County has:

- 1,579 chronically homeless persons (17% of the total PIT homeless population),
- 1,350 homeless veterans (14% of the total PIT homeless population).

Additionally, 801 unaccompanied homeless children under 18 and youth 18-24 were enumerated during the PIT count (9% of the total PIT homeless population).

In summary, the homeless count and survey provided valid and useful data which helped create a more comprehensive picture of those experiencing homelessness in Clark County in 2011. These efforts also built upon the 2007 and 2009 effort and continued the compilation of comparable multi-year data on the experience of homelessness in Southern Nevada. The continued use of the 2007, 2009, and 2011

methodology will allow Clark County to track key indicators and gauge the changing conditions experienced by homeless individuals and families throughout the county. It is hoped that the data presented in this report will be used by planning bodies of Clark County and other agencies and organizations within the county to inform additional outreach, service planning, and policy decision-making over the next two years as they work to address homelessness. By sharing and evaluating this enumeration effort and results, the support network in Southern Nevada will be better able to produce constructive and innovative solutions to a problem that has serious ramifications for the long term public health of its citizens.

APPENDIX I: HOMELESS CENSUS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Overview

The purpose of the 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey was to produce a point-in-time estimate of the number of people in Southern Nevada who experience homelessness. The results of the street count were combined with the results from the shelter count to produce the total number of homeless people in Southern Nevada. A more detailed description of the methodology used for the homeless census and survey follows.

Components of the Homeless Count Method

The census methodology had two components:

- The street count – an enumeration of unsheltered homeless individuals.
- The shelter and institution count – an enumeration of sheltered homeless individuals.

Street Count Methodology

Definition

For the purposes of this study, the HUD definition of an unsheltered homeless person was used: someone who is either living on the streets, or in a vehicle, encampment, abandoned building, unconverted garage, or any other place not normally used or meant for human habitation.

Research Design

The logistics for conducting a point-in-time street count of homeless people in a county this large and densely populated required the enumeration to take place over a two-day period. The purpose of the street count was to conduct an enumeration of unsheltered homeless people over a specific measure of time. The unsheltered and sheltered homeless counts were coordinated to occur within the same time period in order to minimize potential duplicate counting of homeless persons.

Volunteer and Worker Recruitment

An enumeration effort of this magnitude can only be successful with the assistance of those who possess an intimate knowledge of the activities and locations of homeless people. Therefore, the recruitment and training of homeless people to work as enumerators was an essential part of the street count methodology. Previous research has shown that homeless people, teamed with staff members from homeless service agencies, can be part of a productive and reliable work force.

To work on the street count, prospective enumerators were required to attend one hour information and training session. Thirteen training sessions were held at multiple locations throughout Southern Nevada during the week prior to the street count. These sessions were attended primarily by homeless persons, staff from homeless service agencies, and staff from the county. The techniques and methods used to identify and enumerate unsheltered homeless persons were reviewed during these training sessions.

Street Count Teams

On the mornings of the census, two-person teams were created to enumerate designated areas of the county for the street count. A team was ideally composed of one volunteer and one homeless person who had attended a training and information session. Given the expertise each team member brought to working in the field, the “volunteer/homeless worker” teamwork concept was especially beneficial for the street count.

Street count teams were provided with census tract maps of their assigned areas, census tally sheets, a review of the census training documents and techniques, and other supplies. Prior to deployment, volunteers and workers were provided with a reminder of how to enumerate thoroughly without disturbing homeless people or anyone else encountered during the street census. Over the two-day census period, all U.S. Census Tracts in Southern Nevada were enumerated.

It should be noted that in 2011, special enumeration teams were strategically formed to target tunnels in Clark County. These teams consisted of outreach workers who were familiar with the tunnels and their occupants, as well as currently and formerly homeless individuals who occupied those tunnels.

Safety Precautions

Every effort was made to minimize potentially hazardous situations. Precautions were taken to prepare a safe environment in all deployment centers. Law enforcement districts were notified of pending street count activity in their jurisdictions. No official reports were received in regards to unsafe or at-risk situations occurring during the street count in any area of the county.

Street Count Deployment

Since it was necessary to conduct the enumeration over a period of two days, January 26-27, 2011, Southern Nevada was divided into two areas: urban and rural. The morning of January 26, the rural areas of the county were enumerated from 4:00 a.m. – 8:00 a.m. The following morning, on January 27, urban parts of the county were enumerated from 2:00 a.m. - 5:00 a.m. This early morning enumeration strategy was selected in order to avoid duplicate counting of sheltered homeless persons and to increase the visibility of the street homeless.

Volunteers, Jurisdictions, and community partners used personal or agency vehicles to transport homeless workers and volunteers to and from assigned census tracts (although some homeless workers did provide their own transportation). All accessible streets, roads, and highways in the enumerated tracts were traveled by foot, bike, or car. Homeless persons were counted and tallied according to these observed categories:

Unaccompanied Individuals:	Family Members:	Other:
Adult ages 25 years and older (Male, Female, and Undetermined Gender)	Adult Male	Vehicles (cars, vans, RV's, campers, etc.)
Youth ages 18-24 years (Male, Female, and Undetermined Gender)	Adult Female	Encampments
Children under age 18 (Male, Female, and Undetermined Gender)	Children (under age 18)	Abandoned Buildings
		People reported by park ranger

Homeless enumerators were also instructed to include themselves on their tally sheets for the street count, if they were not going to be counted by a shelter or institutional census.

Upon their return, teams turned in their census tally forms and were debriefed by the deployment captains. Observational comments and the integrity of the enumeration effort were reviewed and assessed. This review was primarily done to check for double-counting (i.e., counting a family as both family members and individuals) and to verify that every accessible road within the assigned area was enumerated.

No direct contact with enumerated homeless people was made during the census enumeration. To avoid potential duplicate counting of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons, it was imperative to enumerate during the narrow timeframe when sheltered and unsheltered homeless do not co-mingle. Administering the survey in conjunction with the census would have taken up too much of this narrow timeframe, thereby increasing the likelihood of duplication between the street and sheltered homeless counts, and jeopardizing the accuracy of the census. Thus, observation-only enumeration strategies were employed during the census, and the survey component of this project began after the census was completed.

Additionally, because unaccompanied youth tend to be difficult to enumerate since they do not usually co-mingle with the adult homeless population, special youth enumeration teams consisting of homeless youth and formerly homeless youth were formed to enumerate unaccompanied homeless youth. These teams counted between 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. when homeless youth are most likely to be visible on the streets. They enumerated unaccompanied homeless youth under age 18 and 18 to 24-year-old homeless adults who associate in the same social circles. The teams kept track of the locations where the homeless youth were sighted by recording the nearest intersection. Compared to the general street census results, the youth teams found considerably more unaccompanied homeless youth and in locations different from where unaccompanied youth were found in the morning effort. Therefore the research team felt there was little worry of duplication. The youth enumerated by these special teams were assigned census tract locations post-facto and were integrated into the overall countywide enumeration results. The 2011 point-in-time count included students who were reported to be homeless by the Clark County School District. The school district updated its housing inventory during the same time that the youth count occurred and only students who were reported to be living in situations that fit HUD's narrow definition of literal homelessness were included.

Although any homeless enumeration is vulnerable to an undercount, all of the people, vehicles, encampments, and abandoned buildings tallied during the point-in-time street count were visually observed by enumerators. By reporting only what was observed, ASR and Clark County are highly confident that the street count results are as accurate and as valid as possible. There are no means to ensure that those enumerated were actually members of the homeless population. However, when potential enumerators were polled during the training sessions, most trainees, especially homeless workers, indicated they would have no difficulty in telling the difference between an unsheltered homeless person and a member of the general public.

Shelter and Institution Count Methodology

Goal

The goal of the shelter and institution (S&I) count was to gain an accurate count of the number of homeless persons who were being temporarily housed in shelters and other institutions across Southern Nevada. These data were vital to gaining an accurate overall count of the homeless population and understanding where homeless persons received shelter.

Data Collection

The basic approach was to identify and contact as many agencies as possible that temporarily house homeless people and request that those agencies send ASR a count of the number of homeless persons housed in their programs on the night of January 26, 2011. The support and participation of a broad range of agencies, both public and private, was needed to complete the shelter and institution count. These agencies included emergency shelters, transitional housing programs and safe havens.

The S&I count began by first identifying and collecting contact information for all agencies that provide temporary shelter to homeless people in Southern Nevada. These agencies included: shelters, jails, drug and alcohol rehabilitation facilities, hospitals, and agencies that provide vouchers for homeless persons to stay in motels or hotels. Shelter facilities reported their occupancies for the night prior to the second day of enumeration to Applied Survey Research.

Homeless Census Challenges and Assumptions

Challenges

There are many challenges in any homeless enumeration, especially when implemented in a community as diverse and large as Southern Nevada. While homeless populations are usually concentrated around city emergency shelters and homeless service facilities, homeless individuals and families can also be found in suburbs, commercial districts, and outlying county areas that are not easily accessible by enumerators. Homeless populations include numerous difficult-to-enumerate subsets such as:

- Chronically homeless persons who may or may not access social, health, or shelter services;
- Persons living in vehicles who relocate every few days;
- Persons who have children and therefore stay “under the radar” for fear of having to turn their children over to Child Protective Services;
- Homeless youth, who tend to keep themselves less visible than homeless adults;
- Homeless people who live in isolated rural areas; and
- Homeless people who sleep in unfit structures.

Census Undercount

For a variety of reasons, homeless persons generally do not want to be seen, and make concerted efforts to avoid detection. Regardless of how successful the outreach effort is, an undercount of the homeless population will result, especially of hard-to-reach subpopulations such as unaccompanied youth and families.

In a non-intrusive, point-in-time, visual homeless enumeration, the methods employed, while academically sound, have inherent biases and shortcomings. Even with the assistance of dedicated homeless service providers and currently or previously homeless census enumerators, the methodology cannot guarantee 100% accuracy. Many factors may contribute to missed opportunities, for example:

- Homeless individuals often occupy abandoned buildings and other structures unfit for human habitation.
- Homeless youth are suspected to keep a distance from the general homeless population, for their own safety.
- Homeless families with children often seek opportunities to stay on private property, rather than sleep on the streets, in vehicles, or makeshift shelters.
- It can be difficult to identify homeless persons who may be sleeping in vans, cars, or recreational vehicles.

By counting the minimum number of homeless persons on the streets at a given point-in-time, the homeless census methodology is conservative and therefore most likely results in an undercount of homeless persons with immigration issues, some of the working homeless, families, and street youth. This conservative approach is necessary to preserve the integrity of the data collected. Even though the census is most likely to be an undercount of the homeless population, the methodology employed, coupled with the homeless survey, is the most comprehensive approach available.

Assumptions of Annual Estimation

The calculations used to project an annual estimate of homelessness are based on two very important assumptions.

