

# THE CITY OF PASADENA

Are You Homeless	Gender	Ethnicity
Y	F	W
Y	M	L
Y	F	L
N	M	AA
Y	M	A
	M	W
	M	W
	M	L
	M	W

# 2010

## Homeless Count: Final Report

**Prepared for:**

*Pasadena Community Development Commission*

*City of Pasadena Housing Department*

*Pasadena Housing and Homeless Network*

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

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## Table of Contents

	<b>Page</b>
I. Executive Summary	4
II. Background Information	5
When the 2010 Count was Conducted	5
Who was Counted	6
Who Carried Out the Count	6
III. Methodology	7
IV. Key Findings	8
V. Count Comparisons	12
VI. Conclusion	15

## I. Executive Summary

This report is meant to answer the primary question **"How Many Homeless People Are There In The City of Pasadena On Any Given Day."** The answer is 1,137 adults and children which represents an increase (13%) in the number of homeless persons compared to last year.

Table 1: City of Pasadena Homeless Counts from 2005 – 2010.<sup>1</sup>

Year	Total # of Homeless Persons	# of Homeless Persons in Facilities no Longer Included in Counts*	Adjusted # of Homeless Persons	% of Increase or Decrease from Previous Year
2005	1,217	153	1,064	n/a
2006	1,165	164	1,001	-6
2007	969	144	825	-18
2008	983	136	836	+1
2009	1,144	140	1,004	+17
2010	1,137	n/a	1,137	+13

\*Specific facilities were excluded from the 2010 count because the facilities no longer fit the recently clarified homeless facility definition used by HUD.

The table above notes that each of the past homeless counts was adjusted. Adjustments were made because some facilities no longer fit the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) recently clarified definition of a homeless facility which is used as the basis for the count (see page 6 below).

As a result, the total number of homeless persons for each of the facilities was subtracted from the original total number of homeless persons for each year listed above. The adjusted numbers were compared to the adjusted numbers for the following year and the last column in the table notes the increase or decrease from the previous year.

Homelessness decreased by 20% between 2005 and 2008 but increased by 17% between 2008 and 2010.

The total number of homeless persons in 2010 supports the evidence that homelessness has begun to increase in recent years. When the adjusted numbers for 2009 and 2010 are combined and compared to the combined numbers for 2007 and 2008, homelessness increased by approximately 17%. When the adjusted numbers for 2007 and 2008 are combined and compared to the combined numbers for 2005 and 2006, homelessness decreased by approximately 20%.

<sup>1</sup> Each year since 2005 the City of Pasadena has conducted an annual homeless count. A list of counts prior to 2005 appears below in Table 2.

## II. Background Information

The Department of Housing and Urban Development, as part of its requirements for local jurisdictions to continue to receive continuum of care funding for homeless persons, asks local jurisdictional applicants to conduct a “one night point-in-time” homeless count every other year during the last 10 days of January. The City of Pasadena, however, conducts a one night point-in-time count every year. This year, the “City of Pasadena 2010 Complete Homeless Count” was conducted on Wednesday January 27, 2009.

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

**Table 2: City of Pasadena Homeless Counts from 1992 - 2009:**

<b>Homeless Counts</b>	<b># of Homeless Persons</b>
1992	1,017
2000	879
2003	853
2005	1,064*
2006	1,001*
2007	825*
2008	836*
2009	1,004*
2010	1,137

\*notes adjusted numbers given in Table 1.

Other homeless counts were conducted in prior to 2005. In 2000, 879 adults and children were counted and 853 adults and children were counted in 2003. Comparisons of counts beginning in 2005 were noted on page 4.

- **When the 2010 Count was Conducted**

The homeless count was conducted throughout the day on January 27, 2010. The count was carried out on the streets throughout the day and evening. The count was also conducted in facilities throughout the day and evening, including the winter shelter.

- **Who was Counted in 2010**

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

- a. in places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, and abandoned buildings;
- b. in an emergency shelter;
- c. in transitional or supportive housing for homeless persons who originally came from the streets or emergency shelter.

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

The City of Pasadena, like many other largely populated cities, has a substantial number of households that are at-risk of homelessness. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, in 2000, there were approximately 30,000 residents (nearly one of every four residents) who were members of a household whose income was \$15,000 a year or less. Of these households, approximately half (15,000 residents) were members of a household whose income was less than \$10,000.

The Census Bureau also noted, through the 2008 American Community Survey, that 17 percent of Pasadena residents were in poverty. Nineteen percent (19%) of related children under 18 were below the poverty level compared with 13 percent of people 65 years old and over. Thirteen percent (13%) of all families and 23 percent of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level.

