Homeless Point-in-Time Count and Survey

2022

HWS HOUSING AND WORKFORCE SOLUTIONS
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JUNE 2022

Continuum of Care (CoC) and Riverside County Department of Housing and Workforce Solutions (HWS)

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of Housing and Workforce Solutions (HWS), in partnership with the County of Riverside Continuum of Care (CoC), coordinated the 2022 Homeless Point-in-Time Count (PITC). The PITC was planned, coordinated, and implemented by county agencies, city municipalities, non-profit service providers, law enforcement, and volunteers. The unsheltered homeless count included counts in the street, unincorporated areas, and events specific to Transitional Age Youth (TAY). In addition to interviewing unsheltered homeless residents, volunteers also offered linkages to housing and other services through follow up services. The sheltered count consisted of information derived from the countywide Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

Data collected during the PITC reflects Riverside County's homeless population at one point-in-time and is required to: continue receiving federal funding for homeless assistance programs, develop strategies to end homelessness, define the specific needs of our communities to improve models of care and wrap around services, and help individuals and families experiencing homelessness who are in need. The 2022 homeless count was of particular importance because it helped determine changes in trends and the impact of COVID-19 on the already vulnerable, at-risk, and homeless population.

The homeless count identified a 15% (+432) increase overall compared to 2020. For the first time in six years, the homeless count revealed a decrease (8%) in the number of persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness. This decrease may be attributed to large investments made to fund homeless street outreach teams which increased referrals to emergency shelters and other housing assistance programs. The unsheltered count also demonstrated changes in sub-populations of interest. Families with children experienced an 50% increase, TAY showed a 7% decrease, Seniors 60+ demonstrated a 14% decrease, and the number of unsheltered veterans declined by 31% compared to the 2020 homeless count. There was an 83% increase in sheltered individuals which can be attributed, in part, to an increase in shelter capacity. Federal response to COVID conditions and increased state funding provided new opportunities for shelter and services between 2020 and 2022. An increase in sheltered count numbers indicates that more individuals are receiving care and are on a path towards permanent housing. Results from the 2022 homeless PITC will support HWS and the CoC's efforts to develop innovative programs and strategies for resolving homelessness within Riverside County.

Total Count (3316) of Sub-populations Countywide Compared with 2020 Count

o   Families with Children – 128 households with 490 persons (adults and children), (4% of total count, 83% increase)

o   Youth (18-24) – 312 including youth head of household (9% of total count, 4% decrease)

o   Seniors (60+) – 323 (10% of total count, *60+ data not collected for 2020 total count*)

- Seniors (62+) – 243 (7% of total count, 22% increase)

o   Veterans – 126 (4% of total count, 22% decrease)

o   Chronically Homeless – 816 (25% of total count; 26% increase)

o   Mental Health Issues – 478 (14% of total count, 14% decrease)

o   Substance Abuse – 476 (14% of total count, 11% decrease)

Unsheltered Count (1980) of Sub-Populations Countywide Compared with 2020 Count

o   Families with Children - 9 households with 29 persons (adults and children), (50% increase)

o   Youth (18-24) - 237 unsheltered, 234 unaccompanied and 3 in families (12% of unsheltered count, 7% decrease)

o   Seniors (60+) – 150s (8% of unsheltered count, 14% decrease)

- Seniors (62+) – 106 (5% of unsheltered count, 12% decrease)

o   Veterans – 77 unsheltered (4% of unsheltered count, 31% decrease)

o   Chronically Homeless – 560 (28% of unsheltered count, 8% increase)

o   Mental Health Issues – 300 (15% of unsheltered count, 20% decrease)

o   Substance Abuse – 424 (21% of unsheltered count, 6% decrease)

o   First Time Homeless - 423 (21% unsheltered count, 13% decrease)

Sheltered Count (1336) by Sub-Populations Countywide Compared with 2020 Count

o   Families with Children – 119 households with 461 persons (adults and children), (9% of sheltered count, 86% increase)

o   Youth – 75 (6% of sheltered count, 7% increase)

o   Seniors (60+) – 173 (13% of sheltered count, *in 2020 60+ data not collected for sheltered count*)

- Seniors (62+) – 137 (10% of sheltered count, 71% increase)

o   Veterans – 49 (4% of sheltered count, 2% decrease)

o   Chronically Homeless – 256 (19% of sheltered count, 98% increase)

o   Mental Health Issues -178 (13% of sheltered count, 3% decrease)

o   Substance Abuse – 52 (4% of sheltered count, 36% decrease)

Supervisorial District Highlights: Unsheltered Count

District	2022 Unsheltered	2020 vs. 2022 % Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Notes
1	373	-15%	• Majority of unsheltered population counted in Riverside* (82%) and Lake Elsinore (9%)
2	460	--9%	• Majority of unsheltered population counted in Riverside* (45%), Corona (24%) and Jurupa Valley (21%)
3	227	-11%	• Majority of unsheltered population counted in Hemet (36%), San Jacinto (25%) and Unincorporated Areas (21%)
4	670	+7%	• Majority of unsheltered population counted in Palm Springs (33%), Indio (16%) and Blythe (12%)
5	250	-24%	• Majority of unsheltered population counted in Moreno Valley (31%), Perris (34%) and Banning (22%)

* In 2022 geographic coordinates were used to accurately attribute the City of Riverside Count to Districts 1 and 2 accordingly.

Note: Sheltered count data not included because supervisorial districts were not divided in 2020.

INTRODUCTION

Homeless Point-In-Time (PIT) Count

To receive resources through the Continuum of Care (CoC) program, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires communities to conduct counts of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons, referred to as Point in Time Counts (PITC). HUD identifies a series of data to be reported to the national office and requires local CoCs to submit this data into the HUD Data Exchange (HDX) that can be aggregated into a national summary.

Importance of the Point-in-Time Count

» The count provides a "snapshot" of the number of people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness on a single night.

» Data collected is used to demonstrate need for federal and state funding, services, and resource planning.

» Locally, the data collected identifies areas of homeless concentration and determines the level of change from one year to another.

» HUD funding is awarded through a competitive process that requires a PIT Count and awards points based on the CoC's demonstration of a reduction in homelessness from year to year.

» Data is reported to Congress through the Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) which is used by Congress, HUD, and other federal departments to understand the extent of homelessness.

» New programs funding from the State of California now base awards on PIT Count data.

Riverside County Homeless Point-in-Time (PIT) Count

In early 2020, Riverside County announced plans to consolidate the county's homeless services into the Housing and Workforce Solutions (HWS) Department. The consolidation appointed HWS as the lead administrative agency for the CoC. As the appointed CoC lead agency, HWS took on the role of coordinating, in partnership with the CoC, the Homeless Point-in-Time Count.

A homeless PIT Count has been planned and coordinated annually in Riverside County since 2005. Yet, in 2020 the CoC requested an exemption from HUD not to conduct the 2021 unsheltered PIT Count due

to the COVID-19 pandemic. The importance of conducting a homeless count in 2022 was magnified because there was a need to collect current and comprehensive data about the homeless population to determine the level of change.

The Riverside CoC gathers the data annually to learn how many people are experiencing homelessness, the characteristics of those persons, who are using shelter and housing resources, who remains unsheltered and in what communities, and most importantly what services people need to help end their homelessness. At the local level, the CoC collects additional information that is useful in understanding the nature and trends in homelessness to plan for services, strategically invest resources in effective interventions, and raise public awareness about homelessness. This additional data is not submitted to HUD but helps inform efforts to resolve or prevent homelessness and provides valuable information in responding to the special needs of various groups experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness.

Examples of locally gathered information include:

> **Riverside County Continuum of Care**
> The planning body that coordinates county policies, strategies, and activities toward ending homelessness throughout Riverside County and its 28 cities. The CoC is a network of representatives from public and private agencies serving the homeless population, city and county representatives, law enforcement, faith-based organizations, food pantries, advocates, school districts, colleges and universities, homeless and formerly homeless individuals, and other community residents.

- » identifying pregnant youth (HUD requires information on youth who are parenting)
- » "Couch-surfers" who are temporarily housed by staying with others
- » homeless pet owners
- » services currently needed
- » reasons contributing to homelessness as described by homeless persons themselves

Homeless Point-In-Time Count Components

To understand the extent and nature of homelessness, the annual Point-In-Time Count (PITC) must measure both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on the same date.

Sheltered Count

For persons who are sheltered on the night of the count, the PITC gathers data from the Homeless Management of Information System (HMIS) and information from shelter providers who do not participate in the HMIS. Interviews with shelter participants are not required because key information (demographic descriptions, shelter location, and household type) can be drawn directly from HMIS.

Unsheltered Count

The Riverside CoC uses a multi-method approach to conduct a complete census and known location count of the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the County. The Riverside PITC is an engaged count that attempts to connect with each person through personal interviews throughout the CoC

geography and identifies the reason(s) when an interview cannot be conducted. Seven major components of data collection for the Riverside PITC of unsheltered persons include:

I. *Unsheltered or Street-Based Count*: Often referred to as simply the street count, this component focuses on a one-day, unduplicated, physical count of homeless individuals and families living on city streets, in vehicles and other places not meant for human habitation. Hundreds of volunteers help entire communities' canvas their neighborhoods to enumerate homeless persons. Locations known to be frequented by unsheltered persons are identified in advance of the count date and are the focus of the street count. The 'known locations' count focuses on places where multiple unsheltered persons are found at other times in the year such as encampments, 'hot spots' that frequently have larger numbers of unsheltered people clustered together, and service organizations.

II. *Interviews:* The Riverside PITC is an engaged count that attempts to connect with each person encountered during the designated PITC time periods. Volunteers complete PITC training and are given access the homeless Point-in-Time count survey specifically developed for Riverside County, to be accessed by their smartphones or tablets. The digital survey form simplifies the interview experience by eliminating the need to devote time and effort to determine which questions to ask and avoiding asking people to respond to questions clearly not applicable to their circumstances. The survey design incorporates logical data sequencing that promotes asking only for relevant information by assessing the information given in response to prior questions.

III. *Guided Observations:* When conducting a street count, there are situations which make it nearly impossible for enumerators to interview a person in an unsheltered location. Persons may be found in areas visible to the PITC counting team but may be unsafe or impractical to access. It might not be safe to approach someone in an abandoned building or invade the privacy of someone who is sleeping and does not want to be disturbed. An encampment may be in treacherous terrain, not reasonably accessible. In these situations, an observation survey is completed to ensure the person is still counted as unsheltered.

IV. *Service-Based Count:* Outreach to service locations frequented by homeless persons begins on the day of the unsheltered count. The Service-Based Count may extend beyond the primary hours of the street count to locate and count unsheltered individuals missed during the count.

Social service providers frequented by homeless individuals are recruited to participate in surveying homeless clients who were missed on the day of the count. The extended Service-Based Count focuses on locations that were not available during the established street count hours. Screening is necessary during Service-Based Count because the service locations may offer mainstream resources to people qualifying as homeless as well as those who do not meet HUD's definition of homeless.

V. *Unincorporated (non-city) Area Count*

Over the course of seven days, activities continued to ensure a full count with unsheltered persons in (non-city) unincorporated areas that include "harder-to-reach" sites that require more time to cover.

VI. *Youth Count*

A dedicated Youth Point-in-Time Count (YPITC) occurs over a 3-day period and identifies homeless youth ages 18-24 living in Riverside County.

VII. *Come and Be Connected Events for Youth*

Finding homeless youth experiencing homelessness is a challenge many communities face because youth do not access shelters, tend to couch-surf and are considered a hidden population. *Come and Be Connected* events are intended to connect youth experiencing housing instability or facing homelessness to community resources such as housing, mental health services, support groups, education assistance, and employment services.

POINT-IN-TIME COUNT PLANNING

An unsheltered PITC requires the community to develop approaches and methods to collect valid information from unsheltered persons while respecting the personal rights of persons living in homelessness. Planning involves careful consideration of when, where, how the PITC information is collected, who will conduct the count and how they will be prepared, and how the information will be handled once it is collected.

Homelessness impacts communities across Riverside County and solutions to address it must be inclusive of community-wide and cross-sectoral partnerships. The 2022 plan incorporated recommendations and feedback from prior counts, HUD Guidance, insight from persons with lived experience, subject matter experts, and evidence-based data from various sources.

A planning team was created to partner with community stakeholders and plan and execute the homeless count. The planning team was comprised of a PIT Count coordinator, a Youth PITC coordinator with extensive homeless youth outreach experience, a Homeless Youth coordinator, and several Continuum of Care staff with previous PIT Count experience.

- o *More Than a Count* Initiative (New)
- o Housing and Services Linkages (New)
- o Dedicated Youth and General Point-in-Time Count Webpage (New)
- o Volunteer Registration Portal (New)
- o Expedited Path to Immediate Services for Seniors and Young Adults
- o Community Planning Meetings
- o Marketing Toolkit

Overview

a. Develop an Inclusive Homeless Point-in-Time Count Plan

PIT Count planning for 2022 focused on implementing a full and accurate unsheltered count. The planning team worked to ensure sufficient coordination with city and community leaders and implemented volunteer recruitment strategies to recruit 500 community volunteers. The planning team worked closely with the County Public Health Department to incorporate health and safety protocols. The *More Than a Count* initiative was the theme for the 2022 PIT count and included a housing and services linkage component that provided client-level data to homeless street outreach teams, in each of the five supervisorial districts, to facilitate follow-up care after the count.

The plan and methods used for the Riverside County PITC, and its cities was developed through community involvement in a series of meetings held over a period of six months. The community planning meetings that convened key leaders and stakeholders, service providers, law enforcement, youth service providers, and non-profit agencies were launched in September 2021. Six monthly planning meetings with an average of 80 community partners in attendance were facilitated in preparation for the homeless count. The virtual community planning meetings were recorded and available to community partners unable to attend.

Purpose of the Planning Meetings:
- Ensure an effective and accurate PIT Count
- Enhance the implementation process
- Facilitate discussions to address 2020 PIT Count challenges
- Facilitate collaborative discussions on priorities, outreach and engagement strategies, location mapping, mobile survey development and identification of deployment sites in each city
- Discuss community concerns about implementing an unsheltered count during the pandemic

- Develop public health considerations (e.g., provide personal protective equipment (PPE) and other recommendations) to minimize risk for county and community volunteers and unsheltered residents
- Mobilize community partners to promote and participate in the homeless count

To view recordings of the 2022 Point-in-Time Count community planning meetings go to:
https://harivco.org/ContinuumofCareDivision/HomelessPointInTime(PIT)Count/tabid/268/Default.aspx

COMMUNITY PLANNING MEETINGS	
COMMITTEE	GOALS AND TASKS
Before Count Activities	- Develop a publicity and awareness campaign - Create volunteer recruitment strategies - Discuss volunteer training
Tools and Methods	- Review 2020 data collection tool and discuss the addition of possible new questions - Review survey to ensure compliance with HUD Methodology - Discuss data analysis - Discuss results reporting
Management	- Identify deployment sites - Review day of count process - Ensure appropriate volunteer management - Coordinate Soft Count to identify hot spots prior to the count - Create area coverage maps - Address COVID-19 related safety concerns
Planning Specialty Counts	- Develop protocol for supporting seniors and youth/unaccompanied minors identified during the count - Plan the Service-based Count - Plan the Unincorporated Area Count
Youth Count Planning	- Design the Youth PIT count methodology - Identify key partners to support and promote the youth count - Partner with youth service providers to secure deployment site - Develop plan for *Come and Be Connected* (magnet) events for youth - Offer trainings and increase community awareness - Increase number of cities canvassed during the count - Develop strong college and university and community partnerships

b. *More Than a Count* Initiative

While collecting data is a central purpose for the PITC, the Riverside County CoC recognized the mandated PITC as an opportunity to do more than simply count homeless people. The PITC is a chance to connect with a people who are unsheltered. The approach to the 2022 PITC was one of engagement and service. The goal of the *More Than a Count* initiative was to maximize county-wide bed availability on the day of the count for immediate referrals. Transporting individuals to an assessment site was a critical element of the plan, but COVID-19 restrictions posed challenges and limitations which resulted in not being able to integrate this plan in 2022. The planning committee developed a strategy using the mobile application to collect client-level data and work with street-based homeless outreach teams to coordinate a post count response. Information collected allowed outreach teams to facilitate after care services, inclusive of housing and other social services, to individuals who requested follow-up.

Come and Be Connected Events for Youth

The Youth Point-in-Time Count (YPITC) planning team designed events to ensure the Youth Count accurately reflected the number of unaccompanied youth and Transitional Aged Youth (TAY) experiencing homelessness. These events were designed to be welcoming, safe, and to entice homeless youth to convene in one location and participate in the Youth PIT Count. Youth Opportunity Centers (YOC) were identified as appropriate locations for the *Come and Be Connected* events because they are dedicated to serving youth. To ensure these events were accessible to youth, who typically struggle with transportation, all five County of Riverside Supervisorial Districts hosted a *Come and Be Connected* event. The goal was not only to survey youth about their homelessness experience, but to provide an opportunity to address their needs.
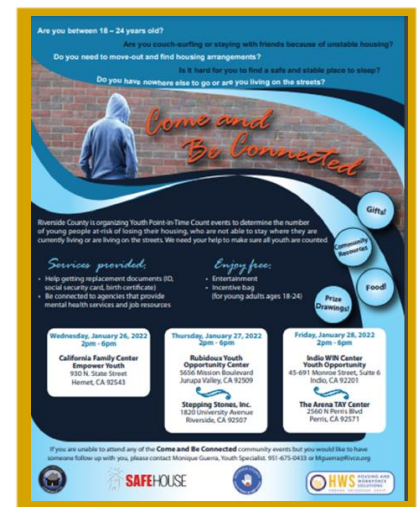
c. Selection of a Date and Time

Per HUD requirement, the date and time of the 2022 Point-in-Time Count should fall within the last 10 calendar days of January to ensure consistency across the U.S. and allow for trends to be monitored appropriately. During the colder months, homeless individuals are more likely to access emergency shelters making it easier to count them than when they are unsheltered and moving around. In Riverside County, selection of the PIT date also takes into consideration the PIT Count dates of neighboring counties to avoid two counts taking place on the same day and potentially overwhelming shared resources.

d. City Leaders, Deployment Sites, and Orientation

Homelessness impacts communities across Riverside County and the planning team's goal was to be inclusive of community-wide and cross-sectoral partnerships. As in previous years, the

planning team depended on the collaboration and participation of city leaders to ensure county-wide coverage for the unsheltered PIT Count. Mayors and city managers were invited to designate a point of contact from their city to ensure maximum participation during planning and to help facilitate a count in each city. The city appointed individuals took on the role of leads during the count. The Riverside Sheriff's Office (RSO) Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) was engaged early to lead and guide planning for the Unincorporated Area Count.

Site leads were selected because of their familiarity of local homelessness, where homeless individuals live, where they spend their time and where they access services in their community. Additionally, site leads were familiar with city resources, local volunteer programs, and faith-based organizations allowing them to leverage resources, including volunteers, to assist on the day of the count. Leads worked closely with the planning team to share their knowledge about homelessness in their city, obtain guidance and training about implementing HUD's definition of homeless during the count, accurately coordinate the count, create volunteer counting teams, and identify incentives and materials/supplies needs at their site.

Deployment Site Leaders worked to implement a comprehensive count by:

- Identifying a deployment site to be used on the day of the count
- Collaborating with local law enforcement
- Identifying encampments and other locations where homeless persons live/sleep/hangout
- Identifying places where homeless persons access services and other assistance in their city

County Coordinators
County coordinators were assigned to work with the site leads and provide support on the day of the unsheltered count. The planning team worked with site leads to determine the level of support each deployment site needed. Coordinators played an important role in the success of the deployment site where they were assigned. Their primary role was to work alongside the site leader and follow the day of count agenda, ensure volunteers followed procedures, and conducted a concise and accurate count. Coordinators assisted with volunteer check-in, distribution of volunteer materials and provided technical support related to the survey app. Most coordinators were paid county staff with previous PIT Count experience.

Deployment Site Leader and County Coordinator Orientation
All county coordinators and deployment site leaders, especially new site leaders, were asked to attend a *How to Implement the Point-in-Time Count* Orientation weeks prior to the count. The orientation was facilitated virtually and included information about how to prepare for the day of the count, a step-by-step review of the day of the count agenda, how to conduct the volunteer check-in process, and prepare site for volunteers. Orientation sessions were attended by deployment site leads, city staff, county coordinators and law enforcement. The orientation

was recorded, and all city deployment site leads, and county coordinators received a link to access the recording to view and access as needed.

e. **Survey Tools**

   Interview and Observational Surveys

   The Point-in-Time Count is so important because it gives communities an opportunity to increase their understanding of the homeless population and to learn more about the characteristics of its homeless residents. The ideal way to collect this information is to engage individuals and interview them. The goal of the PITC is to *interview* as many unsheltered individuals as possible.

   Interview Survey

   The 2022 PIT Count survey tool used was a slightly modified version of the 2020 survey. Survey modifications were based on revisions targeting data quality and improvement, community partner input, and revisions to align the survey with HUD model survey and definitions. The 2022 survey expanded on questions related to recently being release from jail or prison and couch surfing. Both were a result of partner input during the monthly community planning meetings. A sample of the questions included in the 2022 PITC survey can be found in Appendix B.

2022 GENERAL *INTERVIEW* SURVEY	
Question	Additions or Edits
Surveyor full name and phone number	Useful when clarification about a survey completed by the surveyor is needed.
Where person slept the night before the count	Added Locations: • Tent/shed • Tiny home without access to water, kitchen, restroom, utilities • Tiny home with access to water, kitchen, restroom, utilities • Emergency shelter (or motel/hotel paid for by a non-profit or government entity) • House or apartment (not couch surfing)
Couch surfing	Expanded question: • What do you have to exchange to stay there? • Can you remain there for at least another 14 days?
Ethnicity	Are you Hispanic/Latin(o), (a), (x)?
Race	• American Indian, Alaskan Native, or Indigenous • Asian or Asian American • Black, African American, or African • Multiple-Races
Gender	• Questioning

Reason for homelessness	• Family Disruption (death in the family, divorce, child removal, or violence) • Substance Abuse
Jail or prison	Expanded question: • Have you faced barriers in accessing housing because of your or your family members' arrest or conviction record?

Text highlighted in blue identifies edits made in 2022

Observational Survey

When a counter is unable to access a person who is clearly homeless or when the person contacted refuses the request to be interviewed, the counting team uses observation to assess the likely characteristics of a person. The survey instrument includes questions to guide the observer in recording some characteristics that can be observed by the enumerator. For example, it may be possible to determine a person's gender, but not his or her chronic homeless status. When recording observations, the enumerator records as much information as practicable about the physical location where the person is observed (e.g., the street name, any landmarks), as well as the person's physical description (e.g., clothes, personal belongings, traveling with a pet). This information assists with deduplication and facilitates further outreach to the person after the PITC. HUD guidelines allow this observational technique in the following circumstances:

- Barriers to entering the site where homeless individual is located
- Site is unsafe to enter
- Individual refuses to participate
- Individual is sleeping and does not want to be disturbed
- Language barriers exists
- Individual is unable to respond (e.g., mental issues, intoxication)

GENERAL *OBSERVATIONAL* SURVEY	
Question	2022 Edits
Reason for using observational survey	• You cannot physically get to the location (unable to see individual(s)

Text highlighted in blue identifies edits made in 2022

The 2022 Youth PIT Count *interview survey* incorporated all demographic questions included on the general PIT Count survey and if a respondent was between the ages of 18 and 24 years old, they were asked youth-specific questions.

YOUTH SURVEY	
Question	Additions or Edits
Are you currently enrolled in school?	Revised question: What is your school experience? • Trade School

The Youth PIT Count *observational survey* was identical to the general PIT Count observational survey.

More Than a Count initiative - housing and services linkages survey questions

To the greatest extent feasible, each person who appeared to be homeless was invited to complete an interview and provide their contact information for follow-up services. The survey asked about the types of services needed. The following are the options provided:

- o Animal services (veterinary services, pet food, etc.)
- o Applying for Calfresh, Cashaid or general assistance
- o Behavioral/mental health services
- o Food pantries in the community
- o Foster youth services
- o Health care/medical services
- o Help if you are couch-surfing, unstably house or at risk for homelessness in the next 14 days
- o Housing services (emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing, etc.)
- o In-home supportive services or other caregiver services
- o Legal aid services (unlawful eviction, tenant rights, child custody, child support, record expungement, etc.)
- o Obtain documentation (CA ID card, social security card, birth certificate, etc.)
- o Substance use services
- o Other

f. ESRI Geographical Information System (GIS) Mobile PIT Count

All data for the 2022 Homeless Point-in-Time Count was collected using the Survey 123 app on mobile devices. The benefit of conducting the homeless count using a digital survey, besides increased accuracy, and speed for recording surveys, is the use of geolocation. This feature enables the county to report results at city and district levels and coordinate outreach by informing service and outreach agencies about the exact location of difficult to reach

subpopulations like youth and veterans. Geolocation can also identify geographical patterns and trends when comparing data from year to year.

g. Volunteer Recruitment and Training

The homeless count is a county-wide undertaking that requires community volunteers to take part and survey as many unsheltered individuals as possible. It would be incredibly difficult to conduct the unsheltered count without volunteers to cover the entire geographic area.