- The information gathered by the homeless survey is indicative of responses that would have been given at any other time during the year and is representative of the general diversity of the study area's homeless population.
- The point-in-time census count is reasonably indicative of a count that would have been obtained at any other time during the year.

Service providers have supported these assumptions by indicating that the demand for services stayed relatively consistent over time. Additionally, the total number of homeless accessing services does not fluctuate to a great degree, although the proportion of sheltered versus unsheltered homeless does vary with the seasons.

Estimates of the number of people who experience homelessness in a given year are important for planning purposes and HUD reporting requirements. Because many homeless experiences are relatively short-term (i.e., less than a year), it is important to account for this phenomenon when determining the annual demand for homeless services.

Given the size of the survey sample (547 persons), the statistical reliability of the projections, the undercount inherent in any homeless census, as well as the use of a HUD-approved annualization calculation, the project committee and Applied Survey Research have determined that this methodology was the most complete and accurate of all available approaches.

Survey Methodology

Planning and Implementation

The survey of 547 homeless persons was conducted in order to yield qualitative data about the homeless community in Southern Nevada. These data were used for the McKinney-Vento Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance funding application 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. The survey findings also provide a measure of the changes in the composition of the homeless population since 2007.

Surveys were conducted by homeless workers and service provider volunteers who were trained by Clark County. Training sessions led potential interviewers through a comprehensive orientation that included project background information and detailed instruction on respondent eligibility, interviewing protocol, and confidentiality. Because of confidentiality and privacy issues, service providers typically conducted the surveys administered within shelters. No self-administered surveys were accepted in order to maintain a standardized and consistent protocol.

Survey Sampling

In order to select a random sample of respondents, survey workers were trained to employ a randomized “every third encounter” survey approach. Survey workers were instructed to approach the third person they encountered whom they considered to be an eligible survey respondent.⁴⁵ 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.

The survey workers also maintained a record of the number of refusals. Overall, the vast majority (99.6%) of surveys were completed without receiving any refusals. While this is an excellent refusal rate, we should note that the non-responders could potentially be significantly different from those who did respond. The use of the randomized sampling strategy was an attempt to minimize bias in the selection of survey respondents.

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, including recruiting survey workers from these subset groups. As part of the youth homeless enumeration effort, a team of eight homeless youth were trained to administer surveys to other homeless youth.

Trained homeless interviewers administered surveys to the “street” homeless. These workers were used as interviewers because they were familiar with the conditions, challenges, and likely locations of homeless

⁴⁵ The survey method of systematically interviewing every *n*th person encountered in a location is recommended by HUD in their publication, *A Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People*, Second Revision, January 2008, p. 37.

persons, and they may therefore be more likely to obtain survey question responses from the homeless respondents. This peer-to-peer approach may also encourage more candid responses by lessening the suspicion or apprehension of the respondent and helping to build rapport between the survey worker and respondent. Interviewers were asked to inquire if the homeless person had already taken the survey, and if not, if they were willing to do so, knowing there was a “thank you” gift at the completion of the survey. Workers were also asked to remain unbiased at all times, make no assumptions or prompts, keep all responses anonymous and confidential, and ask all questions, but allow respondents to skip any question they did not feel comfortable answering.

Surveys were also administrated in shelters and transitional housing programs. In order to assure the representation of transitional housing residents, who can be underrepresented in a street-based survey, survey quotas were created to reach individuals and heads of family households living in these programs. Eleven transitional housing facilities throughout Southern Nevada, including family and youth focused programs, participated in the survey effort. Typically, program staff conducted those surveys. The same survey was used in both shelter and street environments.

Based on a point-in-time estimate of 9,432 homeless persons, with a randomized survey sampling process, the 547 valid surveys represent a confidence interval of +/- 4.1% with a 95% confidence level when generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated population of homeless individuals in Southern Nevada.

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.

Overall, the interviewers experienced excellent cooperation from respondents. This was likely influenced by the fact that nearly all of the street interviewers were homeless workers who had previously been, or were currently, fellow members of the homeless community.

Data Analysis

In order 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. It was determined that there were no duplicate surveys. This left all 547 valid surveys for analysis.

Survey Administration Details

- The vast majority (99.6%) of surveys did not have any refusals.
- In all, the survey team administered 547 surveys.
- Zero surveys were removed from the survey sample, after screening for duplication was conducted by Applied Survey Research.

- The sample of valid surveys totaled 547.
- Of the 547 valid surveys, zero surveys were conducted in Spanish.

Survey Challenges and Limitations

The 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Survey did not include an equal representation of all homeless experiences. However, as mentioned previously, based on a point-in-time estimate of 9,432 homeless persons, with a randomized survey sampling process, the 547 valid surveys represent a confidence interval of +/- 4.1% with a 95% confidence level when generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated homeless population in Southern Nevada. These confidences can be applied to the survey findings because the survey was randomly administered.

In self-reporting survey research, as was conducted by this survey, there is always some room for misrepresentation. Since there is no mechanism to separate truth from fiction in survey responses, it is important to make every effort to elicit the most truthful responses from interviewees. 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. It should be noted that the responses provided for this survey are consistent based on reviews by service providers who:

- Selected reliable interviewers who had completed a comprehensive training, and
- Reviewed the surveys and ensured quality responses.

Surveys that were considered incomplete or containing false responses were not accepted.

APPENDIX II: STREET CENSUS INSTRUMENT



2011 CLARK COUNTY HOMELESS CENSUS

Street Count Tally Sheet

Map #:

City:

<u>Team Member 1:</u>	Deployment Center:	Date:
<u>Team Member 2:</u>	Deployment Center Captain:	
<u>Team Member 3:</u>	Deployment Center Phone #:	

INDIVIDUALS			
	Under 18 Years	18-24 Years Old	25+ Years Old
Men			
Women			
Undetermined Gender			

FAMILIES			
<i>A family is defined as at least one adult WITH at least one child (under 18) present.</i>			
Family Units	Family Units	Family Units	Family Units
Family #1			
Family #2			
Family #3			
Family #4			
Family #5			

Note: If more than 5, use back of tally sheet.

USE SECTION BELOW WHEN # OF PERSONS NOT VISIBLE

VEHICLES, BUILDINGS, & PARKS	Tally
# of CARS with occupants	
# of VANS with occupants	
# of RVs with occupants	
# of Abandoned/Foreclosed BUILDINGS with occupants	
# of people in PARKS reported by Park Ranger	

ENCAMPMENTS with Occupants	# of tents or structures
Encampment #1	
Encampment #2	
Encampment #3	
Encampment #4	
Encampment #5	

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APPENDIX III: HOMELESS SURVEY INSTRUMENT

6650318807

REFUSALS _____

Interviewer's (Your) Name: _____

Neighborhood or city of interview: _____

Respondent's Initials: First _____ Middle _____ Last _____

2011 CLARK COUNTY HOMELESS SURVEY

(Office use)

1. What is your birth date?

Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

2. Which racial / ethnic group do you identify with the most? *(Shade only 1)*

☐ White/Caucasian ☐ American Indian/Alaskan Native
☐ Black/African American ☐ Asian
☐ Hispanic/Latino ☐ Pacific Islander
☐ Other/Multi-ethnic

3. How do you identify yourself?

☐ Female ☐ Male ☐ Transgender
 Are you pregnant? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4. Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Decline to state

4a. Were you activated, into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a reservist?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Decline to state

4b. What is your discharge status?

☐ Honorable ☐ Other than Honorable ☐ Other
☐ General ☐ Dishonorable ☐ N/A

4c. In which war theater did you serve? *(Shade all that apply)*

☐ World War II ☐ Gulf War I ☐ Other
☐ Korea ☐ Gulf War II ☐ None
☐ Vietnam ☐ Afghanistan ☐ N/A

5. Do you live alone *(by yourself)*?

☐ Yes *(Skip to question 6)* ☐ No

5a. Do you live with: *(Shade all that apply)*

☐ Spouse or significant other ☐ Other family member(s)
☐ Child/children ☐ Friend(s)
☐ Parent or legal guardian ☐ Other _____
☐ Street family

5b. If you live with a spouse, significant other or parent, do any of the following conditions prevent them from maintaining work or housing? *(Shade all that apply)*

☐ Disabling physical condition ☐ HIV/AIDS
☐ Substance addiction ☐ Mental Health Illness
☐ Domestic Violence ☐ Developmental Disability
☐ Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) ☐ None of the above

6. Do you have any children?

☐ Yes ☐ No *(Skip to question 7)*

6a. Are any of your children currently living with you?

☐ Yes ☐ No

6b. Are your children: *(Shade all that apply)*

	1	2	3	4+
<input type="radio"/> 18 years or over	How many? <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> 0-5 years old	How many? <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> 6-12 years old	How many? <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> 13-17 years old	How many? <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6c. Are you children 5-17 in school? ☐ Yes ☐ No

6d. Do you have any children in foster care?

☐ Yes ☐ No

7. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

☐ Yes *(Skip to question 8)* ☐ No

7a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? *(Shade only 1)*

☐ One time ☐ 3 times ☐ 5 times ☐ More than 6 times
☐ 2 times ☐ 4 times ☐ 6 times

(Interviewer: Read questions & answers to the respondent)

Shade Circles Like This--> ●

Not Like This--> ⊗

7b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? *(Shade only 1)*

☐ One time ☐ 3 times ☐ 5 times ☐ More than 6 times
☐ 2 times ☐ 4 times ☐ 6 times

8. How long have you been homeless this present time? *(Shade only 1)*

☐ 7 days or less ☐ 1-3 months ☐ 7-11 months
☐ 8-30 days ☐ 3-6 months ☐ 1 year ☐ More than 1 year

8a. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation? *(Shade only 1)*

☐ 7 days or less ☐ 4 months ☐ 8 months ☐ 12 months
☐ 8-30 days ☐ 5 months ☐ 9 months ☐ 1-2 years
☐ 2 months ☐ 6 months ☐ 10 months ☐ 2-3 years
☐ 3 months ☐ 7 months ☐ 11 months ☐ More than 3 years

9. Where do you usually stay at night, since you have been homeless? *(Shade only 1)*

☐ Outdoors/streets/parks
☐ Unconverted Garage/attic/basement
☐ Backyard or storage structure
☐ Motel/hotel
☐ Automobile
☐ Van
☐ Camper/RV
☐ Abandoned building
 How many people, including yourself, usually stay there? _____

☐ A place in a house not normally used for sleeping (kitchen, living room, etc.)
☐ Emergency shelter
☐ Public facilities (train station, bus depot, transit center, etc.)
☐ Transitional housing
☐ Other shelter
☐ Other _____
☐ Encampment
 About how many people sleep in each tent, tarp or structure? _____

10. Immediately before you became homeless this last time, were you: *(Shade only 1)*

☐ Living in a home owned by you or your partner ☐ In jail or prison
☐ Renting a home or apartment ☐ In a hospital
☐ Staying with friends ☐ In a mental health facility
☐ Living with relatives ☐ In a substance abuse treatment program
☐ Living in subsidized housing ☐ In foster care
☐ In a motel/hotel ☐ Other

