



CITY OF HAYWARD

2017 HOMELESS CENSUS & SURVEY

JURISDICTIONAL REPORT



REPORT PRODUCED BY ASR

ABOUT THE RESEARCHER

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

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ABOUT EVERYONE HOME

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

EveryOne Home envisions a housing and services system that partners with consumers, families and advocates; provides appropriate services in a timely fashion to all who need them; and ensures that individuals and families are safely, supportively and permanently housed. To achieve those objectives, EveryOne Home uses a plan structured around five major goals that outline multi-faceted solutions for multi-dimensional problem:

- Prevent homelessness and other housing crisis
- Increase housing opportunities for the plan's target population
- Deliver flexible services to support stability and independence
- Measure success
- Develop long-term leadership and build political will

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ASPIRE CONSULTING LLC.

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

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

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

East Oakland Community Project - Crossroads

Hayward City Hall

City of Berkeley - Main Library

City of Fremont Fire Department

Livermore City Council Chambers

West Oakland Youth Center

Covenant House Oakland

YEAH!

A team of trained currently and formerly homeless individuals worked as guides and surveyors, ensuring the Count's accuracy. We thank them for their excellent work and time spent on the project. Their insight and understanding is invaluable to this work.

Dedicated survey coordinators worked with our surveyors to help ensure regional data collection and we thank them for their time and dedication.

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SHELTERS

24 Hour Oakland Parent / Teacher Children's Center	Family Emergency Shelter Coalition (FESCO)
A Safe Place	Livermore Homeless Refuge
Abode Services	Oakland Catholic Worker
Alameda Family Services	Operation Dignity
Bay Area Community Services	Ruby's Place
Berkeley Food & Housing Project (BFHP)	Safe Alternatives to Violent Environments (SAVE)
Building Futures with Women & Children (BFWC)	Salvation Army
Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (BOSS)	Second Chance
City of Berkeley Winter Shelter	Shepherd's Gate
City of Fremont Winter Shelter	St. Mary's Center
CityTeam International	St. Vincent de Paul
Covenant House Oakland	Tri-Valley Haven
East Oakland Community Project (EOCP)	Youth, Engagement, Advocacy and Housing (YEAH!)

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAMS

Abode Services	First Place for Youth
Berkeley Food and Housing Project (BFHP)	Fred Finch Youth Center (FFYC)

Acknowledgments

Building Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency
(BOSS)

City of Oakland / Bay Area Community
Services(BACS)

Covenant House Oakland

East Oakland Community Project (EOCP)

FESCO Family Emergency Shelter Coalition

Oakland Elizabeth House

Operation Dignity

Shepherd's Gate

Women's Daytime Drop-In Center



Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

EveryOne Counts! 2017 also included a specialized count of unaccompanied children (under age 18) and transition-age youth (18 - 24 years old). This dedicated count is part of a

nationwide effort, established and recommended by HUD, to improve our understanding of the scope of youth homelessness. Trained youth enumerators with current or recent lived homeless experience conducted the count in targeted areas where young people experiencing homelessness are known to congregate.¹ This is an important year for national data on young people experiencing homelessness, as HUD will use the 2017 youth count results as a baseline for measuring progress toward ending youth homelessness by 2020.

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

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

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

FEDERAL DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS FOR POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS

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

- Living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low income individuals); or
- With a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.

PROJECT OVERVIEW AND GOALS

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

¹Significant deduplication efforts were made in 2017 to ensure unaccompanied children and youth were not captured in both the youth and general street count efforts. For more information on these efforts and the overall count methodology, please see Appendix 1.

individuals were instrumental to ensuring that *EveryOne Counts! 2017* reflects the needs and concerns of the community.

EveryOne Home identified several important project goals:

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

This report is intended to assist service providers, policy makers, funders, and local, state, and federal governments in gaining a better understanding of the population currently experiencing homelessness, measuring the impact of current policies and programming, and planning for the future.

CITY OF HAYWARD

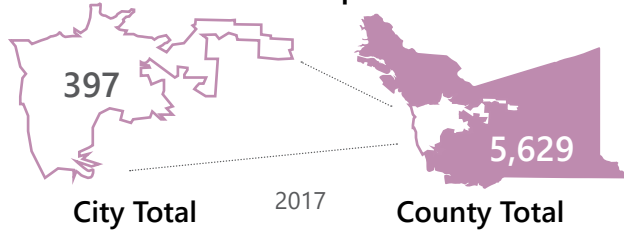
2017 EVERYONE COUNTS

HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME COUNT AND SURVEY

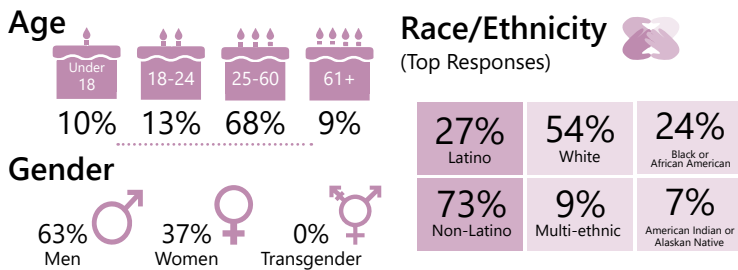
Every two years, during the last 10 days of January, communities across the country conduct comprehensive counts of the local homeless populations in order to measure the prevalence of homelessness in each local Continuum of Care.

The 2017 Alameda County Point-in-Time Count was a community-wide effort conducted on January 30, 2017. In the weeks following the street count, a survey was administered to 119 unsheltered and sheltered homeless individuals in Hayward, in order to profile their experience and characteristics.

2017 Homeless Census Population



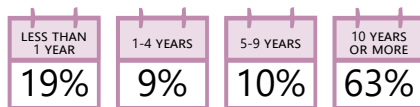
2017 Sheltered/Unsheltered Population



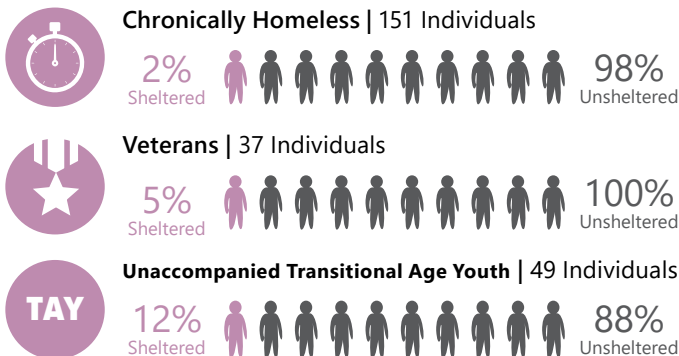
Residence Prior to Homelessness



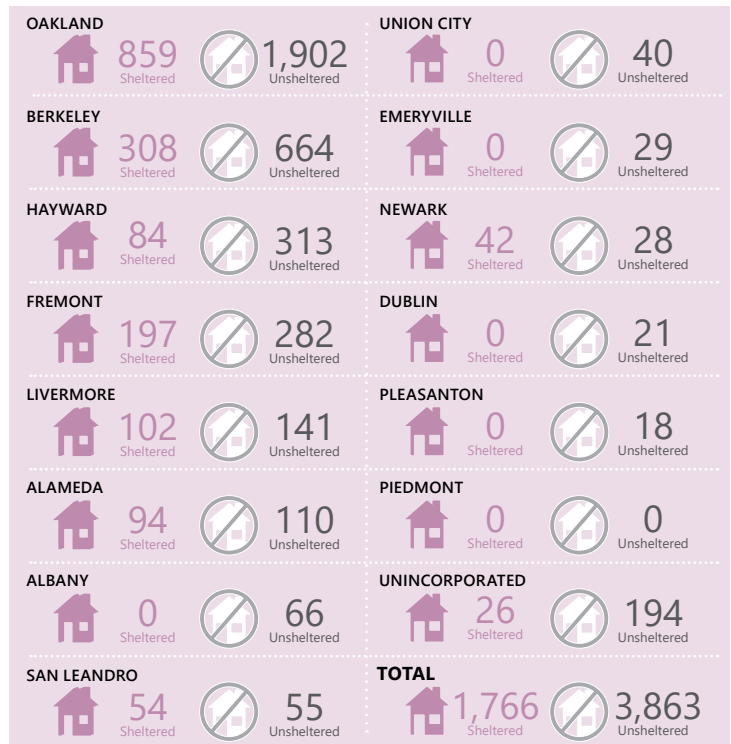
Length of Time in Alameda County



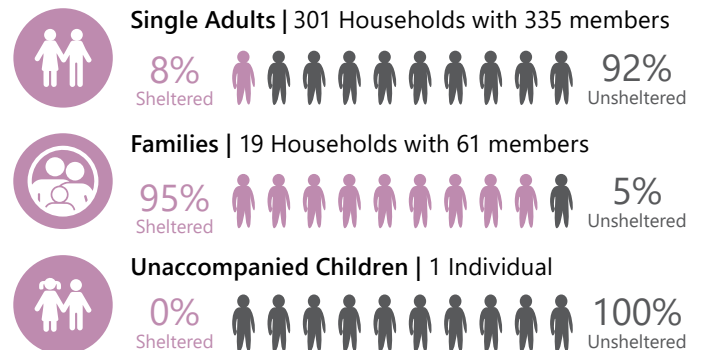
Subpopulations



2017 Sheltered/Unsheltered Population by City



Household Breakdown



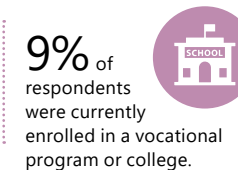
Foster Care



Justice System Involvement



Post K-12 Education



Health Conditions

Current health conditions affecting housing stability or employment.

(Note: Multiple response question, numbers will not total to 100%)



55%

Psychiatric or emotional conditions



39%

Chronic health problems

PTSD

35%

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder



30%

Physical disability



20%

Drug or alcohol abuse



10%

Traumatic brain injury



2%

AIDS/HIV related

Disabling Conditions

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

22% of survey respondents reported having one disabling condition.

15% of survey respondents reported having two disabling conditions.

19% of survey respondents reported having three disabling conditions (tri-morbidity.)

First Homelessness Episode



40% 60%
Yes No

50% of those experiencing homelessness for the first time were homeless for one year or more

Age at First Episode of Homelessness

11% 0-17	15% 18-24	34% 25-39
18% 40-49	20% 50-64	2% 65+

Primary Cause of Homelessness (Top 6 Responses)

51% Money Issues	20% Personal Relationships	9% Physical Health Issues
9% Mental Health Issues	6% Substance Use Issues	4% Incarceration

What Might Have Prevented Homelessness (Top 4 Responses)

43% Rent Assistance	30% Employment Assistance
22% Family Counseling	22% Benefits/Income

Not Interested in Housing

1%



Only 1% of survey respondents said they were not interested in Independent, Affordable Rental Housing or Housing with Supportive Services.



Duration of Current Episode of Homelessness

5%
30 days or less

40%
1-11 months

55%
1 year or more

Services and Assistance



75% of survey respondents reported receiving benefits

Services Currently Accessing (Top 6 Responses)

56% Free Meals	43% Emergency Shelter	29% Health Services
29% Drop-in Center	20% Mental Health Services	20% Job Training/Employment Services

Reasons for Not Accessing Shelter Services (Top 6 Responses)

37% They are full	29% They are too crowded	23% Concerns for personal safety
23% They are too far away	22% Bugs and germs	18% I can't stay with my partner/family

*Subpopulation Definitions

Chronically Homeless

An individual with a disabling condition or a family with a head of household with a disabling condition who:

- » Has been continuously homeless for 1 year or more and/or;
- » Has experienced 4 or more episodes of homelessness within the past 3 years.

Veterans

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

Families

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

Unaccompanied Children

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

Transition-Age Youth

Young adults between the ages of 18 and 24 years old.

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

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda County Homeless Census & Survey. Watsonville, CA.



Point-In-Time Count

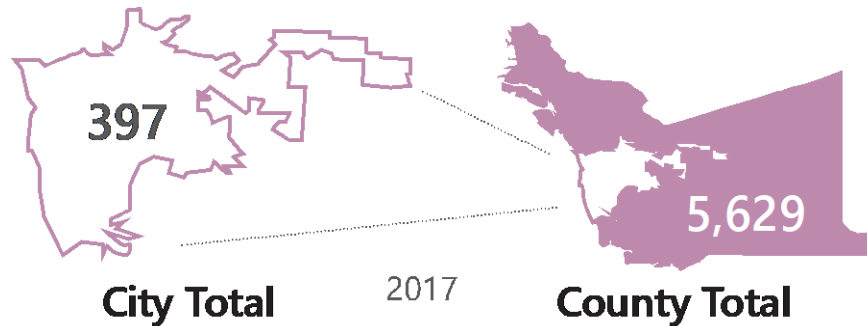
The *EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey* includes a complete enumeration of all unsheltered and publicly sheltered homeless persons. The unsheltered street count was conducted on January 31, 2017, from approximately 5 a.m. to noon, and covered all 738 square miles of Alameda County. Staff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

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

NUMBER AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HOMELESS PERSONS IN THE CITY OF HAYWARD

A total of 397 individuals experiencing homelessness were counted in the city of Hayward on January 31, 2017. Hayward's homeless population represented 7% of the total number of persons enumerated in Alameda County during the 2017 Point-in-Time Count.