Volunteer Recruitment Plan:
- Led by public information specialist from the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS)
- Promote participation and stakeholder support
- Conduct individual meetings with cities leads as needed
- Create a website specific to general and youth homeless counts to include a volunteer registration link
- Implement volunteer management software:
  » Provide access to volunteer training
  » Facilitate communication between volunteers and planning team
- Develop social media/marketing tool kit:
  » Volunteer recruitment flyers for print/email
  » Flyers sized for social media platforms
  » Social media sample posts
  » PowerPoint slide for city council
  » FAQ document

These efforts helped build awareness of the PITC and highlight its purposes and benefits, as well as provide information about the implementation of the PITC. The planning team set a goal to recruit 500 volunteers to implement the street-based homeless count of families, youth, seniors, and adults. Recruitment activities conducted for the 2022 PIT Count included:
- Distribution of general count and youth count recruitment flyers to community partners
- Posting flyers on city websites and social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter)
- E-mail blasts to past PIT count volunteers, local businesses, and community partners
- Engage local colleges, universities, and school districts

- Press release announcing need for volunteers and information about ways to support the count
- New website developed exclusively for the general and youth homeless PIT Count: MoreThanACount.org
- City leads were engaged to recruit volunteers within their city since volunteers tend to be more reliable and are more likely to participate on the day of the count

Volunteer Registration

Volunteer feedback from the 2020 count identified volunteer management and communication as an area in need of improvement. In response to this feedback, the planning team obtained a volunteer management system to register and communicate with volunteers. The system enhanced administrator's ability to monitor completion of volunteer requirements using qualification fields, collected signed liability/release waivers, simplified volunteer's ability to review and accept assignments, allowed city leads to view volunteer lists, and provided volunteers access to the required volunteer training.

Volunteer eligibility included:

- Submit signed Liability Release form
- View mandatory training (general count or youth count)
- Pass training quiz
- Confirm use of smartphone or mobile device with ability to download Survey123
- Ability to walk and/or stand for an extended period
- At least 18 years old or 16-17 years old with an accompanying adult
- Abide COVID-19 mandates, including but not limited to using proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and observing social distance requirements
- Volunteers were encouraged to be fully vaccinated or test prior to participating in any PIT count activities

Volunteer Communication

All individuals interested in volunteering for the homeless count were encouraged to register and create a volunteer profile. Once a profile was created, the individual could work to complete requirements for participation. To enhance communication with and maintain volunteers informed about PIT Count activities, weekly updates were generated through the volunteer portal using a RivcoPIT County email address. Volunteers could also email the planning team questions or specific requests. Reminders were sent to individuals missing information or those who had not completed the volunteer requirements. If at any time a participant was no longer available to volunteer, they could communicate this by accessing the volunteer portal. Once all requirements had been met, administrators changed the status on the person's profile to "accepted". Upon registration, volunteers were asked to select two cities where they would like

to volunteer. A week prior to the PIT Count, volunteers were assigned to their deployment site and provided the address, cite lead contact information, and volunteer check-in time.

Volunteer Trainings

HUD releases a PIT count collection notice every year that guides CoCs about the data that must be collected to successfully complete the homeless count. An important requirement is that all volunteers participating in the PIT Count be trained accordingly to promote uniformity and ensure high-quality data collection. Volunteers completed on-line training and testing before obtaining access to the ESRI 123 Survey. A QR code was created and provided to volunteers for quick access and to ensure the correct survey was used.

Live, Virtual Volunteer Trainings

- General and Youth Count Trainings
- 1 ½ - 2-hour trainings
- Recorded and Uploaded to Volunteer Portal
- 148 volunteers joined general and youth training

Volunteer Training Objectives:
- » learn about the importance of the homeless count
- » learn how to prepare for the count
- » learn the roles of the team
- » learn how to perform the count
- » learn how to be safe throughout the process
- » learn how to download and complete the survey tool accurately

In consideration of established COVID-19 Public Health precautions, the planning team facilitated two live, virtual trainings in early January 2022. One training was intended for general count volunteers and the second training was specific to volunteers participating in the youth count. Both trainings utilized the same curriculum with the youth training covering additional key topics related to youth like the definition of homeless youth, sensitivity towards Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (LGBTQ+) youth, general tips for engaging youth and mandated child abuse reporting guidelines.

Since volunteer registration was still open, the trainings were recorded and uploaded to the volunteer portal where registered volunteers could access and view or review as often as needed. After viewing the recorded training, volunteers were prompted to take a short quiz to complete their training requirement. Administrators used quiz completion as confirmation for completing the training.

h. Incentives

The unsheltered homeless count provides the community an opportunity to interact with and engage unsheltered individuals. Volunteers are provided with resources and items to give their homeless neighbors that may help break the ice and motive the person to respond to the survey. Incentives are also used to thank the person being interviewed for their time and responses. In 2022, incentives were distributed to individuals responding to the survey during the week of the count. Approximately, 1,500 incentives were distributed to deployment sites for the homeless count. Incentives were packed in light weight, easy to carry and distribute backpacks that were appealing to individuals receiving them.

Incentive bags included:
- Light weight, string backpack
- Beanie
- Gloves
- Socks
- HomeConnect (Coordinated Entry System) lanyard or bracelet

Travel-sized, hygiene items included in incentive bags:
o Shampoo/ conditioner
o Feminine hygiene products
o Toothbrush/ toothpaste
o Lotion
o Soap

Special COVID-19 funding to be used for homeless street outreach efforts through the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) facilitated the purchase of additional items, not included in incentive bags in previous years:
o Hand warmers
o Manicure set
o Thermal blanket
o Hand-crank flashlight
o Hand sanitizers

YOUTH POINT-IN-TIME COUNT PLANNING

a. Youth Count Planning and Community Engagement

As in previous counts, Operation SafeHouse (OSH) served as a lead agency in the YPITC planning efforts. OSH is a non-profit organization that offers emergency shelter and transitional living for youth living in Riverside County. OSH focuses on servicing homeless youth and youth in crisis between the ages of 11 and 24. The youth PIT Count coordinator was an experienced homeless youth outreach team leader from Operation Safe House.

The planning team facilitated 6 community planning sessions in the months leading up to the count. These sessions included all aspects of the Point-in-Time Count (General Unsheltered Count, Unincorporated Area Count, Service-Based Count, and Youth Count). In addition to general discussion, smaller break-out workgroups brought together a diverse group of youth service providers to discuss and plan for the YPIT Count.

Community partners and service providers included:

- The CoC's Youth Advisory Committee (YAC) and Youth Action Board (YAB)
- California Family Life Centers
- Queer Works
- Transgender Health and Wellness Center
- Operation SafeHouse
- SafeHouse of the Desert
- Riverside University Health System – Behavioral Health
- Springs Charter Schools
- Riverside County Youth Commission
- All five of the Youth Advisory Council Districts

The workgroup was able to draw insight, information sharing, and discussion toward planning efforts and encouraged cooperation in areas focusing on youth-friendly volunteer recruitment, identification of hot spots, youth homelessness awareness, and incentives. Additionally, the subcommittee worked to:

» Identify youth-friendly volunteers

» Create canvasing teams familiar with the city and homeless youth hot spots

» Recruit experienced individuals who had strong knowledge or worked directly with youth and homeless to allow for easier rapport building when surveying

» Ensure that youth volunteers understood the day-to-day challenges and trends homeless youth face to be effective on the streets

b. *Challenges in Identifying Homeless Youth and Homeless Transitional Aged Youth*

Conducting a YPITC is challenging because homeless youth and homeless transitional aged youth are extremely difficult to identify. Key factors that contribute to this challenge include but are not limited to:

- Unwilling to participate out of fear of being sent back to their home/ group home
- Unwilling to participate out of fear that law enforcement will be notified
- Unwilling to participate out of fear of being labeled "homeless" in front of their peers or to avoid the "stigma" of being homeless
- Distrust of adults and/or authority figures
- May not show overt signs of being homeless or may try to "blend in" with their peers
- May not believe themselves to be homeless
- May not want to access homeless resources out of fear of being placed in shelter with much older homeless individuals
- May experience short periods of homelessness at various times throughout the year

c. Youth Count Deployment Sites

Deployment sites are designated locations that serve as a base of operations for the street-based count. Each youth deployment site was led by an individual with street outreach experience and familiarity with hotspots and areas where youth tend to congregate. Site leads were assigned to coordinate activities in the same deployment site through the duration of the count to lessen the risk of duplication.

d. Homeless Youth Awareness and Promotion

To raise awareness regarding the homeless Youth Count and the *Come and Be Connect* events, event flyers and social media was utilized. Because youth are active on social media like Instagram and Facebook, youth specific posts were created to disseminate information and reach as many youths as possible. During community presentations and community planning sessions, attendees were asked to distribute the volunteer recruitment flyers, *Come and Be Connected* flyers and/or social media posts on their respective social media pages.

e. Youth Count Volunteer Recruitment

To conduct a successful Youth Count, the planning team relied on the participation of many volunteers to canvas the entire county. Volunteer recruitment efforts for the Youth Count mirrored general count recruitment. The Youth Count planning team established a goal of recruiting 100 youth volunteers. At registration, volunteers were given the option to assist in general count, the Youth Count or both. Additionally, they were asked to provide their availability during the week of the count to allow the planning team to reach out if additional support was needed.

f. Youth Involvement

The homeless Youth Count provides an opportunity to raise awareness about youth experiencing housing instability and facing homelessness. The YPITC planning team worked closely with the County Continuum of Care's Youth Advisory Committee (YAC) and Youth Action Board (YAB) to obtain their input in recruiting youth friendly volunteers, partnering with agencies servicing youth, and best practices in engaging homeless youth on the day of the count.

Youth Advisory Committee (YAC)

YAC is made up of 40-50 youth service providers and advises the Continuum of Care on issues and strategic planning activities related to ending youth homelessness. YAC agencies were recruited to serve as a designated deployment site and/or vendors at the *Come and Be Connected* events, to assist with a youth specific incentive drive, to recruit youth they serve to participate in the YPITC, and to register and volunteer for the homeless youth count.

Youth Action Board (YAB)

YAB is composed of homeless and formerly homeless youth between the ages of 18 and 24. YAB members share their voice to advocate for homeless youth and their input is taken into consideration in policymaking decisions of the Riverside Continuum of Care. YAB members are instrumental in helping shape policies that relate to ending youth homelessness. They serve as the experts that review and provide input on youth project applications and serve as ambassadors to strengthen relationships within the community and promote youth activism in governmental affairs. YAB members attended community planning meetings and activities such as an incentive drive for youth. Youth Action Board members participated in the street-based Youth Count and *Come and Be Connected* events.

Riverside County Youth Commission

The Riverside County Youth Commission has established itself as a strong supporter of the YPITC. Each of the 5 County Supervisorial District supports a Youth Advisory Council. The Council is intended for high school students in each district who wish to serve their communities. The Youth Commission consists of all 5 District's Youth Advisory Councils who make recommendations to the County of Riverside Board of Supervisors about youth related issues. The YPITC planning team invited the Council to participate in the homeless Youth Count and support the *Come and Be Connected* events. The Commissioners agreed unanimously to support YPITC efforts.

g. *Youth Count Incentives*

Incentive bags and bottled water were made available to YPIT counting teams to entice youth to participate in the interview but also as a thank you for their participation. Approximately, 400 incentive bags were assembled and provided to youth count leaders for distribution to youth experiencing homelessness.

The youth incentive was a light-weight drawstring bag that included:

- Gloves
- Socks
- Cold weather hat/beanie
- Hygiene items
- Mini-resource booklet
- Other items such as safe sex kits, non-perishable foods, school supplies and blankets

Special ESG COVID-19 funding, intended for homeless street outreach efforts, allowed the planning team to purchase additional items, not included in incentive bags in previous years:

- o Hand warmers
- o Manicure set
- o Thermal blanket
- o Hand-crank flashlight
- o Phone charger kit
- o Hand sanitizers

METHODOLOGY

Unsheltered Count

The PITC plan for the day of the count included basic enumeration, surveys conducted by interview, and observations conducted by trained volunteers, outreach teams, and persons with lived experience. Using mobile electronic technology with GIS mapping capability enables the capture of the survey location and data in real-time and fosters easier follow-up activities with unsheltered persons. Additional PITC activities occurred within a 7-10 day period beginning with the day of the count. The 2022 unsheltered count methodology was implemented similarly to the 2020 count. The following includes the dates of the primary components of the 2022 PIT Count:

The Riverside County's 2022 Homeless Point-in-Time Count was conducted on the following dates:
- *Street-Based Count:* February 23, 2022, 5:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. (extended to February 28, 2022)
  - o In line with HUD's special exceptions and guidance of extending the survey period from 7 to 14 days, the street-based count was extended to February 28, 2022, to ensure a comprehensive, full count.

- *Youth and Young adults (ages 24 and under) Count:* February 23, 2022 – March 4, 2022, 2:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.; multi-day count; including street-based and Service-Based Count
  - o In line with HUD's special exceptions and guidance of extending the survey period from 7 to 14 days, the youth count was extended to March 4, 2022, to ensure a comprehensive, full count. Feedback from leads determined extreme weather conditions in Riverside County resulted in low volunteer participation that slowed down counting efforts.

- *Service-Based Count:* February 23, 2022 - February 25, 2022, 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.; three-day count

- *Unincorporated (non-city) Area Count:* February 23, 2022 – March 2, 2022

Street-Based Count

The Riverside count was conducted as a 'blitz', meaning the count was conducted in all cities at the same time. The street-based PIT Count took place on February 23, 2022, from 5:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. Two weeks prior to the count, city leaders engaged in a soft count to identify hot spots and areas where unsheltered individuals were known to congregate. If the identified known locations were not reached on the morning of the count, the areas were counted on one of the seven days following.

City leads printed city maps or used the ESRI Survey 123 app to enter location information and create a web map that included information such as street names and landmarks, safe/non-safe areas, and city boundaries. Using this information, city leaders worked with law enforcement to divide their city into smaller/manageable areas to create their coverage area maps. Canvasing teams were assisted by homeless outreach workers and law enforcement to ensure safety during the count. Given the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2022 PIT Street Count design included a safety-first approach to protect the health of everyone involved.

On the day of the count:
» Trained volunteers reported to assigned deployment site to check-in
» Site leaders finalized their counting teams that included 3-5 volunteers each
» Everyone on the team had a specific role:
   o Team Leader *(previous PIT Count experience)*
   o Driver *(must have large vehicle and be a licensed driver)*
   o Counters *(attended the volunteer training and have Survey123 app on phone/device)*
   o Look-out/Incentives
   o Law Enforcement Escort *(as needed)*
» Teams were assigned a specific city location to count in and were guided by a map with clearly marked areas and boundaries
» Law enforcement conducted a brief safety presentation
» Volunteers received incentive bags, deployment site leader contact information, flashlights, safety vests, volunteer id badges and deployed with fully charged cell phones or devices
» Once the assigned area was covered, volunteers were instructed to return to the deployment site to check-out and return materials

719 individuals (625 general count; 94 youth count) assisted in implementing the 2022 homeless count. Overall, there was a 14% decrease, compared to 2020, in the total number of volunteers who participated in the count. The decrease in volunteer participation was attributed to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

In total, 842 individuals created an account and a profile from December 2021 to February 18, 2022. Of these, 53 individuals withdrew due to scheduling conflicts (possibly due to the change in date of the count), health complications, and cold weather on the morning of the count. 155 individuals did not meet requirements (attend training and pass quiz) or did not respond to requests to complete volunteer requirements, and they were removed from the list of potential volunteers.

2020
842
volunteers

2022
719
volunteers

14%
decrease

On the morning of the general count, attendance sign-in sheets recorded a total of 469 registered volunteers who signed in and participated at a Point-in-Time Count deployment site. Some individuals signed-in but were not registered and were assigned to assist in other count activities except to conduct surveys. Law enforcement partners were not required to register as volunteers since their primary role was to escort volunteers. However, city leaders and Sheriff's Office reported a total of 146 officers/deputies deployed to assist and participate in the homeless count. The total number of volunteers who assisted in the implementation of the general count was 625.

Homeless Youth and Transitional Aged Youth Count

- February 23, 2022 to March 4, 2022 from 2:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
- Planned and implemented following the same data collection methodology as the general unsheltered count.
- Multi-day count and survey to identify:
  - Unaccompanied minors between 11 – 17 years not in the care of a parent, guardian, or responsible adult
  - Transitional Aged Youth (TAY): 18 – 24-year-olds

On the day of the count:

» Youth Count volunteers checked-in with the deployment site lead
» Deployment site leads assigned volunteers into a counting team at check in
» Leads provided each team with clearly marked maps indicating assigned areas to canvas
» Teams were instructed to stay within the area boundaries to avoid duplication
» The YPITC was divided into 3 shifts
» The YPITC was extended past initial 3-days to ensure a full count with the support of county staff and OSH street outreach teams

Deployment Site Locations

1. Operation SafeHouse, *Riverside, CA*
2. Rubidoux Youth Opportunity Center, *Riverside, CA*
3. California Family Life Center, Empower Youth, *Hemet, CA*
4. SafeHouse of the Desert, *Thousand Palms, CA*
5. Department of Public and Social Services, Indio Office, *Indio, CA*
6. Department of Public and Social Services, Banning Office, *Banning, CA*
7. Building Up Lives Foundation, *Moreno Valley, CA*

Social Work Action Group (SWAG) took the lead in conducting the YPITC in the cities of Lake Elsinore, Temecula, Murrieta, and Perris since they had established street outreach contracts with these cities and are familiar with the youth homeless population.

55 registered individuals participated in the youth street-base count during the extended count and an additional 26 unduplicated volunteers attended *Come and Be Connected* events. Law enforcement deputies/officers did not participate in the Youth Count. The total number of volunteers that participated in implementing the Youth PIT Count was 94.

The YPITC employed special outreach and service activities designed to promote youth participation in the count. *Come and Be Connected* magnet events were designed to engage youth participation in the interview process and to connect youth to community services. The events included raffles and giveaways, food, and entertainment that appealed to youth. Information about the PITC and special events was distributed through social media and flyers and posted in colleges and universities, youth service provider agencies, recreation facilities, and libraries and Continuum of Care agencies.

Come and Be Connected youth friendly host sites included:

Come and Be Connected Event – District 1
Thursday, February 24th, 2022
2pm to 6pm

Stepping Stones TAY Center

1820 University Ave
Riverside, CA 92507

Come and Be Connected Event – District 2
Thursday, February 24th, 2022
2pm to 6pm

Rubidoux Youth Opportunity Center

5656 Mission Blvd
Riverside, CA 92509

Come and Be Connected Event – District 3
Wednesday, February 23rd, 2022
2pm to 6pm
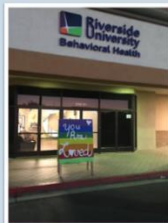
CFLC Empower Youth Hemet

930 N State St
Hemet, CA 92543

Come and Be Connected Event – District 4
Friday, February 25th, 2022
2pm to 6pm

Indio WIN Center Youth Opportunity

45691 Monroe St
Indio, CA 92201

PLAN YOUR CAREER THE RIGHT WAY.

Come and Be Connected Event – District 5
Friday, February 25th, 2022
2pm to 6pm

The Arena TAY Center

2560 N Perris Blvd
STE N1
Perris, CA 92571

A diverse group of vendors offering housing, social services, transitional living programs, rapid rehousing, reproductive health, mental health services, domestic violence, rehabilitation services were invited to attend an event closest to their service area. Over 30 vendors participated in a *Come and Be Connected* event and every event included at minimum 7-10 vendors. Additionally, planners ensured that every event included Medical, CalFresh, CalWORKs and rapid rehousing services. In addition to service provision and survey participation for the Youth PIT Count, the *Come and Be Connected* events served to bring awareness to the community about youth homelessness and the multitude of issues faced by young adults.

Service-Based Count

- February 23, 2022 – February 25, 2022 from 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
- A multi-day count
- Implemented to ensure that unsheltered individuals not counted or missed on the day of the street-based count were identified and interviewed.

On the day of the count:

» Participating agencies welcomed volunteers or used their own trained staff to screen and interview clients/customers identified as possibly experiencing homelessness

» Clients were asked for their participation in a survey regarding their housing status

» To eliminate duplication, volunteers used screening questions to determine if the person had already completed the survey or if they had recently been interviewed by someone

Coordination of the Service-Based Count focused on identifying and inviting organizations providing social services to the homeless population at various locations. The service-based count included public or private agencies (i.e., community pantry, homeless shelter, food bank, community resource centers) frequented by individuals and families experiencing homelessness. For the 2022 Point-in-Time Count 12 community homeless service providers participated in the Service-Based Count.

Service-Based Count Agency Engagement

- Approximately 40 community agencies were identified as possible partners
- Planning staff communicated with potential agencies via email and invited them to participate. An informational fact sheet about the purpose of the Service-Based Count was provided

- Planning staff attended Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) meetings to invite agencies to participate
- The planning team collected general information (i.e., hours of operation, number of people served, types of services provided) of interested agencies
- Agencies had the option of training their own staff to conduct the interviews or requesting community volunteers
- Participating organizations chose the days and times to participate (within the service-based count time frame)
- Volunteers/staff used the Survey123 app to conduct interviews
- Any staff or volunteer participating in the service-based count was required to register and attend the volunteer training

Service-Based Count Training

The planning team facilitated a 1 hour live, virtual training attended by 12 agency representatives. Topics included in the training were:

» Purpose and importance of the Service-Based Count

» Confirmation of days and times of agency participation

» Confirmation of the number of volunteers needed *(a minimum of two volunteers were assigned per location)*

» An Q & A forum to answer questions from participating agencies

Service-Based Count Participating Agencies

- Community Pantry
- Set Free Thrift Store
- Galilee Center
- Food Now
- City of Moreno Valley
- Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) – Self-sufficiency

- FIND Food Bank
- Catholic Charities
- Lutheran Social Services
- Jewish Family Services San Diego
- First 5 Riverside County – 2 Family Resource Centers

Unincorporated (non-city) Count

- February 23, 2022 – March 2, 2022
- Street-Based Count conducted in non-city areas of the County

During the week of the count:

» The Unincorporated Area Count followed the same structure as the general and Youth Counts

» Riverside County Sheriff's Office (RSO) deputies served as site leads

» Volunteers checked in to their assigned deployment site

» Deputies escorted counting teams to pre-identified unincorporated areas to count

Due to Riverside County's expansive geography, some harder to access encampments and unincorporated areas required multiple days to fully cover them. The Riverside Sheriff Office (RSO) Homeless Outreach Team (HOT) took the lead role in planning and implementing the Unincorporated Area Count.

The Homeless Outreach Team worked to identify the best dates to canvas unincorporated areas, identified deployment site locations, worked with a county coordinator, and requested an adequate number of trained volunteers to assist. HOT coordinated deputies at 10 of the Riverside Sheriff's Office (RSO) Stations to implement the Unincorporated Area Count. In some instances, deputies collaborated with a city and conducted the Unincorporated Area Count in conjunction with the general count. The Homeless Outreach Team communicated with lead deputies to ensure proper coverage and if an area was unable to be canvassed by the assigned team, there were other community agencies on stand-by if RSO deputies needed assistance.

Two planning meetings were coordinated, and community agencies were invited to provide input and share available resources. Unincorporated areas included 12 tribal reservations and the planning team extended an invitation to tribal community leaders to participate in all aspects of the homeless count.

During the meetings, a total of 80 unincorporated areas were identified to be canvassed in addition to 12 tribal reservations. Key agencies took leadership roles to ensure complete coverage of non-city areas:

- Riverside County Sheriff's Office (RSO)
- Department of Behavioral Health (RUHS-BH) HHOPE
- Riverside County Code Enforcement

Sheltered Count

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

In accordance with HUD requirements and methodology standards, the Sheltered Count involved counting homeless individuals and families who stayed in emergency shelters and transitional housing on the night of February 22, 2022. Sheltered Count and subpopulation data was derived from HMIS data and provider-level surveys.

The HMIS team developed a 30-minute virtual training to prepare all HMIS participating agencies on the data collection process and requirements for the PIT Count and Housing Inventory Count (HIC). The training was recorded and shared with partners to allow for review. The training emphasized the users' responsibilities for ensuring data quality, accuracy, completeness, and timeliness. The training also included:

» 2022 HIC & PIT Count changes
» Types of projects to include in the HIC
» HIC spreadsheet demonstration
» Important deadlines

HMIS participating agencies were given 2 weeks to review and complete the PIT Count data entry and the HIC. For non-HMIS participating agencies (domestic violence housing providers), a survey and a PIT Count data entry form were provided which collected demographic, household, and subpopulation data. This information was used to complete the population reporting requirement. The survey included a definition of terms and detailed instructions to ensure data verification and data quality standards were met.

Housing Inventory Count (HIC)

The Housing Inventory Count (HIC) provides a snapshot of the number of beds and units available on the night designated for the Count by program type. The HIC also includes the number of beds dedicated to serve people experiencing homelessness as well as persons in Permanent Supportive Housing.