11. Where were you living right before you most recently became homeless? *(Shade only 1)*

☐ Clark County
☐ Other area in Nevada, outside of Clark County *(Skip to 11b)*
☐ Out of State *(Skip to question 11b)*

11a. How long had you lived in Clark County before becoming homeless? *(Shade only 1)*

☐ 7 days or less ☐ 4 - 6 months ☐ 3 - 5 years
☐ 8-30 days ☐ 7 - 11 months ☐ 6 - 10 years
☐ 1 - 3 months ☐ 1 - 2 years ☐ More than 10 years

(Skip to question 12)

11b. What was the primary reason you came to Clark County? *(Shade only 1)*

☐ For a job / seeking work ☐ To access VA services and/or VA clinic
☐ I was born or grew up here ☐ To access homeless services
☐ My family and/or friends are here ☐ I was forced out of my previous community
☐ I was traveling and got stranded ☐ I am just passing through
☐ I visited and decided to stay ☐ Weather / climate
☐ Other

12. What is keeping you from getting permanent housing? *(Shade all that apply)*

☐ Can't afford rent ☐ No transportation
☐ No job / no income ☐ Bad credit
☐ No money for moving costs ☐ Eviction record
 (security deposit, first and/or last month rent)
☐ Criminal record
☐ No housing available ☐ Don't want to
☐ Other _____

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(Office use)

13. What do you think are the top three events or conditions that led to your homelessness? (*Shade up to 3*)

☐ Lost job ☐ Family/ domestic violence

☐ Landlord sold/ stopped renting or re-used property ☐ Gambling problem

☐ Landlord raised rent ☐ Got too old for foster care

☐ Alcohol or drug use ☐ Divorced or separated

☐ Incarceration ☐ Natural disaster/ fire/ flood

☐ Illness or medical problem ☐ For being lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender

☐ Mental health issues ☐ Other _____

☐ Argument/family or friend asked you to leave ☐ Don't Know/ decline to state

☐ Hospitalization/treatment program

☐ Lost home I owned through foreclosure

☐ Lost home I rented due to landlord's foreclosure

☐ Did not receive housing assistance when I left jail/ prison

14. Are you currently using any of the following services/ assistance? (*Shade all that apply*)

☐ Emergency shelter ☐ Shelter day services

☐ Transitional housing ☐ Legal assistance

☐ Free meals ☐ Health services

☐ Food pantry ☐ Mental health services

☐ Bus passes ☐ Other _____

☐ Job training ☐ Not using any services

☐ Alcohol / Drug counseling

15. Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of government assistance? (*Shade all that apply*)

☐ Food Stamps

☐ Service-connected VA Disability Compensation

☐ Not service-connected VA Disability Pension

☐ Other Veteran's Benefits

☐ Social Security

☐ SSI (Supplemental Security Income) / SSDI

☐ TANF

☐ WIC

☐ Clark County Social Service financial assistance

☐ Other governmental assistance (State disability benefits, workers compensation, unemployment, etc.)

(*If yes to any of these, go to 16*)

☐ I am not currently receiving any of these

(*Continue with question 15a*)

15a. If you are not receiving any government assistance, why not? (*Shade all that apply*)

☐ Don't think I'm eligible ☐ I have applied for one or more of these services, and I am currently waiting for approval

☐ Have no ID

☐ No permanent address ☐ Don't know where to go

☐ No transportation ☐ Turned down

☐ Never applied ☐ Will apply soon

☐ Benefits were cut off ☐ Don't need government assistance

☐ Immigration issues ☐ Paper work too difficult

☐ I am afraid my children will be taken away from me ☐ Other _____

16. What is your total monthly income from all Government benefits? (County, State, Federal monies) (*Shade only 1*)

☐ Zero ☐ \$301 - \$400 ☐ \$701 - \$800

☐ \$1 - \$100 ☐ \$401 - \$500 ☐ \$801 - \$900

☐ \$101 - \$200 ☐ \$501 - \$600 ☐ \$901 - \$1000

☐ \$201 - \$300 ☐ \$601 - \$700 ☐ Over \$1000

17. What is your current employment status? (*Shade only 1*)

☐ Unemployed ☐ Employed full-time

☐ Retired ☐ Employed part-time

☐ Student ☐ Self-employed (*Skip to question 18*)

☐ Homemaker ☐ Seasonal Worker

17a. What is keeping you from getting employment? (*Shade all that apply*)

☐ Need education ☐ No permanent address

☐ Need training ☐ No transportation

☐ Need clothing ☐ No tools for trade

☐ No shower facilities ☐ No work permit (No S.S. #)

☐ No phone ☐ No photo identification

☐ Health problems ☐ Don't want to work

☐ Disabled ☐ No jobs

☐ Alcohol /drug issue ☐ Retired

☐ Criminal record ☐ Spouse/partner doesn't want me to work

☐ No child care ☐ Other _____

18. What are your other sources of income? (*Shade all that apply*)

☐ Family / friends ☐ Selling other found items

☐ Pension ☐ Selling blood / plasma

☐ Child support ☐ Gambling

☐ Recycling ☐ Sex work

☐ Other

19. What is your total monthly income from all non-Government sources? (Job, panhandling, recycling, etc.)

☐ Zero ☐ \$301 - \$400 ☐ \$701 - \$800

☐ \$1 - \$100 ☐ \$401 - \$500 ☐ \$801 - \$900

☐ \$101 - \$200 ☐ \$501 - \$600 ☐ \$901 - \$1,000

☐ \$201 - \$300 ☐ \$601 - \$700 ☐ Over \$1,000

20. Since you became homeless this last time, have you needed medical care and been unable to receive it?

☐ Yes ☐ No

21. Where do you usually get medical care? (*Shade only 1*)

☐ Hospital emergency room ☐ Private doctor

☐ Urgent care clinic ☐ Friends / family

☐ Public health clinic ☐ Don't ever go

☐ Veterans Affairs clinic ☐ Other

☐ Free clinic/community clinic

22. How many times in the last 12 months have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

_____ times

(Office use)

23. How many nights, if any, have you spent in jail or prison during the last 12 months?

_____ nights

(Office use)

24. How many separate terms have you served in jail/ prison in the last 12 months?

☐ 0 (*Skip to question 25*)

☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6+ (*Ask 24a and 24b*)

24a. How long were you in jail/ prison in the last 12 months?

_____ months

(Office use)

24b. Did you become homeless immediately after you were released from jail/ prison?

☐ Yes ☐ No

25. Are you currently experiencing any of the following:

25aa. Does it prevent you from getting work or housing?

25a. Physical disability	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
25b. Mental illness	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
25c. Depression	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
25d. Alcohol/drug abuse	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
25e. Domestic/partner violence or abuse	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
25f. Chronic health problems	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
25g. AIDS/HIV related illness	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
25h. Tuberculosis	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
25i. Hepatitis C	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
25j. PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
25k. Developmental disability	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

26. Were you ever in foster care?

☐ Yes ☐ No

27. Do you have a working cell phone?

☐ Yes ☐ No

28. How often do you use the internet?

☐ At least once a week ☐ At least once a month

☐ Sometimes ☐ Never

ENCUESTA DE DESAMPARADOS 2011
CONDADO DE CLARK

(Office use)

RECHAZOS _____ Fecha de la Entrevista: _____

Nombre del Entrevistador _____

Vecindario-lugar: _____

Iniciales del Entrevistado: 1 Nombre _____ 2 Nombre _____ Apellido _____

(Office use)

Marque los círculos así --> ●
y NO así --> ⊗

1. Cuál es su fecha de nacimiento?

Mes _____ Día _____ Año _____

2. A qué grupo étnico/raacial considera Ud. que pertenece? (Marque sólo una respuesta)

☐ Blanco/Caucásico ☐ Nativo Americano/Nativo de Alaska

☐ Negro/Afroamericano ☐ Asiático

☐ Hispano/Latino ☐ Islas del Pacífico

☐ Otro/Multi-étnico

3. Cómo se identifica usted?

☐ Mujer ☐ Hombre

Está embarazada? ☐ Sí ☐ No

☐ Transgénero ☐ Otro

4. Ha prestado servicio en las Fuerzas Armadas de los U.S.?

☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No sabe ☐ No desea responder

4a. Fue llamado a prestar servicio, de manera activa, como miembro de la Guardia Nacional o como reservista?

☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No sabe ☐ No desea responder

4b. En qué condiciones se retiró del servicio militar?

☐ Honorable ☐ Otro distinto a honorable ☐ Otro

☐ General ☐ No honorable ☐ N/A

4c. En cuál de estos escenarios de guerra prestó sus servicios? (Marque las que apliquen)

☐ II Guerra Mundial ☐ Primera guerra del Golfo ☐ Otra

☐ Corea ☐ Segunda guerra del Golfo ☐ Ninguna

☐ Vietnam ☐ Afganistan

5. Vive usted solo (por su cuenta)?

☐ Sí (Vaya a la pregunta 6) ☐ No

5a. Ud. vive con: (Marque las que apliquen)

☐ Esposo(a)/pareja ☐ Otros miembros de la familia

☐ Hijo/hijos ☐ Amigo(s)

☐ Padre o guardián legal ☐ Otro _____

☐ Amigos de la calle

5b. Si usted vive con su esposo(a) o su pareja, cuál de las siguientes condiciones le impiden poder tener trabajo o una vivienda? (Marque las que apliquen)

☐ Discapacidad física ☐ SIDA/HIV

☐ Adicción a sustancias ☐ Enfermedad mental

☐ Violencia doméstica ☐ Discapacidad del desarrollo

☐ Estrés post-traumático(PTSD) ☐ Nada de lo anterior

6. Usted tiene hijos?

☐ Sí ☐ No (Vaya a la pregunta 7)

6a. Alguno de sus hijos está viviendo actualmente con Ud.?

☐ Sí ☐ No

6b. La edad de sus hijos es: (Marque las que apliquen)

	1	2	3	4+
0 - 5 años	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6 - 12 años	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13 - 17 años	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6c. Sus hijos con edad de 5 - 17 años están en la escuela? ☐ Sí ☐ No

6d. Tiene hijos en foster care o albergue temporal?