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

- **Who Carried Out the Count in 2010**

The City of Pasadena Housing Department and the Pasadena Housing and Homeless Network consulted with Urban Initiatives, a community-based non-profit research organization, to plan and coordinate the count (see [www.urban-initiatives.org](http://www.urban-initiatives.org)). Urban Initiatives also enlisted 40 students from Fuller Theological Seminary’s Office for Urban Initiatives to help count on the streets and in facilities.

The Housing Department oversees the development of the Consolidated Plan, Homeless Continuum of Care System, and the City of Pasadena 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness. In addition, the Department implements a myriad of housing and community development programs such as the HOME Tenant Based Rental

Assistance, Inclusionary Housing, Homeownership Opportunities Program, and the provision of financial assistance to create and preserve affordable housing throughout the city. The City of Pasadena Housing Department is also responsible for the administration of numerous federal entitlement and competitive grant programs including: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) program, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP), and the Continuum of Care for Homeless Assistance Programs (Supportive Housing Program and Shelter Plus Care).

Pasadena Housing and Homeless Network (Network) is made up of more than 30 public and private agencies that provide community services to residents including homeless persons. The Network has served as the primary community planning entity concerning housing and homeless needs and services throughout the past 15 years. Such planning includes the Consolidated Plan, City of Pasadena 10-Year Strategy to End Homelessness, and every Continuum of Care application submission to HUD since 1995.

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

Approximately 60 students from Fuller Theological Seminary's Office for Urban Initiatives participated in the count by forming teams to count on the streets and in facilities. Students also helped with gathering data, entering data, and writing this report.

Together, these four agencies coordinated a community-wide effort of approximately 100 volunteers that culminated in a homeless count on January 28. Volunteers counted persons both on the streets and in facilities that serve homeless persons.

### **III Methodology**

The 2010 homeless count was a city-wide effort that divided the city into 16 zones in which homeless people were counted. The count was carried out in the streets throughout the day and evening within each zone. The count was also conducted in facilities that serve homeless persons throughout the day and evening.

The count instrument that was used collected the following information concerning every homeless person counted: first initial of first name, first initial of last name, gender, ethnicity, year born, and state born as noted below.

	<b>First Initial</b>	<b>Last Initial</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Year Born</b>	<b>State Born</b>
Example:	J	H	F	W	1960	CA

The methodology used during the enumeration process helped create an identifier that prevented a person from being included in the final tally of the count more than once. During the enumeration, counters recorded the initials, gender, ethnicity, year of birth, and state born of each individual homeless person. If the same person was encountered again counters would establish the same code. However, this person would only be counted once in the final tally.

The information for every person encountered every time was loaded into a data base. The information was then used to code each person. For example, a homeless person may have the following code of "WTMW1957CA. This meant that this person's first name began with "W", his last name began with "T", he was male "M", he was White "W", born in 1957, and born in California.

<b>Number of Person</b>	<b>First Initial</b>	<b>Last Initial</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Year Born</b>	<b>State Born</b>
1	J	H	F	W	1960	CA
2	H	T	M	L	1953	CA
3	R	K	F	L	1972	TX
4	K	N	M	AA	1969	CA
5	F	A	M	A	1980	CA
6	J	F	M	W	1971	CA
7	J	F	M	W	1971	CA
8	S	G	F	L	1968	NY
9	D	T	M	W	1962	CA
10	O	R	M	W	1959	CA

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

#### **IV. Key Findings**

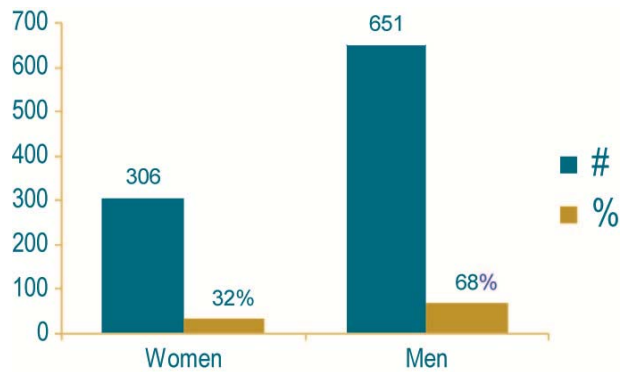
This section contains specific demographic information about the 1,137 unduplicated homeless adults and children encountered for this study. As noted above, in order to create an identifier to avoid duplication, information about gender, ethnicity, year born and state born was recorded for adults encountered and used as part of the identifier. Identifier information for this study was only collected from adults.