SUB-POPULATIONS OF INTEREST

Based on the principle of providing services where they are needed most, attention is given to special homeless subpopulations. These special populations are defined as follows:

Families with children	Any group of people that identify themselves as a family regardless of marital status or relationship. Households composed of at least one adult *and* one child under the age of 18 (according to HUD definition)

Young adults/ Youths	Ages 18-24
Seniors	Ages 60 and older
Veterans	Individuals who indicate they have served in any of the armed forces.

Specialized Services

On the morning of the general street-based count, specialized services were coordinated for children, youth and seniors determined to be in immediate need of assistance. Staff was on stand-by and ready to deploy from Operation SafeHouse and Adult Protective Services (APS). All volunteers received contact numbers and were instructed to call if they encountered a person in need of immediate assistance.

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1. If a **youth** under the age of 18 years old is identified, contact **Operation SafeHouse at (951) 515-4614.**

2. If you identify a **senior who is over 60 years old or disabled adult** AND is
   - Elderly/frail
   - Having trouble ambulating/transferring/DME
   - Lacks food/resources to buy food/water
   - Appears to have chronic multiple medical needs but is not having acute episode requiring hospitalization or immediate medical care

   Contact the Adult Services Hotline at 1(800) 491-7123. **Be prepared to provide a thorough description of the client such as clothing, location and contact number if available.**

3. If unable to obtain assistance at the numbers provided call the Point-in-Time Count Hotline at (951) 358-3844

Veteran Services Coordination Plan

The veteran services coordination plan has been a component of the homeless count for several years. The veteran plan takes advantage of the broad range of programs, services, and resources available to veterans in Riverside County by connecting them to service providers on the day of the count. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2022 count did not include the veteran services coordination plan. Instead, client information was collected, and their information was shared with an appropriate service provider.

STRATEGIES AND METHODS

Avoiding Duplication

Whether the count takes place in a single day or over multiple days, strategies for identifying and eliminating double counting are important to the accuracy of the Point-In-time Count (PITC). Using a `blitz' approach to the street count helps to limit the potential for interviewing someone more than once. Some activities of the PITC, however, occur on more than one day.

Strategies for managing data collection included the following methods to avoid duplication of data:

1) The survey instrument and interview incorporated screening questions to avoid duplication. After greeting the individual, interviewers asked if they had already been asked questions about where they stayed during the night. After confirming the person slept in a location that qualified them as homeless, a verbal interview collected the survey data.

2) For data collection, survey teams were assigned to conduct the count and survey in specific geographic areas, on a designated date and time.

3) Using electronic devises with geolocation capabilities and survey start and end times enhanced the ability to identify potential duplication of files.

4) The survey information was used to generate a unique identifier for each survey and respondent. Records for persons who were contacted and refused to be interviewed also included a unique identifier and were further designated in the data as observed rather than interviewed.

5) The survey instrument also collected the surveyor's name and contact information so that contact could be made if clarification was needed.

Identifying Potential Duplication

During collection, the raw data was aggregated using the ESRI ARC GIS Survey 123 platform which allowed for high-level data management at the individual record level. A unique identifier was created for every person, and for each record, the surveys were classified as either interview or observation based on how the information was collected, and specific data such as key characteristics of observed persons (such as tattoos or pets), and when and where the data was gathered. This data formed the foundation for the de-duplication of records.

Although the interview process included questions to establish the respondent's homeless status, and if they had already responded to the survey, individual records were reviewed to ensure the person's responses qualified them as homeless, and they were in the bounds of the Riverside CoC geography. The review also provided an opportunity to identify inconsistencies in the individual record. Records for interviews and observations that fell outside the authorized PITC, such as those created when volunteers practiced using the survey tool, and records that indicated the person did not meet HUD's homeless definition were excluded. The Riverside PITC gathered and retained information about persons referred to as 'couch surfers' who were temporarily housed with friends or others in the community. The survey captured these persons in the living situation field as 'couch' and records with this designation were excluded from the PITC count and the report to HUD.

Deduplication Process

A multi-phase deduplication process was applied to the records identified as potentially duplicated. Unique identifiers, personal characteristics, time, date and location for data collection, descriptions in the records, and the name and contact information for the interviewer were used. Surveys were assigned a record number and household members were tied together by a global identification number. The project and global identification numbers were sorted, searched, and reviewed for possible duplication. A unique identity, generated from joining portions of data: initials of first and last name, age, gender, race, ethnicity, and birthplace also assisted in identifying duplicate records. Records subject to removal were reviewed by two people prior to removal. The ESRI Survey 123 platform eliminated the need for post-count data entry. The survey instrument indicated the GPS location of the surveyor's mobile device and date and time the data was captured, providing a geographic location of where the survey took place. This offered another factor to assist in deduplication.

Ensuring Data Integrity

Ensuring data integrity was important to the accuracy of the PITC results. Data quality and deduplication verified:

o Persons included in the count were homeless per PIT count requirements
o All persons identified as homeless in the PIT count were homeless on the night the CoC designated as its PITC date
o Persons identified as homeless on the CoC's designated PITC date were not already counted
o The internal logic of the data is sound. For example, a child who was 5 years old at the time of the PITC would not logically also be a parenting youth. The record would be flagged for additional review to determine if the record should be excluded in its entirety, or simply removed from analysis of certain fields.

The ESRI Survey 123 platform has logic built in to perform automated, 'hidden' calculations. For example, the form combined the answers from a subset of questions to determine whether the

respondent met HUD's definition of chronically homeless and calculated the result instantly as the survey is completed. These calculations allowed for real-time generation of such metrics as the count was taking place, enhancing efficiency, and reducing potential human error. The survey captured the name and contact information for each interviewer. Contact was made if there were questions or need for clarification of data.

Managing and Merging Interview and Observation Records

Variable names and parameters for interview and observation records differed slightly but were comparable. For example, interviews captured the actual age of the person in years on the day of the count and were subsequently clustered into the age groups needed for HUD reporting (children under 18, youth 18-25, adults 25+). Observation records collected age in the age ranges of the clusters based on the appearance of the person (child under 18, young adult under 25, and adult over 25). The age data was merged into the age ranges for analysis, but the actual age data was retained for the interviewed persons. The gender variable was treated similarly.

For the housing situation on the night of the count, interview records collected the person's response while the observed records reported where the individual was seen, for example, under the bridge. For the data collected by observation, the surveyor also classified the level of confidence about the person's homeless status. 'Definitely homeless' was the determination for over 75% (649) of persons. For cases where the surveyor did not assign a 'definitely' homeless classification, the record was reviewed to ensure the data placed the person as sleeping in an area not intended for human habitation on the night of the count.

Validity, Reliability, and Confidence in the PITC

Validity and reliability are foundational concerns in research and data analysis.
- » Did the variables measure the condition intended?
- » Would the results likely be consistent if the count was repeated?
- » How do we know that the people counted or interviewed represent the homeless population overall?

The Riverside County PITC gathered data from the entire population. To accomplish this, the PITC engaged in multiple methods for identifying persons who were homeless, canvassed the entire geographic area, and invited everyone contacted to complete a standardized survey with trained survey-takers.

What were the results of the effort to gather data from each person living in homelessness in the region on the PITC date? Apart from one small area closed due to hazardous road conditions, the 2022 PITC unsheltered count canvassed the entire geographic area, and the sheltered count drew data for all sheltered persons meeting the HUD definition from the centralized HMIS database. The survey design and HMIS both included data to validate a person as homeless under the HUD definition. The sources of data included 1336 HMIS records each with verified homeless status (40%), 1119 unsheltered interviews screened to ensure they met the HUD definition (34%), and 861 observations (26%), for a count of 3316.

Observation was reserved for use when the individual being approached declined to be surveyed, or it was dangerous or infeasible to contact a person who was visible. In each case where observation was used, the surveyor was asked the reason that it was being used, and the level of confidence that the person was homeless. Of the 861 observations, surveyors assessed 649 as 'definitely' homeless and sleeping on the street or in a place not meant for human habitation. This means that 88% of the count was verified as part of the population with potential error at 12%.

For the personal characteristics associated with the individuals in the PITC, the level of confidence and margin of error differ from the overall population count. Because the PITC intended to represent the entire homeless population on the date of the count and not a random sample that is often assumed in statistical calculations, the 3316 was assumed to be the full population and the 861 a sample. Statistical testing of some key variables (age, race) yielded a confidence level of .77564, meaning that there is 78% assurance that the data represents the population.

RESULTS

For the 2022 PITC, the CoC lead agency HWS partnered with Urban Initiatives to analyze, summarize, and report the 2022 PITC data. To assess trends in the homeless count and to help the community to better understand homelessness, the data is presented in a variety of ways: across time, for individual cities and supervisorial districts and for selected groups: Families, Youth, Seniors, and Veterans.

Overview of Unsheltered Homeless

Community response to the pandemic altered conditions, such as emergency shelter resources, street outreach, attention and response to healthcare needs, and the availability of walk-in services such as pantries in the community. The results of the 2022 count saw some potential impacts: a substantive increase (83%) in sheltered homeless, a decrease in unsheltered homelessness (8%), and possibly a high level of family disruption identified as the cause for street homelessness. Family disruption was more than double the other contributing factors. Further research would be required to validate whether the households were disrupted by COVID-mandated quarantine or isolation, and access to support from family and friends.

3316
Total Count
1980
Unsheltered Count
1336
Sheltered Count
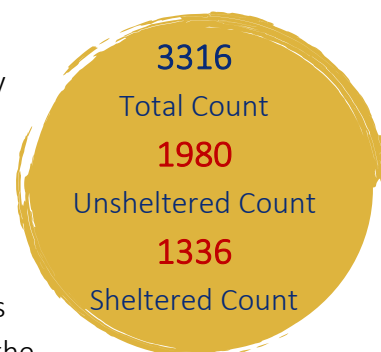
2022 Overall Numbers and Trends

The total of 3316 persons enumerated in the 2022 PITC included 1336 sheltered identified in HMIS records and 1980 persons identified by the activities of the unsheltered count: street and Service-Based Counts, rural outreach, and magnet events.

The 2022 PITC gathered unsheltered data through 1119 interviews and 861 observations totaling 1980 persons. The 1980 unsheltered persons counted included: 150 seniors ages 60 or above, 9 families with a total of 29 persons (eleven children under the age of 18; three youth ages 18-24; 14 adults ages 25+; and one unknown age) as well as 237 transitional age youth. This is a decrease of 8% in unsheltered persons when compared with the 2155 unsheltered persons counted in 2020.

Trend in Total Homeless Persons 2015-2022

The trends in total count from 2015 – 2022 and the change in total unsheltered differ as the graphs show. The depiction of the overall count number (3316) shows the substantive increase between 2020 and 2022 while the change in total unsheltered graph shows the decrease in unsheltered numbers. Together this means that while the number of homeless grew overall, the increase was in the sheltered population (83%), not the unsheltered group (8% decrease). These trends reflect other community changes such as increased shelter capacity and particular investment in addressing the needs of unsheltered persons during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Change in Total Unsheltered 2015-2022
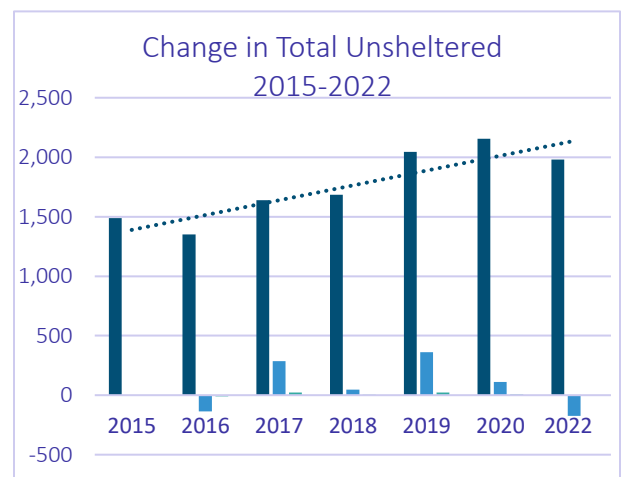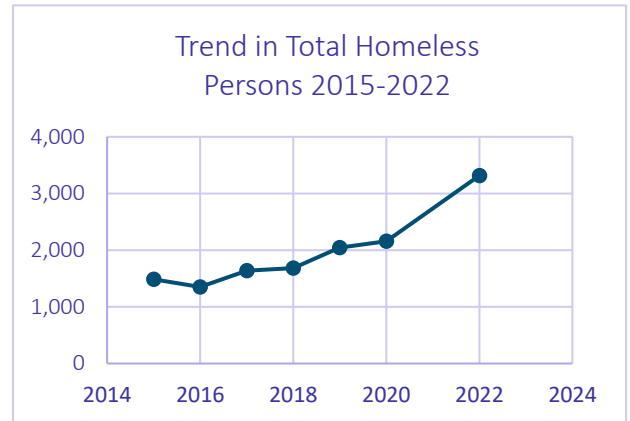
Demographics and Characteristics of Unsheltered Persons

The count assessed the age, race, gender, ethnicity for each person and captured other information to help understand and respond to the conditions and needs of the group, such as household type, personal challenges and barriers, factors contributing to their homelessness, living situation, veteran status, former incarceration, foster care experience, first time homeless status, and pet ownership.

The racial distribution of unsheltered homeless persons in 2022 was 54% White, 13% Black/African American/African, 10% Multiple-Races, 3% American Indian/Alaskan Native/Indigenous, and 1% each for Asian/Asian American and Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander. The prevalence of White, Black, and Multiple-Races over other races was seen in many of the unsheltered count results. It is also noted that the Multiple-Races category included a few responses incorporating White or Black as part of the described races, driving the prevalence higher.

2022 Unsheltered Homeless Race

White	54%
Multiple Races	10%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific…	1%
Black, African American,…	13%
Asian, Asian American	1%
American Indian, Alaskan…	3%

The ethnic and gender makeup of unsheltered homeless persons revealed that less than one-third of group was comprised of women (25%) and of Hispanic/ Latino(a) (x) (30%).

2022 Unsheltered - Ethnicity

- 30% Hispanic
- 47% NonHispanic
- 24% Unknown Ethnicity

2022 Unsheltered - Gender

Unknown Gender	9%
Gender Non-Con	0%
Questionining	0%
Transgender	0%
Female	25%
Male	66%
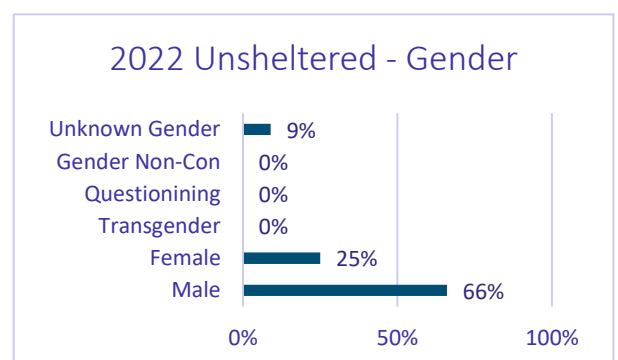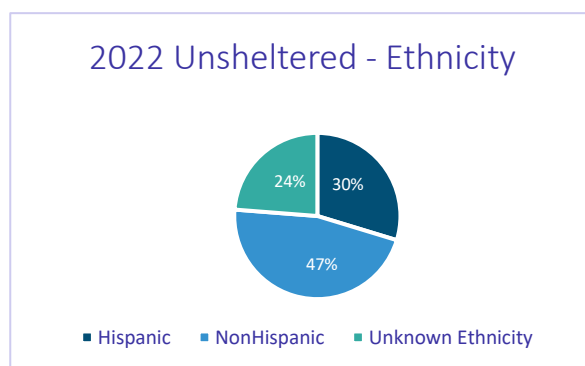
Challenges and Barriers

The unsheltered survey included questions about the challenges and special conditions that could impact the ability to gain or remain housed. Substance abuse (21%) and mental health issues (15%) were among the most prevalent characteristics in the challenges and barriers for unsheltered persons. Compared to the 2020 PITC, mental health issues declined by 20% and substance abuse dropped by 6%. These factors also decreased by 14% and 11% respectively in the full PITC count. The most frequently cited factor contributing to homelessness reported by the unsheltered group was family disruption (33%), followed by a lack of income (16%), unemployment (11%), substance abuse (8%) and a collection of other factors such as fire and relationship breakup (16%). Combining the challenges and the factors contributing to homelessness points to the complexity in understanding the characteristics of unsheltered homeless persons, and the planning of interventions that are needed to resolve their homelessness.

SUB-POPULATION REPORTS

Families with Children

Although the number of unsheltered households with at least one adult and one child under age 18 (families) rose by 50% between 2020 and 2022, it was the smallest identified group of interest in the unsheltered PITC. While the full sheltered and unsheltered PITC found 490 persons living in families, only nine (9) households with 29 persons were identified in the unsheltered group in 2022. These households included eleven (11) children under the age of 18, three (3) youth between ages 18 through 24, and fourteen (14) adults who were predominantly non-Hispanic/Latin(o), (a), (x) (72%) and predominantly male (55%).

Racially, the family members mirrored the distribution of other groups in the PITC, with prevalence to White (66%), Black/African American/African (21%), Multiple-Races (10%) and in this case, a small percentage of Native Hawaiian. The families spent the night in tents or sheds, vehicles, or abandoned buildings. Family disruption was the most frequently reported contributor to homelessness (41%) far outweighing 'other' as the second factor (9%).

Families were challenged by substance abuse (9%) and PTSD (9%), and chronic and mental health issues, HIV/AIDS, and developmental disability all reported equally (5%). This is a first experience in homelessness for almost one-third (32%) of the group.

Youth (18-24)

Understanding and solving youth homelessness is a focus for the Riverside Count CoC. Overall, the trend in the number of homeless youths was relatively stable between 2017 and 2019 (178-181), then rose by over 41% in 2020 before dropping by 7% to 237 in 2022.
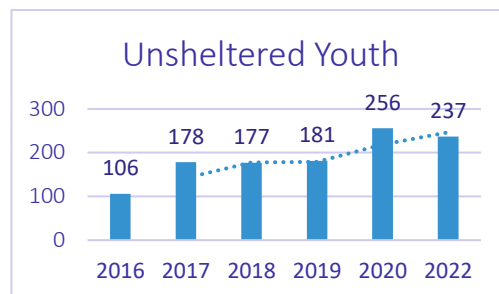
Unsheltered Youth

The Riverside PITC was able to gather data on 234 unaccompanied youth and three youth identified as part of family households, for a total unsheltered count of 237. An additional 75 youth were housed in emergency or transitional shelter. The sheltered group includes two (2) youth parenting households, while the unsheltered group included six (6) pregnant youth. When compared with the characteristics of youth in the national initiative, the description of youth in the Riverside CoC revealed both similarities and differences. Of the 237 unaccompanied youth contacted during the PITC, 40% refused to be interviewed; 33% were living on the street and 25% in vehicles.

Youth reported the top factors contributing to their homelessness as family disruption (45%), runaway (12%), lack of income (10%) and substance abuse (10%). Their responses to their challenges and barriers, however, showed 33% with mental health issues, 32% with Post-Traumatic Stress, and 23% with substance abuse. None of the youth reported being engaged in sex work. Participation in education for youth in the Riverside PITC showed 56% completing a High School education (52% completing the 12th grade and 4% achieving a GED) and 10% completing some college. Nearly one in four (22%), however, indicated that they only completed some High School.

Last Grade Completed - Youth
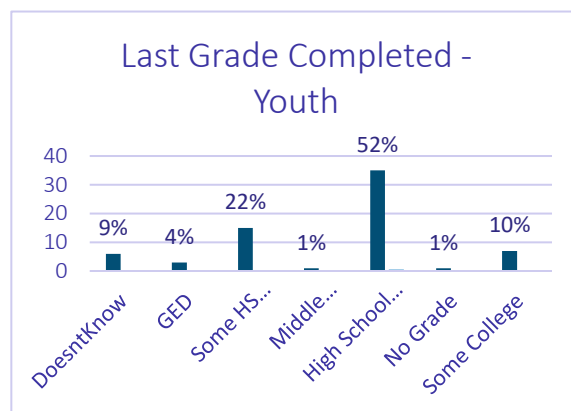
With respect to contact with systems of care, 33% reported placement in foster care. 6% reported experiencing domestic violence and 54% were experiencing homelessness for the first time. Although there were no parenting youth among the unsheltered group, 6 females reported being pregnant.

Where Youth Slept the Night Before the Count *(interview only)*		
Living Situation	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	5	7%
Encampment	8	12%
Park	2	3%
Street	22	33%
Tent Shed	5	7%
Under Bridge	1	1%
Vehicle	17	25%
Other	8	12%

The PITC survey asked if youth needed information or services. Of the 1,119 interviewed unsheltered individuals, 558 (49%) provided their contact information, agreed to have their information shared with

a service provider, and selected the types of services needed. A total of 20 youth (18-24) interviewed provided their contact information for follow up care. Services identified by youth included health and medical care, food pantries in the community, substance abuse services, help with couch surfing, legal assistance, foster care assistance, and animal or other services.

Seniors (60+)

Homeless seniors, age 60+, are a focus of the Riverside County CoC. The 2022 PITC identified a total of 150 unsheltered seniors throughout the region. When compared with the senior count of 175 persons (60+) in 2020, the 2022 PITC of 150 showed a decrease in senior homelessness of 14% (25).

The percentage of first time homelessness among seniors was 29% and seniors represented approximately 10 % (44) of the persons known to be homeless for the first time.

Seniors (60+) Characteristic (unsheltered)	%
First Time Homelessness Among Seniors	29%
Challenges and Barriers	
Chronically Homeless	51%
Mental Health Issue	21%
Physical Disability	34%
Substance Abuse	27%
Ethnicity	
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	31%
Gender	
Male	77%
Living Situation – Night Before the Count	
In vehicle	31%
Street	27%
Tent/Shed	14%
Pet Owners	17%
Factors Contributing to Homelessness	
Lack of Income	28%
Family Disruption	21%
Unemployment	14%

Veterans

The general trend in the number of unsheltered veterans between 2016 and 2022 showed a slight decrease in 2017 and 2018 followed by a steady incline from 2019-2022, with a 31% decrease between 2020 and 2022. The percentage of veterans in the unsheltered population, however, remained low at 4% (77). Only 49 veterans were housed in emergency or transitional housing 4% of sheltered count. The total veteran group (126) was only 4% of the total count (3316).

2022 Veteran Ethnicity

Hispanic 25%
Non-Hispanic, 75%

Unsheltered Veteran 2016 - 2022

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
100	91	99	107	112	0	77
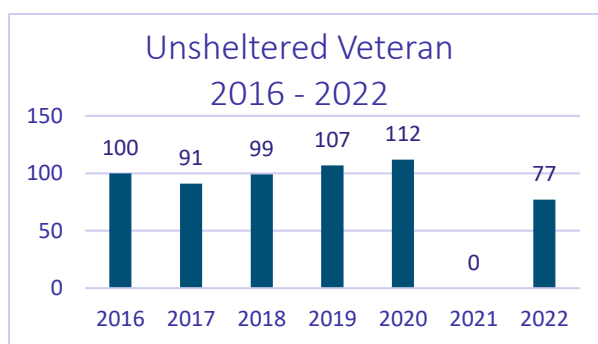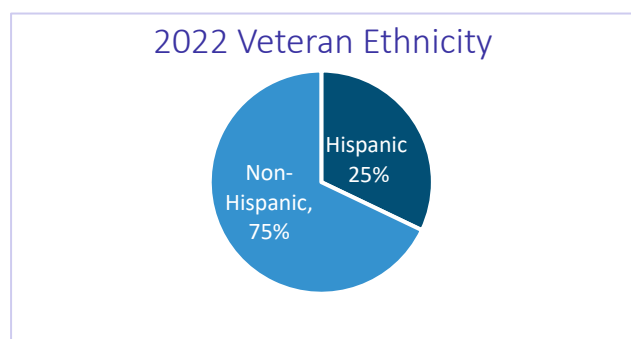
Unsheltered veterans were similar in race and ethnicity to other groups. The largest proportion was non- Hispanic (75%), White (49%) followed by Black/African American (25%) and Multiple-Races (10%). One difference is the proportion of American Indian/Alaskan Native/Indigenous people who comprised 8% of unsheltered veterans.

First Time Homeless

People falling into homelessness for the first time is a group of interest to the Riverside County CoC with 423 first time unsheltered homeless persons counted during the 2022 PITC, a 13% decrease when compared with the 2020 PITC report of 485 newly homeless. The data for first time homeless persons in 2022 showed some measures worth noting. The chart to the right summarizes some of those characteristics.

Adults aged 25-59 comprised the largest portion (81%) of the persons counted in the PITC with seniors (60+) comprising 10% and Youth (18-24) another 9%. Veterans represented 4% of the overall PITC, and 4% of the unsheltered count but 5% of the first time homeless group. Substance Abuse (33%), Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (26%), Mental Health Issues (25%), and Chronic Health issues (20%) ranked in the top four challenges and barriers for persons experiencing homelessness for the first time. By looking at the percentages, it is apparent that persons entering homelessness for the first time may have co-occurring challenges and barriers.