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



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count

Seventy-nine percent (79%) of individuals experiencing homelessness in the city of Hayward were unsheltered, while 21% were residing in emergency shelter or transitional housing programs on the night of the count.

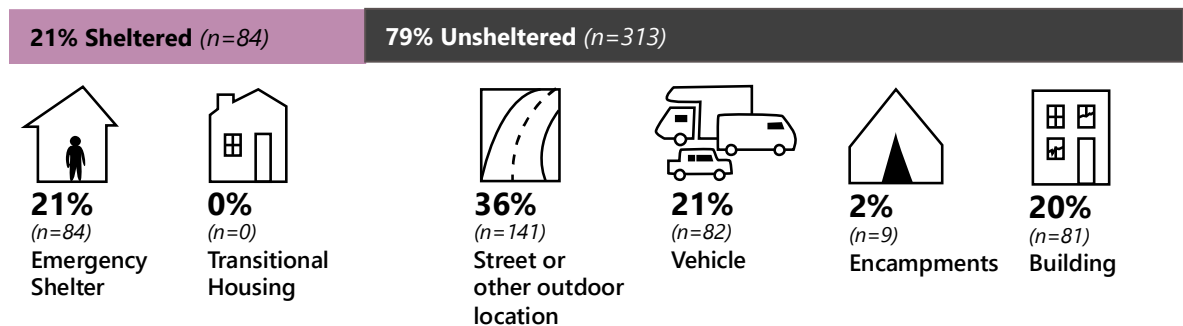
FIGURE 2. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY SHELTER STATUS

	UNSHELTERED	SHELTERED	TOTAL
City of Hayward	313	84	397
Alameda County	3,863	1,766	5,629

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

Thirty-six percent (36%) of individuals experiencing homelessness in Hayward were living on the street or another outdoor location. Twenty-one percent (21%) of individuals were residing in emergency shelter, and an additional 21% were residing in vehicles. Approximately 2% of individuals were living in encampments (locations with two or more tents or makeshift shelters), and 20% were identified in buildings or other indoor locations not meant for human habitation.

FIGURE 3. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY LOCATION



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

HOUSEHOLD STATUS AND AGE

Persons in families (households with at least one adult and one child under age 18) represented roughly 15% of the overall population experiencing homelessness in the city of Hayward. The vast majority of persons in families (95%) were enumerated in county shelters while one family, with three individuals, was unsheltered. Eighty-five percent (85%) of the population experiencing homelessness in the city of Hayward were single individuals. Ninety-two percent (92%) of single individuals in Hayward were unsheltered.

FIGURE 4. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, AGE, AND SHELTER STATUS

	CITY OF HAYWARD			ALAMEDA COUNTY		
	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Persons in Families with Children	58	3	61	685	26	711
Children under 18	38	2	40	394	14	408
Youth 18-24	2	0	2	77	5	82
Adults 25+	18	1	19	214	7	221
Single Individuals	26	310	336	1,081	3,837	4,918
Children under 18	0	1	1	10	62	72
Youth 18-24	6	43	49	247	676	923
Adults 25+	20	266	286	824	3,099	3,923
Total	84	313	397	1,766	3,863	5,629

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

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

HOUSEHOLD STATUS AND GENDER

An estimated 63% of individuals experiencing homelessness in the city of Hayward identified as male. Thirty-seven percent (37%) identified as female, 0% identified as transgender, and 0% identified as neither male, female, nor transgender. When compared to the rest of Alameda County, the ratio of males to females is comparable.

FIGURE 5. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY GENDER

	FEMALE	MALE	TRANSGENDER	ANOTHER GENDER	TOTAL
City of Hayward	148	249	0	0	397
Alameda County	2,295	3,277	47	10	5,629

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

Gender varied by household type. Thirty-two percent (32%) of single individuals identified as female, while 64% of persons in families, including children, identified as female.

FIGURE 6. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, GENDER, AND SHELTER STATUS

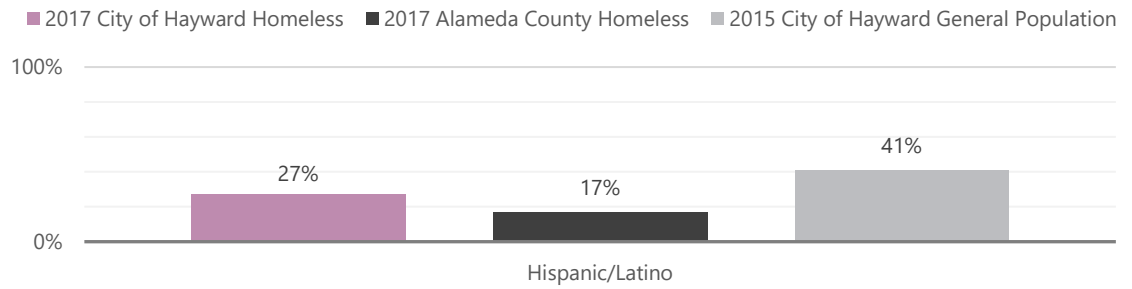
	CITY OF HAYWARD			ALAMEDA COUNTY		
	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Persons in Families	58	3	61	685	26	711
Male	21	1	22	248	12	260
Female	37	2	39	437	13	450
Transgender	0	0	0	0	1	1
Does not identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0
Single Individuals	26	310	336	1,081	3,837	4,918
Male	12	215	227	683	2,334	3,017
Female	14	95	109	391	1,454	1,845
Transgender	0	10	10	6	40	46
Does not identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	1	9	10
Total	84	313	397	1,766	3,863	5,629

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

RACE AND ETHNICITY

Twenty-seven percent (27%) of individuals experiencing homelessness in the city of Hayward identified as Hispanic or Latino, compared to 17% of homeless persons countywide and 41% of the general population of the city.

FIGURE 7. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY HISPANIC/NON-HISPANIC ETHNICITY



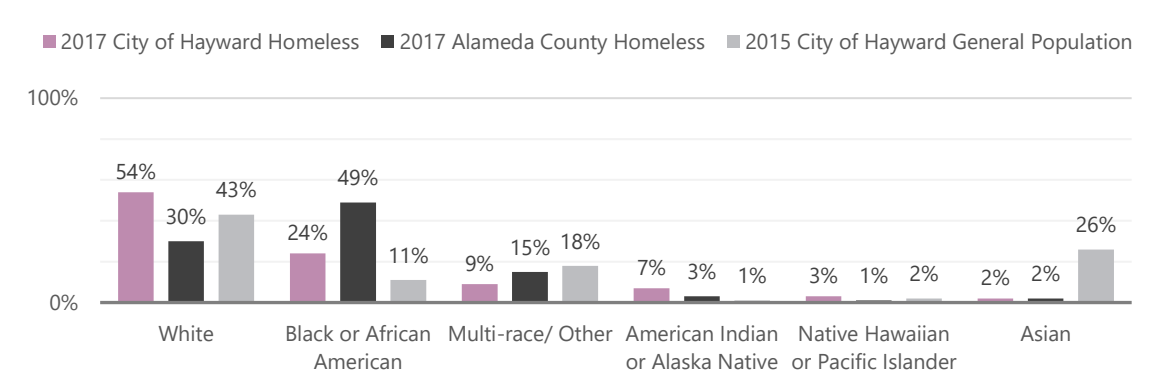
City of Hayward n = 397; Alameda County n = 5,629

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

U.S. Census Bureau. (May 2016). American Community Survey 2015, 1 Year Estimates, Table DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. Retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

Fifty-four percent (54%) of individuals experiencing homelessness in the city of Hayward identified as White. Twenty-four percent (24%) identified as Black or African American, 9% identified with multiple races, 7% identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, 3% identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 2% identified as Asian. When compared to the general population of the city of Hayward, the largest disparities were observed among individuals identifying as Black or African American (24% compared to 11%) and with those identifying as American Indian or Alaskan Native (7% compared to 1%). Alternatively, 2% of homeless individuals in the city of Hayward identified as Asian compared to 26% of the general city population.

FIGURE 8. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY RACE



City of Hayward $n = 397$; Alameda County $n = 5,629$

Note: Percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

U.S. Census Bureau. (May 2016). American Community Survey 2014, 1 Year Estimates, Table DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates. Retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov>

Note: Multiple response question. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The population of individuals experiencing homelessness in Alameda County was concentrated in the urban centers. Nearly half (49%) were enumerated in Oakland and 17% in Berkeley. These cities represent 27% and 9% of the county's general population, respectively.

Seven percent (7%) of those experiencing homelessness in Alameda County were located in the City of Hayward.

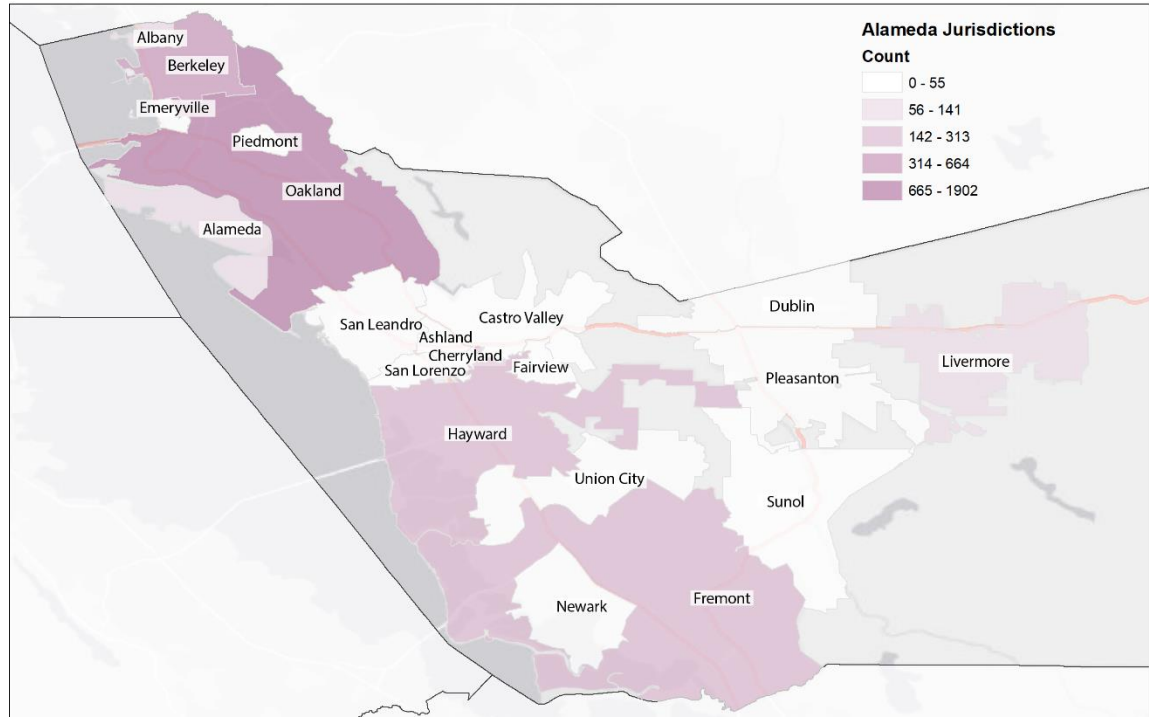
FIGURE 9. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY JURISDICTION AND SHELTER STATUS