However, the collection of the identifier information also allows for some demographic analysis. Such analysis includes gender, ethnicity, age, and family status. What follows are the preliminary results of the analysis.

- **Gender**

Of the 957 adults counted, 306 or approximately one out of three (32%) were women and 651 or 68% were men. Gender was not recorded for children.

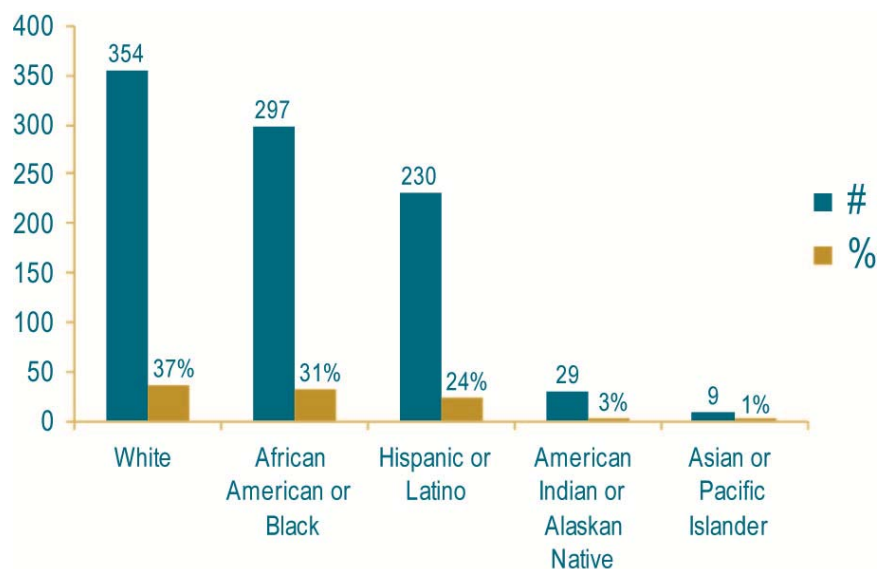
**Table 1. Gender**



- **Ethnicity**

Of the 957 adults counted, more than one-third (37%) or 354 homeless adults counted were Whites representing the largest ethnic group counted. African Americans or Blacks represented less than one third of the adults counted (31% or 297 adults) and Latinos (24% or 230 adults) made up approximately one of every four adults. American Indian or Alaskan Natives represented 3% (29) of adults and Asian or Pacific Islanders 1% or 9 adults. Four percent (4%) or 38 adults stated Other. Ethnicity was not recorded for children.

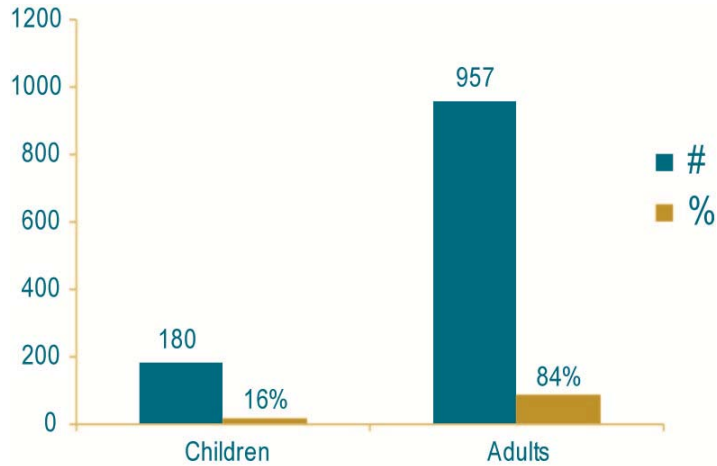
**Table 2. Ethnicity**



- **Age**

There were 180 children counted representing 16% of the total number of persons counted. Of the 180 children, nearly half (45%) or 81 were counted on the streets and 99 or 55% were counted in shelters or transitional housing programs.