☐ Sí ☐ No

7. Es la primera vez que ha estado sin hogar/desamparado?

☐ Sí (Vaya a la pregunta 8) ☐ No

7a. En los últimos 12 meses, cuántas veces, incluyendo ésta, ha sido una persona sin hogar? (Marque sólo 1 respuesta)

☐ Una vez ☐ 3 veces ☐ 5 veces ☐ Más de 6 veces

☐ 2 veces ☐ 4 veces ☐ 6 veces

7b. En los últimos 3 años, cuántas veces, incluyendo ésta, ha sido una persona sin hogar? (Marque sólo una respuesta)

☐ Una vez ☐ 3 veces ☐ 5 veces ☐ Más de 6 veces

☐ 2 veces ☐ 4 veces ☐ 6 veces

8. Cuánto tiempo lleva sin hogar ésta vez? (Marque sólo una respuesta)

☐ 7 días o menos ☐ 1-3 meses ☐ 7-11 meses

☐ 8-30 días ☐ 3-6 meses ☐ 1 año ☐ Más de 1 año

8a. Hace cuánto ha estado sin hogar desde la última vez que vivió en un hogar permanente? (Marque sólo una respuesta)

☐ 7 días o menos ☐ 4 meses ☐ 8 meses ☐ 12 meses

☐ 8-30 días ☐ 5 meses ☐ 9 meses ☐ 1-2 años

☐ 2 meses ☐ 6 meses ☐ 10 meses ☐ 2-3 años

☐ 3 meses ☐ 7 meses ☐ 11 meses ☐ Más de 3 años

9. Dónde se queda Ud. generalmente en las noches desde que se quedó sin hogar? (Marque sólo una respuesta)

☐ Al aire libre/calles/parques ☐ Un lugar en una casa que normalmente NO se utiliza para dormir (cocina, sala, etc.)

☐ Garaje/ático/sótano sin modificación ☐ Refugio de emergencia

☐ Patio o estructura de bodega ☐ Lugares públicos (estación de tren/bus, centro de tránsito, etc.)

☐ Motel/hotel ☐ Hogar de paso/transitorio

☐ Vehículo/auto/carro ☐ Otro tipo de refugio

☐ Van ☐ Otro _____

☐ Camper/RV

☐ Edificio abandonado

Cuántas personas incluyendo Ud. se quedan ahí? _____

☐ Campamento

Cuánta gente duerme en cada carpas u otras estructuras? _____

10. Inmediatamente antes de convertirse en persona sin hogar ésta última vez, usted vivía... (Marque sólo una respuesta)

☐ En un lugar suyo o de su pareja ☐ En la cárcel/prisión

☐ Rentando casa/apto ☐ En un hospital

☐ Viviendo con amigos ☐ En entidad de salud mental

☐ Viviendo con familiares ☐ En un programa de tratamiento de abuso de sustancias

☐ Viviendo en hogar subsidiado ☐ En foster care

☐ En un motel/hotel ☐ Otro

11. Dónde estaba viviendo la última vez que se convirtió en persona sin hogar? (Marque sólo una respuesta)

☐ Condado de Clark

☐ Otra área en Nevada, fuera del Condado de Clark (Vaya a 11b)

☐ Fuera del estado (Vaya a pregunta 11b)

11a. Cuanto tiempo había vivido en el condado de Clark antes de convertirse en persona sin hogar?

☐ 7 días o menos ☐ 4 - 6 meses ☐ 3 - 5 años

☐ 8-30 días ☐ 7 - 11 meses ☐ 6 - 10 años

☐ 1 - 3 meses ☐ 1 - 2 años ☐ Más del 10 años

(Vaya a la pregunta 12)

11b. Cuál fue la principal razón por la que vino al condado de Clark? (Marque sólo una respuesta)

☐ Por un trabajo/buscando trabajo ☐ Para acceder a servicios de VA y VA clínica

☐ Yo nací y crecí aquí ☐ Acceder a servicios para desamparados

☐ Tengo aquí mi familia/amigos ☐ Desamparados

☐ Estaba viajando y me dejaron aquí ☐ Fui obligado a salir de mi anterior comunidad

☐ Estaba de visita y decidí quedarme ☐ Solo estoy de paso

☐ El tiempo/clima ☐ Otro

12. Qué es lo que le impide poder tener un lugar para vivir de manera permanente? (Marque las que apliquen)

☐ No puede pagar la renta ☐ Sin transporte

☐ Sin trabajo/ingresos ☐ Mal crédito

☐ Costos iniciales de renta (depósito de seguridad, pago del primer y/o último mes de renta) ☐ Historia de desalojo

☐ No hay disponibilidad de vivienda ☐ Historia de crimen judicial

☐ No desea hacerlo

☐ Otro _____

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(Office use)

13. Cuales cree que son los principales 3 eventos o situaciones que lo llevaron a ser persona desamparada?

- ☐ Perdió el trabajo
☐ La vivienda fue vendida o no fue rentada mas
☐ Incremento de la renta
☐ Consumo de alcohol o drogas
☐ Haber estado en la cárcel
☐ Enfermo o con probl. médicos
☐ Asuntos de salud mental
☐ Pelea con familiar/amigo que le pide que se vaya
☐ Hospitalización/programa de tratamiento
☐ Perdió vivienda por no tener para su pago
☐ Perdió la vivienda que rentaba por remate hipotecario al dueño
☐ No recibió ayuda para conseguir vivienda cuando salió de prisión
- ☐ Violencia doméstica/familiar
☐ Adicción al juego/apuestas
☐ Edad de salida del foster care
☐ Se separó/divorcio
☐ Desastre natural/incendio etc
☐ Por ser homosexual, bisexual, o transgénero
☐ Otro _____
☐ No sabe/ no responde

14. Recibe actualmente alguna de las siguientes formas de servicios/asistencia? (Marque las que apliquen)

- ☐ Refugio de emergencia
☐ Vivienda transitoria
☐ Alimentos gratis
☐ Food pantry
☐ Pases de bus
☐ Entrenamiento laboral
☐ Consejería alcohol/ drogas
☐ Servicios diarios del refugio
☐ Asistencia legal
☐ Servicios de salud
☐ Servicios de salud mental
☐ Otro _____
☐ No usa ninguno de estos

15. Actualmente recibe alguna de las siguientes formas de asistencia del gobierno? (Marque las que apliquen)

- ☐ Estampillas de alimentos
☐ Service-connected VA Disability Compensation
☐ Not service-connected VA Disability Pension
☐ Otros beneficios para veteranos
☐ Seguro Social
☐ SSI (Supplemental Security Income) / SSDI
☐ TANF
☐ WIC
☐ Servicios sociales de asistencia financiera del Condado de Clark
☐ Otro tipo de asistencia del gobierno (Compensación laboral, desempleo, beneficios del Estado por incapacidad etc.)
☐ (Si responde alguna de estas vaya a pregunta 16)
☐ No recibo actualmente ninguno de estos
☐ (Continúe con la pregunta 15a)

15a. Si no recibe ningún tipo de asistencia del gobierno, por qué no? (Marque las que apliquen)

- ☐ No cree que es elegible
☐ No tiene identificación
☐ Sin dirección permanente
☐ No tiene transporte
☐ Nunca ha aplicado
☐ Beneficios fueron recortados
☐ Asuntos de inmigración
☐ Me da miedo que me quiten a mis hijos
☐ Ha aplicado a uno o más de estos servicios, y estoy esperando la aprobación
☐ No sabe a dónde ir
☐ Se lo han negado
☐ Va a aplicar pronto
☐ No necesita asistencia del gobierno
☐ Papeleo muy difícil
☐ Otro _____

16. Cuál es el ingreso total mensual que recibe por parte de todas las organizaciones del Gobierno? (Condado, Estado, Federal) (Marque sólo una respuesta)

- ☐ Cero
☐ \$1 - \$100
☐ \$101 - \$200
☐ \$201 - \$300
☐ \$301 - \$400
☐ \$401 - \$500
☐ \$501 - \$600
☐ \$601 - \$700
☐ \$701 - \$800
☐ \$801 - \$900
☐ \$901 - \$1,000
☐ Más de \$1,000

17. Cuál es su actual condición de empleo? (Marque solo una)

- ☐ Desempleado
☐ Retirado
☐ Estudiante
☐ Empleado tiempo completo
☐ Empleado tiempo parcial
☐ Auto empleado/negocio propio
☐ Trabajador por temporadas
☐ (Vaya a la pregunta 21)

17a. Qué es lo que lo detiene para poder estar empleado? (Marque las que apliquen)

- ☐ Necesita educación
☐ Necesita entrenamiento
☐ Necesita vestuario
☐ No tiene lugar para bañarse
☐ No tiene teléfono
☐ Problemas de salud
☐ Está discapacitado
☐ Asuntos de alcohol/drogas
☐ Historia de crimen judicial
☐ No tiene quien le cuide a sus hijos
☐ No tiene dirección permanente
☐ No tiene transporte
☐ Sin herramientas para trabajar
☐ Sin permiso de trabajo (Sin S.S. #)
☐ Sin documento de identificación
☐ No desea trabajar
☐ No hay trabajos
☐ Está retirado/jubilado
☐ Esposo(a) no quiere que trabaje
☐ Otro _____

18. Cuales son sus otras fuentes de ingreso?

(Marque las que apliquen)

- ☐ Familia/amigos
☐ Pensión
☐ Soporte para sus hijos
☐ Reciclando
☐ Vendiendo objetos encontrados
☐ Vendiendo sangre/plasma
☐ Jugando
☐ Trabajo sexual
☐ Otro

19. Cuál es el ingreso total mensual que recibe por parte de otras fuentes distintas al gobierno? (Trabajo, mendigando, reciclaje, etc.) (Marque sólo una respuesta)

- ☐ Cero
☐ \$1 - \$100
☐ \$101 - \$200
☐ \$201 - \$300
☐ \$301 - \$400
☐ \$401 - \$500
☐ \$501 - \$600
☐ \$601 - \$700
☐ \$701 - \$800
☐ \$801 - \$900
☐ \$901 - \$1,000
☐ Más de \$1,000

20. Desde que está sin hogar esta última vez, ha necesitado atención médica y no le ha sido posible recibirla?

☐ Si ☐ No21. Dónde obtiene generalmente atención médica?

(Marque sólo una respuesta)

- ☐ Sala de emergencia de hospital
☐ Cuidado urgente de clínica
☐ Clínica comunitaria
☐ Hospital/clínica para veteranos
☐ Servicios gratis de clínica/
☐ Doctor privado
☐ Amigos / familiares
☐ Nunca he ido
☐ Otro
☐ No sabe

22. Cuantas veces en los últimos 12 meses ha usado una sala de emergencias para cualquier tipo de tratamiento?

_____ veces (Office use)

23. Cuantas noches ha pasado en la cárcel o prisión en los últimos 12 meses?

_____ noches (Office use)

24. Cuantas diferentes condenas de cárcel/prisión ha tenido en los 12 últimos meses?☐ 0 (Vaya a la pregunta 25)☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6+ (Continúe con 24a)24a. Cuanto tiempo pasó en la cárcel/prisión en los últimos 12 meses?

_____ meses (Office use)

24b. Se convirtió en persona sin hogar inmediatamente después de haber salido de la cárcel/prisión?☐ Si ☐ No25. Está Ud. actualmente pasando por alguna de las siguientes situaciones:25aa. Alguna de éstas le impide obtener empleo o una vivienda?