Characteristic	% of First Time Homeless
Age	
Adults (25-59)	81%
Seniors (60+)	10%
Youth (18-24)	9%
Veterans	5%
Challenges and Barriers (top 4)	
Chronic Health Issue	20%
Mental Health Issue	25%
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder	26%
Substance Abuse	33%
Hispanic, Latino (a) (x)	47%
Male	70%
No Single Gender (4)	1%
Living Situation (top 3)	
On street	28%
In vehicle	18%
In Encampment	17%
In a tent or shed	17%
Pet Owners	17%
Reasons Contributing to Homelessness (top 3)	
Family Disruption	30%
Lack of Income	20%
Unemployment	10%

With respect race and ethnicity, the racial distribution pattern of predominantly White, Black/African American/African, and Multiple-Races comprising over 80% held for first time homeless who measured 57%, 13% and 12% respectively. There was, however, a slightly higher percent of American Indian/ Alaskan Native/ Indigenous people among the first time homeless (4%) compared with the total unsheltered group (3%). For ethnicity, 47% first time homeless were identified at Hispanic/Latino (a) (x) as compared to 30% of the full unsheltered group.

First Time Homeless - Ethncity

1%
47%
52%

■ Hispanic Latino (a) (x) ■ Non- Hispanic,Latino
■ Unknown

First Time Homeless - Race

4%   12%
2%
13%
57%
11%
1%

■ AmericanIndian   ■ MultipleRace   ■ Asian
■ Black   ■ Unknown   ■ NativeHawaiian
■ White

Where first time homeless persons were living at the time of the count was relatively dispersed in comparison with other subgroups. The largest portion of first time homeless were found on the street (28%), with dwelling in vehicles, encampments, or tents or sheds holding nearly equal portions (17%-18%). Reasons identified as contributing to homelessness among first time homeless persons included family disruption (30%), lack of income (20%) and unemployment (10%).

One striking feature of the first time homeless group was gender. While the gender makeup of 70% male and 29% female was like that seen in other subgroups, the four (4) persons (1%) identified as 'no single gender' comprised one of the highest concentrations of that gender classification in any group in the PITC, representing over 36% of all persons self-identifying as no single gender.

Chronic Homelessness

In the 2022 PITC, chronically homeless persons represented 28% of the unsheltered group, 19% of the sheltered population overall, and 25% of the total PITC.

Geographic distribution of unsheltered chronically homeless persons shows that although the range for number of chronic persons in geographic district subregions is relatively broad (72 to 162), the percentage of chronically homeless persons among the unsheltered group in each district tends to be about one-third.

Unsheltered Chronic Homeless 2016-2022

Year	Count
2016	299
2017	341
2018	387
2019	727
2020	519
2022	560

The racial distribution of unsheltered chronically homeless persons was like that of other groups with White (65%), Black/African American/African (12%) and Multiple-Races (12%) categories dominating. In this case, American Indian increased to 5% as compared with the 3% of the overall unsheltered population.
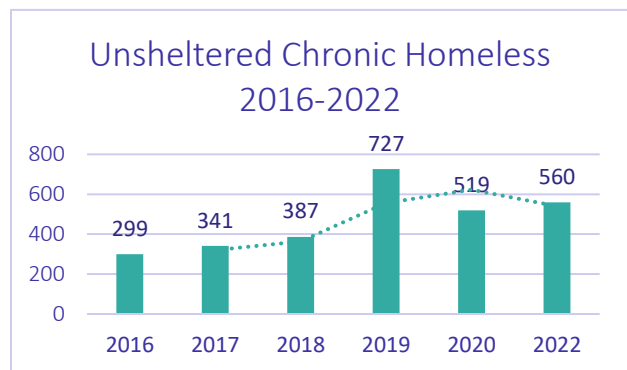
Formerly Incarcerated

A history of criminal activity and release from jail or prison can be a barrier to housing. A total of 209 unsheltered persons interviewed indicated they had been in jail or prison (19%). The PITC formerly incarcerated unsheltered count demonstrated a higher number of Whites (130, 62%), exceeding Black and Multiple-Races combined (50, 23%). The age distribution of formerly incarcerated persons was as expected, vastly adults ages 25-59 (89%) and seniors (60+) (5%) with remaining 6% among youth ages 18-24.

Couch Surfers

Although not part of the official PITC count, data was collected on couch surfers, expecting to find many youths in that living situation. The couch surfer results were somewhat unexpected, and provided new insight on 31 persons, including 12 youth, who were housed in that situation.

Individuals who reported sleeping on a couch on the night of the count are not part of the PITC numbers or the unsheltered count analysis. Sleeping on someone's couch does not qualify as being homeless under HUD's definitions for the CoC program. Often, however, these arrangements are temporary or could change at any time, sending the person into homelessness. Prevention of homelessness and rapid resolution of homelessness are keys in helping to reduce or end homelessness. Understanding persons living in situations that places them of being at-risk of becoming homeless is important to effective, early intervention. Although not included in the official PITC report to HUD, the Riverside PITC gathered information from the 31 people who declared they stayed on someone's couch on the night of the count. Anecdotal information might lead a community to assume that couch surfers are predominantly youth under 25 years of age. The 2022 PITC, however found adults comprising the largest portion of couch surfers. Other demographic information and characteristics associated with the "couch-surfers", is described on the table to the right.

COUCH SURFERS AGE GROUP

- Child<18
- Youth (18-24)
- Adult >25 <60
- Senior 60+

Pie chart values: 10%, 10%, 39%, 42%
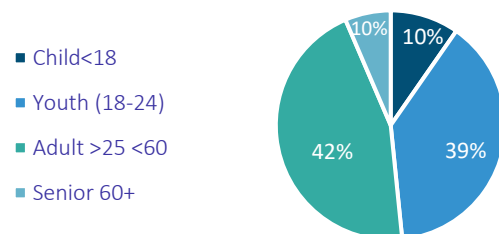
UNSHELTERED	COUCH SURFERS	
Special Interest Questions	#	%
Families with Children	1	3%
Chronically Homeless	13	42%
Veterans	3	10%
Gender	#	%
Female	9	29%
Male	21	68%
Transgender	1	3%
Challenges / Barriers	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	3	10%
Domestic Violence	2	6%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	11	35%
Physical Disability	7	23%
Post-Traumatic Stress	7	23%
Substance Abuse	9	29%
Traumatic Brain Injury	3	10%
Developmental Disability	6	19%

The age results for couch surfers were not expected. Couch surfing may generate a picture of a teen youth 'crashing' on a couch and moving from one friend's house to another. The picture painted by the data in Riverside, however, showed adults between the ages of 25 and 59 as the largest group (42%), followed closely by youth ages 18-24 (39%), included children under 18 (10%), and seniors age 60+ (10%). Even combining youth and children into one cluster (49%) and adults including seniors into another, the adult group is slightly larger (52%).

Couch surfers identified through the count were predominantly male (68%) and White (42%). They differed from other groups with a substantially higher number of individuals who were Hispanic (71%). More than a third (39%) reported being homeless for the first time. Veterans comprised 10% of the couch surfing group. Like many unsheltered counterparts, family disruption was the most frequently cited factor for not being stably housed (45%). Lack of income (13%) and in this case, runaway status (3%) ranked in the top three causes. Other contributing factors were house fire, kicked out of house, and failed marketplace housing. To remain in their couch surfing location, 13% had to contribute financially and 6% had to do work or help with household chores. Couch surfers report a higher incidence of mental illness (35%), foster care experience (23%), and domestic violence (6%) than other groups. Unsheltered count sub-population summary tables can be found in Appendix A.

More Than a Count Initiative Outcomes

The PITC survey asked if there was information or services the person needed or would like help with. Of the 1,119 interviewed unsheltered individuals, 558 (49%) provided their contact information, agreed to have their information shared with a service provider, and provided the types of services needed. Housing was the most frequently identified need, followed by equal requests for behavioral/mental health services, mainstream resources (CalFresh, Cash Aid), and help obtaining documents.

Teams successfully connected with 92 or 16% of the 558 individuals requesting follow-up. Of those, 23 were no longer interested in receiving services and an additional 18 individuals reported they were already connected to a community service-provider.

The following provides additional information about the outreach efforts:

Services and Linkages	Housing and Housing Services
35 individuals received assistance	4 individuals received assistance
o Completed VISPDAT* o Mental health services o Employment seeking assistance and employment referrals o Obtain essential documents Transportation assistance o Food and beverages o Backpack, sleeping bag, and clothing o Hygiene items	• Temporary shelter • Section 8 application • Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) application • Shelter Referral • Enrolled to CES

*Assessment used by Riverside County to prioritize individuals for housing assistance through a Coordinated Entry System called HomeConnect

Outreach teams reported the following challenges when conducting follow-up:
- The nomadic nature of the unsheltered population made it difficult to find them in the same location they were in during the count.
- Possible street sweeps affected the ability to find individuals in the same location.
- Because outreach teams are already conducting street outreach, they were able to locate individuals.
- Teams had limited success due to lack of trust (persons did not answer their phone or returned phone calls).
- If email was the only way to contact a person, an email response from the unsheltered individual took several weeks.
- Most individuals do not use their legal name when living on the street. In some instances, it was difficult to find persons using the proper name they provided.
- When reaching out to LGBTQ+ clients, outreach teams encountered challenges since some individuals were not out to their family and/or friends and did not return calls because an LGBT organization was reaching out.
- Homeless youth move around a lot and are difficult to follow up with.
- Homeless youth experiencing housing instability will ask for assistance when they do not have a place to stay, but if they find a place to stay, even if only temporary, they may stop searching for or accepting services.

Outreach teams also reported positive outcomes:
- The geolocation mapping feature was helpful in locating individuals.
- Outreach teams were made aware of new encampments or areas they had not previously canvased

Specialized Services Plan Outcome

On the morning of the count, Operation Safe House and the County's Adult Protective Services (APS) were on stand-by for immediate response if volunteers encountered a youth or senior in need of immediate assistance. Operation Safe House did not receive any requests for immediate response. Volunteers did contact the APS hotline to refer 13 individuals identified as homeless seniors (60+) in need of immediate assistance. APS staff was deployed to locate and connect with the individuals.

- o 8 – unable to located
- o 1 - sheltered in a motel
- o 1 - placed in an emergency shelter
- o 2 - chose to stay in vehicle
- o 1 - chose to remain in encampment

CONCLUSION

General Discussion

The 2022 PITC established a strong, comprehensive platform for enumerating homelessness. Future counts can build on the experience of 2022 to enhance the "engaged count" approach in future years. Although there is an overall increase, the Riverside County CoC Point-in-Time Count data indicates progress in stemming the tide of homelessness in several areas: A decrease in unsheltered homeless persons, an increase in sheltered chronically homeless, and substantial decline in victims of domestic violence overall. Moving homeless persons from the streets and other places not meant for human habitation into shelter or housing is a fundamental goal expressed by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and a general desire for communities in Riverside.

While reducing chronic homelessness is a core component of national goals, alleviating homelessness among other groups can also help reduce homelessness overall, and intervene with persons who might otherwise become chronically homeless. The Riverside CoC hosts 560 chronically homeless unsheltered persons but there are several subgroups with smaller populations living unsheltered: pregnant youth (6); families (9 households); seniors (150 individuals); and youth (237 unaccompanied youth). Innovative strategies for resolving homelessness among these groups could bring each group to 'functional zero' where no more enter homelessness than exit to permanent housing.

Similarly, consider addressing the 'pockets' of unsheltered homelessness in geographic areas with low numbers but experienced an increase between 2020 and 2022, such as Eastvale (6, 50% increase in unsheltered), La Quinta (7, 133%), and Wildomar (7, 17% increase). Intervention in these geographies could prevent further growth in unsheltered persons for 2023.

In general, the Riverside County CoC should work to sustain trends for unsheltered groups that decreased 2020 - 2022, such as substance abuse and mental health issues and continue to focus on ending veteran and youth homelessness.

The data and additional information collected points to areas in need of further exploration, such as:

- Explore family disruption as the factor most frequently cited as contributing to homelessness.
- As expressed as a need by surveyed youth, explore couch-surfing as a resource (host homes for example).
- Examine the data for couch surfers to better understand how this type of housing could be incorporated into prevention or diversion strategies.
- Work cooperatively to address the need for ID, and other documents required to qualify for assistance.
- Create options for pet care associated with shelters and housing, removing pet ownership as a barrier.

PIT COUNT PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

General Count Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION 1: Create a CoC PIT Count Committee

The CoC PIT Count committee can:

- Organize community planning meetings
- Ensure accountability in the PIT Count process
- Increase CoC member and community partner involvement
- Provide regular updates and request approvals (as needed) from the CoC and Board of Governance
- Keep PIT Count activities moving by assigning leadership roles

RECOMMENDATION 2: Increase CoC Member Involvement

- Engage CoC funded & ESG projects early and encourage their collaboration by taking on lead planning and implementation roles in their communities
- Delegate leadership positions to CoC partners at planning meetings

RECOMMENDATION 3: Improve Volunteer Management Tool

- Automate volunteer registration confirmations, updates, and deployment site assignments
- Improve registered volunteer experience by providing instant notifications of time-sensitive information
- Track volunteer activities and create reports

RECOMMENDATION 4: Increase Participation of Previously or Currently Homeless Individuals to:

- Increase opportunities for homeless or formerly homeless persons to participate as interviewers in the count (potentially reducing the number of interview refusals)
- Assist in identifying known locations/hot spots

- Assist as volunteer as guides

- Advise on survey questions

RECOMMENDATION 5: Housing and Services Linkages Initiative
- Linkages need to happen on the day of the count

- Find confidential way of asking individuals who identify as LGBTQ+ who they are out to in their family or on the streets

- Collect legal name and nicknames of individuals to make it easier for outreach teams to locate

RECOMMENDATION 6: Shelter Count
- Explore characteristics in sheltered population via HMIS records to be able to paint a more detailed understanding of sheltered homeless persons

YOUTH COUNT PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION 1: Youth Count Coordinator and Advisory Committee
The Youth Count requires a full-time coordinator experienced in conducting local homeless youth outreach and who is knowledgeable about the needs of this population. The Youth Coordinator will:

- Ensure timely planning and community involvement
- Assign lead roles to key community partners and schedule/map locations
- Offer guidance about incorporating youth in the count
- Develop a youth-informed mapping tool to identify both hotspots and canvassing areas

RECOMMENDATION 2: Involve Youth
- Hire youth who have lived experience with homelessness
- Continue to provide incentives that are useful to youth (e.g., phone chargers) in addition to water and handouts currently distributed
- Youth can serve as guides to find and engage youth and assist in creating mapping tool
- Collaborate with participating youth service providers to bring youth from their respective program to planning meetings and on the day of the Youth Count
- Provide stipends or compensate youth for participating in Youth PIT Count planning and on the day of count activities

RECOMMENDATION 3: Engage Key Stakeholders (currently underused)
- LGBTQ Partners and Community
- Colleges and Universities
- County Library System
- School Districts and School Homeless Liaisons

RECOMMENDATION 4: Recruit and Properly Incentivize Youth Friendly Volunteers
- Increase opportunities for homeless or formerly homeless persons to participate as interviewers in the count (potentially reducing the number of interview refusals)
- Engage youth/peer leaders at Behavioral Health Transitional Age Youth Clinics (five in the County), many who are recovering from homelessness, addiction, or mental health issues
- Continue to engage youth at the Youth Opportunity Centers (YOC). The YOC's are one stop centers that provide services and support to youth ages 16 – 24.
- Effectively train youth volunteers in the proper engagement of their peers

RECOMMENDATION 5: Expand Coverage
- Track outreach data frequently (at least monthly) to identify new 'hotspots' as they develop
- Continue use of technology with GIS capabilities for the unsheltered count
- Go beyond only canvasing hot spots
- Identify homeless youth that are disconnected/ not engaged in services
- Consider incentivizing youth for bringing other youth to be counted
- Continue to collect information about youth who are couch surfing or are doubled-up

RECOMMENDATION 6: Improve Youth Volunteer Training
- Include time to review the survey with volunteers to familiarize them with questions
- Allow volunteers to practice conducting surveys and practice roleplaying in training. Provide an opportunity for youth volunteers to practice best and worst-case scenarios
- Allow volunteers to practice approaching and engaging youth
- Ensure that all youth volunteers understand effective street outreach strategies and where to draw the line between case management and linkages to care/services

RECOMMENDATION 7: Youth Homelessness Awareness
- Continue use of magnet events for youth
- Promote National Homeless Youth Awareness Month (in November) to increase community involvement in the Youth PIT count
- Promote the needs of TAY Youth including the need for youth shelters
- Provide educational workshops regarding TAY youth development issues to increase service provider involvement

LIMITATIONS

Despite the enhanced efforts to improve the accuracy of the count, the actual number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness is estimated to be higher than PIT Count results, especially in the Youth Count. The following are Point-in-Time Count limitations to consider:

The **PIT Count is a snapshot** of the number of homeless people counted at one point in time. The count does not completely capture the entire number of the unsheltered homeless population in any community, nor does it fully explain why people are homeless in a particular area.

On-going challenges of locating homeless individuals. Many more individuals experience homelessness during the year than on the night of the count. The nature of unsheltered individuals is that they move around a lot, may be in and out of homelessness during the year, and others may conceal their housing status due to the stigma associated with being homeless or due to law enforcement. Site leads indicated that extreme weather conditions in Riverside County, throughout the morning of the count, impacted counting efforts. To ensure an accurate count, outreach teams were deployed to revisit some missed areas in specific cities.

Not all homeless individuals engaged on the day of the count agree to be interviewed. Volunteers reported that they arrived at an empty encampment site when it was evident that many people were living there.

Counting youth is even more challenging compared to the overall population resulting in a significant under representation of homeless youth. Youth may not consider themselves homeless and may not access homeless services making it more difficult to locate them. There is still limited participation from public schools, colleges and universities, LGBTQ, foster youth, and other youth service providers.

Youth PIT Count results continue to be limited by not being able to coordinate with the homeless liaisons in the school districts. This is a federal advocacy issue where McKinney-Vento programs should be an active participant in Youth PIT Counts.

Despite its shortcomings, the PIT Count provides communities an annual opportunity to focus collectively on the presence of homeless people in their communities, and document this need.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The CoC PIT Count Planning team would like to express gratitude to the people in our community, network of non-profit organizations, faith based-communities, cities, county staff (including homeless outreach teams), and law enforcement partners for their relentless support and participation in the 2022 PIT Count and Survey.

The CoC PIT Count Planning team extends their gratitude to the 719 volunteers who gave their time volunteering on the day and week of the count. Conducting a full-count in the fourth largest county in California, by size during the COVID-19 pandemic and under tough winter-storm conditions is no small endeavor. Thank you to all participants for your commitment and support of the Riverside County Homeless Point-in-Time Count.

"Volunteers do not necessarily have the time, but they do have the heart!"

We would like to acknowledge the guidance and support received from the Board of Supervisors and District Legislative Staff and Assistants.

Supervisor Kevin Jeffries, First District	Jeffrey Greene Kerstin Justus Robin Reid	Chief of Staff Legislative Assistant Legislative Assistant
Supervisor Karen Spiegel, Second District	Philip Paule Debbie Rose Liliana Allin	Chief of Staff Legislative Assistant Legislative Assistant
Supervisor Chuck Washington, Third District	Joe Pradetto Sundae Sayles Robyn Brock Claudia Maunz-McLellan	Chief of Staff Legislative Assistant Legislative Assistant Legislative Assistant
Supervisor V. Manuel Perez, Fourth District	Steven Hernandez Greg Rodriguez Margarita Felix	Chief of Staff Legislative Assistant Legislative Assistant
Supervisor Jeff Hewitt, Fifth District	Boomer Shannon Stephanie Garthwaite Amber Smalley Katrina Cline	Chief of Staff Legislative Assistant Legislative Assistant Legislative Assistant

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Dr. Pat Leslie   Dr. Joe Colleti   Dr. Deme Hill

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- Alyssa Garcia
- Chelsea Godfrey
- Tina Bellanger

A special thanks to Brook Federico and her team from the County Executive office for their assistance with media and community engagement.

City and law enforcement leaders were vital to the success of this year's PIT Count. They were involved in all aspects of the planning, coordination, and implementation of the street-based count in their respective cities. City and deployment site leaders also increased homelessness awareness by recruiting volunteers and promoting the PIT Count in their community. Volunteer and staff were appreciative to have law enforcement presence. PIT Count deployment site leaders did a phenomenal job coordinating all count-related activities.

City/Community	Key Leader(s)	Deployment Site
Banning	City of Banning Roman Ruiz Ralph Wright Officer Christopher Sayeski Banning Police Department	Banning Senior Center
Beaumont	City of Beaumont Sergeant Christopher Ramos Beaumont Police Department	Beaumont Police Department
Blythe	City of Blythe Sergeant Troy Fabanich Blythe Police Department Behavioral Health – HOPE Team Blythe Police Department	Blythe Police Department
Calimesa	City of Calimesa Deputy Juan Cedeno Riverside Sheriff's Office	Calimesa City Hall
Canyon Lake	City of Canyon Lake Riverside Sheriff's Office	None
Cathedral City	City of Cathedral City Officer Jeremy Powers Officer Joseph Brooks Cathedral City Police Department Behavioral Health – HOPE Team	Cathedral City Police Station
Coachella	City of Coachella Rene Rosales Sergeant Matos Riverside Sheriff's Office	Coachella Civic Center
Corona	City of Corona Denzel Maxwell Lieutenant Chad Fountain Sergeant Skip Shatford City Net Corona Police Department	Corona City Hall
Desert Hot Springs	City of Desert Hot Springs Officer Christopher James Desert Hot Springs Police Department	Guy J. Tedesco Park (Henry V. Lozano Community Center)
Eastvale	City of Eastvale Eva Terekhova Lieutenant Marc Boydd Riverside Sheriff's Office	City of Eastvale - Council Chambers

Hemet	City of Hemet Veronica Allen Lieutenant Eric Dickson Sergeant Bryan Cunningham City Net Hemet Police Department	City of Hemet – Council Chambers
Indian Wells	City of Indian Wells Kristen Nelson Lieutenant David Wright Riverside Sheriff's Office	Palm Desert City Hall
Indio	City of Indio Yanel Ramirez Jesus A. Gomez Sergeant Alex Franco Indio Police Department Coachella Valley Rescue Mission	Martha's Village & Kitchen
Jurupa Valley	City of Jurupa Valley Jose Ibarra Officer Irwin Salas Benny Zimmermann Ryan Batista Code Enforcement Riverside Sheriff's Office	Jurupa Valley City Hall
La Quinta	City of La Quinta Martha Mendez Sergeant George Acevedo Deputy Maggie Lopez Riverside Sheriff's Office	La Quinta City Hall
Lake Elsinore	City of Lake Elsinore Alexandra Teahen Nicole Dailey Sergeant Jeff Reese Riverside Sheriff's Office Social Work Action Group (SWAG)	Lake Elsinore Cultural Arts Center
Menifee	City of Menifee Jon Nicks Sergeant Raul Perez Police Chief Pat Walsh Riverside Sheriff's Office Social Work Action Group (SWAG)	Kay Cisneros Senior Center

Moreno Valley	City of Moreno Valley Launa Jimenez Serina Astorga Deputy Kimberly Mirabella Riverside Sheriff's Office	Cottonwood Golf Center
Murrieta	City of Murrieta Brian Ambrose Murrieta Police Department Social Work Action Group (SWAG)	Murrieta Police Department
Norco	City of Norco Alejandra Gonzalez Michelle Anglin Sergeant Aaron Avila Deputy Rachell Whittenburg City Net Riverside Sheriff's Office	Norco City Hall
Palm Desert	City of Palm Desert Heather Horning Code Compliance Citizens on Patrol Riverside Sheriff's Office	Palm Desert Civic Center
Palm Springs	City of Palm Springs Jay Virata Denise Goolsby Annie Rodriguez Officer Frank Guarino Officer Mike Kovaleff Palm Springs Police Department	Palm Springs Convention Center
Perris	City of Perris Sara Cortes de Pavon Riverside Sheriff's Office Social Work Action Group (SWAG)	City of Perris Senior Center
Rancho Mirage	City of Rancho Mirage Brian Kephart Riverside Sheriff's Office	Rancho Mirage City Hall
Riverside	City of Riverside Janette Sanchez Ali Hariri Officer Chris Wagner City of Riverside Access Center	City of Riverside Access Center and La Sierra University Church
San Jacinto	City of San Jacinto Rene Yarnall Rob Johnson City Net Riverside Sheriff's Office	San Jacinto Community Center

Temecula	City of Temecula Mike Wooten Sergeant Edward Harding Temecula Police Department Social Work Action Group (SWAG)	Temecula HELP Center
Wildomar	City of Wildomar Felicia Folmar Sergeant Jeff Reese Riverside Sheriff's Office Social Work Action Group (SWAG)	SWAG

County coordinators played a key role in the success of the homeless count. Thank you to all Housing and Workforce Solutions (HWS) and Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) staff for their time, energy, and dedication in their role as County Coordinators.

- » Bobbi Bennett
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A special thanks to the Riverside Sheriff's Office (RSO) Homeless Outreach Team. Their committed participation in community planning meetings, coordination for the Unincorporated Area Count, and involvement of the count was invaluable.