**Table 3. Age**



Ages ranged from teens to seniors among adults. There were 63 youth representing 7% of adults. Youth were defined as between the ages of 18 and 24. Of the 63 youth, 14 (22%) were between 18 and 19 years old and 49 (78%) were between 20 and 24 years old. Most adults were between the ages of 25 and 61—830 or 86%. Seven (7) percent or 64 adults) were seniors age 62 or older, 2% or 18 adults were age 70 or older, and four (4) adults were age 80 or older.<sup>2</sup>

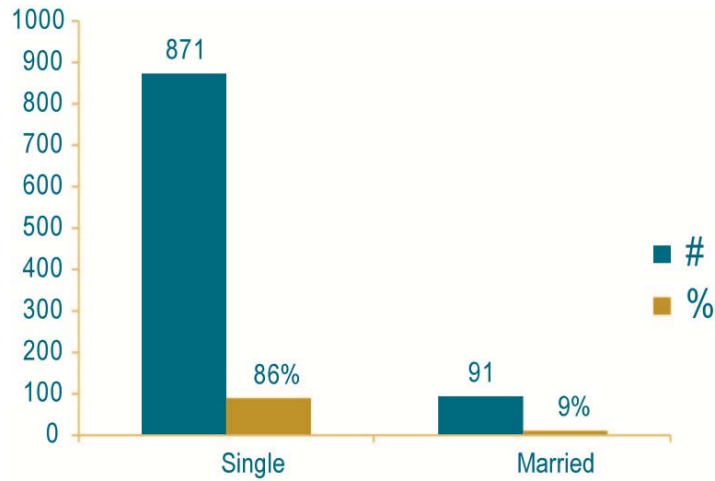
- **Marital Status**

An overwhelming majority of the 957 adults counted were single (91% or 871). Eighty-six (86) adults or 9% were married.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Forty two (42) persons did not provide the year that they were born.

<sup>3</sup> Twenty-nine (29) persons did not provide their marital status.

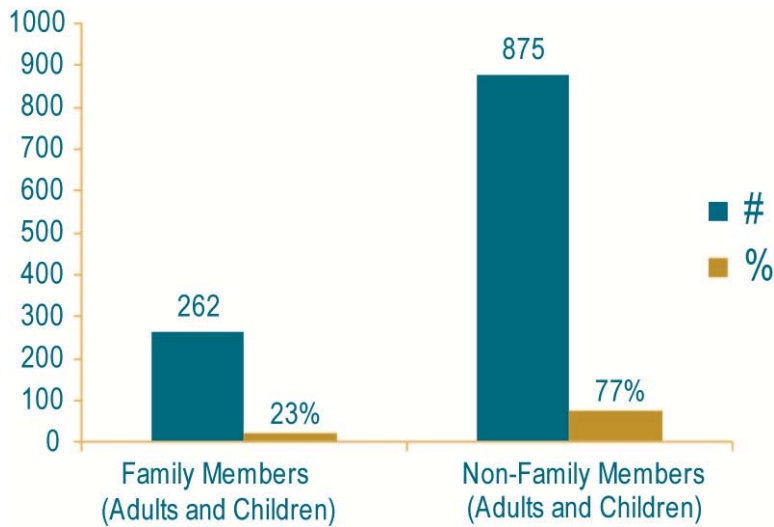
**Table 4. Marital Status**



- **Family Composition**

Nearly one out of four (23%) or 262 persons were members of a family—180 children and 82 parents. The 262 family members consisted of 71 families of which 60 or 84% were single-parent families and 11 or 16% were two-parent families.

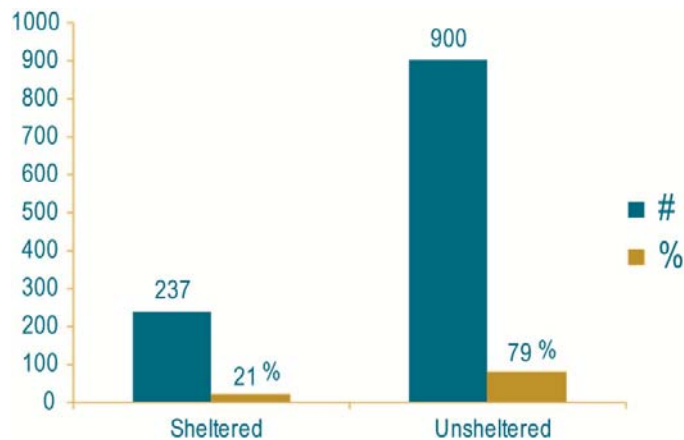
**Table 5. Family Composition**



- **Sheltered and Unsheltered Persons**

Of the 1,137 adults and children that were counted, 900 or 79% were unsheltered meaning they were counted on the streets including the Bad Weather Shelter and 237 or 21% were counted in shelters or transitional housing programs.

**Table 6. Sheltered and Unsheltered Persons**



## V. Count Comparisons

A comparative look at the limited data (gender, ethnicity, age, marital status, and family composition) collected during past homeless counts between 2005 and 2010 is provided below. Please note that the homeless counts in 2006 and 2008 were not included because they were based on a count that sampled the homeless population whereas the other counts noted below were based upon a complete count of the homeless population.