25a. Discapacidad física	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
25b. Enfermedad mental	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
25c. Depresión	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
25d. Abuso de alcohol / drogas	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
25e. Violencia / abuso doméstico o familiar	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
25f. Problemas crónicos de salud	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
25g. Enfermedades asociadas al SIDA/HIV	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
25h. Tuberculosis	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
25i. Hepatitis C	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
25j. Desorden de estrés post traumático(PTSD)	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No
25k. Discapacidad en el desarrollo	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Si <input type="radio"/> No

26. Alguna vez estuvo en un foster care o albergue temporal?

☐ Si ☐ No

27. Tiene un celular activado/con servicio?

☐ Si ☐ No

28. Con qué frecuencia usa internet?

- ☐ Al menos una vez a la semana
☐ A veces
☐ Al menos una vez al mes
☐ Nunca

APPENDIX IV: OVERALL HOMELESS SURVEY RESULTS (WEIGHTED)

1. Age

Response	Frequency	Percent
Less than 13 years	1	0.2%
13-17 years	39	7.1%
18-21 years	61	11.1%
22-30 years	78	14.3%
31-40 years	84	15.3%
41-50 years	132	24.2%
51-60 years	124	22.7%
More than 60 years	28	5.1%
Total	547	100.0%

2. Which racial/ethnic group do you identify with the most?

Response	Frequency	Percent
White/Caucasian	255	47.0%
Black/African American	156	28.7%
Hispanic/Latino	68	12.4%
Asian	13	2.4%
Pacific Islander	12	2.2%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	8	1.4%
Other/Multi-ethnic	32	5.9%
Total	542	100.0%

3. How do you identify yourself?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	345	63.1%
Female	202	36.9%
Transgender	0	0.0%
Total	547	100.0%

3a. Are you pregnant?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	18	9.0%
No	177	91.0%
Total	195	100.0%

4. Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	79	15.3%
No	433	84.2%
Don't know	2	0.3%
Decline to state	1	0.2%
Total	515	100.0%

4a. Were you activated, into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a reservist?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	15	2.9%
No	481	93.5%
Don't know	2	0.4%
Decline to state	17	3.3%
Total	515	100.0%

4b. What is your discharge status?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Honorable	59	74.8%
General	8	10.4%
Other than Honorable	5	6.9%
Dishonorable	3	3.6%
Other	3	4.3%
N/A	0	0.0%
Total	79	100.0%

4c. In which war theater did you serve?

Response	Frequency	Percent
World War II	2	2.3%
Korea	3	3.6%
Vietnam	21	26.8%
Gulf War I	7	9.2%
Gulf War II	3	4.3%
Afghanistan	1	1.3%
Other	10	12.8%
None	32	40.7%
Not applicable	5	5.9%

Multiple response question with 78 respondents offering 84 responses.

5. Do you live alone (by yourself)?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	326	59.6%
No	221	40.4%
Total	547	100.0%

5a. Do you live with:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Spouse or significant other	23	15.2%
Child/children	74	48.4%
Parent or legal guardian	19	12.2%
Other family member(s)	15	9.6%
Friend(s)	35	22.8%
Street family	14	9.1%
Other	0	0.0%

Multiple response question with 153 respondents offering 179 responses.

5b. If you live with a spouse, significant other or parent, do any of the following conditions prevent them from maintaining work or housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Disabling physical condition	6	19.9%
Substance addiction	4	11.2%
Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	3	8.8%
Domestic violence	2	5.6%
HIV/AIDS	0	0.0%
Mental illness	0	0.0%
Developmental disability	0	0.0%
None of the above	21	65.7%

Multiple response question with 32 respondents offering 36 responses.

6. Do you have any children?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	283	51.8%
No	264	48.2%
Total	547	100.0%

6a. Are any of your children currently living with you?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	98	35.7%
No	176	64.3%
Total	274	100.0%

6b. Are your children:

Response	Frequency	Percent
18 years or older	145	54.7%
0-5 years old	95	35.9%
6-12 years old	70	26.5%
13-17 years old	46	17.5%

Multiple response question with 265 respondents offering 357 responses.

6b1. How many children do you have that are 18 years or older?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	51	40.3%
2	44	35.0%
3	15	12.3%
4+	16	12.5%
Total	126	100.0%

6b2. How many children do you have that are 0-5 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	61	69.1%
2	20	22.4%
3	7	8.5%
4	0	0.0%
Total	88	100.0%

6b3. How many children do you have that are 6-12 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	42	59.8%
2	19	26.6%
3	4	5.2%
4	6	8.5%
Total	70	100.0%

6b4. How many children do you have that are 13-17 years old?

Response	Frequency	Percent
1	32	72.7%
2	8	18.0%
3	4	9.3%
4	0	0.0%
Total	44	100.0%

6c. Are your children ages 5-16 years old in school?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	78	97.1%
No	2	2.9%
Total	80	100.0%

6d. Do you have any children in foster care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	12	4.4%
No	261	95.6%
Total	273	100.0%

7. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	270	49.4%
No	277	50.6%
Total	547	100.0%

7a. In the last 12 months how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (*Total sample*)

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	371	67.8%
2 times	79	14.5%
3 times	40	7.3%
4 times	15	2.8%
5 times	9	1.6%
6 times	5	1.0%
More than 6 times	28	5.1%
Total	547	100.0%

7b. In the last 3 years how many times have you been homeless, including this present time? (*Total sample*)

Response	Frequency	Percent
One time	315	57.7%
2 times	76	13.9%
3 times	45	8.3%
4 times	32	5.8%
5 times	16	3.0%
6 times	11	2.0%
More than 6 times	51	9.3%
Total	547	100.0%

8. How long have you been homeless this present time?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	73	14.4%
8-30 days	46	9.0%
1-3 months	113	22.2%
4-6 months	77	15.1%
7-11 months	52	10.2%
1 year	30	6.0%
More than 1 year	118	23.1%
Total	510	100.0%

8a. How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	72	14.0%
8 -30 days	56	10.8%
2 months	33	6.5%
3 months	37	7.2%
4 months	35	6.9%
5 months	26	5.0%
6 months	27	5.3%
7 months	17	3.2%
8 months	15	2.9%
9 months	6	1.1%
10 months	9	1.8%
11 months	5	1.0%
12 months	21	4.0%
1-2 years	51	9.8%
2-3 years	31	6.1%
More than 3 years	74	14.4%
Total	515	100.0%

9. Where do you usually stay at night, since you have been homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Outdoors/streets/parks	103	19.3%
Emergency shelter	87	16.4%
A place in a house not normally used for sleeping	63	11.9%
Transitional housing	58	10.9%
Other shelter	28	5.2%
Abandoned building	25	4.7%
Automobile	22	4.1%
Motel/hotel	20	3.7%
Public facilities	9	1.7%
Backyard or storage structure	5	1.0%
Van	5	1.0%
Encampment	5	1.0%
Camper/RV	2	0.3%
Unconverted garage/attic/basement	0	0.0%
Other	99	18.7%
Total	531	100.0%

10. Immediately before you became homeless this last time, were you:

Response	Frequency	Percent
Renting a home or apartment	160	30.0%
Living with relatives	100	18.8%
Staying with friends	99	18.7%
Living in a home owned by	43	8.1%
In jail or prison	32	6.0%
In a motel/hotel	29	5.5%
In a substance abuse	10	1.8%
Living in subsidized housing	7	1.4%
In foster care	5	1.0%
In a mental health facility	3	0.5%
In a hospital	1	0.1%
Other	43	8.1%
Total	533	100.0%

11. Where were you living right before you most recently became homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Clark County	418	77.0%
Other area in Nevada, outside of Clark County	24	4.4%
Out of state	101	18.6%
Total	542	100.0%

11a. How long had you lived in Clark County before becoming homeless?

Response	Frequency	Percent
7 days or less	21	5.2%
8- 30 days	5	1.3%
1 - 3 months	15	3.8%
4 - 6 months	14	3.5%
7 - 11 months	14	3.6%
1 - 2 years	37	9.1%
3 - 5 years	57	14.1%
6 - 10 years	50	12.4%
More than 10 years	190	47.1%
Total	403	100.0%

11b. What was the primary reason you came to Clark County?

Response	Frequency	Percent
For a job/seeking work	40	33.7%
My family and/or friends are here	21	17.9%
I visited and decided to stay	10	8.3%
I was born or grew up here	8	6.6%
I was traveling and got stranded	7	5.7%
Weather/climate	7	6.1%
I was forced out of my previous community	5	3.9%
To access homeless services	4	3.3%
I am just passing through	3	2.8%
To access VA services and/or VA clinic	1	0.9%
Other	13	10.9%
Total	119	100.0%

12. What is keeping you from getting permanent housing?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No job/no income	321	60.6%
Can't afford rent	264	49.9%
No money for moving costs	126	23.8%
No transportation	67	12.6%
Criminal record	50	9.5%
Bad credit	49	9.3%
No housing availability	29	5.4%
Eviction record	28	5.4%
Don't want to	12	2.3%
Other	49	9.2%

Multiple response question with 529 respondents offering 995 responses.

13. What do you think are the top three events or conditions that led to your homelessness?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Lost job	259	49.9%
Alcohol or drug use	141	27.1%
Argument with family or friend asked you to leave	90	17.4%
Family/domestic violence	82	15.8%
Illness or medical problem	70	13.4%
Mental health issues	69	13.3%
Incarceration	63	12.2%
Divorced or separated	54	10.4%
Gambling problem	35	6.7%
Landlord raised rent	22	4.2%
Hospitalization/ treatment prog.	21	4.1%
Landlord sold/ stopped renting or re-used property	15	2.9%
Lost home I owned through foreclosure	15	3.0%
Did not receive housing assistance when I left jail/prison	9	1.7%
Natural disaster/fire/flood	8	1.5%
Lost home I rented due to landlord's foreclosure	7	1.3%
For being lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender	4	0.8%
Got too old for foster care	2	0.3%
Other	29	5.6%
Don't know/decline to state	20	3.9%

Multiple response question with 518 respondents offering 1,014 responses.

14. Are you currently using any of the following services/assistance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Emergency shelter	148	29.0%
Free meals	147	28.8%
Bus passes	146	28.7%
Transitional housing	144	28.3%
Mental health services	99	19.4%
Alcohol/drug counseling	97	19.1%
Health services	97	19.0%
Food pantry	59	11.6%
Job training	59	11.6%
Shelter day services	36	7.2%
Legal assistance	27	5.3%
Other	38	7.5%
Not using any services	70	13.8%

Multiple response question with 510 respondents offering 1,168 responses.

15. Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of government assistance?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Food Stamps	357	68.7%
TANF	41	7.9%
WIC	41	7.9%
SSI (Supplemental Security Income)/SSDI	36	6.9%
Social Security	31	5.9%
Clark County Social Service financial assistance	20	3.8%
Other Veteran's Benefits	17	3.3%
Service-connected VA Disability Compensation	15	3.0%
Not service-connected VA Disability Pension	7	1.3%
Other governmental assistance	28	5.4%
I am not currently receiving any of these	107	20.7%

Multiple response question with 520 respondents offering 701 responses.