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

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

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

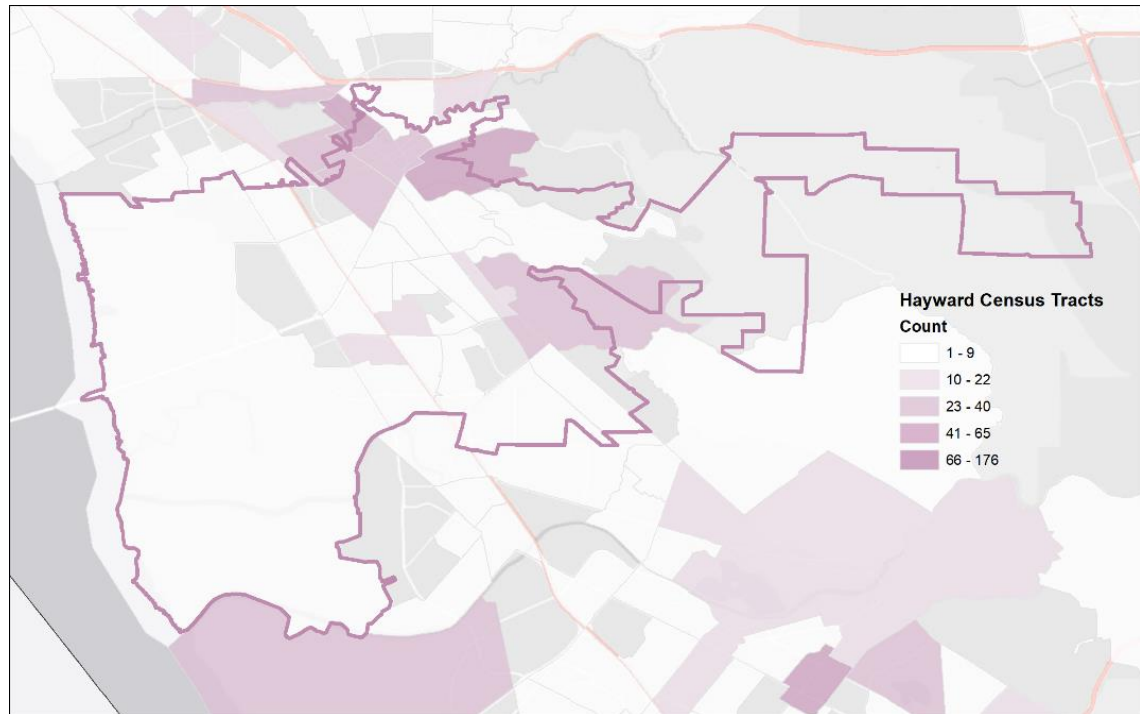
FIGURE 10. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY JURISDICTION



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

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

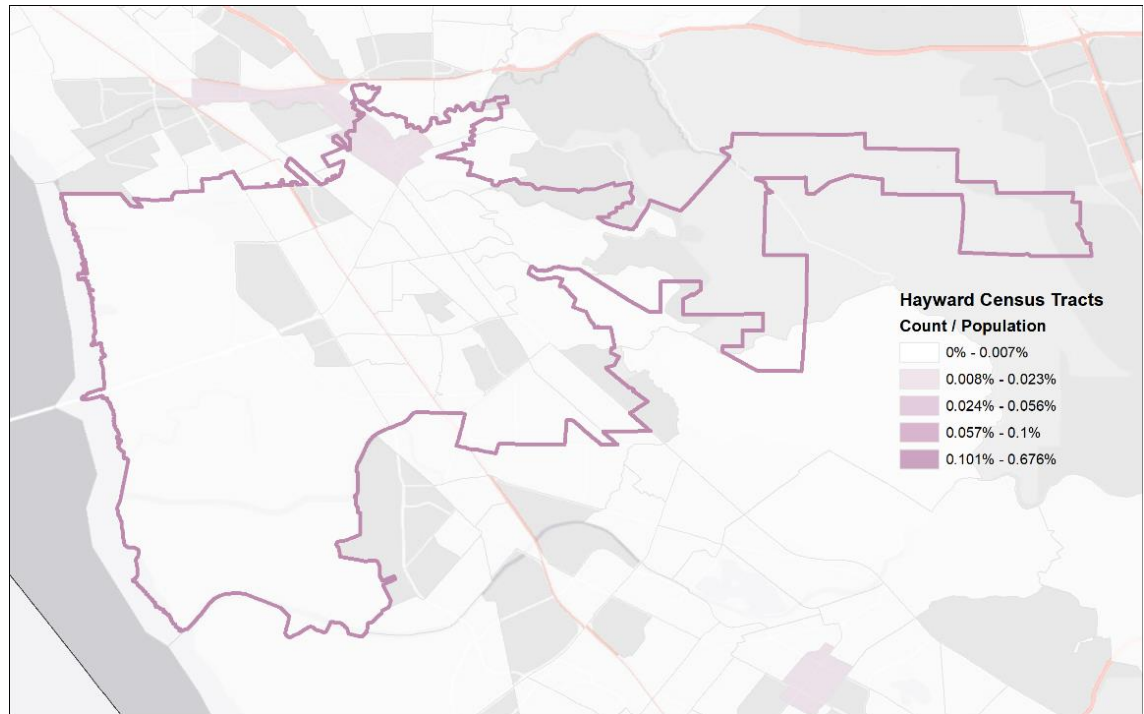
FIGURE 11. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY CENSUS TRACT



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

Many of the census tracts with the highest populations of individuals experiencing homelessness were census tracts with a dense general population. When data were normalized by the general population² a small number of census tracts are highlighted as areas with the greatest density of homeless individuals. Even in these higher density tracts, the homeless population in Hayward remains a very small percentage of the overall population.

FIGURE 12. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS PERSONS BY CENSUS TRACT NORMALIZED BY GENERAL POPULATION



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

² The Point-in-Time count population was divided by the general population to show a percentage of the population experiencing homelessness.

SUBPOPULATIONS

Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness outlines national objectives and evaluative measures for ending homelessness in the United States. To adequately address the diversity within the population experiencing homelessness, the federal government identified four subpopulations with particular challenges or needs. Consequently, these subpopulations represent important reportable indicators for measuring local progress toward ending homelessness. Additional details on families, unaccompanied children and transition-age youth, single adults age 25 and older, veterans, and chronically homeless populations are provided in the subpopulation section of this report, beginning on page 51.

REPORTED SUBPOPULATIONS

Individuals experiencing chronic homelessness represented 38% of the overall population in the city of Hayward. While this was a higher percentage when compared to the chronically homeless population of Alameda County overall, Hayward's chronic population comprised 9% of the total population.

Fifteen percent (15%) of the population experiencing homelessness in Hayward were persons in families, unaccompanied children under the age of 18 and transition age youth (TAY) between the ages of 18 and 24 accounted for 13% of the overall population. Thirty eight percent (38%) of the population in Hayward was chronically homeless. Veterans represented 9% of the homeless population in Hayward, similar to the overall percentage of veterans experiencing homelessness countywide.

FIGURE 13. FEDERALLY REPORTED SUBPOPULATIONS

	CITY OF HAYWARD		ALAMEDA COUNTY	
	#	% of the overall population	#	% of the overall population
Overall Homeless Population	397	-	5,629	-
Persons in Families with Children	61	15%	711	13%
Unaccompanied Children and TAY	50	13%	991	18%
Chronically Homeless	151	38%	1,652	29%
Veterans	37	9%	531	9%

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). *Alameda Homeless Count*.

Note: Unaccompanied children and TAY includes all unaccompanied children under age 18 and unaccompanied transition-age youth ages 18-24 years old.



Survey Findings

This section provides an overview of the findings generated from the survey component of the Hayward *EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey*. ASR administered surveys to a randomized sample of homeless individuals between February 1 and March 1, 2017. This effort resulted in 1,228 complete and unique surveys countywide. Based on a Point-in-Time Count of 5,629 homeless persons, with a randomized survey sampling process, these 1,228 valid surveys represent a confidence interval of $\pm 3\%$ with a 95% confidence level when generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated population of homeless individuals in Alameda County. Exactly 119 valid surveys were conducted in the city of Hayward. With a Point-in-Time Count of 397 homeless persons, this represents a confidence interval of $\pm 8\%$ with a 95% confidence level when generalizing the results of the survey to the estimated population of homeless individuals in Hayward. In other words, if the survey were conducted again, we can be confident that the results would be within $\pm 8\%$ of the current results.

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

LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS

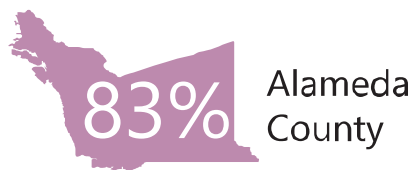
Where individuals lived prior to experiencing homelessness and where they have lived since impacts the way they seek services, as well as their ability to access support from friends and family. Previous housing arrangements can also point to the gaps in the current system of care, as well as opportunities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

PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Eighty-three percent (83%) of respondents in the city of Hayward reported they were living in Alameda County at the time they most recently became homeless. This was similar to 82% of respondents from Alameda County as a whole. Fifteen percent (15%) of respondents in the city of Hayward reported they were living in another county in California, and 2% reported they were living out of state at the time they lost their housing.

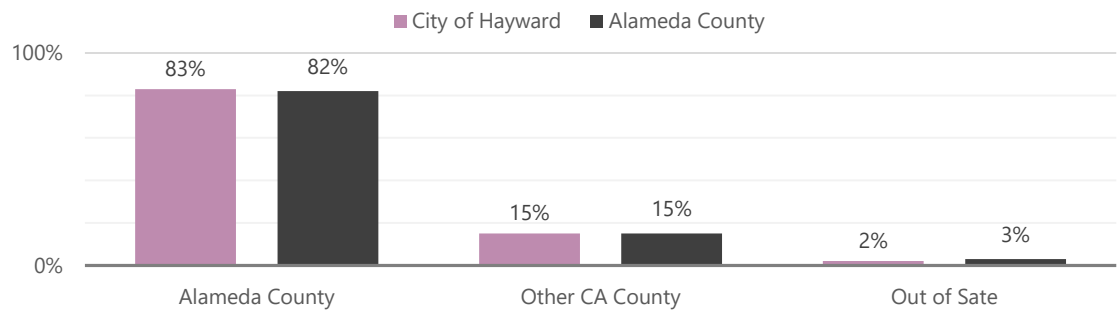
FIGURE 14. PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF HOUSING LOSS

Residence Prior to Homelessness



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

FIGURE 15. PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT TIME OF HOUSING LOSS WITH COUNTY COMPARISON

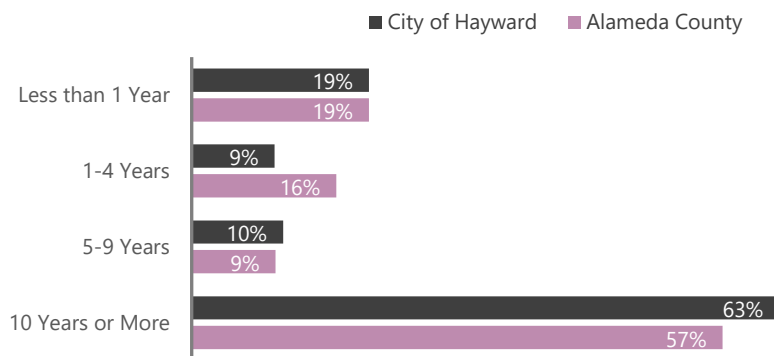


City of Hayward n=119; Alameda County n=1,191

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

Most respondents reported they had lived in Alameda County for 10 years or more (this included residents who reported they were born or grew up there). A slightly higher percentage of respondents in Hayward reported they had been in the county for 10 years or more (63% compared to 57%). Data on the exact city in which residents were living was not available.

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



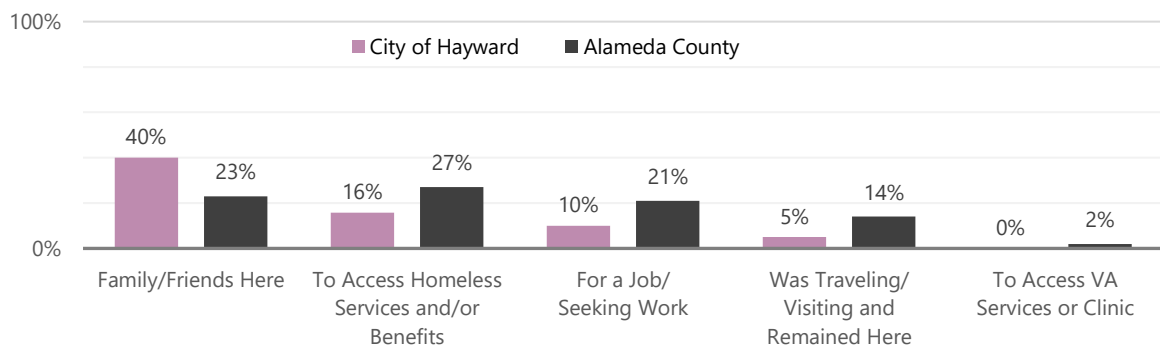
City of Hayward n=112; Alameda County 1,087

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

A small number of survey respondents reported they were not staying in Alameda County at the time of their housing loss. Of those, 40% reported moving because they had family or friends in the area, 16% because they were looking for access to homeless services and benefits, and 10% for a job or seeking work. Five percent (5%) of Hayward respondents reported they were traveling through Alameda County and decided to stay.