Deputy Julia Cruz   Deputy Julian Ramirez

Riverside Sheriff's Office (RSO)	Lead(s)	Deployment Site
Cabazon Station	Deputy Cedeno Deputy McConnell	Calimesa City Hall
Blythe Station	Deputy Pfohlman Cpl. Eckenrode	Blythe RSO Station
Hemet Station	Deputy Enochs	Hemet RSO Station
Jurupa Valley Station	Deputy Garcia	Jurupa Valley RSO Station

	Deputy Savage	
Lake Elsinore Station	Deputy Tran Deputy McCracken	Lake Elsinore Cultural Arts Center
Moreno Valley Station	Deputy Mirabella	Moreno Valley Cottonwood Golf Center
Palm Desert Station	Deputy Nelson	Palm Desert City Hall
Perris Station	Deputy Machado	Perris RSO Station
Southwest Station	Sergeant Harding	Southwest RSO Station
Thermal Station	Cpl. Quezada	Thermal RSO Station

We extend our appreciation to community agencies and their staff who generously set aside time to attend the volunteer training, an orientation or participate in a PIT Count activity to ensure full coverage existed every day across the county.

Addiction Therapeutic Services

Alternatives to Domestic Violence
Aspiranet

AXIS Foundation
Bank of America
California Family Life centers

CAREspace

Catholic Charities, Riverside

Central Neighborhood Health

Citizen Advocates for Senior and Homeless Solutions

Citizens on Patrol

City Code Enforcement

City Net

City of Banning

City of Beaumont

City of Blythe
City of Calimesa

City of Canyon Lake

City of Cathedral City

City of Coachella

City of Corona

Coachella Valley Rescue Mission

Community of Casa Blanca
Community Pantry
County of Riverside Behavioral Health
County of Riverside Board of Supervisors
County of Riverside Code Enforcement
County of Riverside Department of Animal Services
County of Riverside Department of Behavioral Health
County of Riverside Department of Child Support Services
County of Riverside Department of Mental Health
County of Riverside Department of Public Social Services
County of Riverside Department of Social Services - Administration
County of Riverside Department of Social Services - Adult Protective Services
County of Riverside Department of Social Services - Self Sufficiency Division
County of Riverside Emergency Management Department
County of Riverside Executive Office
County of Riverside Facilities Management
County of Riverside First 5 - Family Resource Centers
County of Riverside Housing and Workforce Solutions (HWS) - Community Action Partnership
County of Riverside Housing and Workforce Solutions (HWS) - Continuum of Care
County of Riverside Housing and Workforce Solutions (HWS) - Housing Authority

Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC)
Molina Health Care
NAMI Hemet/San Jacinto
OakGrove Center
Office of Homeless Solutions
Olive Crest

Operation SafeHouse

Parks and Recreation

Partners Against Violence

Path of Life Ministries

Planned Parenthood

Queerworks

Rainbow Pride Alliance

RevComm Foundation

Riverside Area Rape Crisis

Riverside County Office of Education
Riverside County Office on Aging
Riverside County Probation Department

Riverside County Sheriff's Office

Riverside County Youth Advisory Council

Riverside Life Services

City of Desert Hot Springs	County of Riverside Housing and Workforce Solutions (HWS) - Workforce Development	Riverside Recovery Resources
City of Eastvale	Department of Veteran Affairs Loma Linda	Riverside University Health System (RUHS) - HHOPE Program
City of Hemet	Eastvale Bible Church	Riverside University Health System (RUHS)-Behavioral Health
City of Indian Wells	Edgemont Women's Club	Riverside University Health System (RUHS)-HIV/STD Program
City of Indio	Families Living with AIDS Care Center	Rubidoux Youth Opportunity Center
City of Jurupa Valley	FIND Food Bank	San Jacinto School District-NAMI
City of La Quinta	Food Now	Set Free Thrift Store
City of Lake Elsinore	Galilee Center	Social Work Action Group (SWAG)
City of Menifee	Hemet Unified School District	Starting Over Inc.
City of Moreno Valley	Indio WIN Center	Step Up on Second
City of Murrieta	In-Home Supportive Services	Stepping Stones TAY Center
City of Norco	Inland Empire Health Plan	The Arena TAY Center
City of Palm Desert	Inland Equity Partnership	The Happier Life Project
City of Palm Springs	Jamboree Housing	The Litas Women's Biker Group
City of Perris	Jewish Family Service Desert	The Salvation Army
City of Rancho Mirage	Jewish Family Service of San Diego	Trauma Recovery Center
City of Riverside	La Sierra University Church	Trinity University
City of San Jacinto	Legacy Shelters	United States Bureau of Census
City of Temecula	Light House Baptist Church	Val Verde School District
City of Wildomar	Lighthouse Social Service Center	Valley Restart Shelter
City Police Department	Lutheran Social Services	Veteran's Services
Coachella Valley Association of Governments	Martha's Village and Kitchen	Western Riverside Council of Governments
		Youth Community Corps (YCC) Project

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- o Building Up Lives Foundation *(Deployment Site)*
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- o Continuum of Care (CoC)
- o Department of Behavioral Health (RUHS-BH) HHOPE Team
- o Department of Public and Social Services, Banning Office *(Deployment Site)*
- o Department of Public and Social Services, Indio Office *(Deployment Site)*
- o Indio WIN Youth Opportunity Center
- o Queer Works
- o Operation SafeHouse *(Deployment Site)*
- o Operation SafeHouse of the Desert *(Deployment Site)*
- o Riverside County Library System
- o Riverside County Office of Education (RCOE)
- o Riverside County Youth Commission
- o Riverside University Health System – HOPE Team
- o Rubidoux Youth Opportunity Center *(Deployment Site)*
- o Springs Charter Schools

- o Social Work Action Group (SWAG)
- o Stepping Stones Transitional Age Youth (TAY) Center
- o The Arena Transitional Age Youth (TAY) Center
- o Transgender Health and Wellness Center
- o Youth Advisory Committee (YAC) – Continuum of Care
- o Youth Action Board (YAB) – Continuum of Care

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- Gabriella Zafarana
- Mariel Sarmiento

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2022 Point-in-Time Count Planning Team

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	    Assistant Director

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APPENDIX A: CITY, UNINCORPORATED AREA, SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT, AND SUB-POPULATION SUMMARY TABLES

City Summary Tables

There are 28 cities in the County of Riverside. The table below shows the unsheltered, sheltered, and total homeless count. The cities of Riverside, Palm Springs, Corona, and Indio counted more unsheltered persons in comparison with other jurisdictions. Calimesa, Moreno Valley, Corona, and Temecula showed a decline between 2020 and 2022.

Jurisdiction	Unsheltered 2022	Unsheltered Difference (2020 vs. 2022)	Sheltered 2022	Total	Percent of Total Count
Banning	54	26%	11	65	2%
Beaumont	16	0%	3	19	1%
Blythe	79	8%	12	91	3%
Calimesa	8	-53%	0	8	0%
Canyon Lake	0	0%	0	0	0%
Cathedral City	61	39%	12	73	2%
Coachella	74	-5%	0	74	2%
Corona	110	1%	78	188	6%
Desert Hot Springs	48	-29%	15	63	2%
Eastvale	6	50%	17	23	1%
Hemet	82	-12%	85	167	5%
Indian Wells	0	0%	0	0	0%
Indio	105	27%	322	427	13%
Jurupa Valley	96	-7%	9	105	3%
La Quinta	7	133%	0	7	0%
Lake Elsinore	35	-30%	40	75	2%
Menifee	28	47%	4	32	1%
Moreno Valley	77	-53%	10	87	3%
Murrieta	12	-33%	149	161	5%
Norco	14	17%	13	27	1%
Palm Desert	26	44%	0	26	1%
Palm Springs	222	18%	54	276	8%
Perris	59	14%	11	70	2%
Rancho Mirage	3	-75%	0	3	0%
Riverside (District 1)	307	-10%	398	705	21%
Riverside (District 2)	207	-16%	12	219	7%
San Jacinto	57	84%	19	76	2%
Temecula	28	-53%	39	67	2%
Unincorporated 1	24	-46%	0	24	1%
Unincorporated 2	27	-13%	0	27	1%
Unincorporated 3	48	-11%	0	48	1%
Unincorporated 4	45	-22%	9	54	2%
Unincorporated 5	8	-47%	0	8	0%
Wildomar	7	17%	14	21	1%
Total	**1980**	**8%**	**1336**	**3316**	**100%***

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

Trend in City Unsheltered Counts 2019 to 2022

There was no consistent unsheltered count trend among all cities. Some cities experienced modest change and others saw more radical shifts in overall homelessness. Several jurisdictions, however, had a pattern of increase between 2019 and 2020, followed by a decrease between 2020 and 2022 as seen in the graph below, *Change in Unsheltered 2019-2022* below (i.e., Unincorporated 5, Riverside, Rancho Mirage, Murrieta, Moreno Valley, Desert Hot Springs, Coachella, Calimesa).

Change in Unsheltered 2019-2022			
Jurisdiction	2019	2020	2022
Banning	39	43	54
Beaumont	15	16	16
Blythe	48	73	79
Calimesa	16	17	8
Canyon Lake	0	0	0
Cathedral City	82	44	61
Coachella	51	78	74
Corona	164	109	110
Desert Hot Springs	45	68	48
Eastvale	0	4	6
Hemet	112	93	82
Indian Wells	2	1	0
Indio	52	83	105
Jurupa Valley	139	103	96
La Quinta	9	3	7
Lake Elsinore	66	50	35
Menifee	17	19	28
Moreno Valley	38	165	77
Murrieta	17	18	12
Norco	11	12	14
Palm Desert	23	18	26
Palm Springs	196	189	222
Perris	77	52	59
Rancho Mirage	6	12	3
Riverside (District 1 and District 2)	439	587	514
San Jacinto	48	31	57
Temecula	59	59	28
Unincorporated District 1	45	44	24
Unincorporated District 2	44	31	27
Unincorporated District 3	65	54	48
Unincorporated District 4	98	58	45
Unincorporated District 5	9	15	8
Wildomar	13	6	7
Total:	2,045	2,155	1,980

CITY SUMMARY TABLES

BANNING

The City of Banning experienced a 26% increase in its unsheltered count from 2020 to 2022. The portion of first time homeless (44%) was higher than most other areas. Like many areas, unsheltered persons in Banning tended to be adults (72%) and male (61%). The general distribution for race mirrors the typical pattern: White, Black, and Multiple Races, however, the percentage of persons known to be White was lower (35%) and the proportion of American Indian/Indigenous was higher (11%) in comparison to other cities. The unsheltered population included 59% chronically homeless persons and 38% living in encampments. Family disruption was the highest ranked contributor to homelessness, with lack of income and various 'other' causes in the top three factors. Substance abuse (41%), physical disability (31%), and mental health issues (25%) were the most frequently referenced challenges.

CITY OF BANNING		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
54	*11*	*65*

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	32	59%
Observed	22	41%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	39	72%
Children (≤17)	0	0
Seniors (≥ 60)	4	8%
Youth (18-24)	6	11%
Unknown Ages	5	9%
Total	54	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	6	11%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	9	17%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	2%
Multiple Races	5	9%
White	19	35%
Unknown Race	14	26%
Total	54	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	14	26%
Non- Hispanic	27	50%
Unknown Ethnicity	13	24%
Total	54	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	16	30%
Male	33	61%
No Single Gender	0	0%

	#	%
Questioning	1	2%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	4	7%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	5	16%
Domestic Violence	1	3%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	8	25%
Physical Disability	10	31%
PTSD	9	28%
Substance Abuse	13	41%
Traumatic Brain Injury	3	9%
Developmental Disability	3	9%

Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless (generated based on qualifying responses)	19	59%
Veterans	1	3%
First Time Homeless (self-report)	14	44%
Pet Owner	9	28%
Foster Care Experience	2	6%
Formerly Incarcerated	6	19%

Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	9	28%
Jail Release	1	3%
Lack of Income	3	9%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	2	6%
Substance Abuse	2	6%
Unemployment	5	16%
Other	6	19%

Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	5	16%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	12	38%
Park	0	0%
Street	4	13%
Tent/Shed	9	28%
Tiny Home (without basic amenities)	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	2	6%
Other	0	0%
Total	**32**	**100%**

BEAUMONT

The City of Beaumont's homeless population held similar patterns to many other groups: predominantly adult, White, male, and non-Hispanic/Latino(a)(x) (Hispanic), however, the group did not include Multiple-Race persons. Nearly one-half (45%) of interviewed persons reported being homeless for the first time.

Like other areas, family disruption was reported as a major factor in homelessness. Unlike other areas, Beaumont unsheltered persons reported other factors as the second most frequent factor contributing to homelessness (18%), followed by jail release and substance abuse. Physical disability was the most prevalent challenge (27%).

CITY OF BEAUMONT		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
16	3	19

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	11	69%
Observed	5	31%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	10	63%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	2	13%
Youth (18-24)	4	25%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	16	100%*
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	0	0%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	1	6%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	6%
Multiple Races	0	0%
White	11	69%
Unknown Race	3	19%
Total	16	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	6	38%
Non- Hispanic	8	50%
Unknown Ethnicity	2	13%
Total	16	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	4	25%

Male	10	63%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	2	13%
Total	16	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	2	18%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV AIDS	1	9%
Mental Health Issue	1	9%
Physical Disability	3	27%
PTSD	1	9%
Substance Abuse	1	9%
Traumatic Brain Injury	1	9%
Developmental Disability	1	9%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	4	36%
Veterans	0	0%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	5	45%
Pet Owner	0	0%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	1	9%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	3	27%
Jail Release	1	9%
Lack of Income	0	0%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	1	9%
Unemployment	0	0%
Other	2	18%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	1	9%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	0	0%
Park	0	0%
Street	5	45%
Tent/Shed	0	0%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	1	9%
Other	4	36%
Total	11	100%*

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

BLYTHE

The City of Blythe experienced an 8% increase in unsheltered homeless persons. First time homeless individuals accounted for 48% of all persons identified during the count. Adults (ages 25-59, 82%) and Seniors (age 60+, 8%) comprised 90% of the unsheltered homeless persons. Substance abuse (33%), chronic health issue (28%), mental health issue (25%), and physical disability (25%) were the leading challenges identified. Contributors to homelessness were lack of income (20%), substance abuse (18%), and unemployment (15%). The use of abandoned buildings for shelter (30%) was higher in Blythe compared with many areas. Nearly half (48%) were experiencing homelessness for the first time and one-third (33%) were accompanied by pets.

CITY OF BLYTHE		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
79	12	91

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	40	51%
Observed	39	49%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	65	82%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	6	8%
Youth (18-24)	6	8%
Unknown Ages	2	3%
Total	79	100%*
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	1%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	16	20%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	7	9%
White	49	62%
Unknown Race	6	8%
Total	79	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	14	18%
Non- Hispanic	59	75%
Unknown Ethnicity	6	8%
Total	79	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	30	38%
Male	46	58%
No Single Gender	0	0%

	#	%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	3	4%
Total	**79**	**100%**
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	11	28%
Domestic Violence	3	8%
HIV AIDS	1	3%
Mental Health Issue	10	25%
Physical Disability	10	25%
PTSD	5	13%
Substance Abuse	13	33%
Traumatic Brain Injury	2	5%
Developmental Disability	4	10%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	19	48%
Veterans	1	3%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	19	48%
Pet Owner	13	33%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	5	13%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	4	10%
Jail Release	2	5%
Lack of Income	8	20%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	2	5%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	7	18%
Unemployment	6	15%
Other	11	28%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	12	30%
Bus Station	1	3%
Encampment	7	18%
Park	1	3%
Street	9	23%
Tent/Shed	5	13%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	1	3%
Other	4	10%
Total	**40**	**100%***

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

CALIMESA

The City of Calimesa counted eight (8) unsheltered persons during the Point-in-Time Count and had no persons living in shelter, making it a community with the lowest count; only Rancho Mirage (3), La Quinta (7), and Canyon Lake (0) were smaller. The 2022 unsheltered count represented a 53% decrease over 2020. Half of the unsheltered individuals were adults, and the other half were seniors. Like many other communities, unsheltered persons were predominantly White, non-Hispanic, males. One-third (33%) were chronically homeless, and the same percentage reported mental health issues as a life factor. Two thirds (67%) of the unsheltered were first-time homeless, pet owners, report a lack of income as a factor contributing to homelessness, and sleep in a vehicle.

CITY OF CALIMESA		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
8	0	8

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	6	75%
Observed	2	25%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	4	50%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	4	50%
Youth (18-24)	0	0%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	8	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	13%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	0	0%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	0	0%
White	6	75%
Unknown Race	1	13%
Total	8	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	2	25%
Non- Hispanic	5	63%
Unknown Ethnicity	1	13%
Total	8	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	2	25%
Male	6	75%
No Single Gender	0	0%

	#	%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	0	0%
Total	**8**	**100%**
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	0	0%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	2	33%
Physical Disability	1	17%
PTSD	0	0%
Substance Abuse	1	17%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0%
Developmental Disability	0	0%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	2	33%
Veterans	0	0%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	4	67%
Pet Owner	4	67%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	1	17%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	1	17%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	4	67%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Unemployment	0	0%
Other	1	17%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	0	0%
Park	0	0%
Street	2	33%
Tent/Shed	0	0%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	4	67%
Other	0	0%
Total	**6**	**100%**

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

CATHEDRAL CITY

The City of Cathedral City experienced a 39% increase in the number of unsheltered individuals from 2020 to 2022. The unsheltered group was comprised of adults ages 25-59 (79%), seniors (10%) and youth (7%) plus 5% persons of unknown age. Twenty-one percent (21%) were first time homeless, and more than half were living on the street. The group continued the overall patterns for race and gender (White 41%, male 72%), however, the proportion of Hispanic (36%), and chronically homeless individuals (50%) was higher than other groups. Substance abuse (36%), mental health issues (25%), and chronic health (29%) issues were reported as challenges.

CATHEDRAL CITY		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
61	*12*	*73*

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City
Interviewed	28	46%
Observed	33	54%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	48	79%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	6	10%
Youth (18-24)	4	7%
Unknown Ages	3	5%
Total	61	100%*
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	2	3%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	6	10%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	15	25%
White	25	41%
Unknown Race	13	21%
Total	61	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	22	36%
Non- Hispanic	27	44%
Unknown Ethnicity	12	20%
Total	61	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	14	23%
Male	44	72%
No Single Gender	0	0%

	#	%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	3	5%
Total	**61**	**100%**
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	8	29%
Domestic Violence	1	4%
HIV AIDS	1	4%
Mental Health Issue	7	25%
Physical Disability	6	21%
PTSD	5	18%
Substance Abuse	10	36%
Traumatic Brain Injury	5	18%
Developmental Disability	3	11%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	14	50%
Veterans	4	14%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	6	21%
Pet Owner	2	7%
Foster Care Experience	1	4%
Formerly Incarcerated	1	4%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	8	29%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	7	25%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	9	32%
Unemployment	2	7%
Other	1	4%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	2	7%
Bus Station	0	7%
Encampment	2	7%
Park	0	0%
Street	15	54%
Tent/Shed	1	4%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	1	4%
Vehicle	4	14%
Other	3	11%
Total	**28**	**100***

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

COACHELLA

Between 2020 and 2022, The City of Coachella's unsheltered number decreased by 5%. The 2022 Coachella's unsheltered group of 74 persons encompassed all four of the major age categories: adult 88%, youth 3%, seniors 5%, and children (3%). Of those interviewed, 45% reported being homeless for the first time. Living situations reported included staying in a tent or shed (59%) and living on the street (21%).

The ethnic composition of the unsheltered population in Coachella was majority Hispanic/Latin(o)(a)(x) (76%). 80% of the 74 individuals counted were reported Male. Nearly one-third, 32% suffered from chronic health issues, and a similar number reported family disruption as a factor contributing to their homelessness.

CITY OF COACHELLA		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
74	0	74

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	56	76%
Observed	18	24%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	65	88%
Children (≤17)	2	3%
Seniors (≥ 60)	4	5%
Youth (18-24)	2	3%
Unknown Ages	1	1%
Total	74	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	1%
Asian, Asian American	1	1%
Black, African American, African	2	3%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	1%
Multiple Races	11	15%
White	46	62%
Unknown Race	12	16%
Total	74	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	56	76%
Non- Hispanic	13	18%
Unknown Ethnicity	5	7%
Total	74	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	13	18%
Male	59	80%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%

	#	%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	2	3%
Total	**74**	**100***
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	18	32%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	7	13%
Physical Disability	11	20%
PTSD	1	2%
Substance Abuse	18	32%
Traumatic Brain Injury	2	4%
Developmental Disability	7	13%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	2	3%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	19	34%
Veterans	3	5%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	25	45%
Pet Owner	5	9%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	6	11%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	18	32%
Jail Release	2	4%
Lack of Income	8	14%
Medical Discharge	2	4%
Mental Illness	1	2%
Runaway	3	5%
Substance Abuse	5	9%
Unemployment	9	16%
Other	3	5%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Bus Station	1	2%
Encampment	2	4%
Park	2	4%
Street	12	21%
Tent/Shed	33	59%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	1	2%
Vehicle	3	5%
Other	2	4%
Total	**56**	**100%***

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

CORONA

The unsheltered count for the City of Corona remained relatively stable, increasing by only 1% between 2020 and 2022. The largest portion of the unsheltered group lived on the street (43%). Demographically, unsheltered persons mirrored the pattern seen elsewhere: White (53%), male (68%), adult (75%). The portion of Hispanic/Latino(a)(x) (45%), however, was slightly higher than other communities.

More than one-third or 38% of unsheltered persons interviewed fit the criteria for chronic homelessness, yet a similar percent was experiencing homelessness for the first-time. Substance abuse (40%), Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (26%), and chronic health issues (20%) were the top challenges reported, while nearly one-half (42%) listed family disruption as a contributing factor to their homelessness. Although substance abuse was the most prevalent challenging condition (40%) only (15%) reported substance abuse as a factor contributing to their homelessness. Veterans comprised about 6% of the unsheltered count and 26% identified Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder on the list of challenging factors.

CITY OF CORONA		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
110	*78*	*188*

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	65	59%
Observed	45	41%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	83	75%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	3	3%
Youth (18-24)	14	13%
Unknown Ages	10	9%
Total	110	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	1%
Asian, Asian American	1	1%
Black, African American, African	15	14%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	15	14%
White	58	53%
Unknown Race	20	18%
Total	110	100*
Ethnicity (all)		
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	50	45%
Non- Hispanic	40	36%
Unknown Ethnicity	20	18%
Total	110	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	26	24%

Male	75	68%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	1	1%
Unknown Gender	8	7%
Total	110	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	13	20%
Domestic Violence	3	5%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	13	20%
Physical Disability	9	14%
PTSD	17	26%
Substance Abuse	26	40%
Traumatic Brain Injury	8	12%
Developmental Disability	8	12%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	25	38%
Veterans	4	6%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	25	38%
Pet Owner	6	9%
Foster Care Experience	1	2%
Formerly Incarcerated	19	29%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	27	42%
Jail Release	5	8%
Lack of Income	3	5%
Medical Discharge	2	3%
Mental Illness	3	5%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	10	15%
Unemployment	3	5%
Other	8	12%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	9	14%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	7	11%
Park	10	15%
Street	28	43%
Tent/Shed	2	3%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	2	3%
Vehicle	2	3%
Other	5	8%
Total	65	100%

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

DESERT HOT SPRINGS

The 2022 homeless count found a total of 63 homeless persons living in the City of Desert Hot Springs. The number of unsheltered persons fell by 29% compared to the Point-in-Time Count in 2020. The unsheltered group was primarily adults (67%) and seniors (4%), white (50%), non-Hispanic (40%), and male (56%). The group had nearly equal percentages (43%) of substance abusers and first-time homeless. Unsheltered persons were likely to be found living in a vehicle (33%), tent or shed (20%), or on the street (27%).

DESERT HOT SPRINGS		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
48	*15*	*63*

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Count
Interviewed	30	63%
Observed	18	38%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	32	67%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	2	4%
Youth (18-24)	3	6%
Unknown Ages	11	23%
Total	48	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	2	4%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	1	2%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	3	6%
White	24	50%
Unknown Race	18	38%
Total	48	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	10	21%
Non- Hispanic	19	40%
Unknown Ethnicity	19	40%
Total	48	100*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	11	23%
Male	27	56%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	10	21%
Total	48	100%

Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	3	10%
Domestic Violence	2	7%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	8	27%
Physical Disability	5	17%
PTSD	8	27%
Substance Abuse	13	43%
Traumatic Brain Injury	4	13%
Developmental Disability	3	10%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless (generated based on qualifying responses)	13	43%
Veterans	3	10%
First Time Homeless (self-report)	14	47%
Pet Owner	8	27%
Foster Care Experience	1	3%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	10	33%
Jail Release	1	3%
Lack of Income	4	13%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	1	3%
Runaway	2	7%
Substance Abuse	2	7%
Unemployment	4	13%
Other	4	13%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	3	10%
Park	0	0%
Street	8	27%
Tent/Shed	6	20%
Tiny Home (without basic amenities)	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	10	33%
Other	3	10%
Total	30	100%

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

EASTVALE

The City of Eastvale experienced a 50% increase among the unsheltered population between 2020 and 2022. However, this was a total of six (6) persons. The group contained five (5) adults ages 25-59 and one senior age 60+. Over half (60%) of the group stayed in tents/sheds, and the remainder in vehicles or other locations. Lack of income was the primary reason identified as contributing to homelessness (60%). Physical disability and family disruption were also reported as reasons for homelessness.