15a. If you are not receiving any government assistance, why not?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Don't think I'm eligible	22	22.1%
Never applied	21	21.3%
Have no identification	15	15.4%
I have applied for one or more of these services, and I am currently waiting for approval	12	11.5%
Will apply soon	10	9.5%
Don't need government assistance	9	9.0%
Benefits were cut off	6	6.2%
Don't know where to go	6	5.7%
No permanent address	5	4.6%
Immigration issues	4	4.1%
No transportation	3	2.8%
Turned down	2	1.6%
Paper work too difficult	2	1.8%
I am afraid my children will be taken away from me	0	0.0%
Other	17	17.0%

Multiple response question with 100 respondents offering 133 responses.

16. What is your total monthly income from all Government benefits? (County, State, Federal monies)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	218	42.3%
\$1-\$100	15	3.0%
\$101-\$200	121	23.5%
\$201-\$300	22	4.3%
\$301-\$400	30	5.8%
\$401-\$500	9	1.8%
\$501-\$600	13	2.6%
\$601-\$700	30	5.9%
\$701-\$800	21	4.0%
\$801-\$900	8	1.6%
\$901-\$1000	6	1.3%
Over \$1000	21	4.0%
Total	516	100.0%

17. What is your current employment status?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Unemployed	432	82.4%
Student	22	4.2%
Self-employed	2	0.4%
Seasonal Worker	2	0.4%
Retired	19	3.6%
Employed part-time	34	6.4%
Employed full-time	10	2.0%
Homemaker	2	0.4%
Total	524	100.0%

17a. What is keeping you from getting employment?

Response	Frequency	Percent
No jobs	143	29.3%
Need training	103	21.1%
No transportation	101	20.8%
Need education	89	18.4%
No permanent address	86	17.7%
Health problems	73	15.0%
Disabled	73	15.0%
Criminal record	67	13.7%
Need clothing	66	13.6%
Alcohol/drug issues	57	11.7%
No phone	49	10.1%
No photo identification	36	7.5%
No work permit (No S.S. #)	24	4.9%
No child care	24	4.9%
No tools for trade	23	4.7%
No shower facilities	19	3.8%
Don't want to work	13	2.6%
Retired	9	1.8%
Spouse/partner doesn't want me to work	6	1.3%
Other	80	16.4%

Multiple response question with 487 respondents offering 1,141 responses.

18. What are your other sources of income?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Family/friends	109	36.5%
Selling other found items	26	8.7%
Gambling	21	6.9%
Recycling	17	5.7%
Selling blood/plasma	16	5.4%
Child support	9	3.1%
Pension	8	2.8%
Sex work	8	2.6%
Other	143	48.0%

Multiple response question with 298 respondents offering 356 responses.

19. What is your total monthly income from all non-Government sources? (Job, panhandling, recycling, etc.)

Response	Frequency	Percent
Zero	306	61.3%
\$1 - \$100	75	15.0%
\$101 - \$200	37	7.4%
\$201 - \$300	18	3.7%
\$301 - \$400	16	3.3%
\$401 - \$500	11	2.1%
\$501 - \$600	6	1.2%
\$601 - \$700	4	0.9%
\$701 - \$800	8	1.6%
\$801 - \$900	3	0.7%
\$901 - \$1,000	2	0.4%
Over \$1,000	12	2.4%
Total	500	100.0%

20. Since you became homeless this last time, have you needed medical care and been unable to receive it?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	145	29.7%
No	344	70.3%
Total	489	100.0%

21. Where do you usually get medical care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Hospital emergency room	198	38.8%
Don't ever go	70	13.8%
Urgent care clinic	56	11.0%
Veterans Affairs clinic	48	9.3%
Free clinic/community clinic	42	8.1%
Private doctor	42	8.1%
Public health clinic	26	5.1%
Friends/family	4	0.8%
Other	25	4.9%
Total	511	100.0%

22. How many times in the last 12 months have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Never	248	49.8%
1 time	80	16.0%
2 times	72	14.5%
3 times	48	9.7%
4 times	22	4.5%
5 times	9	1.8%
More than 5 times	18	3.7%
Total	498	100.0%

23. How many nights, if any, have you spent in jail or prison during the last 12 months?

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 nights	396	75.3%
1 - 5 nights	43	8.2%
6 - 10 nights	7	1.3%
11 - 20 nights	16	3.0%
21 - 50 nights	21	4.0%
More than 50 nights	44	8.3%
Total	527	100.0%

24. How many separate terms have you served in jail/prison in the last 12 months?

Response	Frequency	Percent
0 terms	396	75.3%
1 term	87	16.5%
2 terms	24	4.5%
3 terms	6	1.2%
4 terms	6	1.1%
5 terms	3	0.5%
6+ terms	5	0.9%
Total	527	100.0%

24b. Did you become homeless immediately after you were released from jail/prison?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	76	56.3%
No	59	43.7%
Total	135	100.0%

25. Are you currently experiencing any of the following:

	Yes	No	Total
25a. Physical disability	30.7% 155	69.3% 350	100.0% 505
25b. Mental illness	26.9% 131	73.1% 356	100.0% 488
25c. Depression	44.1% 225	55.9% 284	100.0% 509
25d. Alcohol/drug abuse	20.9% 104	79.1% 391	100.0% 495
25e. Domestic/partner violence or abuse	6.9% 34	93.1% 456	100.0% 489
25f. Chronic health problems	24.0% 119	76.0% 375	100.0% 494
25g. AIDS/HIV related illness	0.5% 2	99.5% 489	100.0% 492
25h. Tuberculosis	0.1% 1	99.9% 485	100.0% 486
25i. Hepatitis C	6.1% 30	93.9% 462	100.0% 492
25j. PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder)	14.0% 68	86.0% 420	100.0% 488
25k. Developmental disability	4.2% 20	95.8% 465	100.0% 485

25a. Does it prevent you from getting work or housing?

	Yes	No	Total
a. Physical disability	76.1% 98	23.9% 31	100.0% 129
b. Mental illness	69.4% 72	30.6% 32	100.0% 104
c. Depression	51.7% 91	48.3% 85	100.0% 175
d. Alcohol/drug abuse	68.2% 48	31.8% 22	100.0% 71
e. Domestic/partner violence or abuse	34.4% 8	65.6% 15	100.0% 23
f. Chronic health problems	68.9% 70	31.1% 32	100.0% 102
g. AIDS/HIV related illness	0.0% 0	0.0% 0	0.0% 0
h. Tuberculosis	0.0% 0	100.0% 1	100.0% 1
i. Hepatitis C	48.3% 11	51.7% 11	100.0% 22
j. PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder)	59.7% 32	40.3% 21	100.0% 53
k. Developmental disability	66.7% 9	33.3% 4	100.0% 13

26. Were you ever in foster care?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	56	10.8%
No	457	89.2%
Total	512	100.0%

27. Do you have a working cell phone?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	285	55.4%
No	229	44.6%
Total	514	100.0%

28. How often do you use the internet?

Response	Frequency	Percent
At least once a week	191	36.7%
At least once a month	40	7.6%
Sometimes	122	23.5%
Never	167	32.2%
Total	520	100.0%

APPENDIX V: GENERAL POPULATION TELEPHONE SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

Hello, my name is _____, and I'm calling on behalf of the 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census project. I'm calling today to ask a few questions about housing and homeless issues in the county. Your responses are strictly confidential and we have no way of identifying you by name or location as this information is not noted. Will you take 5-8 minutes to complete a very important survey about homelessness?

IF YES -> All of your answers are confidential and will only be reported as part of a group response. If there are any questions you would prefer not to answer, we will skip over it, OK?

IF NO -> When would be a better time to contact you?

If asked: The survey can take 5 to 8 minutes. The survey is being conducted for the Southern Nevada Homeless Count project by an independent research firm.

If more information is wanted, have the respondent call Samantha Green, Applied Survey Research 877-728-4545.

CATI set-up: Ask All: Am I speaking with someone over 18 years old?

CATI set-up S1. (CATI: ask only if respondent appears to be Spanish speaking) Would you prefer to be interviewed in English or Spanish?

- ☐ (01) Spanish (interview will end)
- ☐ (02) English

If respondent prefers to be interviewed in Spanish, tell them we will have someone else call them back in Spanish at another time.

All of your answers are confidential and will only be reported as part of a group response. IF there are any questions you would prefer not to answer, we will skip over it, ok?

Q1. Is there anyone staying at this address on a TEMPORARY basis who might be considered homeless? And by homeless, I mean someone who lacks a regular and adequate nighttime residence of their own due to lack of money or other means of support.

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask QOtherHH)
- ☐ (02) No (Ask QOtherHH)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read) (Ask QOtherHH)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (Ask QOtherHH)

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

QOtherHH. Do you know any OTHER households in Clark County that have someone staying there on a temporary basis who might be considered homeless?

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask QOtherHHa)
- ☐ (02) No (If yes to Q1, ask Q2; if no to Q1, skip to Q11)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Go to Q11)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Go to Q11.)

QOtherHHa. How many?

- ☐ # of households (go to Q2)

[Don't Know, enter 98/ No answer or refused, enter]

(Q2. CATI set-up: "Now I will ask you about the people staying at your address.")

Q2. How many people staying at this address might be considered homeless?

- ☐ # of people Enter 98 for Don't know. Enter 99 for No Response / Refused. Ask Q2A

Q2A. Is there an agreement that he/she/they should contribute to the household? [Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask Q2B)
- ☐ (02) No (Ask QF2)
- ☐ (07) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless (Ask Q14Pre)
- ☐ (08) Refused (Ask QF2)
- ☐ (09) Don't know (Ask QF2)

Q2B. How does he/she/they contribute to the household? Does he/she/they..... **Read List and secure a Yes/No for each answer.**

- ☐ (01) Prepare or Provide Food
- ☐ (02) Provide Childcare services
- ☐ (03) Pay rent
- ☐ (04) Perform household duties or responsibilities
- ☐ (05) Anything else? (please specify)
- ☐ (08) Refused (Don't Read)
- ☐ (09) Don't Know (Don't Read)
- ☐ (07) No more/done (Don't Read)

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

Q2Both. Record other contributions to household.

QF2. How many FAMILY UNITS are represented among those people? A Family Unit is considered a person or couple with at least one child under the age of 18 living with them. A couple WITHOUT children is considered 2 INDIVIDUALS for the purpose of this study.

☐ # of family units (CATI set-up: If answer to QF2 = 0, skip to Q3)

QF2APrompt. (CATI set-up: If QF2 > 1, then read "You told me there are [insert answer from QF2] family units staying at this address that might be considered homeless. I will ask you about each family unit separately." Ask QF2A for each family unit. Then ask Q4 & Q5 for each adult in a family unit and QC3, QCSch (if necessary), QCScha (if necessary), Q4 Q5 for each youth under 18 in a family unit. Ask Q6, Q7 & Q8 for each family unit after all people in family have been asked about. Ask about each family unit separately.)