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



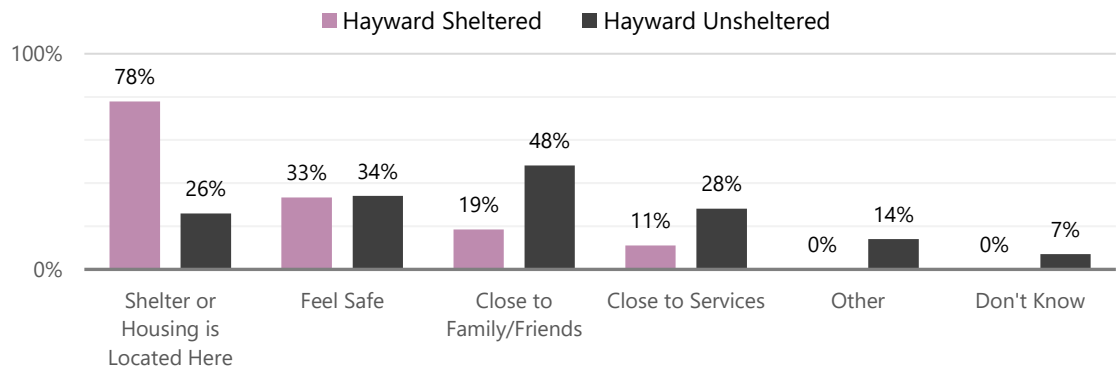
City of Hayward n=20; Alameda County n= 202

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda County Homeless Survey.

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

Respondents were also asked why they remain in the particular location they are currently staying. Responses varied among sheltered and unsheltered respondents. Seventy-eight percent (78%) of sheltered respondents reported staying because it was shelter and housing was located nearby, compared to 26% of unsheltered respondents. Nineteen percent (19%) of sheltered respondents reported staying in their current location because it is close to family and friends, compared to 48% of unsheltered respondents. More than one quarter of each population reported staying where they were because it felt safe.

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



Hayward Sheltered n= 27 respondents offering 38 responses; Hayward Unsheltered n=85 respondents offering 134 responses. Alameda County Sheltered n =415 respondents offering 589 responses; Alameda County Unsheltered n=756 respondents offering 985 responses.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

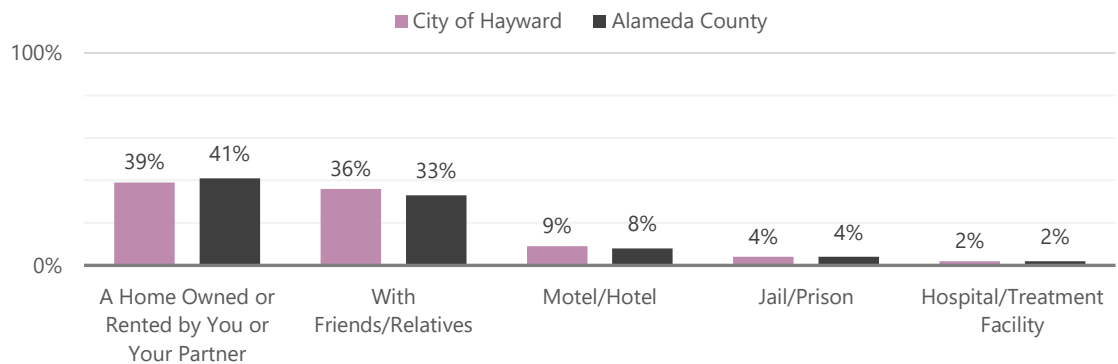
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.

PRIOR LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

Thirty-nine percent (39%) of respondents in the city of Hayward reported living in a home owned or rented by themselves or a partner immediately prior to becoming homeless. This is compared to 41% of respondents in Alameda County. Thirty-six percent (36%) of respondents in the city of Hayward reported staying with friends or family, 4% in a jail or prison facility, 9% in a motel or hotel, and 2% were in a hospital or treatment facility.

FIGURE 19. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO BECOMING HOMELESS (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)

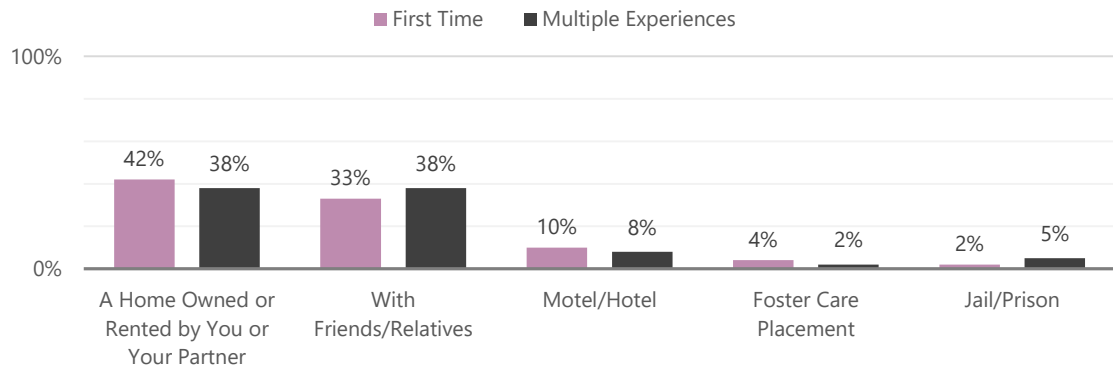


City of Hayward n=112; Alameda County n=1,158

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

Responses varied based upon whether or not respondents were experiencing homelessness for the first time. Of Hayward respondents, a higher percentage of respondents who reported experiencing homelessness for the first time reported they were staying with in a home owned or rented by themselves or a partner prior to their housing loss (42% compared to 38% of those who had multiple experiences of homelessness). Respondents with multiple experiences were more likely to report they had been staying with friends or relatives or exiting from jail or prison.

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



First Time Homeless n= 48, Multiple Experiences Homeless n=63

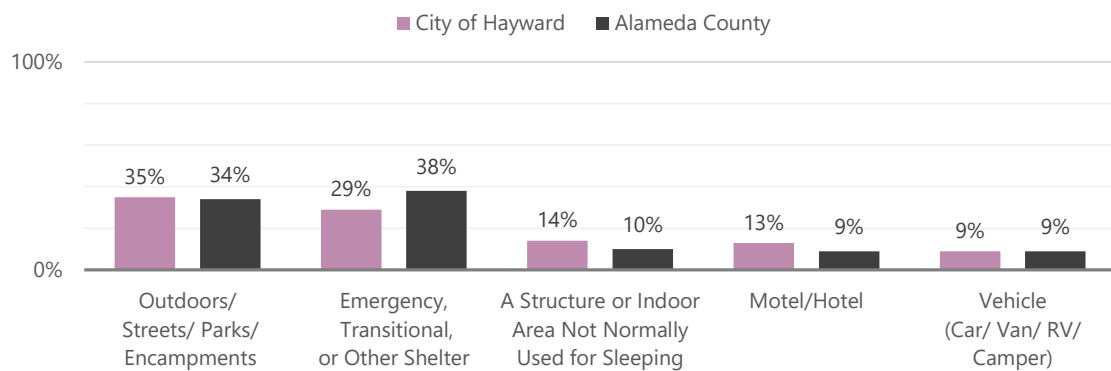
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

CURRENT LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

Twenty-nine percent (29%) of respondents in the city of Hayward reported staying in an emergency, transitional, or other type of shelter, compared to 38% in Alameda County. Thirty-five percent (35%) of survey respondents in the city of Hayward reported staying outdoors, either on the streets, in parks or encampments. Fourteen percent (14%) reported staying in a structure or indoor area not intended for human habitation, 13% were staying in a motel or hotel, and 9% were in a vehicle.

FIGURE 21. USUAL PLACES TO SLEEP AT NIGHT



City of Hayward $n=119$; Alameda County $n=1,228$

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

PETS



Twenty-four (24%) of all unsheltered respondents reported they had a pet at the time of the survey. Of unsheltered respondents with a pet, 48% reported they did not access shelters because shelters do not accept pets. Due to the high margin of error, additional data on pet owners was not available.

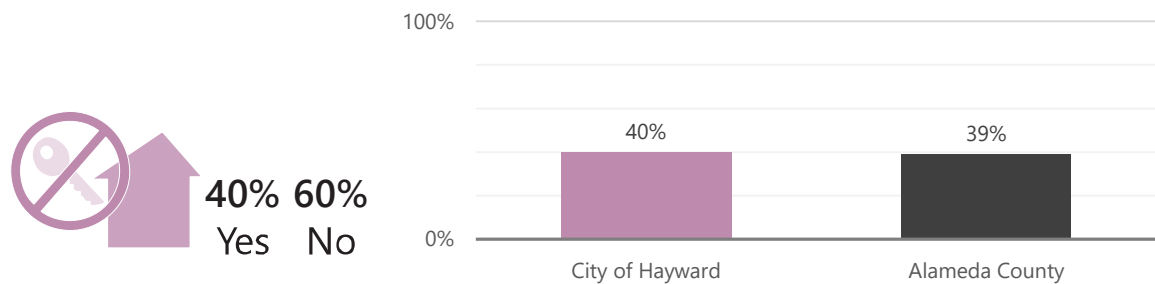
24%
Yes

DURATION AND RECURRENCE OF HOMELESSNESS

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

Forty percent (40%) of Hayward respondents reported they were experiencing homelessness for the first time.

FIGURE 22. EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS FOR THE FIRST TIME



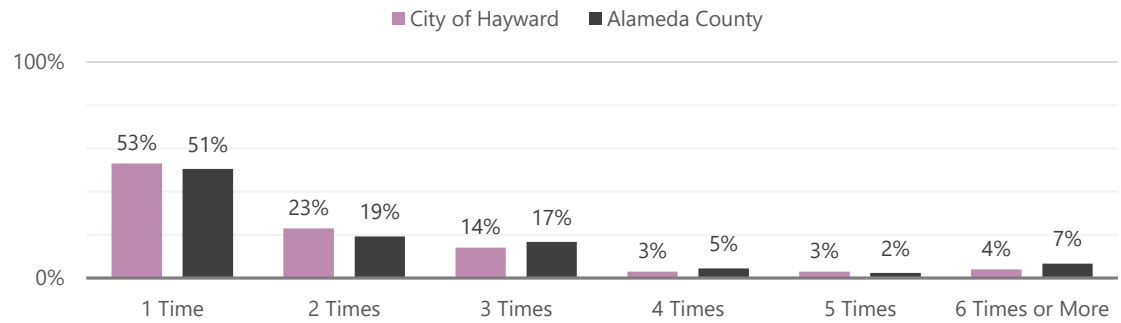
City of Hayward n=119; Alameda County n=1,228

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

³ Buckner, J.C. (2008). Understanding the impact of homelessness on children: Challenges and future research directions. *American Behavioral Scientist* 51 (6), 721-736.

Twenty-four percent (24%) of respondents in the city of Hayward reported experiencing homelessness three or more times in the past three years, as opposed to 30% of respondents in Alameda County.

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

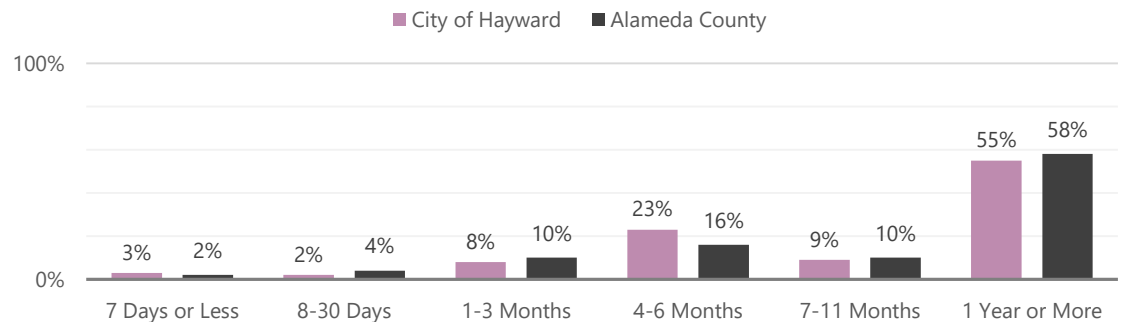


City of Hayward n=116; Alameda County n=1,185

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

Over half (55%) of respondents in the city of Hayward reported their current episode of homelessness had been a year or longer.

FIGURE 24. LENGTH OF CURRENT EPISODE OF HOMELESSNESS



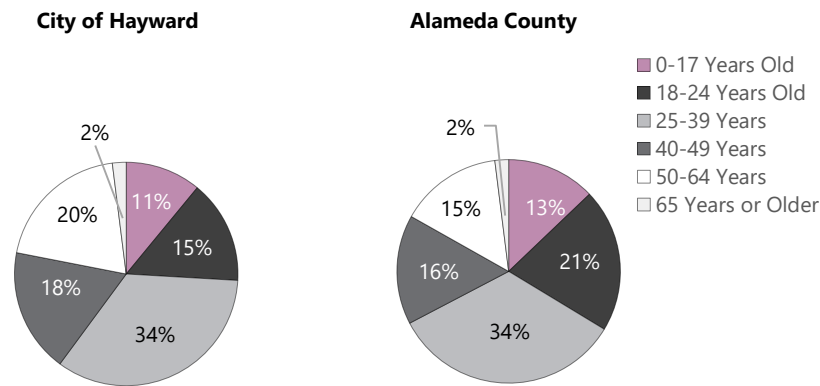
City of Hayward n=116; Alameda County n=1,184

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

In 2017, respondents were asked the age at which they first experienced homelessness. This question provides some insight into how homelessness and housing instability affect the population over their lifetime. Eleven percent (11%) of respondents in the city of Hayward first experienced homelessness from the ages of 0-17, 15% first experienced homelessness from the ages of 18-24, and 74% were 25 years or older when they first experienced homelessness.