CITY OF EASTVALE		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
6	*17*	*23*

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	5	83%
Observed	1	17%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	5	83%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	1	17%
Youth (18-24)	0	0%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	6	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	17%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	2	33%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	0	0%
White	2	33%
Unknown Race	1	17%
Total	6	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	1	17%
Non- Hispanic	4	67%
Unknown Ethnicity	1	17%
Total	6	100*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	2	33%
Male	4	67%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	0	0%
Total	6	100%

Challenges / Barriers *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	0	0%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	0	0%
Physical Disability	1	20%
PTSD	0	0%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0%
Developmental Disability	0	0%
Special Interest Questions *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	1	20%
Veterans	1	20%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	4	80%
Pet Owner	0	0%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	0	0%
Reasons for Homelessness *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Family Disruption	1	20%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	3	60%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Unemployment	0	0%
Other	1	20%
Living Situation - Night before the Count *(interview)*	#	%
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	0	0%
Park	0	0%
Street	0	0%
Tent/Shed	3	60%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	2	40%
Other	0	0%
Total	5	100%

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

HEMET

The City of Hemet experienced a decrease of 12% in the unsheltered homeless population between 2020 and 2022. The total homeless population in Hemet was almost evenly distributed between unsheltered (82) and sheltered individuals (85). Nearly half (49%) of the people interviewed reported being homeless for the first time. When compared with other areas, Hemet had a higher proportion of youth ages 18 to 24 (18%) and chronically homeless (61%) in the unsheltered group.

Most of the unsheltered portion of the community followed the pattern frequently seen throughout the 2022 Point-in-Time Count: White (44%), male (72%), non-Hispanic (57%). Substance abuse (46%), PTSD (39%), and mental health issues (30%) were the most frequently cited personal challenges. Family disruption (40%) and a lack of income (25%) were the top factors identified as contributing to homelessness.

CITY OF HEMET		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
82	85	167

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	57	70%
Observed	25	30%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	57	70%
Children (≤17)	1	1%
Seniors (≥ 60)	7	9%
Youth (18-24)	15	18%
Unknown Ages	2	2%
Total	82	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	5	6%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	15	18%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	16	20%
White	36	44%
Unknown Race	10	12%
Total	82	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	29	35%
Non- Hispanic	47	57%
Unknown Ethnicity	6	7%
Total	82	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	21	26%
Male	59	72%
No Single Gender	0	0%

Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	2	2%
Total	**82**	**100%**
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	11	19%
Domestic Violence	5	9%
HIV AIDS	1	2%
Mental Health Issue	17	30%
Physical Disability	14	25%
PTSD	22	39%
Substance Abuse	26	46%
Traumatic Brain Injury	11	19%
Developmental Disability	6	11%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	1	2%
Chronically Homeless (generated based on qualifying responses)	35	61%
Veterans	2	4%
First Time Homeless (self-report)	28	49%
Pet Owner	8	14%
Foster Care Experience	1	2%
Formerly Incarcerated	14	25%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	23	40%
Jail Release	4	7%
Lack of Income	14	25%
Medical Discharge	1	2%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	3	5%
Substance Abuse	5	9%
Unemployment	3	5%
Other	4	7%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	5	9%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	5	9%
Park	2	4%
Street	33	58%
Tent/Shed	7	12%
Tiny Home (without basic amenities)	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	3	5%
Other	2	4%
Total	**57**	**100%***

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

INDIO

The City of Indio's unsheltered population grew by 27% between 2020 and 2022 and ranked as the fourth highest area of unsheltered homeless persons in the County. Demographically, the unsheltered group in Indio had the same pattern as other communities of adult (61%), White (70%), male (63%). Additionally, Indio also had a higher proportion of youth (22%) and Hispanic (50%) and chronically homeless (47%).

The Indio unsheltered population reported family disruption (36%), unemployment (17%) and lack of income (12%) as factors contributing to homeless. Most unsheltered persons in the city were living on the street (30%), in an encampment (22%), or in a tent or shed (17%).

CITY OF INDIO		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
105	322	427

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	59	56%
Observed	46	44%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	64	61%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	9	9%
Youth (18-24)	23	22%
Unknown Ages	9	9%
Total	105	100%*
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	1%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	3	3%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	10	10%
White	74	70%
Unknown Race	17	16%
Total	105	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	52	50%
Non- Hispanic	33	31%
Unknown Ethnicity	20	19%
Total	105	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	32	30%
Male	66	63%

No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	7	7%
Total	105	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	7	12%
Domestic Violence	4	7%
Mental Health Issue	14	24%
Physical Disability	'10	17%
PTSD	16	27%
Substance Abuse	22	37%
Traumatic Brain Injury	9	15%
Developmental Disability	7	12%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	28	47%
Veterans	4	7%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	21	36%
Pet Owner	8	14%
Foster Care Experience	2	3%
Formerly Incarcerated	10	17%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	21	36%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	7	12%
Medical Discharge	1	2%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	2	3%
Substance Abuse	4	7%
Unemployment	10	17%
Other	11	19%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	3	5%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	13	22%
Park	2	3%
Street	18	30%
Tent/Shed	10	17%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	2	3%
Vehicle	5	8%
Other	6	10%
Total	59	100%*

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

JURUPA VALLEY

The City of Jurupa Valley experienced a decrease of 7% in unsheltered people between 2020 and 2022. The unsheltered group tended to live in encampments (35%), in vehicles (28%) or in tents/sheds (27%). Jurupa Valley contained a moderate number of homeless youth (13%), pet owners (48%), and first-time homeless (37%).

Once again, the demographic distribution was familiar: White, adult, male, non-Hispanic. The challenges include more over-lapping conditions with five conditions being reported at levels at 20 % or above (up to 33%). These conditions were mental health issues (20%), chronic health issues (25%), physical disability (22%), substance abuse (33%) and PTSD (23%).

CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
96	9	105

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	60	63%
Observed	36	38%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	60	63%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	8	8%
Youth (18-24)	12	13%
Unknown Ages	16	17%
Total	96	100%*
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	1%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	19	20%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	1%
Multiple Races	10	10%
White	47	49%
Unknown Race	18	19%
Total	96	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	29	30%
Non- Hispanic	42	44%
Unknown Ethnicity	25	26%
Total	96	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	25	26%
Male	57	59%
No Single Gender	0	0%

Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	14	15%
Total	**96**	**100%**
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	15	25%
Domestic Violence	3	5%
HIV AIDS	1	2%
Mental Health Issue	12	20%
Physical Disability	13	22%
PTSD	14	23%
Substance Abuse	20	33%
Traumatic Brain Injury	9	15%
Developmental Disability	8	13%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	32	53%
Veterans	3	5%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	22	37%
Pet Owner	29	48%
Formerly Incarcerated	8	13%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	14	23%
Jail Release	3	5%
Lack of Income	9	15%
Medical Discharge	1	2%
Mental Illness	4	7%
Runaway	4	7%
Substance Abuse	4	7%
Unemployment	12	20%
Other	5	8%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	1	2%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	21	35%
Park	0	0%
Street	2	3%
Tent/Shed	16	27%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	2	3%
Under Bridge	1	2%
Vehicle	17	28%
Other	0	0%
Total	**60**	**100%**

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

LA QUINTA

Despite an increase of 133%, the City of La Quinta had one of the smallest unsheltered homeless counts when compared with other jurisdictions. 80% of persons reported sleeping in their vehicle and one person (20%) was sleeping under a bridge. The demographic distribution in La Quinta included 29% White, 43% male, and 57% adults.

There were three conditions associated with the unsheltered group: chronic health issues (20%), Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (40%), and physical disability (20%). Like other areas, family disruption and lack of income were frequently reported as factors causing homelessness. It is interesting to note that while no youth or domestic violence victims were reported, a runaway status was reported for a 31-year-old individual.

CITY OF LA QUINTA		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
7	0	7

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	5	71%
Observed	2	29%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	4	57%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	1	14%
Youth (18-24)	0	0%
Unknown Ages	2	29%
Total	7	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	14%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	0	0%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	0	0%
White	2	29%
Unknown Race	4	57%
Total	7	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	2	29%
Non- Hispanic	3	43%
Unknown Ethnicity	2	29%
Total	7	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	2	29%
Male	3	43%

	#	%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	2	29%
Total	**7**	**100%***
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	1	20%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	0	0%
Physical Disability	1	20%
PTSD	2	40%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0%
Developmental Disability	0	0%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	0	0%
Veterans	0	0%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	3	60%
Pet Owner	1	20%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	0	0%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	2	40%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	1	20%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	1	20%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Unemployment	0	0%
Other	1	20%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	0	0%
Park	0	0%
Street	0	0%
Tent/Shed	0	0%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	1	20%
Vehicle	4	80%
Other	0	0%
Total	**5**	**100%**

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

LAKE ELSINORE

Between 2020 and 2022, unsheltered homelessness in the City of Lake Elsinore dropped by 30%. Less than half (41%) of the unsheltered group interviewed during the Point-in-Time Count reported being homeless for the first time and 64% qualified as chronically homeless.

Lake Elsinore's unsheltered group held the pattern familiar to most areas: largely White, male, non-Hispanic. The vast majority were adults (83%, including 11% seniors). Nearly two-thirds of unsheltered people interviewed indicated substance abuse as a challenge/barrier (59%) and the same percentage were living on the street during the Point-in-Time Count.

CITY OF LAKE ELSINORE		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
35	40	75

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	22	63%
Observed	13	37%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	29	83%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	4	11%
Youth (18-24)	1	3%
Unknown Ages	1	3%
Total	35	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	3%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	1	3%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	0	0%
White	27	77%
Unknown Race	6	17%
Total	35	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	13	37%
Non- Hispanic	16	46%
Unknown Ethnicity	6	17%
Total	35	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	8	23%
Male	27	77%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	0	0%
Total	35	100%

Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	4	18%
Domestic Violence	2	9%
HIV AIDS	2	9%
Mental Health Issue	8	36%
Physical Disability	3	14%
PTSD	10	45%
Substance Abuse	13	59%
Traumatic Brain Injury	8	36%
Developmental Disability	1	5%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless (generated based on qualifying responses)	14	64%
Veterans	1	5%
First Time Homeless (self-report)	9	41%
Pet Owner	2	9%
Foster Care Experience	1	5%
Former Incarceration	9	41%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	8	36%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	2	9%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	1	5%
Runaway	1	5%
Substance Abuse	4	18%
Unemployment	1	5%
Other	5	23%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	1	5%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	3	14%
Park	0	0%
Street	13	59%
Tent/Shed	1	5%
Tiny Home (without basic amenities)	0	0%
Under Bridge	1	5%
Vehicle	2	9%
Other	1	5%
Total	22	100%*

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

MENIFEE

The City of Menifee experienced a 47% rise in unsheltered homelessness between 2020 and 2022. The living situation of unsheltered people in Menifee was relatively evenly distributed with 23% dwelling on the street, in vehicles or other locations, and 15% found in tents or sheds or abandoned buildings. Menifee fit the typical pattern of demographics: adult (82% including seniors), White (54%), non-Hispanic (54%), male (75%). About one-fourth (23%) reported mental health and substance abuse as a challenge or barrier and 15% cited brain injury. Family disruption was reported three times more frequently than other factors contributing to homelessness.

CITY OF MENIFEE		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
28	4	32

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	13	46%
Observed	15	54%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	21	75%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	2	7%
Youth (18-24)	2	7%
Unknown Ages	3	11%
Total	28	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	0	0%
Asian, Asian American	3	11%
Black, African American, African	0	0%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	4	14%
White	15	54%
Unknown Race	6	21%
Total	28	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	8	29%
Non- Hispanic	15	54%
Unknown Ethnicity	5	18%
Total	28	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	4	14%
Male	21	75%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	1	4%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	2	7%
Total	28	100%

Challenges / Barriers *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	1	8%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	3	23%
Physical Disability	1	8%
PTSD	1	8%
Substance Abuse	3	23%
Traumatic Brain Injury	2	15%
Developmental Disability	0	0%
Special Interest Questions *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	3	23%
Veterans	2	15%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	4	31%
Pet Owner	0	0%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	3	23%
Reasons for Homelessness *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Family Disruption	7	54%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	0	0%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	1	8%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Unemployment	2	15%
Other	2	15%
Living Situation - Night before the Count *(interview)*	#	%
Abandoned Building	2	15%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	0	0%
Park	0	0%
Street	3	23%
Tent/Shed	2	15%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	3	23%
Other	3	23%
Total	13	100%*

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

MORENO VALLEY

The City of Moreno Valley experienced a 53% reduction in unsheltered homelessness between 2020 and 2022. Many of the unsheltered persons were living on the street (35%), or in tents or sheds (17%), or encampments (13%). 43% of the unsheltered persons interviewed were homeless for the first time.

Demographically, Moreno Valley was more diverse than other areas. Youth numbers (23%) were larger compared to other communities and another 62% of the unsheltered group were adults. Unlike other areas, unsheltered persons in Moreno Valley were identified in each of the racial groups; 40% White, 26% Black/African American, 10% Multiple Races, 6% American Indian/Indigenous People, 1% each were Asian/Asian American or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. Substance Abuse (44%), Chronic Health Issues (24%), PTSD (22%), and Brain Injury (22%) were the top-ranking conditions reported by interviewees. Like other areas, family disruption (43%) had the highest incidence among the factor contributing to homelessness.

CITY OF MORENO VALLEY		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
77	*10*	*87*

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	54	70%
Observed	23	30%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	48	62%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	7	9%
Youth (18-24)	18	23%
Unknown Ages	4	5%
Total	77	100%*
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	5	6%
Asian, Asian American	1	1%
Black, African American, African	20	26%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	1%
Multiple Races	8	10%
White	31	40%
Unknown Race	11	14%
Total	77	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	31	40%
Non- Hispanic	34	44%
Unknown Ethnicity	12	16%
Total	77	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	19	25%

Male	54	70%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	4	5%
Total	**77**	**100%**
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	13	24%
Domestic Violence	4	7%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	11	20%
Physical Disability	6	11%
PTSD	12	22%
Substance Abuse	24	44%
Traumatic Brain Injury	12	22%
Developmental Disability	7	13%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	30	56%
Veterans	4	7%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	23	43%
Pet Owner	4	7%
Foster Care Experience	2	4%
Formerly Incarcerated	16	30%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	23	43%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	7	13%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	2	4%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	3	6%
Unemployment	2	4%
Other	15	28%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	2	4%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	7	13%
Park	3	6%
Street	19	35%
Tent/Shed	9	17%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	6	11%
Other	8	15%
Total	**54**	**100%***

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

MURRIETA

Between 2020 and 2022, unsheltered homelessness dropped by one-third (33%) in the City of Murrieta. Demographic patterns were like other areas, White, adult, male, non-Hispanic. Substance abuse (55%), mental health issues (45%), developmental disability (45%), and PTSD (36%) ranked as top challenges for unsheltered persons. Most unsheltered individuals were living in vehicles (36%) or encampments (27%).

CITY OF MURRIETA		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
12	149	161

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	11	92%
Observed	1	8%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	10	83%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	2	17%
Youth (18-24)	0	0%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	12	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	0	0%
Asian, Asian American	1	8%
Black, African American, African	1	8%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	1	8%
White	9	75%
Unknown Race	0	0%
Total	12	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	1	8%
Non- Hispanic	10	83%
Unknown Ethnicity	1	8%
Total	12	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	5	42%
Male	7	58%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	0	0%
Total	12	100%

Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	1	9%
Domestic Violence	1	9%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	5	45%
Physical Disability	3	27%
PTSD	4	36%
Substance Abuse	6	55%
Traumatic Brain Injury	3	27%
Developmental Disability	5	45%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless (generated based on qualifying responses)	7	64%
Veterans	1	9%
First Time Homeless (self-report)	3	27%
Pet Owner	1	9%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	2	18%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	4	36%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	4	36%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Unemployment	0	0%
Other	2	18%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	3	27%
Park	0	0%
Street	1	9%
Tent/Shed	1	9%
Tiny Home (without basic amenities)	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	4	36%
Other	2	18%
Total	11	100%*

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

NORCO

The City of Norco experienced a 17% rise in unsheltered homelessness between 2020 and 2022. Unsheltered individuals were found in many living situations like on the street, in a tent or shed, in a park, or vehicle.

Demographically, males comprised most of the unsheltered persons (71%). Unlike other communities, 67% of the group selected other factors as the reason for homelessness followed by lack of income at 17%. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder held the highest percentage (33%) among the challenging conditions.

CITY OF NORCO		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
14	*13*	*27*

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Count
Interviewed	6	43%
Observed	8	57%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	12	86%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	0	0%
Youth (18-24)	1	7%
Unknown Ages	1	7%
Total	14	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	7%
Asian, Asian American	4	29%
Black, African American, African	1	7%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	0	0%
White	5	36%
Unknown Race	3	21%
Total	14	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	1	7%
Non- Hispanic	7	50%
Unknown Ethnicity	6	43%
Total	14	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	2	14%
Male	10	71%
No Single Gender	0	0%

Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	2	14%
Total	**14**	**100%***
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	0	0%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	0	0%
Physical Disability	1	17%
PTSD	2	33%
Substance Abuse	1	17%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0%
Developmental Disability	0	0%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	1	17%
Veterans	0	0%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	2	33%
Pet Owner	0	0%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	0	0%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	1	17%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Unemployment	0	0%
Other	4	67%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	2	33%
Park	1	17%
Street	1	17%
Tent/Shed	0	0%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	1	17%
Other	1	17%
Total	**6**	**100%***

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

PALM DESERT

Between 2020 and 2022, the unsheltered homeless number rose by 44% in the City of Palm Desert. Individuals reported sleeping on the street (75%) or encampments (13%) the night before the count. The unsheltered group were male (81%), White (73%), and non-Hispanic (54%). First-time homeless represented 19% of the unsheltered group.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (56%), substance abuse (50%), and physical disability (38%) were the most frequently reported challenging conditions. Family disruption (38%), lack of income (25%), and other factors (31%) were reported as contributors to homelessness.

CITY OF PALM DESERT		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
26	0	26

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	16	62%
Observed	10	38%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	23	88%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	1	4%
Youth (18-24)	1	4%
Unknown Ages	1	4%
Total	26	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	2	8%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	1	4%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	1	4%
White	19	73%
Unknown Race	3	12%
Total	26	101%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	8	31%
Non- Hispanic	14	54%
Unknown Ethnicity	4	15%
Total	26	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	3	12%
Male	21	81%
No Single Gender	1	4%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	1	4%
Total	26	100%*

Challenges / Barriers *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	4	25%
Domestic Violence	1	6%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	2	13%
Physical Disability	6	38%
PTSD	9	56%
Substance Abuse	8	50%
Traumatic Brain Injury	4	25%
Developmental Disability	2	13%
Special Interest Questions *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	11	69%
Veterans	1	6%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	3	19%
Pet Owner	0	0%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Reasons for Homelessness *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Family Disruption	6	38%
Jail Release	1	6%
Lack of Income	4	25%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Unemployment	0	0%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Other	5	31%
Living Situation - Night before the Count *(interview)*	#	%
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Bus station	1	6%
Encampment	2	13%
Park	0	0%
Street	12	75%
Tent/Shed	0	0%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	1	6%
Other	0	0%
Total	16	100%

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

PALM SPRINGS

The City of Palm Springs had an increase of 18% over the 2020 count. Unsheltered persons comprised 80% of the overall homeless count for Palm Springs in 2022. During the Point-in-Time Count, nearly half (47%) of the unsheltered were living on the street, 15% were in vehicles, and 9% in abandoned buildings. Although adults were the largest portion of unsheltered persons (76%), youth comprised 7%. The unsheltered group included persons from each race, but the predominant pattern remained the same: White (60%), Black (12%), and Multiple Races (6%) and non-Hispanic (51%).

Except for brain injury, the full list of challenging conditions was reported by unsheltered persons in Palm Springs including substance abuse (50%), PTSD (46%), and mental health issues (44%). Similarly, the most frequently listed factors contributing to homelessness were lack of income, family disruption, and substance abuse.

CITY OF PALM SPRINGS		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
222	54	276

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	78	35%
Observed	144	65%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	168	76%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	11	5%
Youth (18-24)	16	7%
Unknown Ages	27	12%
Total	222	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	4	2%
Asian, Asian American	2	1%
Black, African American, African	27	12%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	0%
Multiple Races	13	6%
White	134	60%
Unknown Race	41	18%
Total	222	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	34	15%
Non- Hispanic	114	51%
Unknown Ethnicity	74	33%
Total	222	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	46	21%
Male	152	68%
No Single Gender	1	1%

	#	%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	23	10%
Total	**222**	**100%**
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	26	33%
Domestic Violence	8	10%
HIV AIDS	5	6%
Mental Health Issue	34	44%
Physical Disability	18	23%
PTSD	36	46%
Substance Abuse	39	50%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0%
Developmental Disability	15	19%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	43	55%
Veterans	12	15%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	17	22%
Pet Owner	8	10%
Foster Care Experience	1	1%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	19	24%
Jail Release	2	3%
Lack of Income	20	26%
Medical Discharge	1	1%
Mental Illness	3	4%
Runaway	1	1%
Substance Abuse	10	13%
Unemployment	6	8%
Other	12	15%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	7	9%
Bus Station	2	3%
Encampment	3	4%
Park	5	6%
Street	37	47%
Tent/Shed	5	6%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	1	1%
Vehicle	12	15%
Other	6	8%
Total	**78**	**100%***

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

PERRIS

The City of Perris saw a 14% increase of unsheltered homeless between 2020 and 2022. More than one-third of the unsheltered persons interviewed met the criteria for chronic homelessness. Unsheltered persons were found living on the street (29%), in tents or sheds (29%), encampments (17%), and vehicles (15%) with a few in abandoned buildings, a park, or other locations. The age, gender, ethnic, and racial distribution of unsheltered persons followed the pattern seen throughout the region: adult, male, non-Hispanic, with people who were White, Black and Multiple Races found most frequently.

With the exceptions of domestic violence and HIV/AIDS, there was a relatively even distribution of challenging conditions found among the unsheltered with 20% (mental health, physical disability, substance abuse) and 12% (PTSD, developmental disability, brain injury). Family disruption (34%), unemployment (15%), and other factors not listed (15%) were cited contributors to homelessness.

CITY OF PERRIS		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
59	11	70

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	41	69%
Observed	18	31%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	34	58%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	7	12%
Youth (18-24)	12	20%
Unknown Ages	6	10%
Total	59	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	3	5%
Asian, Asian American	2	3%
Black, African American, African	10	17%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	6	10%
White	24	41%
Unknown Race	14	24%
Total	59	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	22	37%
Non- Hispanic	25	42%
Unknown Ethnicity	12	20%
Total	59	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	16	27%
Male	42	71%

	#	%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	1	2%
Total	59	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	6	15%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV AIDS	1	2%
Mental Health Issue	8	20%
Physical Disability	9	22%
PTSD	5	12%
Substance Abuse	9	22%
Traumatic Brain Injury	5	12%
Developmental Disability	5	12%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless	14	34%
Veterans	1	2%
First Time Homeless	7	17%
Pet Owner	5	12%
Foster Care Experience	4	10%
Formerly Incarcerated	8	20%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	14	34%
Jail Release	3	7%
Lack of Income	2	5%
Medical Discharge	1	2%
Mental Illness	3	7%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	3	7%
Unemployment	6	15%
Other	6	15%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	1	2%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	7	17%
Park	1	2%
Street	12	29%
Tent/Shed	12	29%
Tiny Home (without basic amenities)	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	6	15%
Other	2	5%
Total	41	100%*

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

RANCHO MIRAGE

With a total of only three persons, the City of Rancho Mirage had the smallest homeless population enumerated in the Point-in-Time Count compared to the 2020 count. Data for two of the three persons comes from observation, with one female refusing to be interviewed and a male unable to be reached physically.

CITY OF RANCHO MIRAGE		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
3	0	*3*

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	1	33%
Observed	2	67%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	3	100%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	0	0%
Youth (18-24)	0	0%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	3	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	0	0%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	0	0%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	0	0%
White	0	0%
Unknown Race	3	100%
Total	3	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	1	33%
Non- Hispanic	0	0%
Unknown Ethnicity	2	67%
Total	3	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	1	33%
Male	2	67%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%

	#	%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	0	0%
Total	**3**	**100%**
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	0	0%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	0	0%
Physical Disability	0	0%
PTSD	0	0%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0%
Developmental Disability	0	0%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	0	0%
Veterans	0	0%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	0	0%
Pet Owner	0	0%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	0	0%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	0	0%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Unemployment	1	100%
Other	0	0%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Encampment	1	100%
Park	0	0%
Street	0	0%
Tent/Shed	0	0%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	0	0%
Other	0	0%
Total	**1**	**100%**

RIVERSIDE

The City of Riverside crosses two district boundaries, Districts 1 and 2. Together, they comprise the highest number of homeless persons of any city (924). The City of Riverside in District 1 showed a 10% decrease in unsheltered homeless persons between 2020 and 2022. Similarly, the City of Riverside in District 2 experienced a 16% decrease in the number of unsheltered persons during the same period.