QF2A. Please tell me the number of adult men, the number of adult women, and the number of youth (under age 18) in the _____ family unit? (Ask of every family unit)

- ☐ # of Adult Men (Go to Q4)
- ☐ # of Adult Women (Go to Q4)
- ☐ # of Youth under age 18 (Go to Q4)

Q3. Is the _____ person an adult male, an adult female, or a youth under age 18?

- ☐ (01) Adult Male (Skip to Q4)
- ☐ (02) Adult Female (Skip to Q4)
- ☐ (03) Youth (Skip to question QC3 and skip QC3 Prompt)

QC3 Prompt (for Youth in Family Units Only). (CATI set-up: If QF2A (03) = 1, read "Now I'll ask about the youth." If QF2A (03) ≥ 2, read "Now I'll ask about the ["first", "second", "third", etc.] youth." Ask QC3, QCSch (as necessary), QCScha (as necessary), Q4 (not 4a) & Q5 for each youth.)

(QC3 and QCSch Asked of All youth)

QC3. How old is he or she?

- ☐ (01) 5 years old or younger (Ask Q4)
- ☐ (02) 6 - 12 years old (Ask QCSch)
- ☐ (03) 13 - 17 years old (Ask QCSch)
- ☐ (04) Don't know (Don't read)(Ask Q4)
- ☐ (05) No response / refused (Don't read)(Ask Q4)

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

QCSch. Is he or she in school?

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask QCScha)
- ☐ (02) No (Ask Q4)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read)(Ask Q4)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read)(Ask Q4)

QCScha. Does the School District consider this youth homeless?

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask Q4)
- ☐ (02) No (Ask Q4)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read) (Ask Q4)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (Ask Q4)

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q4. Please tell me the relationship of this person to the owner, leaseholder, or primary renter of this property. (Ask of Family and Individuals)

- ☐ (01) Family member (Ask Q4a)
- ☐ (02) Friend
- ☐ (03) Other Non-Family Member
- ☐ (04) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Q4a. What is that relationship? _____ **Do not ask this of youth in a family unit. Adults in a family unit and individual youth or adults should be asked this.**

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q5. Could you tell me where on the property they usually sleep? I will read you a list of choices. (Ask of Family and Individuals and Individual Youth) (CATI note: Please read all response options.)

- ☐ (01) Unconverted Garage (Skip to Q6)
- ☐ (02) Attic (Skip to Q6)
- ☐ (03) Basement (Skip to Q6)
- ☐ (04) Other area in the main house (Skip to Q5a)
- ☐ (05) Outdoor porch (Skip to Q6)
- ☐ (06) Vehicle / camper or van parked on property (Skip to Q6)
- ☐ (07) Tent / shed or other outside location (Skip to Q6)
- ☐ (08) Other (please specify) _____ (Ask Q50Th)
- ☐ (09) Don't know (Don't read) (Skip to Q6)
- ☐ (10) No response (Don't read) (Skip to Q6)
- ☐ (11) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless (Skip to Q6)

Q5a. Which area is that? I will read you a list of choices.

- ☐ (01) Bedroom
- ☐ (02) Family room / Living room / den
- ☐ (03) Dining room / Kitchen
- ☐ (04) Other area in the main house
- ☐ (05) Laundry room or other inside storage area
- ☐ (06) Other (please specify) _____
- ☐ (07) Don't know (Don't read)
- ☐ (08) No response (Don't read)

Q50Th. Record Other Sleeping Location

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q6. How long has this _____ **[CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family"]** been staying at this location?

- ☐ (01) Less than 1 month
- ☐ (02) 1 - 3 Months
- ☐ (03) 4 -6 Months
- ☐ (04) 7 - 12 Months
- ☐ (05) More than 1 year
- ☐ (06) Don't know **(Don't read) (Ask Q7)**
- ☐ (07) No response **(Don't read) (Ask Q7)**
- ☐ (08) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Q7. Is this _____ **[CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family"]** on a waiting list for a subsidized housing program? In other words, have they applied for subsidized housing, but have yet to receive it? I will read you a list. Please select all programs that apply. **(Ask of Each Family Unit and Individuals) (CATI set-up: Please read all choices. Respondent can choose multiple responses from (01) – (03).)**

- ☐ (01) Yes, Section 8 Housing **(Ask Q7A)**
- ☐ (02) Yes, low income unit, not Section 8 **(Ask Q7A)**
- ☐ (03) Yes, a Transitional Housing Program **(Ask Q7A)**
- ☐ (04) No **(Ask Q7A)**
- ☐ (05) Don't know **(Don't read)(Ask Q7A)**
- ☐ (06) No response / refused **(Don't read)(Ask Q7A)**

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q7A. Does this _____ **[CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family" just as in previous question]** receive any services such as counseling, housing assistance or busing to or from school because they are homeless?

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (07) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless
- ☐ (08) Don't know **(Don't read)**
- ☐ (09) No response / refused **(Don't read)**

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q8. Is this _____ **[CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family" just as in previous question]** being forced to leave your household within the next 7 days?

- ☐ (01) Yes **(Ask Q8A)**
- ☐ (02) No **(Ask Q9)**
- ☐ (07) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless
- ☐ (03) Don't know **(Don't read) (Ask Q9)**
- ☐ (04) No response / refused **(Don't read) (Ask Q9)**

Q8A. Has this _____ **[CATI set-up: insert "person" or "family" just as in previous question]** identified a new place to live?

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (03) Don't know **(Don't read)**
- ☐ (04) No response / refused **(Don't read)**

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

(Q9 CATI set-up: "Now I am going to ask you a few questions about the housing unit at this address.")

Q9. Is the housing unit at this address a house, townhouse/condominium, apartment, or something else?

- ☐ (01) House
- ☐ (02) Townhouse / condominium
- ☐ (03) Apartment
- ☐ (04) Other (please specify) _____
- ☐ (05) Don't know **(Don't read)**
- ☐ (06) No response / refused **(Don't read)**
- ☐ (07) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

Q90TH. Record other response.

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q9A. Have there been any major improvements made to the _____ **[CATI setup: Insert response from Q5]?**

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (03) Don't know **(Don't read)**
- ☐ (04) No response / refused **(Don't read)**
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q10. Is this a rental property or owner occupied?

- ☐ (01) Rental **(continue to Q10a)**
- ☐ (02) Owner occupied **(skip to Q11)**
- ☐ (03) Don't know **(Don't read) (skip to Q11)**
- ☐ (04) No response / refused **(Don't read) (skip to Q11)**
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q10a. Is your rent subsidized, meaning is it partially paid for by the government?

- ☐ (01) Yes **(continue to Q10b)**
- ☐ (02) No **(skip to Q11)**
- ☐ (03) Don't know **(Don't read) (skip to Q11)**
- ☐ (04) No response / refused **(Don't read) (skip to Q11)**
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q10b. What type of subsidized rent is it? (Read list)

- ☐ (01) Section 8 **(Ask Q11)**
- ☐ (02) Low income unit- not Section 8 **(Ask Q11)**
- ☐ (03) Don't know **(Don't read)(Ask Q11)**
- ☐ (04) No response / Refused **(Don't read)(Ask Q11)**
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

(Q11 CATI set-up: If Q1(01) is selected, then read "Other than the people we already talked about who might be considered homeless," If Q1(02) selected, then leave blank.)

Q11. _____are you or anyone else at this address being forced to leave the place they are living within the next 7 days?

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask Q11a)
- ☐ (02) No (Ask Q12)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read)(Ask Q12)
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read)(Ask Q12)
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

(Q11a CATI set-up: "Other than the people we already talked about who might be considered homeless,"

Q11a. _____how many people must leave within the next 7 days?

- ☐ # of people (Ask Q11b)

Q11b. How many of those people have NOT identified a new place to live?

- ☐ # of people (CATI set-up: Enter 98 for Don't Know. Enter 99 for No response / refused and skip to Q12.)

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q12. Has your housing or the housing of anyone else staying at this address been condemned, Red-Tagged, or cited by housing officials and is now considered unfit for human habitation?

- ☐ (01) Yes (Ask Q12a)
- ☐ (02) No (skip to Q15)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (Don't read) (skip to Q15).
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (Don't read) (skip to Q15)
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

Q12a. How many people are being forced to leave their housing because it has been condemned, Red-Tagged, or cited?

- ☐ # of people (CATI set-up: Enter 98 for Don't Know. Enter 99 for No response / refused)

Ask if yes to Q1; if no to Q1, skip to Q15

Q14 PRE. What do you think are the top 3 events or conditions that led to this persons/their homelessness? (Press any key to continue to the list on the next page)

Q14 (do not read list) [Go to QF2 if response in Q2>1 Go to Q3_1 if response in Q2 ≤ 1]

- ☐ (01) Lost Job
- ☐ (02) Landlord sold/stopped renting or re-used property
- ☐ (03) Landlord raised rent
- ☐ (04) Alcohol or drug abuse
- ☐ (05) Incarceration
- ☐ (06) Illness or medical problem
- ☐ (07) Mental health issues
- ☐ (08) Argument/family or friend asked them to leave
- ☐ (09) Hospitalization/treatment program
- ☐ (10) Lost home they owned thru foreclosure
- ☐ (11) Lost home they rented due to landlords foreclosure
- ☐ (12) Didn't receive housing assistance when they left jail/prison
- ☐ (13) Family/domestic violence
- ☐ (14) Gambling problem
- ☐ (15) They got too old for foster care
- ☐ (16) Divorce or separation
- ☐ (17) Natural disaster/fire/flood
- ☐ (18) For being lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender
- ☐ (19) Other (specify)
- ☐ (20) Don't know
- ☐ (21) No more/done

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

Q14Other. Record other factors leading to homelessness. Do not record more than three total reasons, including answers selected above.

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q15. There has been considerable news about the growing number of foreclosures in Clark County recently. Are you aware of any foreclosed properties in your neighborhood or nearby your home where the residents were forced to leave?

- ☐ (01) Yes (**Ask Q15a**)
- ☐ (02) No (**skip to Q16**)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (**Don't read**) (**skip to Q16**).
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (**Don't read**) (**skip to Q16**)
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Q15A. Once the property was vacated by the residents, are you aware of anyone who has occupied the property (the house, yard or any other outbuilding) without the apparent permission of the owner or bank? (If respondent is confused, mention that this is also known as homesteading or "squatting")

- ☐ (01) Yes (**Ask Q15Open**)
- ☐ (02) No (**skip to Q16**)
- ☐ (03) Don't know (**Don't read**) (**skip to Q16**).
- ☐ (04) No response / refused (**Don't read**) (**skip to Q16**)
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Q15Open. Please describe the location on the property where they are/were living (**Go to Q15Num**)

☐ _____

Q15Num. What is the estimated number of individuals who are currently living there/have lived there? (**Go to QPan1**)

☐ _____

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q16. Does your household have more than one phone number?