FIGURE 25. AGE AT FIRST EXPERIENCE OF HOMELESSNESS



City of Hayward n=102; Alameda County n=1,046

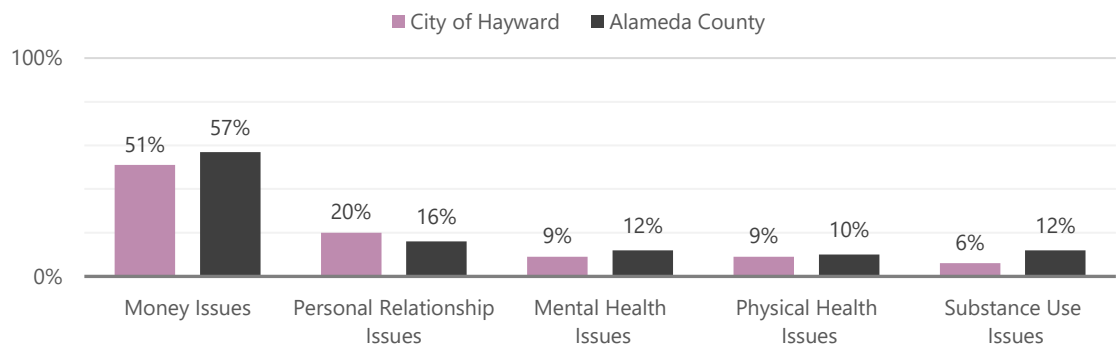
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS

The primary cause of an individual's homelessness is often difficult to pinpoint, as it is often the result of multiple and compounding causes that can be both personal and systemic in nature. When asked to identify the primary event or condition that led to their current homelessness experience, over half (51%) of respondents in the city of Hayward cited money issues as the reason. Six percent (6%) reported substance use issues as the primary reason for their homelessness, 9% reported mental health issues, 20% reported personal relationship issues, and 9% reported physical health issues as the primary cause.

Although not among the five most frequent responses, other reported causes of homelessness in the city of Hayward also included incarceration (4%) and aging out of foster care (1%).

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



City of Hayward n=118 respondents offering 129 responses;

Alameda County n=1,198 respondents offering 1,471 responses

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

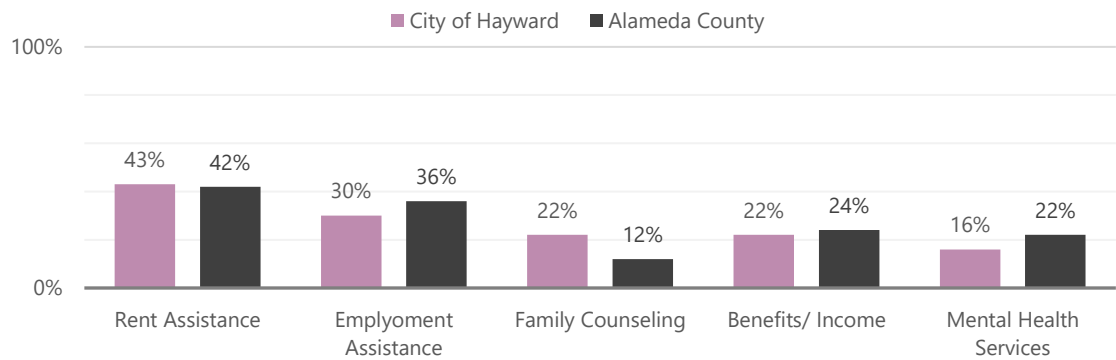
ASSISTANCE NEEDED TO RETAIN PERMANENT HOUSING

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

When asked what resources would help them to retain permanent housing, 2017 respondents in the city of Hayward most often cited rent assistance (43%), employment assistance (30%), mental health services (16%), family counseling (22%), and benefits and income (22%).

Other resources needed in order to retain permanent housing frequently reported by survey respondents in the city of Hayward included transportation assistance (15%), food assistance (15%), legal assistance (13%), and alcohol or drug counseling (10%).

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



City of Hayward n=117 respondents offering 291 responses;

Alameda County n=1,185 respondents offering 2,872 responses

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND GENDER IDENTITY

While limited data are available on the number of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) individuals experiencing homelessness, available data suggest that LGBTQ individuals experience homelessness at higher rates – especially among those under the age of 25.^{4 5}

Seven percent (7%) of survey respondents identified as LGBTQ in the city of Hayward 2017. Of those, most (75%) identified as bisexual.

FIGURE 28. SEXUAL AND GENDER IDENTITY

	CITY OF HAYWARD	ALAMEDA COUNTY
LGBTQ		
Yes	7%	14%
No	93%	86%

City of Hayward LGBTQ Status n=119

Alameda LGBTQ Status n = 1,183

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

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

⁵ National Coalition for the Homeless. LGBT Homelessness. Retrieved 2017 from

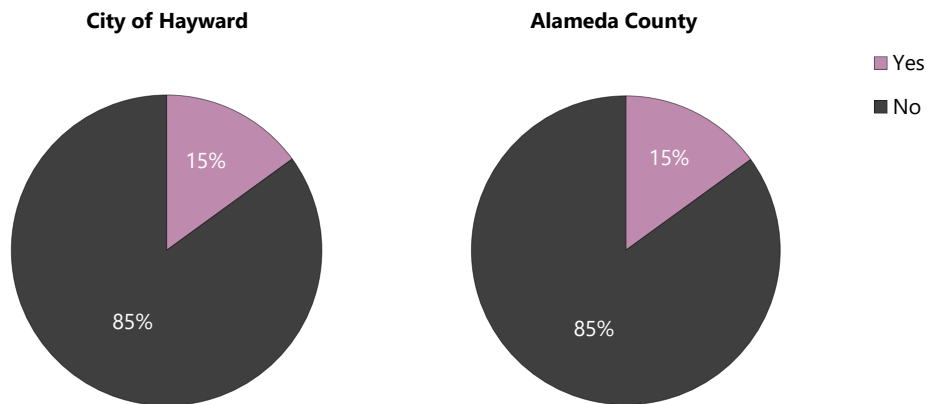
<http://nationalhomeless.org/issues/lgbt/>

FOSTER CARE SYSTEM

It has been estimated that one in five former foster youth experience homelessness within four years of exiting the foster care system.⁶ In California, foster youth are now eligible to receive services beyond age 18. Transitional housing and supportive services for youth 18-24 are provided through programs often referred to as Transitional Housing Placement-Plus (THP+). It is hoped that these additional supports, implemented in 2012, will assist foster youth with the transition to independence and prevent them from becoming homeless.

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

FIGURE 29. HISTORY OF FOSTER CARE



City of Hayward n= 113, Alameda County 2017 n=1,190
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

⁶ Fernandes, AL. (2007). Runaway and Homeless Youth: Demographics, Programs, and Emerging Issues. Congressional Research Services, January 2007, <http://www.endhomelessness.org/content/general/detail/1451>.

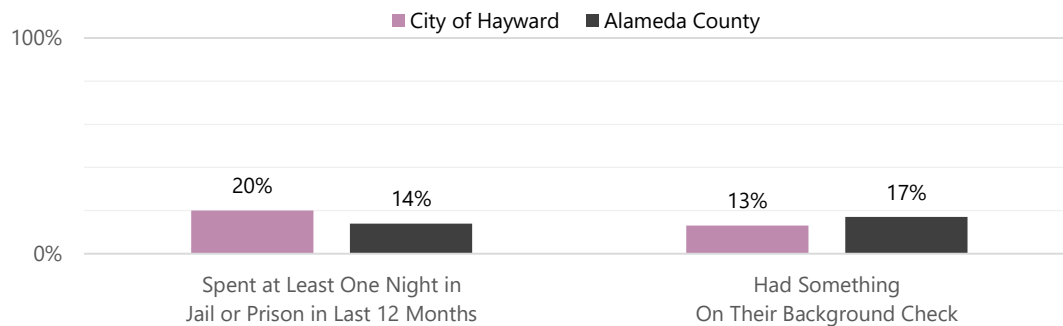
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Homelessness and incarceration are often correlative. Individuals without stable housing are at greater risk of criminal justice system involvement, particularly those with mental health issues, veterans, and youth. Individuals with past incarceration face significant barriers to exiting homelessness due to stigmatization and policies affecting their ability to gain employment and access housing opportunities.⁷ It is estimated that less than 4% of the general population are admitted to jail each year.⁸

In the city of Hayward, 20% of survey respondents reported spending at least one night in jail in the last 12 months. This is a higher percentage compared to Alameda County, where 14% of respondents reported spending at least one night in jail in the last 12 months.

Thirteen percent (13%) of respondents in Hayward reported they might have a criminal offense that would show up on their background check and prevent them from obtaining housing. This also varied by shelter status, 17% of unsheltered respondents reported they might a criminal offense, compared to 3% of sheltered respondents. A criminal history can affect eligibility for both public housing, depending on the conviction, and if a landlord conducts a background check, private housing may not be an option. An arrest, even without conviction, can prevent individuals from accessing housing.

FIGURE 30. CRIMINAL JUSTICE INVOLVEMENT



City of Hayward spent at least one night n=119; Incident n=113

Alameda County spent at least one night n=1,228; Incident n=1,168

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

⁷ Greenber, G.A., Rosenheck, R.A. (2008). Jail incarceration, homelessness, and mental health: A national study. *Psychiatric Services* 59(2), 170-177.

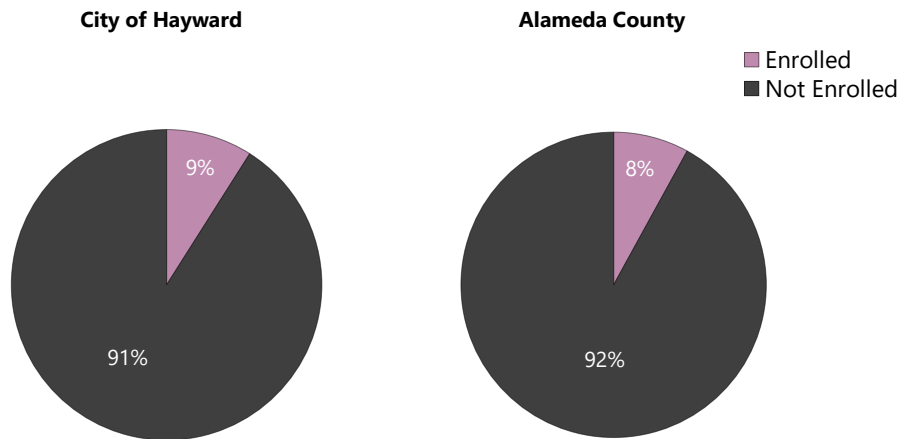
⁸ Prison Policy Initiative. (2015). *Jails matter. But who is listening?* Retrieved 2017 from <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/blog/2015/08/14/jailsmatter/>

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

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

Nine percent (9%) of survey respondents in the City of Hayward are currently enrolled in some type of schooling, as compared to 8% in Alameda County as a whole. Of that 9% in the city of Hayward, 22% are enrolled in high school/ GED programs, 11% vocational school, and 67% college.

FIGURE 31. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT



City of Hayward School Enrollment n=106;

Alameda County School Enrollment n=1,099

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

⁹ Wisconsin Hope Lab. (2017). *Hungry and Homeless in College: Results from a National Study of Basic Needs Insecurity in Higher Education*. Retrieved from <http://wihopelab.com/publications/hungry-and-homeless-in-college-report.pdf>.

HEALTH

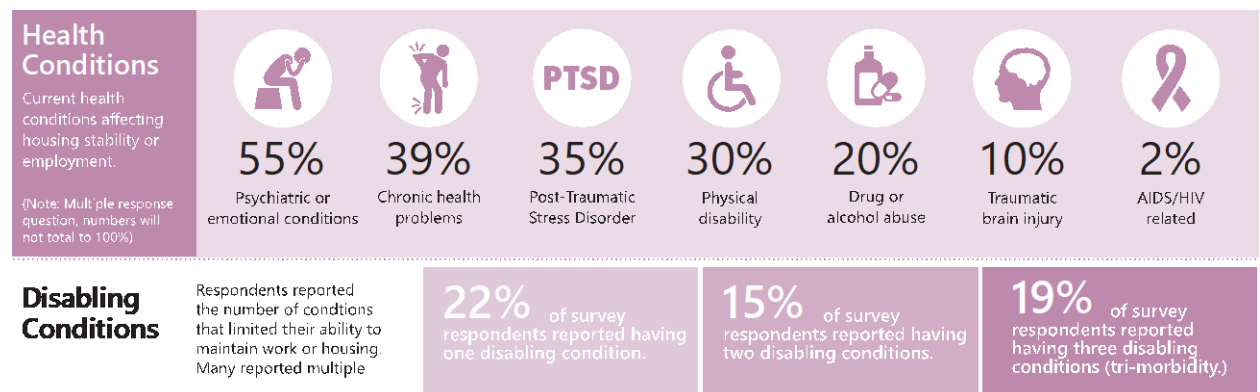
The average life expectancy for individuals experiencing homelessness is 25 years less than those in stable housing. Without regular access to healthcare and without safe and stable housing, individuals experience preventable illness and often endure longer hospitalizations than those who are housed.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

CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

The two most frequently reported health conditions in the city of Hayward were chronic health problems (39%) and psychiatric or emotional conditions (55%). In the city of Hayward, respondents also reported having a physical disability (30%), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (35%), drug or alcohol use (20%), traumatic brain injury (10%), and AIDS and HIV related conditions (2%).