The portion of Riverside in each district comprised the largest components of unsheltered persons in those districts and the largest overall counts of sheltered and unsheltered persons (705 and 219 respectively). 20% of the unsheltered persons were formerly incarcerated, 6% reported domestic violence as a challenge or barrier, and 2% were living in a bus station.

Unsheltered persons were largely found on the streets (39%), in tents or sheds (17%), in vehicles (16%) or encampments (12%) with the remainder in parks, abandoned buildings, and other paces. More than half (56%) of the unsheltered responding to interviews were assessed by the survey tool as chronically homeless. The most prevalent personal conditions, referred to collectively as challenges, were substance abuse (36%), mental health issues (32%), and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (28%). Factors cited as contributing to homelessness included family disruption (34%), lack of income (16%), and a combination of other factors not listed (19%).

CITY OF RIVERSIDE		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
514	*410*	*924*

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	256	50%
Observed	258	50%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	307	60%
Children (≤17)	4	1%
Seniors (≥ 60)	35	7%
Youth (18-24)	87	17%
Unknown Ages	81	16%
Total	514	100%*
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	5	1%
Asian, Asian American	5	1%
Black, African American, African	87	17%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	3	1%
Multiple Races	45	9%
White	254	49%
Unknown Race	115	22%
Total	514	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	126	25%
Non- Hispanic	215	42%
Unknown Ethnicity	173	34%
Total	514	100%*

Gender *(all)*	#	%
Female	124	24%
Male	317	62%
No Single Gender	2	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	1	0%
Unknown Gender	70	14%
Total	514	100%
Challenges / Barriers *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	55	21%
Domestic Violence	16	6%
HIV AIDS	2	1%
Mental Health Issue	81	32%
Physical Disability	55	21%
PTSD	71	28%
Substance Abuse	92	36%
Traumatic Brain Injury	42	16%
Developmental Disability	36	14%
Special Interest Questions *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Families' w/ Children	3	1%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	144	56%
Veterans	21	8%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	92	36%
Pet Owner	49	19%
Foster Care Experience	3	1%
Formerly Incarcerated	52	20%
Reasons for Homelessness *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Family Disruption	87	34%
Jail Release	13	5%
Lack of Income	41	16%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	7	3%
Runaway	7	3%
Substance Abuse	11	4%
Unemployment	28	11%
Other	48	19%
Living Situation - Night before the Count *(interview)*	#	%
Abandoned Building	7	3%
Bus Station	4	2%
Encampment	30	12%
Park	13	5%
Street	99	39%
Tent/Shed	44	17%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	1	0%
Vehicle	41	16%
Other	17	7%
Total	256	100%*

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

SAN JACINTO

The City of San Jacinto experienced an increase (84%) in unsheltered homeless between 2020 and 2022, including 68% of the group experiencing homelessness for the first time. The unsheltered group contained persons in each age group 79% adults and 7% seniors, 11% youth, and 2% children. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of unsheltered persons were White, while 11% were Black/African American, and equal percentages (5%) were American Indian/ Indigenous People and Multiple Races, and over half were non-Hispanic. Unsheltered homeless persons were found living in encampments and abandoned buildings (at 24% each) followed by living on the street and in vehicles (at 14% each), with the remainder in parks, tent or shed, and other locations.

Personal challenges with the highest percentages included chronic health issues, substance abuse, and PTSD each at 35%, followed by mental health issues at 32%. Factors contributing to homelessness were family disruption (62%), lack of income (16%) and other factors not listed (19%) as well as unemployment and substance abuse (each at 3%).

CITY OF SAN JACINTO		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
57	19	76

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	37	65%
Observed	20	35%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	45	79%
Children (≤17)	1	2%
Seniors (≥ 60)	4	7%
Youth (18-24)	6	11%
Unknown Ages	1	2%
Total	57	100%*
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	3	5%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	6	11%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	2%
Multiple Races	3	5%
White	36	63%
Unknown Race	8	14%
Total	57	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	19	33%
Non- Hispanic	32	56%
Unknown Ethnicity	6	11%
Total	57	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	18	32%

Male	38	67%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	1	2%
Total	57	100%*
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	13	35%
Domestic Violence	4	11%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	12	32%
Physical Disability	8	22%
PTSD	13	35%
Substance Abuse	13	35%
Traumatic Brain Injury	7	19%
Developmental Disability	3	8%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	1	3%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	16	43%
Veterans	4	8%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	25	68%
Pet Owner	4	11%
Foster Care Experience	3	8%
Formerly Incarcerated	13	35%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	23	62%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	6	16%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	1	3%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	1	3%
Unemployment	1	3%
Other	7	19%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	9	24%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	9	24%
Park	3	8%
Street	5	14%
Tent/Shed	2	5%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	5	14%
Other	4	11%
Total	37	100%

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

TEMECULA

The City of Temecula experienced a 53% decrease in unsheltered homelessness between 2020 and 2022. The 2022 total included 8 persons who were homeless for the first time. The largest segment of unsheltered persons was found living in vehicles (42%) with the next largest group found on the street (32%), and the remainder in tents or sheds, or places not meant for human habitation. Over 50% of the interviewed persons were assessed as chronically homeless.

Like many other areas, adults and seniors comprised most unsheltered persons (93%) and the group was predominantly White (79%) and Multiple Races (7%) with males representing 54%, females 39% and (1) no single gender and (1) unknown completing the group. Nearly half reported substance abuse as a personal challenge, while 37% reported PTSD, 26% mental health issues, 21% chronic health condition, and developmental disability and physical disability each at 11%. Factors contributing to homelessness included family disruption and substance abuse (each at 21%), lack of income (16%), unemployment and other factors not listed (each at 11%), and runaway status at 5%.

CITY OF TEMECULA		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
28	39	67

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of City Count
Interviewed	19	68%
Observed	9	32%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	23	82%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	3	11%
Youth (18-24)	1	4%
Unknown Ages	1	4%
Total	28	100%*
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	0	0%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	0	0%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	2	7%
White	22	79%
Unknown Race	4	14%
Total	28	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	7	25%
Non- Hispanic	19	68%
Unknown Ethnicity	2	7%
Total	28	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	11	39%

Male	15	54%
No Single Gender	1	4%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	1	4%
Total	**28**	**100%***
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	4	21%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	5	26%
Physical Disability	2	11%
PTSD	7	37%
Substance Abuse	9	47%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0%
Developmental Disability	2	11%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	10	53%
Veterans	1	5%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	8	42%
Pet Owner	1	5%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	3	16%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	4	21%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	3	16%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	1	5%
Substance Abuse	4	21%
Unemployment	2	11%
Other	2	11%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	3	16%
Park	0	0%
Street	6	32%
Tent/Shed	1	5%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	8	42%
Other	1	5%
Total	**19**	**100%**

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

WILDOMAR

The unsheltered count in the City of Wildomar rose by 17% between 2020 and 2022. More than half (57%) of the unsheltered persons reported being homeless for the first time. Use of vehicles (57%) and abandoned buildings (29%) were the primary living situations for unsheltered persons who were interviewed.

The unsheltered population was exclusively adult, predominantly Hispanic (71%), and male (71%). Unsheltered persons fell into three race categories: White and Multiple Race each at 43% with the remaining 14% being Black/African American/ African.

The most frequently cited challenging conditions were brain injury and substance abuse (29% each) with mental illness and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder following at 14% each. The factors contributing to homelessness were equally distributed in most categories.

CITY OF WILDOMAR		
Unsheltered	Sheltered	Total
7	14	21

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Count
Interviewed	7	100%
Observed	0	0%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	6	86%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	1	14%
Youth (18-24)	0	0%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	7	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	0	0%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	1	14%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	3	43%
White	3	43%
Unknown Race	0	0%
Total	7	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	5	71%
Non- Hispanic	2	29%
Unknown Ethnicity	0	0%
Total	7	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	2	29%
Male	5	71%

	#	%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	0	0%
Total	**7**	**100%**
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	0	0%
Domestic Violence	1	14%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	1	14%
Physical Disability	0	0%
PTSD	1	14%
Substance Abuse	2	29%
Traumatic Brain Injury	2	29%
Developmental Disability	0	0%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	1	14%
Veterans	0	0%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	4	57%
Pet Owner	1	14%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	1	14%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	1	14%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	1	14%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	1	14%
Substance Abuse	1	14%
Unemployment	1	14%
Other	1	14%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	2	29%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	0	0%
Park	0	0%
Street	0	0%
Tent/Shed	0	0%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	4	57%
Other	1	14%
Total	**7**	**100%**

UNINCORPORATED AREA TABLES

UNINCORPORATED AREA- DISTRICT 1

Unincorporated area 1 experienced a 15% decrease in the number of unsheltered individuals compared to 2020. When compared to other areas, unincorporated area 1 had a lower percentage of chronically homeless persons and was largely comprised of adults, Whites, non-Hispanics, and males. For those interviewed, vehicle (65%) was the highest reported living situation with tents or shed (24%) second, and the remainder on the streets (12%).

UNINCORPORATED AREA- DISTRICT 1		
Unsheltered		24
Sheltered		0
Total		24

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Area Count
Interviewed	17	71%
Observed	7	29%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	17	71%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	5	21%
Youth (18-24)	0	0%
Unknown Ages	2	8%
Total	24	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	4%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	5	21%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	2	8%
White	13	54%
Unknown Race	3	13%
Total	24	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	4	17%
Non- Hispanic	16	67%
Unknown Ethnicity	4	17%
Total	24	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	6	25%
Male	15	63%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	3	13%
Total	24	100%*

Challenges / Barriers *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	4	24%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV AIDS	1	6%
Mental Health Issue	1	6%
Physical Disability	4	24%
PTSD	3	18%
Substance Abuse	6	35%
Traumatic Brain Injury	4	24%
Developmental Disability	2	12%
Special Interest Questions *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	9	53%
Veterans	2	12%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	8	47%
Pet Owner	6	35%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	2	12%
Reasons for Homelessness *(interviewed, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Family Disruption	5	29%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	4	24%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Unemployment	3	18%
Other	4	24%
Living Situation - Night before the Count *(interview)*	#	%
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	0	0%
Park	0	0%
Street	2	12%
Tent/Shed	4	24%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	11	65%
Other	0	0%
Total	17	100%*

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

UNINCORPORATED AREA- DISTRICT 2

Unincorporated area 2 experienced a decrease of 13% in the number of unsheltered individuals compared to 2020. The unsheltered group was largely comprised of adults, Whites, non-Hispanics, and males. Unsheltered persons reported living in tents/sheds (32%), encampments (28%) or vehicles (28%) as the primary dwellings.

UNINCORPORATED AREA- DISTRICT 2	
Unsheltered	27
Sheltered	0
Total	27

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Area Count
Interviewed	25	93%
Observed	2	7%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	22	81%
Children (≤17)	1	4%
Seniors (≥ 60)	3	11%
Youth (18-24)	1	4%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	27	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	4%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	1	4%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	6	22%
White	16	59%
Unknown Race	3	11%
Total	27	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	8	30%
Non- Hispanic	18	67%
Unknown Ethnicity	1	4%
Total	27	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	10	37%
Male	17	63%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	0	0%
Total	27	100%

Challenges / Barriers *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	4	16%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	8	32%
Physical Disability	3	12%
PTSD	7	28%
Substance Abuse	8	32%
Traumatic Brain Injury	6	24%
Developmental Disability	0	0%
Special Interest Questions *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Families' w/ Children	1	4%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	15	60%
Veterans	0	0%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	6	24%
Pet Owner	8	32%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	1	4%
Reasons for Homelessness *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Family Disruption	10	40%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	4	16%
Medical Discharge	1	4%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	2	8%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Unemployment	3	12%
Other	4	16%
Living Situation - Night before the Count *(interview)*	#	%
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	7	28%
Park	1	4%
Street	2	8%
Tent/Shed	8	32%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	7	28%
Other	0	0%
Total	25	100%

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

UNINCORPORATED AREA- DISTRICT 3

Unincorporated area 3 experienced a decrease of 11% in the number of unsheltered individuals compared to 2020. 53% of unsheltered individuals were identified as chronically homeless and the group was largely comprised of adults, Whites, non-Hispanics, and males. Unsheltered persons reported living in encampments (37%), vehicle (23%), and streets (13%) on the day of the homeless count.

UNINCORPORATED AREA- DISTRICT 3		
Unsheltered	48	
Sheltered	0	
Total	48	

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Area Count
Interviewed	30	63%
Observed	18	38%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	44	92%
Children (≤17)	2	4%
Seniors (≥ 60)	1	2%
Youth (18-24)	0	0%
Unknown Ages	1	2%
Total	48	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	3	6%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	8	17%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	8	17%
White	28	58%
Unknown Race	1	2%
Total	48	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	6	13%
Non- Hispanic	38	79%
Unknown Ethnicity	4	8%
Total	48	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	16	33%
Male	31	65%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	1	2%
Total	48	100%

Challenges / Barriers *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	7	23%
Domestic Violence	1	3%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	9	30%
Physical Disability	7	23%
PTSD	10	33%
Substance Abuse	16	53%
Traumatic Brain Injury	9	30%
Developmental Disability	8	27%
Special Interest Questions *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Families' w/ Children	1	3%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	16	53%
Veterans	0	0%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	12	40%
Pet Owner	11	37%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	6	20%
Reasons for Homelessness *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Family Disruption	13	43%
Jail Release	1	3%
Lack of Income	3	10%
Medical Discharge	1	3%
Mental Illness	1	3%
Runaway	2	7%
Substance Abuse	4	13%
Unemployment	2	7%
Other	3	10%
Living Situation - Night before the Count *(interview)*	#	%
Abandoned Building	2	7%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	11	37%
Park	0	0%
Street	4	13%
Tent/Shed	6	20%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	7	23%
Other	0	0%
Total	**30**	**100%**

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

UNINCORPORATED AREA- DISTRICT 4

Unincorporated area 4 experienced a decrease of 22% in the number of unsheltered individuals compared to 2020. When compared with other areas, unincorporated area 4 had a similar percentage of chronically homeless persons (58%) and was largely comprised of adults, Whites, and males. Encampment (46%) was the highest reported living situation followed by vehicle (19%).

UNINCORPORATED AREA- DISTRICT 4		
Unsheltered	45	
Sheltered	9	
Total	54	

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Area Count
Interviewed	26	58%
Observed	19	42%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	33	73%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	6	13%
Youth (18-24)	2	4%
Unknown Ages	4	9%
Total	45	100%*
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	2%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	5	11%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	2%
Multiple Races	1	2%
White	30	67%
Unknown Race	7	16%
Total	45	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	13	29%
Non- Hispanic	15	33%
Unknown Ethnicity	17	38%
Total	45	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	10	22%
Male	29	64%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	6	13%
Total	45	100%*

Challenges / Barriers *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	2	8%
Domestic Violence	1	4%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	8	31%
Physical Disability	6	23%
PTSD	5	19%
Substance Abuse	12	46%
Traumatic Brain Injury	2	8%
Developmental Disability	3	12%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	15	58%
Veterans	2	8%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	6	23%
Pet Owner	3	12%
Foster Care Experience	1	4%
Formerly Incarcerated	3	12%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	6	23%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	5	19%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	2	8%
Runaway	1	4%
Substance Abuse	3	12%
Unemployment	4	15%
Other	4	15%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	12	46%
Park	0	0%
Street	1	4%
Tent/Shed	4	15%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	2	8%
Vehicle	5	19%
Other	2	8%
Total	**26**	**100%**

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

UNINCORPORATED AREA- DISTRICT 5

Unincorporated area 5 experienced a decrease of 47% in the number of unsheltered individuals compared to 2020. Unincorporated area 5 reported the smallest unsheltered count among the unincorporated areas (8). Unincorporated area 5 did not report any chronically homeless persons and their demographics were comprised of adults, Whites, non-Hispanics, and males. Half of unsheltered persons reported staying in a vehicle (50%) followed by 1 person each staying in an encampment (17%), tent/shed (17%), and a tiny home (17%) on the day of the count.

UNINCORPORATED AREA- DISTRICT 5		
Unsheltered		8
Sheltered		0
Total		8
UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Area Count
Interviewed	6	75%
Observed	2	25%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	7	88%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	1	13%
Youth (18-24)	0	0%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	8	100%*
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	0	0%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	2	25%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	13%
Multiple Races	0	0%
White	3	38%
Unknown Race	2	25%
Total	8	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	0	0%
Non- Hispanic	5	63%
Unknown Ethnicity	3	38%
Total	8	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	1	13%
Male	7	88%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Total	8	100%*

Challenges / Barriers *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	2	33%
Domestic Violence	1	17%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	1	17%
Physical Disability	1	17%
PTSD	1	17%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Traumatic Brain Injury	1	17%
Developmental Disability	0	0%
Special Interest Questions *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	0	0%
Veterans	0	0%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	4	67%
Pet Owner	1	17%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	1	17%
Reasons for Homelessness *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Family Disruption	0	0%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	1	17%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Unemployment	1	17%
Other	2	33%
Living Situation - Night before the Count *(interview)*	#	%
Abandoned Building	0	0%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	1	17%
Park	0	0%
Street	0	0%
Tent/Shed	1	17%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	1	17%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	3	50%
Other	0	0%
Total	6	100%*

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT DATA SUMMARIES

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT DATA SUMMARIES

There are five (5) Supervisorial Districts within the boundaries of the Riverside CoC and no two jurisdictions are identical. The geography ranges from densely populated urban areas to remote mountains and deserts. The Point-in-Time Count (PITC) for Districts range from 227 to 670 for unsheltered and 39 to 452 for sheltered homeless persons and total PITC of 289 in District 5 to 1094 in District 4. Details for the **unsheltered population** are found in the tables below. There was no unsheltered count in 2021 due to concerns about COVID-19.

*Change in **Unsheltered** PIT Count for Each District Between 2020 and 2022*

DISTRICT 1						
	2020		2022		Increase/Decrease	
Jurisdiction	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canyon Lake	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Lake Elsinore	50	11%	35	9%	-15	-30%
Riverside	341	77%	307	82%	-34	-10%
Wildomar	6	1%	7	2%	1	17%
Unincorporated 1	44	10%	24	6%	-20	-46%
Total:	441	100%*	373	100%*	-68	-15%

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

DISTRICT 2						
	2020		2022		Increase/Decrease	
Jurisdiction	#	%	#	%	#	%
Corona	109	22%	110	24%	1	1%
Eastvale	4	1%	6	1%	2	50%
Jurupa Valley	103	20%	96	21%	-7	-7%
Norco	12	2%	14	3%	2	17%
Riverside	246	49%	207	45%	-39	-16%
Unincorporated 2	31	6%	27	6%	-4	-13%
Total:	505	100%	460	100%	-45	-8.90%

District 3

Jurisdiction	2020 #	2020 %	2022 #	2022 %	Increase/Decrease #	Increase/Decrease %
Hemet	93	37%	82	36%	-11	-11.80%
Murrieta	18	7%	12	5%	-6	-33.30%
San Jacinto	31	12%	57	25%	26	83.90%
Temecula	59	23%	28	12%	-31	-52.50%
Unincorporated 3	54	21%	48	21%	-6	-11.10%
Total:	255	100%	227	100%	-28	-11.00%

District 4

Jurisdiction	2020 #	2020 %	2022 #	2022 %	Increase/Decrease #	Increase/Decrease %
Blythe	73	12%	79	12%	6	8.%
Cathedral City	44	7%	61	9%	17	39%
Coachella	78	12%	74	11%	-4	-5%
Desert Hot Springs	68	11%	48	7%	-20	-29%
Indian Wells	1	0%	0	0%	-1	-100%
Indio	83	13%	105	16%	22	27%
La Quinta	3	1%	7	1%	4	133%
Palm Desert	18	3%	26	4%	8	44%
Palm Springs	189	30%	222	33%	33	18%
Rancho Mirage	12	2%	3	0%	-9	-75%
Unincorporated 4	58	9%	45	7%	-13	-22%
Total	627	100%	670	100%	43	6.90%

District 5

Jurisdiction	2020 #	2020 %	2022 #	2022 %	Increase/Decrease #	Increase/Decrease %
Banning	43	13%	54	22%	11	26%
Beaumont	16	5%	16	6%	0	0.00%
Calimesa	17	5%	8	3%	-9	-53%
Menifee	19	6%	28	11%	9	47%
Moreno Valley	165	51%	77	31%	-88	-53%
Perris	52	16%	59	24%	7	14%
Unincorporated 5	15	5%	8	3%	-7	-47%
Total	327	100%*	250	100%	-77	-23.50%

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

RACE (all)	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	Total
American Indian	7	5	11	15	14	52
Asian, Asian American	4	6	1	3	6	20
Black, AA, African	65	67	30	61	42	265
Multiple Race	33	48	30	61	24	196
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	3	1	3	4	12
White	192	233	129	403	109	1066
Unknown Race	71	98	25	124	51	369
Total	373	460	227	670	250	1980

GENDER (all)	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	Total
Female	89	116	70	162	62	499
No Single Gender	0	2	1	2	0	5
Male	249	278	148	449	173	1297
Questioning	0	0	0	0	2	2
Transgender	1	1	0	0	0	2
Unknown Gender	34	63	8	57	13	175
Total	373	460	227	670	250	1980

AGE GROUP BY SD (all)	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	Total
Child (≤17)	3	2	4	1	0	10
Youth 18-24	61	55	22	57	42	237
Adults (25-59)	239	302	176	505	163	1385
Senior 60+	30	30	17	46	27	150
Unknown Ages	40	71	8	61	18	198
Total	373	460	227	670	250	1980

Living Situation (Interview)	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	Total
Abandoned Building	6	14	16	24	11	71
Bus	4	0	0	5	0	9
Encampment	14	56	31	45	27	173
Other	16	9	9	26	17	77
Park	9	16	5	10	4	44
Street	88	59	49	112	45	353
Tent /Shed	19	59	17	64	33	192
Tiny Home (without basic amenities)	0	2	0	0	1	3
Under Bridge	2	3	0	8	0	13
Vehicle	44	43	27	45	25	184
Total	202	261	154	339	163	1119

Special Interest Questions (interview)	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	Total
First Time Homeless	78	94	76	114	61	423
Pet Owner	33	68	25	48	23	197
Foster Care	3	2	4	6	8	23
Formerly Incarcerated	44	48	38	43	36	209

Challenges & Barriers (Interview, not mutually exclusive)	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	Total
Chronic Health	42	53	36	80	29	240
Domestic Violence Victim	16	9	11	20	6	62
HIV/AIDS	4	2	1	7	2	16
Mental Health Issue	63	62	48	95	32	300
Physical Disability	45	43	34	73	31	226
Post -Traumatic Stress	57	68	56	87	29	297
Substance Abuse	81	87	70	135	51	424
Brain Injury	45	34	30	53	24	186
Developmental Disability	22	39	24	44	16	145

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT SUMMARY TABLES

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT 1		
Unsheltered:	373	
Sheltered:	452	
TOTAL	825	
UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Count
Interviewed	202	54%
Observed	171	46%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	239	64%
Children (≤17)	3	1%
Seniors (≥ 60)	30	8%
Youth (18-24)	61	16%
Unknown Ages	40	11%
Total	373	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	7	2%
Asian, Asian American	4	1%
Black, African American, African	65	17%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	0%
Multiple Races	33	9%
White	192	51%
Unknown Race	71	19%
Total	373	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	100	27%
Non- Hispanic	166	45%
Unknown Ethnicity	107	29%
Total	373	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	89	24%
Male	249	67%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	1	0%
Unknown Gender	34	9%
Total	373	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	42	21%
Domestic Violence	16	8%
HIV AIDS	4	2%
Mental Health Issue	63	31%

Physical Disability	45	22%
PTSD	57	28%
Substance Abuse	81	40%
Traumatic Brain Injury	45	22%
Developmental Disability	22	11%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	2	1%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	118	58%
Veterans	19	9%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	78	39%
Pet Owner	33	16%
Foster Care Experience	3	1%
Formerly Incarcerated	44	22%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	69	34%
Jail Release	6	3%
Lack of Income	32	16%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	3	1%
Runaway	4	2%
Substance Abuse	12	6%
Unemployment	23	11%
Other	42	21%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	6	3%
Bus Station	4	2%
Encampment	14	7%
Park	9	4%
Street	88	44%
Tent/Shed	19	9%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	2	1%
Vehicle	44	22%
Other	16	8%
Total	202	100%

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT 2		
Unsheltered:	460	
Sheltered:	129	
TOTAL	**589**	

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Count
Interviewed	261	57%
Observed	199	43%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	302	66%
Children (≤17)	2	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	30	7%
Youth (18-24)	55	12%
Unknown Age	71	15%
Total	460	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	5	1%
Asian, Asian American	6	1%
Black, African American, African	67	15%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	3	1%
Multiple Races	48	10%
White	233	51%
Unknown Race	98	21%
Total	460	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o) (a), (x)	137	30%
Non- Hispanic	194	42%
Unknown Ethnicity	129	28%
Total	460	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	116	25%
Male	278	60%
No Single Gender	2	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	1	0%
Unknown Gender	63	14%
Total	460	100%*
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	53	20%
Domestic Violence	9	3%
HIV AIDS	2	1%
Mental Health Issue	62	24%