- ☐ (01) Yes **(Ask Q 17)**
- ☐ (02) No **(Ask Q19)**
- ☐ (08) Refused **(Ask Q19)**
- ☐ (09) Don't know **(Ask Q19)**
- ☐ (07) N/A Q Skipped-Respondent homeless **(Ask Q19)**

Q17. What are these numbers used for? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ (01) Cell phone **(Skip to Q19)**
- ☐ (02) Dedicated Fax Line **(Skip to Q19)**
- ☐ (03) Dedicated Computer Line **(Skip to Q19)**
- ☐ (04) Dedicated Business Line **(Skip to Q19)**
- ☐ (05) Additional Household Numbers **(Ask Q18)**
- ☐ (06) None of the Above **(Skip to Q19)**
- ☐ (08) Refused **(Skip to Q19)**
- ☐ (09) Don't Know **(Skip to Q19)**
- ☐ (07) No More/Done **(Skip to Q19)**

Q18. You said your household has phone lines that are not for cell phones or computer, fax or business lines. How many of these additional lines do you have?

_____ # of additional lines

[Refused enter 88888 or Don't know enter 99999]

Q19. Do you feel your current housing situation is unstable? By that I mean, do you feel you may have to move from your current residence in the coming months?

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (98) Don't know **(Don't read)**
- ☐ (99) No response / refused **(Don't read)**

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

Q20. Have you moved 4 or more times in the past 3 months?

- ☐ (01) Yes, (Ask Q20A)
- ☐ (02) No (Skip to Q21)
- ☐ (98) Don't know (Don't read) (Skip to Q21)
- ☐ (99) No response / refused (Don't read) (Skip to Q21)

Q20A. How many times have you moved in the past 3 months?

- ☐ (01) 4 times
- ☐ (02) 5 times
- ☐ (03) 6 times
- ☐ (04) More than 6 times

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

Q21. Have you ever had a time in your life when you considered yourself homeless?

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No (Skip to QPan1)
- ☐ (08) Refused (Skip to QPan1)
- ☐ (09) Don't know (Skip to QPan1)
- ☐ (07) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Q22. When was the last time you were homeless? Was it...

- ☐ (01) In the past year
- ☐ (02) 1 to less than 3 years ago
- ☐ (03) 3 to less than 5 years ago
- ☐ (04) 5 to less than 7 years ago
- ☐ (05) More than 7 years ago
- ☐ (08) Refused
- ☐ (09) Don't Know

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

Q23. When you were homeless, did you ever sleep in a park, in an abandoned building, in the street or in a subway or train station?

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (08) Refused
- ☐ (09) Don't know

Q24. When you were homeless, did you ever sleep in a shelter for homeless people or, in another temporary residence because you did not have a place to stay?

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (08) Refused
- ☐ (09) Don't know

Q25. Did you ever sleep in a friend or relatives home because you were homeless?

- ☐ (01) Yes
- ☐ (02) No
- ☐ (08) Refused
- ☐ (09) Don't know

Q26. Altogether, how much time have you spent homeless? Would you say... (Read List)

- ☐ (01) Less than a week
- ☐ (02) More than a week, but less than a month
- ☐ (03) More than a month, but less than a year
- ☐ (04) More than a year
- ☐ (08) Refused
- ☐ (09) Don't Know

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

(CATI NOTE: If they offer multiple numbers please use the average of the numbers.)

(QPan1 Prompt. CATI set-up: Read "Now I'm going to ask you some questions about donating to charity." Interviewer note: If respondent says "I don't donate to charity," please tell them you'd like to ask these questions anyway and continue with the survey.)

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

QPan1. In the last 12 months, have you donated money to any charitable organizations or programs?

- ☐ (01) Yes **(Continue with QPan1a)**
- ☐ (02) No **(Skip to QPan4)**
- ☐ (03) Don't know **(Don't read)(Skip to QPan4)**
- ☐ (04) No response / Refused **(Don't read)(Skip to QPan4)**
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

QPan1a. How much money did you donate in the last 12 months?

\$_____ **(CATI set-up: Indicate dollars only, round up to nearest dollar.) (CATI set-up: Enter 98 for Don't Know. Enter 99 for No response / refused)**

[Don't ask if respondent volunteers they are homeless. Select NA Q skipped and continue.]

QPan4. Some cities or counties have considered starting programs that encourage people to stop giving money or donations directly to panhandlers and instead re-direct those donations to local organizations that are set-up to aid the homeless. If that type of program was started in Clark County, would you participate?

- ☐ (01) Yes **(Continue with QPan6)**
- ☐ (02) No **(Continue with QPan6)**
- ☐ (03) Don't know **(Don't read)(Continue with QPan6)**
- ☐ (04) No response / Refused **(Don't read) (Continue with QPan6)**
- ☐ (05) NA Q Skipped- Respondent Homeless

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

(CATI set-up: Prompt-read “Now I’m going to ask you a few questions about yourself.”)

QPan6. How old are you?

- ☐ (01) 18 - 24 years
- ☐ (02) 25 - 34 years
- ☐ (03) 35 - 44 years
- ☐ (04) 45 - 54 years
- ☐ (05) 55 - 64 years
- ☐ (06) 65 or older
- ☐ (09) No response / refused **(Don’t read)**

QPan7. Which of the following best describes your race or ethnicity?

- ☐ (01) White / Caucasian
- ☐ (02) Black / African-American
- ☐ (03) Hispanic / Latino
- ☐ (04) Asian / Pacific Islander
- ☐ (05) Native American / Alaska Native
- ☐ (06) Multi-racial / Multi-ethnic
- ☐ (07) Other
- ☐ (08) No response / refused **(Don’t read)**

QPan8. Which income range best describes your household income? Stop me when I get to the correct amount.

- ☐ (01) Less than \$15,000 per year
- ☐ (02) \$15,001 - \$25,000 per year
- ☐ (03) \$25,001 - \$35,000 per year
- ☐ (04) \$35,001 - \$50,000 per year
- ☐ (05) \$50,001 - \$75,000 per year
- ☐ (06) \$75,001 - \$100,000 per year
- ☐ (07) \$100,001 to \$150,000 per year
- ☐ (08) Over \$150,000
- ☐ (09) Don’t know **(Don’t read)**
- ☐ (10) No response / refused **(Don’t read)**

Southern Nevada Homeless Count Telephone Survey

QPan9. What is your gender? (CATI set-up: make Interviewer note: Just select respondent's gender, but if unsure ask.)

- ☐ (01) Male
☐ (02) Female
☐ (03) Can't Determine / refused (Don't read)

Q13. Could you please tell me your nearest major cross streets and zip code? If asked or objected to, add: "This data is used for mapping and cannot be tied back to your household."

Street 1 _____ **Street 2** _____ **Zip Code** _____

(CATI set-up: End Survey, read "Thank you for taking part in this very important survey!")

Get Name. For verification purposes, can I get your first name only please? _____

APPENDIX VI: SUMMARY FOR THE 2011 COC APPLICATION

The purpose of the following summaries is to provide local jurisdictions with consolidated information to facilitate the completion of the application for Continuum of Care (CoC) funds. The following summaries are based directly upon the results discussed in the body of the report. Please note that the information on the sheltered homeless population and subpopulations contained in the tables below reflects only those people counted in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and safe havens, unless otherwise specified. Under the HUD definition of homelessness, those housed in jails, hospitals, rehabilitation facilities, or who are “doubled-up” in a house, do not qualify as homeless.

Homeless Population

The following table details the results of the 2011 Southern Nevada Homeless Census and Survey. The results are broken down by sheltered versus unsheltered status.

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe haven		
1. Households <i>with</i> at least one adult and one child					
1a. Number of households	54	244	0	8	306
1b. Number of persons (adults and children)	159	713	0	24	896
2. Households <i>with</i> only children					
2a. Number of households	10	47	0	336	393
2b. Number of persons (<18)	10	66	0	336	412
3. Households <i>without</i> children					
3a. Number of households	802	1,983	25	5,220	8,030
3b. Number of persons (adults 18+)	806	1,983	25	5,310	8,124
Total households and persons					
Total number of households (lines 1a + 2a + 3a)	866	2,274	25	5,564	8,729
Total number of persons (lines 1b + 2b + 3b)	975	2,762	25	5,670	9,432

* Number of households without dependent children is an estimate based on survey results.

Homeless Subpopulations

The following table further breaks down the homeless count data into subpopulations. These data are based on both the homeless count and data from the homeless survey. Lines 1-6 of the following chart are estimates calculated by applying the survey results to the point-in-time homeless count population.

Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Safe haven		
1. Chronically homeless				
1a. Chronically homeless individuals	110	3	1,466	1,579
1b. Chronically homeless families (Total persons in household)	3	0	3	6
2. Veterans	642		708	1,350
3. Severely mentally ill	815		1,766	2,581
4. Chronic substance abuse	258		1,624	1,882
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS	10		34	44
6. Victims of domestic violence	233		431	664
7. Unaccompanied children (under 18 years of age)	38		336	374

APPENDIX VII: DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Chronically homeless person, as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, is an unaccompanied homeless individual (18 or older) with a disabling condition who has been living on the streets or in a place not meant for human habitation, an emergency shelter (not transitional housing), or a safe haven, and has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

Chronically homeless family, as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, is a family with at least one adult member (18 or older) who has a disabling condition, who has been living on the streets or in a place not meant for human habitation, an emergency shelter (not transitional housing), or a safe haven, and who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.

Disabling condition, for the purposes of this study, is defined as a physical disability, mental illness, severe depression, alcohol or drug abuse, chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, trauma, or a developmental disability.

Emergency shelter is the provision of a safe alternative to the streets, either in a shelter facility or through the use of motel vouchers. Emergency shelter is short-term, usually for 30 days or less. Domestic violence shelters are typically considered a type of emergency shelter, as they provide safe, immediate housing for domestic violence victims and their children.

Family is defined by HUD as a household with at least one adult (18 or older) and one child (under 18).

Homeless individual, according to the Stewart B. McKinney Act of 1987, is an individual who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, and who have a primary nighttime residence that is: a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill), an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized, or a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

Households with only children is defined by HUD as households with persons under 18, including unaccompanied children, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

Households without children includes singles adults or adult couples with no children present.

HUD – U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

PIT – Point-in-Time

Safe havens are a form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness and other debilitating behavioral conditions who are on the street and have been unable or unwilling to participate in housing or supportive services.

Severe depression includes those who reported experiencing depression and who reported that their depression prevents them from getting work or housing.

Sheltered homeless persons are those homeless persons who are living in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

Single individual or person refers to an unaccompanied person of any age not in families.

Transitional housing facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. It is housing in which homeless persons 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 are unaccompanied individuals under the age of 18.

Unaccompanied youth are unaccompanied individuals between the ages of 18-24.

Unsheltered homeless persons are those homeless persons who are living on the streets or in vehicles, encampments, abandoned buildings, unconverted garages, storage structures, or any other place unfit for human habitation.

Veteran is defined as an individual who has served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called into active duty.

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