In the city of Hayward, approximately 71% of respondents reported having one or more health conditions. Fifty-six percent (56%) of individuals surveyed reported having one or more health conditions which was disabling and prevented them from obtaining work or housing.

FIGURE 32. HEALTH CONDITIONS



Drug or Alcohol Use n=103; Psychiatric or Emotional Conditions n=112; Physical Disability n=110; PTSD n=109; Chronic Health Problems n=109; Traumatic Brain Injury n=108; AIDS/HIV Related n=109

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda County Homeless Survey.

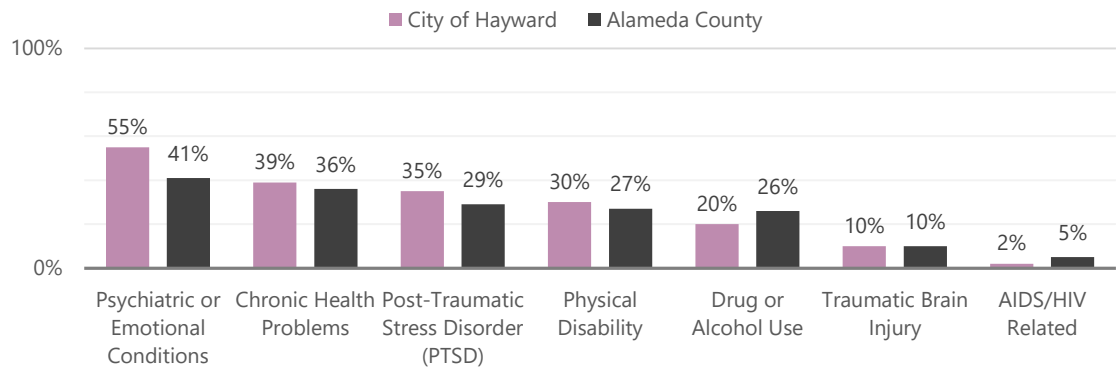
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.

10 Salit, S.A. (1998). Hospitalization costs associated with homelessness in New York City. *New England Journal of Medicine* 338, 1734-1740.

11 Hwang, S. W., Weaver, J., Aubry, T.D., & Hoch, J.S. (2011). Hospital costs and length of stay among homeless patients admitted to medical, surgical and psychiatric services, *Medical Care*, 49(4):350-54. doi: 10.1097/MLR.0b013e318206c50d.

12 O'Connell, J.J. (2005). Premature mortality in homeless populations: A review of the literature. *National Health Care for the Homeless Council, Inc.*

FIGURE 33. HEALTH CONDITIONS WITH COUNTY COMPARISON



City of Hayward n=103-112, Alameda County n= 1,091-1,129

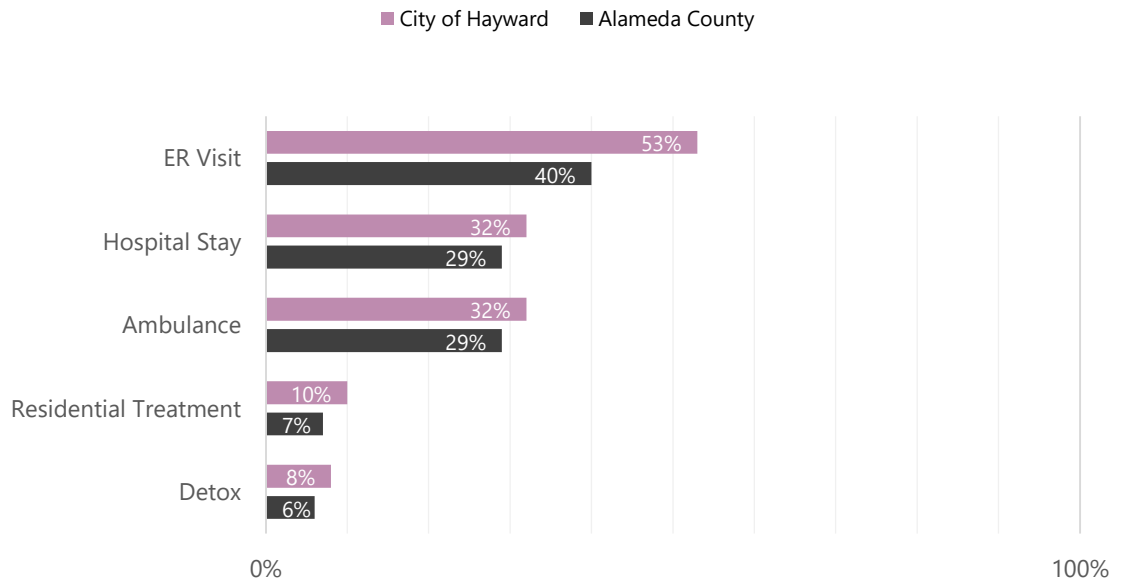
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Fifty-three percent (53%) of respondents reported they had been to the ER at least once in the last 12 months. Thirty-two percent (32%) reported a hospital stay. Eight percent (8%) had accessed detox and 10% residential treatment.

FIGURE 34. ONE OR MORE CONTACTS WITH EMERGENCY SERVICES



City of Hayward n=119; Alameda County n=1,228

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

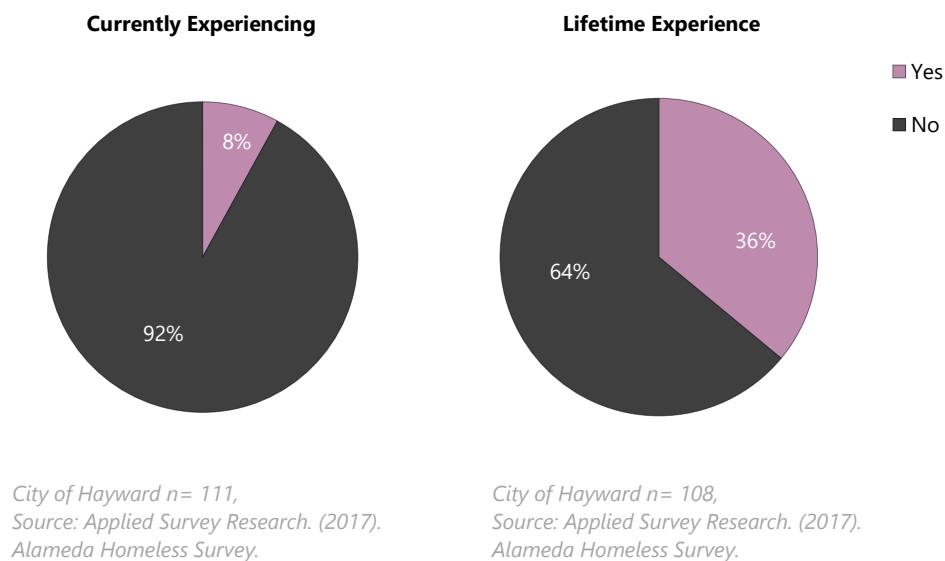
DOMESTIC/PARTNER VIOLENCE OR ABUSE

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

Eight percent (8%) of survey respondents in the city of Hayward reported currently experiencing domestic violence or abuse, as compared to 6% of respondents in Alameda County. Thirty-six percent (36%) of respondents in the city of Hayward reported experiencing domestic violence or abuse in the past, compared to 25% of respondents in Alameda County.

Domestic violence varied by gender with 5% of males reporting current abuse, and 22% reporting a history of abuse. Among female respondents 12% reported current and 56% lifetime. The number of respondents who identified as transgender and those who did not identify as female, male or transgender surveyed was too low to draw reliable conclusions.

FIGURE 35. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE



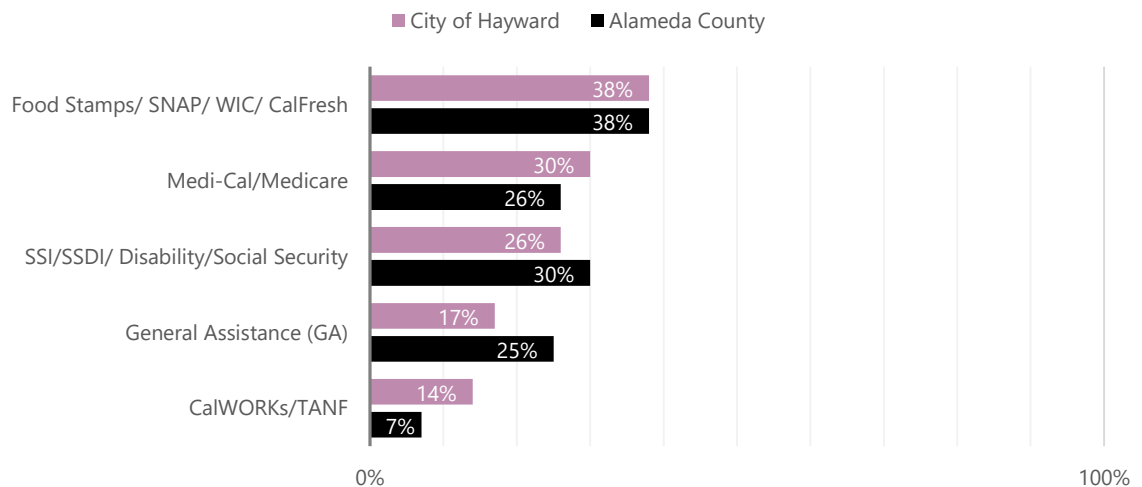
SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

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

The majority of survey respondents (75%) in the city of Hayward indicated receiving for some form of government assistance. The largest percentage (38%) of respondents in the city of Hayward reported receiving food support, including Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Women Infant and Children (WIC) program, or CalFresh (California's SNAP program). Twenty-five percent (25%) of respondents in the city of Hayward reported not utilizing any form of government assistance.

FIGURE 36. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE RECEIVED (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)



City of Hayward n= 116 respondents offering 160 responses;

Alameda County n= 1,168 respondents offering 1,917 responses.

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

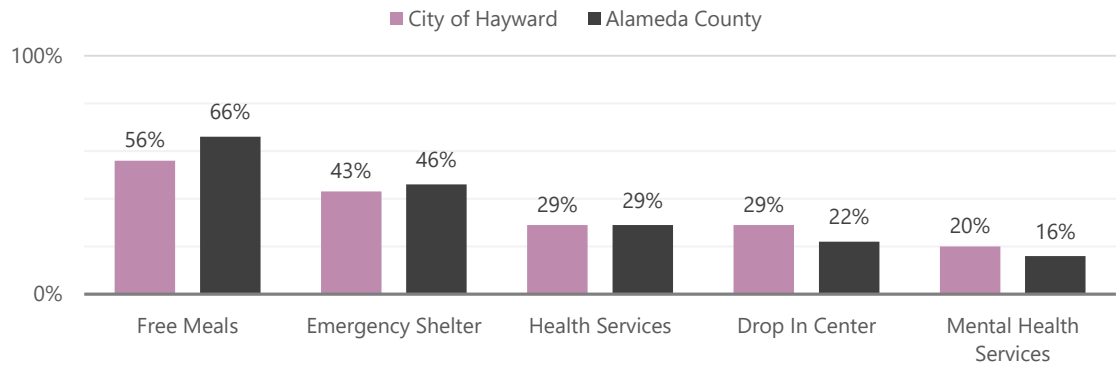
SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

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

The majority of survey respondents (90%) in the city of Hayward indicated accessing services or assistance in the community. Most respondents in the city of Hayward reported accessing free meals (56%), emergency shelters (43%), health services (29%), drop in centers (29%), and

mental health services (20%). Respondents in the city of Hayward also cited legal assistance (12%), transitional housing (11%), and job training and employment services (20%) were as services accessed by survey respondents. Ten percent (10%) of respondents reported they were not currently accessing any services or assistance, compared to 7% of respondents in Alameda County as a whole. While not one of the top five responses in the city of Hayward, 20% of respondents reported accessing job training or employment programs.