Physical Disability	43	16%
PTSD	68	26%
Substance Abuse	87	33%
Traumatic Brain Injury	34	13%
Developmental Disability	39	15%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	2	1%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	124	48%
Veterans	27	10%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	94	36%
Pet Owner	68	26%
Foster Care Experience	2	1%
Formerly Incarcerated	48	18%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	84	32%
Jail Release	5	2%
Lack of Income	36	14%
Medical Discharge	4	2%
Mental Illness	11	4%
Runaway	11	4%
Substance Abuse	18	7%
Unemployment	28	11%
Other	38	15%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	14	5%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	56	21%
Park	16	6%
Street	59	23%
Tent/Shed	59	23%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	2	1%
Under Bridge	3	1%
Vehicle	43	16%
Other	9	3%
Total	261	100%*

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT 3		
Unsheltered:	227	
Sheltered:	292	
TOTAL	519	

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Count
Interviewed	154	68%
Observed	73	32%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	176	78%
Children (≤17)	4	2%
Seniors (≥ 60)	17	7%
Youth (18-24)	22	10%
Unknown Ages	8	4%
Total	227	100%*
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	11	5%
Asian, Asian American	1	0%
Black, African American, African	30	13%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	0%
Multiple Races	30	13%
White	129	57%
Unknown Race	25	11%
Total	227	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o) (a), (x)	60	26%
Non- Hispanic	145	64%
Unknown Ethnicity	22	10%
Total	227	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	70	31%
Male	148	65%
No Single Gender	1	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	8	4%
Total	227	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	36	23%
Domestic Violence	11	7%
HIV AIDS	1	1%
Mental Health Issue	48	31%
Physical Disability	34	22%

PTSD	56	36%
Substance Abuse	70	45%
Traumatic Brain Injury	30	19%
Developmental Disability	24	16%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	3	2%
Chronically Homeless (generated based on qualifying responses)	84	55%
Veterans	7	5%
First Time Homeless (self-report)	76	49%
Pet Owner	25	16%
Foster Care Experience	4	3%
Formerly Incarcerated	38	25%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	67	44%
Jail Release	5	3%
Lack of Income	30	19%
Medical Discharge	2	1%
Mental Illness	2	1%
Runaway	6	4%
Substance Abuse	14	9%
Unemployment	8	5%
Other	18	12%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	16	10%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	31	20%
Park	5	3%
Street	49	32%
Tent/Shed	17	11%
Tiny Home (without basic amenities)	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	27	18%
Other	9	6%
Total	154	100%

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT 4		
Unsheltered:	670	
Sheltered:	424	
TOTAL	**1094**	

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Count
Interviewed	339	51%
Observed	331	49%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	505	75%
Children (≤17)	1	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	46	7%
Youth (18-24)	57	9%
Unknown Ages	61	9%
Total	670	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	15	2%
Asian, Asian American	3	0%
Black, African American, African	61	9%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	3	0%
Multiple Races	61	9%
White	403	60%
Unknown Race	124	19%
Total	670	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	212	32%
Non- Hispanic	297	44%
Unknown Ethnicity	161	24%
Total	670	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	162	24%
Male	449	67%
No Single Gender	2	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	57	9%
Total	670	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	80	24%
Domestic Violence	20	6%
HIV AIDS	7	2%
Mental Health Issue	95	28%

	#	%
Physical Disability	73	22%
PTSD	87	26%
Substance Abuse	135	40%
Traumatic Brain Injury	53	16%
Developmental Disability	44	13%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	2	1%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	162	48%
Veterans	30	9%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	114	34%
Pet Owner	48	14%
Foster Care Experience	6	2%
Formerly Incarcerated	43	13%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	94	28%
Jail Release	8	2%
Lack of Income	64	19%
Medical Discharge	4	1%
Mental Illness	8	2%
Runaway	10	3%
Substance Abuse	40	12%
Unemployment	42	12%
Other	52	15%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	24	7%
Bus Station	5	1%
Encampment	45	13%
Park	10	3%
Street	112	33%
Tent/Shed	64	19%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	8	2%
Vehicle	45	13%
Other	26	8%
Total	339	100%*

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

SUPERVISORIAL DISTRICT 5		
Unsheltered:	250	
Sheltered:	39	
TOTAL	289	

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Count
Interviewed	163	65%
Observed	87	35%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	163	65%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	27	11%
Youth (18-24)	42	17%
Unknown Ages	18	7%
Total	250	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	14	6%
Asian, Asian American	6	2%
Black, African American, African	42	17%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	4	2%
Multiple Races	24	10%
White	109	44%
Unknown Race	51	20%
Total	250	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	83	33%
Non- Hispanic	119	48%
Unknown Ethnicity	48	19%
Total	250	100*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	62	25%
Male	173	69%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	2	1%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	13	5%
Total	250	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	29	18%
Domestic Violence	6	4%
HIV AIDS	2	1%
Mental Health Issue	32	20%

Physical Disability	31	19%
PTSD	29	18%
Substance Abuse	51	31%
Traumatic Brain Injury	24	15%
Developmental Disability	16	10%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless (generated based on qualifying responses)	72	44%
Veterans	8	5%
First Time Homeless (self-report)	61	37%
Pet Owner	23	14%
Foster Care Experience	8	5%
Formerly Incarcerated	36	22%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	57	35%
Jail Release	6	4%
Lack of Income	17	10%
Medical Discharge	1	1%
Mental Illness	6	4%
Runaway	9	6%
Substance Abuse	2	1%
Unemployment	17	10%
Other	34	21%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	11	7%
Encampment	27	17%
Park	4	2%
Street	45	28%
Tent/Shed	33	20%
Tiny Home (without basic amenities)	1	1%
Vehicle	25	15%
Other	17	10%
Total	**163**	**100%**

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

SUBPOPULATIONS AND POPULATIONS OF INTEREST

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Unsheltered	29
Sheltered	461
Total	490

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Group Count
Interviewed (known)	22	76%
Observed	7	24%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	14	48%
Children (≤17)	11	38%
Seniors (≥ 60)	0	0%
Youth (18-24)	3	10%
Unknown Age	1	3%
Total	29	100%*
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	0	0%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	6	21%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	3%
Multiple Races	3	10%
White	19	66%
Unknown Race	0	0%
Total	29	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	8	28%
Non- Hispanic	21	72%
Unknown Ethnicity	0	0%
Total	29	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	12	41%
Male	16	55%
Unknown Gender	1	3%
Total	29	100%*
Household Type (interview)	#	%
Family Households	9	100%
Persons in Families	29	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	1	5%

	#	%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV/AIDS	1	5%
Mental Health Issue	1	5%
Physical Disability	0	0%
PTSD	2	9%
Substance Abuse	2	9%
Traumatic Brain Injury	0	0%
Developmental Disability	1	5%
Special Interest Questions *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	7	32%
Pet Owner	4	18%
Reasons for Homelessness *(interview, not mutually exclusive)*	#	%
Family Disruption	9	41%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	0	0%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	1	5%
Substance Abuse	0	0%
Unemployment	0	0%
Other	2	9%
Living Situation - Night before the Count *(interview)*	#	%
Abandoned Building	2	9%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	0	0%
Park	0	0%
Street	0	0%
Tent/Shed	3	14%
Tiny Home (*without basic amenities*)	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	2	9%
Other	4	18%
Unknown	11	50%
Total	22	100%

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

TRANSITIONAL AGE YOUTH (18 – 24 years)

Unsheltered	237
Sheltered	75
Total	312

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Group Count
Interviewed	69	29%
Observed	168	71%
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25 - 59)	0	0%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	0	0%
Youth (18-24)	237	100%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	237	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	0%
Asian, Asian American	1	0%
Black, African American, African	47	20%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	2	1%
Multiple Races	33	14%
White	136	58%
Unknown Race	17	7%
Total	237	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	88	37%
Non- Hispanic	77	32%
Unknown Ethnicity	72	30%
Total	237	100%*
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	92	39%
Male	142	60%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	3	1%
Total	237	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	7	10%
Domestic Violence	4	6%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	23	33%

Physical Disability	3	4%
PTSD	22	32%
Substance Abuse	16	23%
Traumatic Brain Injury	5	7%
Developmental Disability	7	10%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	25	36%
Veterans	0	0%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	37	54%
Pet Owner	9	13%
Foster Care Experience	23	33%
Formerly Incarcerated	30	43%
Pregnant	6	9%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	31	45%
Jail Release	0	0%
Lack of Income	7	10%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	2	3%
Runaway	8	12%
Substance Abuse	7	10%
Unemployment	2	3%
Other	8	12%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	5	7%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	8	12%
Park	2	3%
Street	23	33%
Tent/Shed	5	7%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	1	1%
Vehicle	17	25%
Other	8	12%
Total	69	100%
Last Grade Completed (interview)	#	%
Some College	7	10%
GED	3	4%
High School (grade 12)	36	52%
Some High School (grades 9-11)	15	22%
Middle School (grades 7-8)	1	1%
No Grades Completed	1	1%
Doesn't Know	6	9%
Total	69	100%*

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

SENIORS (≥60)

Unsheltered	150
Sheltered	173
Total	323

UNSHELTERED		
Category	#	% of Group Count
Interviewed	150	100%
Observed	NA	
Age (all)	#	%
Seniors (≥ 60)	150	100%
Total	150	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	9	6%
Asian, Asian American	2	1%
Black, African American, African	18	12%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	1%
Multiple Races	16	11%
White	100	67%
Unknown Race	4	3%
Total	150	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o) (a), (x)	47	31%
Non- Hispanic	102	68%
Unknown Ethnicity	1	1%
Total	150	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	34	23%
Male	115	77%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	1	1%
Total	150	100%*
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	47	31%
Domestic Violence	3	2%
HIV AIDS	2	1%
Mental Health Issue	32	21%
Physical Disability	51	34%
PTSD	25	17%
Substance Abuse	40	27%

Traumatic Brain Injury	24	16%
Developmental Disability	23	15%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	77	51%
Veterans	27	18%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	44	29%
Pet Owner	25	17%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	11	7%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	31	21%
Jail Release	7	5%
Lack of Income	42	28%
Medical Discharge	3	2%
Mental Illness	3	2%
Runaway	1	1%
Substance Abuse	5	3%
Unemployment	21	14%
Other	30	20%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	11	7%
Bus Station	1	1%
Encampment	17	11%
Park	6	4%
Street	40	27%
Tent/Shed	21	14%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	46	31%
Other	8	5%
Total	**150**	**100%**

NA: Age category for seniors 60+ is not collected by observational survey

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

VETERANS

Table below includes *actual* count numbers not extrapolated numbers (146)

UNSHELTERED (interview only)	
Unsheltered	77
Sheltered	49
Total	126

Category	#	% of Group Count
Interviewed	77	100%
Observed	NA	
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25 - 59)	50	65%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	27	35%
Youth (18-24)	0	0%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	77	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	6	8%
Asian, Asian American	1	1%
Black, African American, African	19	25%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	8	10%
White	38	49%
Unknown Race	5	6%
Total	77	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	19	25%
Non- Hispanic	58	75%
Unknown Ethnicity	0	0%
Total	77	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	6	8%
Male	70	91%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	0	0%
Unknown Gender	1	1%
Total	77	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	18	23%
Domestic Violence	0	0%
HIV AIDS	1	1%
Mental Health Issue	23	30%
Physical Disability	21	27%

	#	%
PTSD	27	35%
Substance Abuse	26	34%
Traumatic Brain Injury	26	34%
Developmental Disability	10	13%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless *generated based on qualifying responses)*	43	56%
Veterans	77	100%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	20	26%
Pet Owner	9	12%
Foster Care Experience	0	0%
Formerly Incarcerated	12	16%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	18	23%
Jail Release	6	8%
Lack of Income	17	22%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	0	0%
Substance Abuse	5	6%
Unemployment	13	17%
Other	13	17%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	4	5%
Bus Station	1	1%
Encampment	9	12%
Park	1	1%
Street	25	32%
Tent/Shed	13	17%
Tiny Home *(without basic amenities)*	0	0%
Under Bridge	0	0%
Vehicle	19	25%
Other	5	6%
Total	77	100%*

NA: Veteran status not collected by observational survey

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

SUB-POPULATIONS OF INTEREST

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

Unsheltered	560
Sheltered	256
Total	816

Category	#	% of Group Count
Interviewed	560	100%
Observed	NA	
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25-59)	458	82%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	77	14%
Youth (18-24)	25	4%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	560	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	26	5%
Asian, Asian American	3	1%
Black, African American, African	65	12%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	3	1%
Multiple Races	66	12%
White	362	65%
Unknown Race	35	6%
Total	560	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o), (a), (x)	201	36%
Non- Hispanic	358	64%
Unknown Ethnicity	1	0%
Total	560	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	151	27%
Male	401	72%
No Single Gender	4	1%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	2	0%
Unknown Gender	2	0%
Total	560	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	156	28%
Domestic Violence	42	8%
HIV AIDS	12	2%
Mental Health Issue	252	45%
Physical Disability	179	32%
PTSD	224	40%

Substance Abuse	360	64%
Traumatic Brain Injury	137	24%
Developmental Disability	121	22%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	0	0%
Chronically Homeless (generated based on qualifying responses)	560	100%
Veterans	43	8%
First Time Homeless (self-report)	NA	0%
Pet Owner	101	18%
Foster Care Experience	11	2%
Formerly Incarcerated	118	21%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	218	39%
Jail Release	19	3%
Lack of Income	87	16%
Medical Discharge	5	1%
Mental Illness	19	3%
Runaway	19	3%
Substance Abuse	61	11%
Unemployment	44	8%
Other	73	13%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Abandoned Building	31	6%
Bus Station	3	1%
Encampment	99	18%
Park	17	3%
Street	199	36%
Tent/Shed	88	16%
Tiny Home (without basic amenities)	2	0%
Under Bridge	8	1%
Vehicle	81	14%
Other	32	6%
Total	560	100%*

NA: Chronic Homelessness is not collected by observational survey

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

FIRST TIME HOMELESS

UNSHELTERED	
Unsheltered	423
Sheltered	0
Total	423

Category	#	% of Group Count
Interviewed	423	100%
Observed	NA	
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25 - 59)	341	81%
Children (≤17)	1	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	44	10%
Youth (18-24)	37	9%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	423	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	19	4%
Asian, Asian American	7	2%
Black, African American, African	54	13%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	4	1%
Multiple Races	52	12%
White	240	57%
Unknown Race	47	11%
Total	423	100%
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o) (a), (x)	197	47%
Non-Hispanic	220	52%
Unknown Ethnicity	6	1%
Total	423	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	122	29%
Male	294	70%
No Single Gender	4	1%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	1	0%
Unknown Gender	2	0%
Total	423	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	83	20%
Domestic Violence	22	5%
HIV AIDS	4	1%
Mental Health Issue	106	25%
Physical Disability	78	18%
PTSD	110	26%

	#	%
Substance Abuse	141	33%
Traumatic Brain Injury	59	14%
Developmental Disability	52	12%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	7	2%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	174	41%
Veterans	20	5%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	423	100%
Pet Owner	70	17%
Foster Care Experience	11	3%
Formerly Incarcerated	88	21%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	127	30%
Jail Release	13	3%
Lack of Income	83	20%
Medical Discharge	6	1%
Mental Illness	11	3%
Runaway	16	4%
Substance Abuse	29	7%
Unemployment	44	10%
Other	77	18%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	26	6%
Bus Station	3	1%
Encampment	70	17%
Park	19	4%
Street	117	28%
Tent/Shed	71	17%
Tiny Home (without basic amenities)	3	1%
Under Bridge	3	1%
Vehicle	78	18%
Other	31	7%
Unknown	2	0%
Total	**423**	**100%**

NA: First Time Homeless data is not collected by observational survey

FORMERLY INCARCERATED

UNSHELTERED	
Unsheltered	209
Sheltered	0
Total	209

Category	#	% of Group Count
Interviewed	209	100%
Observed	NA	
Age (all)	#	%
Adults (25 - 59)	186	89%
Children (≤17)	0	0%
Seniors (≥ 60)	11	5%
Youth (18-24)	12	6%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	209	100%
Race (all)	#	%
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	11	5%
Asian, Asian American	2	1%
Black, African American, African	24	11%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	1	0%
Multiple Races	26	12%
White	130	62%
Unknown Race	15	7%
Total	209	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	#	%
Hispanic, Latin(o) (a), (x)	94	45%
Non-Hispanic	112	54%
Unknown Ethnicity	3	1%
Total	209	100%
Gender (all)	#	%
Female	46	22%
Male	158	76%
No Single Gender	1	0%
Questioning	1	0%
Transgender	1	0%
Unknown Gender	2	1%
Total	209	100%*
Challenges / Barriers (interview not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Chronic Health Issue	52	25%
Domestic Violence	10	5%
HIV AIDS	4	2%
Mental Health Issue	64	31%
Physical Disability	44	21%
PTSD	60	29%

Substance Abuse	109	52%
Traumatic Brain Injury	39	19%
Developmental Disability	24	11%
Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Families' w/ Children	1	0%
Chronically Homeless *(generated based on qualifying responses)*	118	56%
Veterans	12	6%
First Time Homeless *(self-report)*	88	42%
Pet Owner	23	11%
Foster Care Experience	6	3%
Formerly Incarcerated	209	100%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Family Disruption	77	37%
Jail Release	16	8%
Lack of Income	20	10%
Medical Discharge	4	2%
Mental Illness	6	3%
Runaway	4	2%
Substance Abuse	27	13%
Unemployment	19	9%
Other	33	16%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	**#**	**%**
Abandoned Building	17	8%
Bus Station	0	0%
Encampment	33	16%
Park	10	5%
Street	82	39%
Tent/Shed	33	16%
Tiny Home (without basic amenities)	1	0%
Under Bridge	1	0%
Vehicle	14	7%
Other	18	9%
Total	**209**	**100%**

NA: Formerly Incarcerated data is not collected by observational survey

Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

COUCH SURFERS

UNSHELTERED		
Category	**#**	**% of Group Count**
Interviewed	31	**100%**
Observed	NA	
Age (all)	**#**	**%**
Adults (25-59)	13	42%
Youth (18-24)	12	39%
Children (≤17)	3	10%
Seniors (≥ 60)	3	10%
Unknown Ages	0	0%
Total	31	100%*
Race (all)	**#**	**%**
American Indian, Alaskan Native, Indigenous	1	3%
Asian, Asian American	0	0%
Black, African American, African	4	13%
Native Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	0	0%
Multiple Races	9	29%
White	13	42%
Unknown Race	4	13%
Total	31	100%*
Ethnicity (all)	**#**	**%**
Hispanic, Latino (a), (x)	22	71%
Non- Hispanic	9	29%
Unknown Ethnicity	0	0%
Total	31	100%
Gender (all)	**#**	**%**
Female	9	29%
Male	21	68%
No Single Gender	0	0%
Questioning	0	0%
Transgender	1	3%
Unknown Gender	0	0%
Total	31	100%
Challenges / Barriers (interview not mutually exclusive)	**#**	**%**
Chronic Health Issue	3	10%
Domestic Violence	2	6%
HIV AIDS	0	0%
Mental Health Issue	11	35%
Physical Disability	7	23%
Post-Traumatic Stress	7	23%
Substance Abuse	9	29%
Traumatic Brain Injury	3	10%
Developmental Disability	6	19%

Special Interest Questions (interview, not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Families' w/ Children	1	3%
Chronically Homeless (generated based on qualifying responses)	13	42%
Veterans	3	10%
First Time Homeless (self-report)	12	39%
Pet Owner	4	13%
Foster Care Experience	7	23%
Formerly Incarcerated	3	10%
Reasons for Homelessness (interview not mutually exclusive)	#	%
Family Disruption	14	45%
Jail Release	1	3%
Lack of Income	4	13%
Medical Discharge	0	0%
Mental Illness	0	0%
Runaway	1	3%
Substance Abuse	1	3%
Unemployment	2	6%
Other	6	19%
Living Situation - Night before the Count (interview)	#	%
Other: Couch or doubled up	31	100%
What person had to give to be able to couch surf	#	%
Money	4	13%
Work / Help Chores	2	6%
Other: Sex	0	0%
Other: Drugs	0	0%

NA: Couch surfing is not collected by observational survey and not included in unsheltered count.

*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding

APPENDIX B:
2022 Point-in-Time Count Survey Questions

2022 Point-in-Time Count Survey Questions

» Surveyor Name
» Surveyor Phone Number
» Are you able to survey this Person?
» Hello, my name is _____. Today we are conducting a survey to better understand a person's housing status. It is up to you whether you want to participate, and your answers will not be shared with anyone outside of our team. For your assistance, we have an incentive bag with goodies after you complete the survey.
» Can I have about 10 minutes of your time?
» Did another volunteer already ask you these same questions about where you stayed last night?
» Where did you sleep last night (on the night of Tuesday, February 22, 2022)?
  - Couch surfing
    - What do you have to exchange to stay there?
    - Can you remain there for at least another 14 days?

» Including yourself (Person 1), how many adults are there in your (their) household, who are sleeping in the same location?
» How many children under 18 are there in your (their) household, who are sleeping in the same location?

Interview

» What is the first initial of your first name?
» What is the first initial of your last name?
» How are you related to Person 1?
» How old are you?
» Are you Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x)?
» What is your race?
» How would you define your gender?
» What CITY were you born in?
» What STATE were you born in?
» Did you become homeless for the first time during the past 12 months?
» Have you been living in a shelter and/or on the streets, in abandoned buildings, or vehicle for the past year or more?
» Have you been living in a shelter and/or on the streets, in abandoned buildings, or vehicle at least 4 separate times during the last 3 years including now?
  - If YES, was combined length of time 12 months or more?
» Why did you become homeless?
» Do you have a companion animal living with you?
  - If YES, how many?

- o If YES, if you had to leave your pet to go into housing or a treatment program, would you?

Youth (Under 25)

- » FEMALE - Are you currently pregnant?
- » MALE - Are you expecting to become a parent in the next 9 months?
- » Have you ever been placed in foster care or stayed in a group home?
  - o If you left foster care/group home in the past 3 years, did anyone help you get housing?
- » Have you stayed overnight or longer in jail, prison, or a juvenile detention facility?
  - o If you left jail/prison/juvenile detention facility in the past 3 years, did anyone help you get housing?
  - o Have you or your family experienced barriers to obtain housing due to your or your family's history of incarceration?
- » Have you stayed overnight or longer in a treatment or healthcare facility?
  - o If you left treatment/healthcare facility in the past 3 years, did anyone help you get housing?
- » What is your school experience?
- » What is the highest level of schooling you completed?
- » In the past year, in what ways did you make money?
- » Think about the last time you felt that you were living in stable housing, or housing where you felt safe. How long ago was that?
  - o What is the primary reason you left or lost your last stable housing situation?
- » In the past year, what services or supports, for example from government programs or charities, have you accessed?

Adult (18+)

- » Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces, Reserves, or National Guard?
  - o When did you serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces?
- » Were you recently released from jail or prison?
  - o If YES, were you released on probation or parole?
- » Have you faced barriers in accessing housing as a result of your/your family members' arrest or conviction record?
- » Has a doctor or other medical professional ever told you that you may have a <u>chronic health condition</u> that is life-threatening such as heart, lung, liver, kidney or cancerous disease?
- » Do you have a long-lasting <u>physical disability</u> that makes it difficult for you to live independently?
- » Do you have a long-lasting <u>developmental disability</u> that makes it difficult for you to live independently?
- » Do you have serious <u>mental illness</u> or <u>emotional impairment</u> that limits your ability to live independently?
- » Do you have a <u>substance use disorder</u> that is ongoing and makes it difficult for you to live independently?
- » Do you have <u>AIDS or an HIV-related illness</u>?

- » Do you have <u>Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder or PTSD</u>?
    - o If YES, does it keep you from holding a job or living in stable housing?
- » Have you ever had a <u>serious injury to your brain</u>?
    - o If YES, does it keep you from holding a job or living in stable housing?
- » Do you receive any disability benefits such as Social Security Income, Social Security Disability Income, or Veteran's Disability Benefits?
- » Employment Type
- » How much is your monthly income?
- » Are you experiencing homelessness because you are currently fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking?

Observation

Because this person is unable or unwilling to be interviewed, complete the following questions to the best of your ability based on what you can observe of the person and members of their household. Each household should be submitted as a separate survey.

- » How many adults are there in the household, who are sleeping in the same location?
- » How many children are there in the household, who are sleeping in the same location?
- » Please indicate why you are using the observation tool
- » Is this person homeless?
- » What is this person's age?
- » What is this person's gender?
- » What is this person's race?
- » What is this person's ethnicity?
- » Other Information or identifying characteristics

More Than a Count Initiative – Housing and Services Linkages

- » Would you like to request that a service provider follow up with you in the next 2 weeks to provide information about services that may be helpful to you?
    - o First name
    - o Last name
    - o Date of birth
    - o Last 4 digits of your social security number
    - o Phone number (including area code)
    - o Can this phone accept text messages?
    - o Email
    - o Do I have your permission to share your contact information only to our service provider to reach out to you?
    - o What services or information would you like assistance with?