- **Gender**

Year of Count	Men		Women		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005	516	66	266	34	782	100
2007	504	67	251	33	755	100
2009	628	69	283	31	911	100
2010	651	68	306	32	957	100

The percentage of men and women has not varied since 2005. Women continue to make up about a third (32% in 2010) of the homeless population and men about two-thirds (68% in 2010).

- **Ethnicity**

Of the three largest ethnic groups, Hispanics or Latinos have remained the most constant making up about one of four (4) homeless persons or approximately 25% of the homeless population as noted in the table below. African Americans or Blacks or Whites have been the largest of the ethnic groups. Either group has made up either a little less or little more than one-third or around one out of every three (3) homeless persons.

Ethnic Group	2005 Count		2007 Count		2009 Count		2010 Count	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
African American or Black	288	36.9	220	29.2	303	33.3	297	31
American Indian or Alaskan Native	18	2.3	16	2.2	18	2.0	29	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	20	2.5	4	0.5	16	1.7	9	1
Hispanic or Latino	181	23.2	177	23.4	242	26.5	230	24
Other	48	6.1	52	6.8	57	6.3	38	4
White	227	29.0	286	37.9	275	30.2	354	37
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>100</b>

- **Age**

Children (17 years of age or less)

Year of Count	Children		Adults		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005	435	35.7	782	64.3	1,217	100
2007	214	22.1	755	77.9	969	100
2009	233	20.4	911	79.6	1,144	100
2010	180	16	957	84	1,137	100

The percentage of children continues to decline among the homeless population. In 2005, children made up more than a third of the homeless population, whereas in 2007 children made up nearly a fourth of the homeless population. In 2009, children made up nearly about a fifth of the homeless population and in 2010 less than a fifth (16%).

Youth (ages 18-24)

Year of Count	Youth		Other Adults		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005	89	11	693	89	782	100
2007	53	7	702	93	755	100
2009	65	7	846	93	911	100
2010	63	7	894	93	957	100

The number of youth ages 18 – 24 decreased between 2005 and 2010 and now makes up less than 10 percent (7%) of the adult population. Since 2007, the percentage of youth (7%) among the adult population has remained constant.

### Seniors (age 62+)

Year of Count	Seniors		Other Adults		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005	62	8	720	92	782	100
2007	63	8	692	92	755	100
2009	61	7	850	93	911	100
2010	64	7	893	93	957	100

The number of seniors that make up the homeless population has remained nearly the same during the past five (5) years. The percentage of seniors has ranged between seven percent (7%) to eight percent (8%).

- **Marital Status**

Year of Count	Single		Married		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005	644	82	138	18	782	100
2007	696	92	59	8	755	100
2009	805	88	106	12	911	100
2010	820	91	86	9	906	100

The number of single adults has increased during the past five (5) years. In 2005 single adults made up approximately 80% of the homeless population and approximately 90% between 2007 and 2010.

- **Family Composition**

Year of Count	Members of Families		Non-Members of Families		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
2005	599	49	618	51	1,217	100
2007	294	30	675	70	969	100
2009	322	28	822	72	1,144	100
2010	262	23	875	77	1,137	100

The number of members of families continues to decrease. In 2005, members of families made up nearly half (49%) of the homeless population. However, in 2007 members of families made up less than one-third (30%) of the population, a little more than one-fourth (28%) in 2009, and a little less than one-fourth (23%) in 2010.

## **VI. Conclusion**

The City of Pasadena 2010 Homeless Count was the product of a unique relationship between the City of Pasadena, local coalitions and committees, housing and homeless service providers, members of the homeless community, and community volunteers. The Count contributes to a distinctive relationship between these groups that sets the City of Pasadena apart and creates new possibilities for responding to the needs of homeless adults and children.

The City of Pasadena 2010 Homeless Count will be complemented by the "City of Pasadena 2010 Homeless Survey" whereas both reports provide the City with valuable data concerning homelessness. The survey will be completed during the spring of 2010 and will be available at [www.phhn.org](http://www.phhn.org).

Both sources of information will serve as a foundation to the 10-Year Strategy Plan to End Homelessness which continues to help the City of Pasadena formulate findings and make recommendations to substantially reduce the incidence of homelessness within the city. These sources of data will also provide important information for the City's annual Continuum of Care Application to HUD and the City of Pasadena Consolidated Annual Action and CAPER Plans which are required submissions to HUD if Pasadena is to continue to receive substantial funding to end homelessness within its jurisdiction.

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