FIGURE 37. SERVICES OR ASSISTANCE (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)



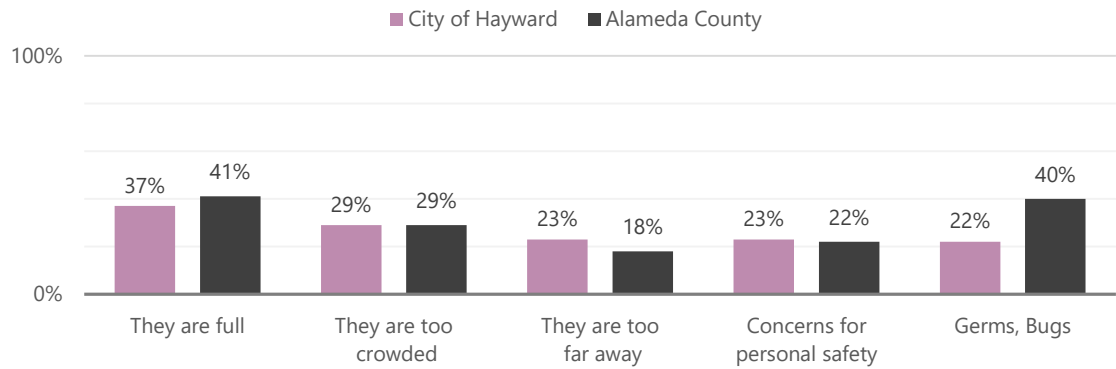
City of Hayward n= 117, Alameda County n= 1,188

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

When asked what prevents them from using shelter services, survey respondents in the city of Hayward cited myriad reasons. Thirty-seven percent (37%) said they do not use them because they are full, 29% because they are too crowded, 23% because of concerns for personal safety, 23% because they are too far away, and 22% because they have germs and bugs.

FIGURE 38. REASONS FOR NOT USING SHELTER SERVICES (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)



City of Hayward n= 93, Alameda County n= 966

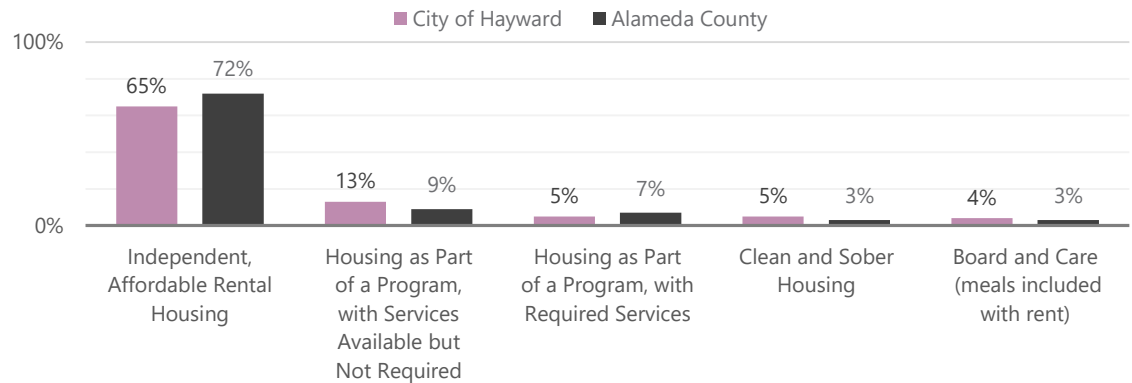
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

INTEREST IN HOUSING

Just 1% of respondents reported they were not interested in housing, contrary to a popular belief that people experiencing homelessness do not want housing and choose to live on the street. The majority of respondents were interested in independent affordable housing (65%); however other respondents wanted housing with required services (5%), housing with voluntary services (13%), clean and sober housing (5%) and board and care (4%).

FIGURE 39. TYPES OF HOUSING WANTED



City of Hayward n=112; Alameda County n= 1,169

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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



Subpopulations

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

Of the 119 surveys completed in 2017, the results represent homeless single adults age 25 and older, 57 chronically homeless individuals, 12 homeless veterans, 17 individuals in homeless families, and 7 unaccompanied children and transition-age youth. Surveys were completed in unsheltered environments and transitional housing settings.

SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

The largest number of people experiencing homelessness are single adults. While it is assumed that this population has high medical and mental health needs, data suggests that most of this population does not.¹³

NUMBER AND DEMOGRAPHICS OF SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

In 2017, there were 286 single adults age 25 and over residing in the city of Hayward during the Alameda County Point-in-Time Count. These individuals comprised 72% of the total population experiencing homelessness in the city.

FIGURE 40. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER ENUMERATED DURING THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT

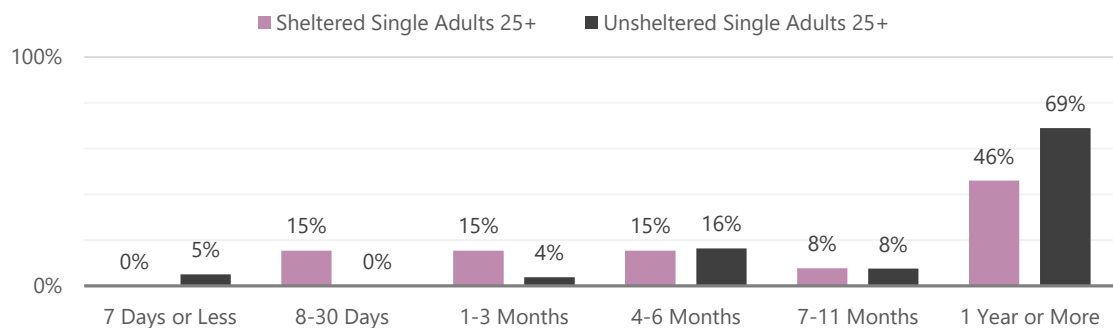


Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

First time homelessness was slightly higher among unsheltered single adults over 25 verses sheltered single adults, 44% compared to 31%. Overall, unsheltered single adults over 25 reported their current episode of homelessness was longer than sheltered single adults over 25, except for durations of 8-30 days and 1-3 months. In both groups, a large amount (69% to 46% respectively) reported they had been without housing for one year or longer.

FIGURE 41. LENGTH OF CURRENT EPISODE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER



Sheltered Single Adults 25+ n=13; Unsheltered Single Adults 25+ n=80

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

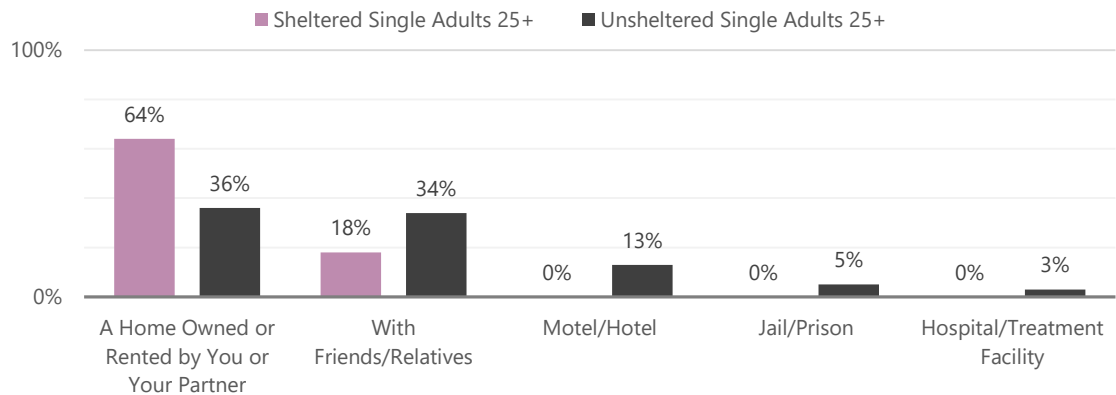
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.

13 NAEH. (July 2016). End Single Adult Homelessness, Retrieved 2017 from http://www.endhomelessness.org/page/-/files/End%20Single%20Homelessness_Final.pdf

PRIOR LIVING SITUATION OF SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

In the city of Hayward, both sheltered and unsheltered single adults age 25 and older reported most often that they were staying in a home owned or rented by them or their partner, 64% and 36% respectively. Some unsheltered single adults age 25 and older also reported entering homelessness from jail (5%) or a hospital/treatment facility (3%). This was not true of any sheltered single adult respondents.

FIGURE 42. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO BECOMING HOMELESS THIS TIME AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER



Sheltered Single Adults 25+ n=11; Unsheltered Single Adults 25+ n=76

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

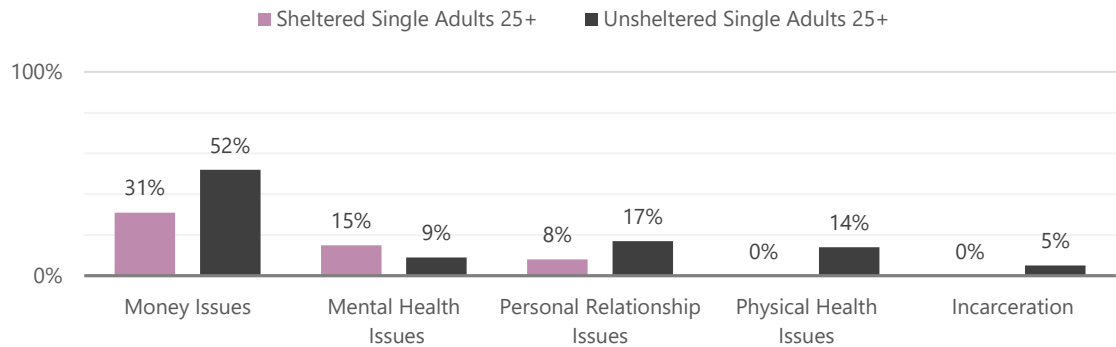
Note: Percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

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

PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

The most frequently reported cause of homelessness was money issues, by 31% of sheltered single adults 25 and older and 52% of unsheltered single adults 25 and older. Fifteen percent (15%) and 9% of sheltered and unsheltered single adults 25 years or older respectively reported mental health issues as the primary cause of homelessness.

FIGURE 43. PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)



Sheltered Single Adults 25+ n=13 respondents offering 13 responses;

Unsheltered Single Adults 25+ n=81 respondents offering 90 responses

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

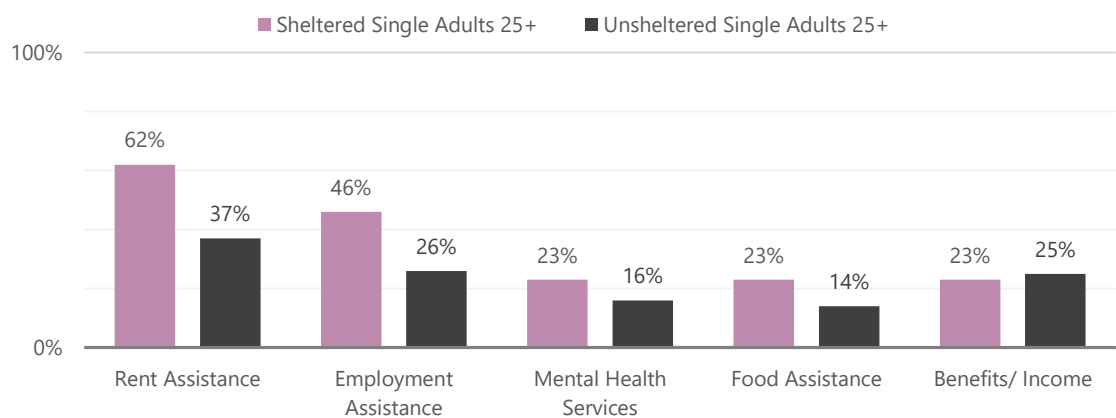
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.

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

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

When asked what resources they needed to obtain permanent housing, sheltered and unsheltered single adults 25 years and older most frequently reported rental assistance (62% and 37% respectively) and employment assistance (46% and 26% respectively) would have helped to prevent their housing loss. Sheltered and unsheltered single adults 25 years and older reported needing similar support overall. These rates compare to those reported by sheltered and unsheltered single adults countywide, with rent assistance and employment assistance being cited among the top supports identified to secure permanent housing.

FIGURE 44. SUPPORT NEEDED TO PERMANENT HOUSING AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)



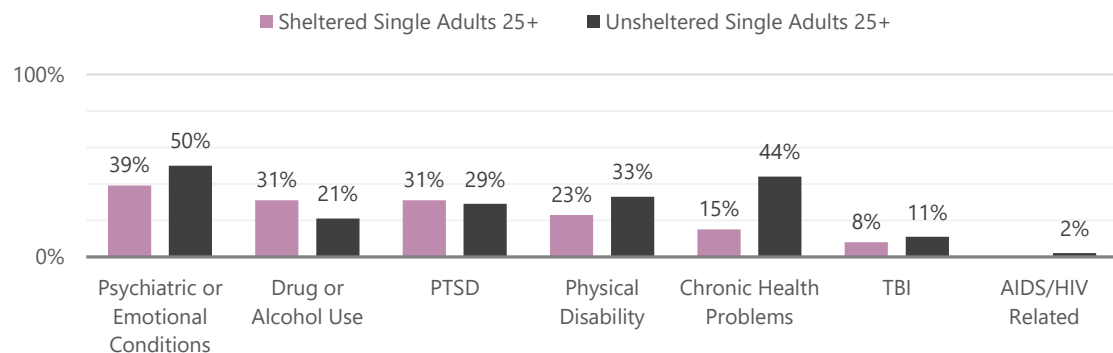
*Sheltered Single Adults 25+ n=13 respondents offering 45 responses;
Unsheltered Single Adults 25+ n=80 respondents offering 190 responses
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.*

HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

Sheltered single adults 25 years and older most often reported PTSD (31%), drug or alcohol use (31%), physical disability (23%), and psychiatric or emotional conditions (22%).

Unsheltered single adults 25 years and older most often reported psychiatric or emotional conditions (50%), chronic health problems (44%), physical disability (33%), and PTSD (29%). It is also important to recognize that all data are self-reported and respondents who are unsheltered and less service connected may not be aware of or have received a diagnosis for any of these conditions.

FIGURE 45. HEALTH CONDITIONS, SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER



Sheltered Single Adults 25+ n=13; Unsheltered Single Adults 25+ n=82

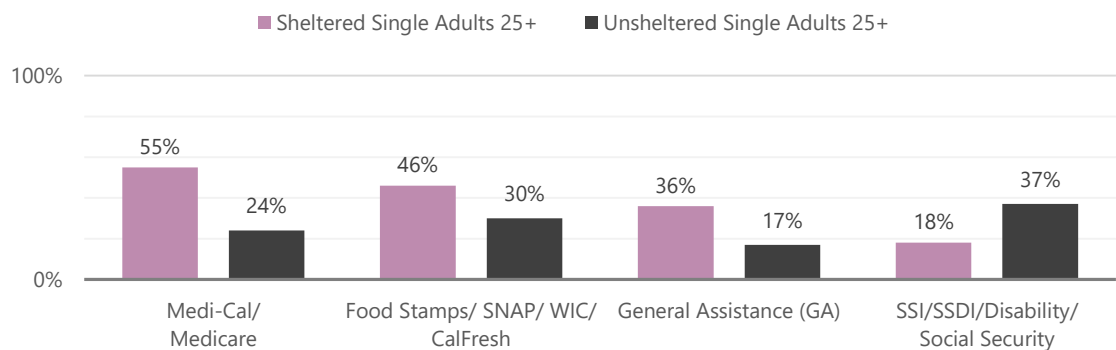
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES ACCESSED AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

Twenty-four percent (24%) of unsheltered single adult respondents over age 25 reported they were not accessing any government assistance, as compared to 18% of sheltered single adults over age 25. Thirty percent (30%) of unsheltered single adults over age 25 reported receiving food assistance, 24% received Medi-Cal or Medicare, and 17% received general assistance. Forty-six percent (46%) of sheltered adults age 25 and older reported receiving food stamps, 55% received Medi-Cal or Medicare, and 36% received general assistance. Eighteen percent (18%) of sheltered and 37% of unsheltered single adult respondents over age 25 received SSI, SSDI, disability, or social security.

FIGURE 46. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER



Sheltered Single Adults 25+ n=13 respondents offering 20 responses; Unsheltered Single Adults 25+ n=82 respondents offering 102 responses

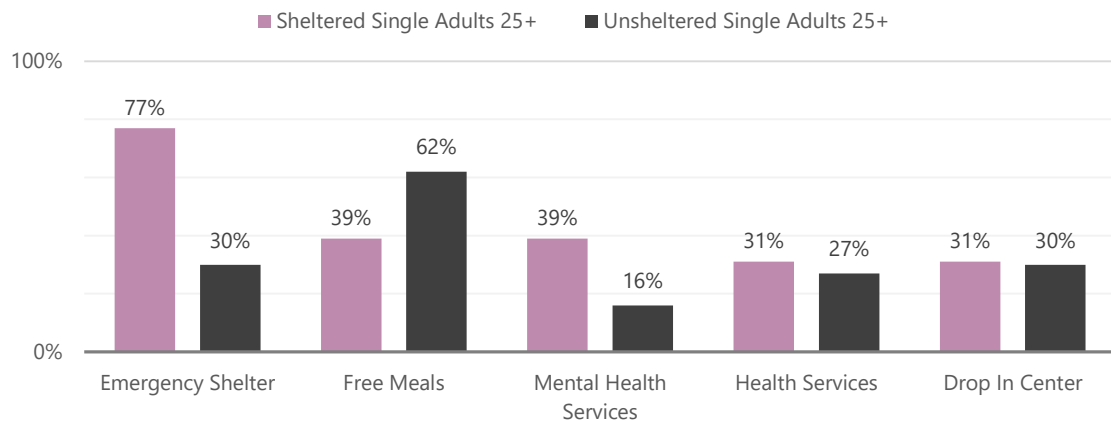
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

Eighty-five percent (85%) of sheltered single adult survey respondents age 25 and over reported using community based services and programs, compared to 89% unsheltered survey respondents. Among sheltered single adults age 25 and over, 39% reported accessing free meals, 77% accessed emergency shelter, 31% accessed health services, 39% accessed mental health services, and 31% accessed drop in centers.

Among unsheltered single adults age 25 and over, 62% reported utilizing free meals, 30% emergency shelter, and 27% health services. Unsheltered single adults respondents also reported accessing mental health services (16%), and drop in centers (30%).

FIGURE 47. SERVICES OR ASSISTANCE AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER (TOP FIVE RESPONSES)



Sheltered Single Adults 25+ n=13 respondents offering 46 responses; Unsheltered Single Adults 25+ n=81 respondents offering 179 responses

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

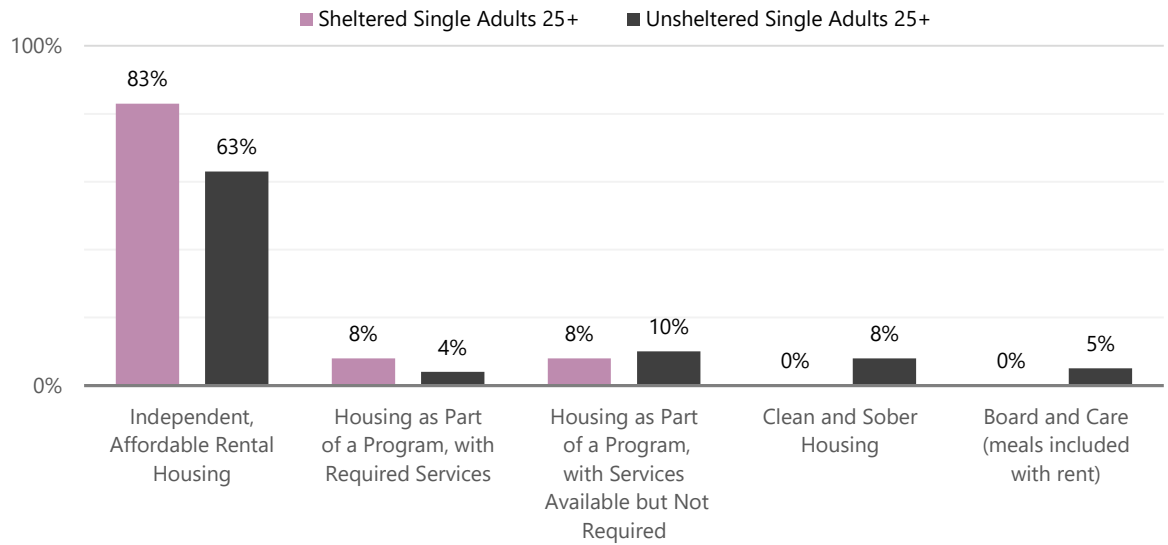
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.

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

HOUSING INTEREST AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER

Zero percent (0%) of sheltered single adults 25 years and older and 1% of unsheltered single adults 25 years and older reported they were not currently interested in housing. The majority of both sheltered and unsheltered single adults 25 years and older reported interest in independent affordable rental housing.

FIGURE 48. TYPES OF HOUSING RESPONDENTS WANT AMONG SINGLE ADULTS 25 YEARS AND OLDER



Sheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=12; Unsheltered Single Adults Age 25+ n=78

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

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

HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

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

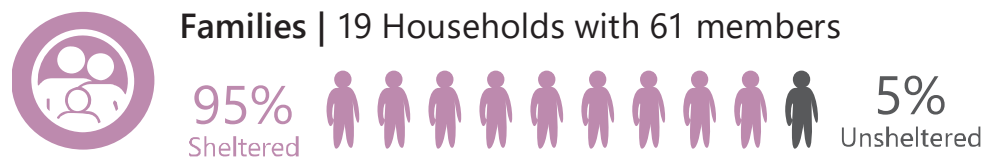
The risk of homelessness is highest among households headed by single women and families with children under the age of six.¹⁴ Children in families experiencing homelessness have increased incidence of illness and are more likely to have emotional and behavioral problems than children with consistent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

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IN THE CITY OF HAYWARD

In 2017, there were 61 individuals in families with children experiencing homelessness in the city of Hayward during the Point-in-Time Count, representing 19 family households. These individuals represent 15% of all persons experiencing homelessness in the city of Hayward, and 7% of all family households experiencing homelessness in Alameda County.

Ninety-five percent (95%) of individuals in family households were residing in emergency shelter or transitional housing programs on the night of the count, while 5% were unsheltered. Countywide, approximately 96% of individuals in families with children were in sheltered locations while 4% were unsheltered.

FIGURE 49. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS FAMILIES ENUMERATED DURING THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

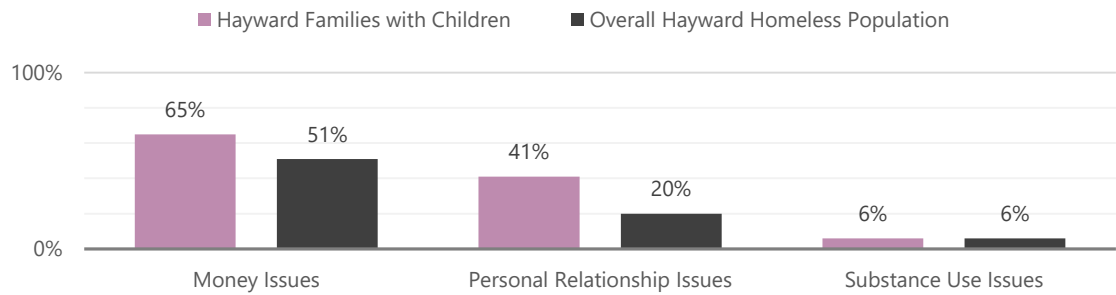
¹⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2007). *Characteristics and Dynamics of Homeless Families with Children*. Retrieved from <http://aspe.hhs.gov>.

¹⁵ U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2015). *Opening Doors*. Retrieved from <http://www.usich.gov>.

PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

The most frequently reported cause of homelessness among individuals in families with children were money issues (65%). Forty-one percent (41%) reported personal relationship issues, and 6% reported substance use issues, 0% reported physical health issues, and 0% reported mental health issues as the primary cause of homelessness.

FIGURE 50. PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN



Families with Children n=17; City of Hayward Homeless n=118 respondents offering 129 responses

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

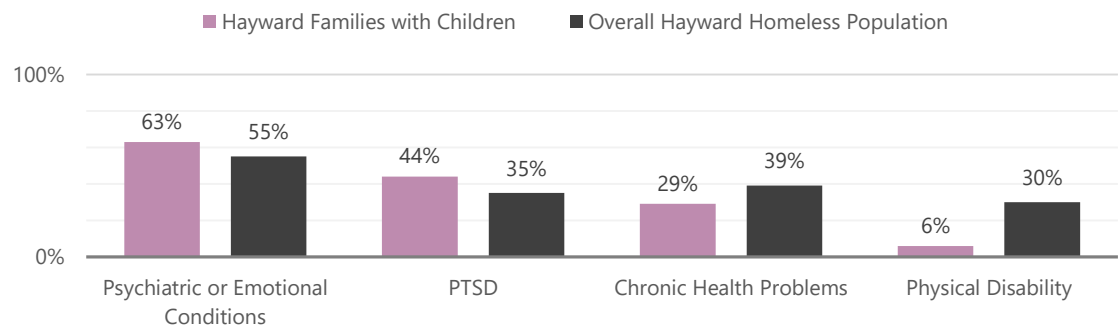
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.

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

HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Families with children indicated notably higher rates of living with psychiatric or emotional conditions and post-traumatic stress disorder, and lower rates of living with physical disabilities, when compared to other survey respondents. Sixty-three percent (63%) of respondents reported coping with psychiatric or emotional conditions. Forty-four percent (44%) reported post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), 29% reported chronic health problems, 6% reported physical disability, 0% reported drug or alcohol use, 0% reported a traumatic brain injury, and 0% reported an AIDS/HIV related condition.

FIGURE 51. HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN



Families with Children n= 13-16; City of Hayward Homeless n=103-112

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

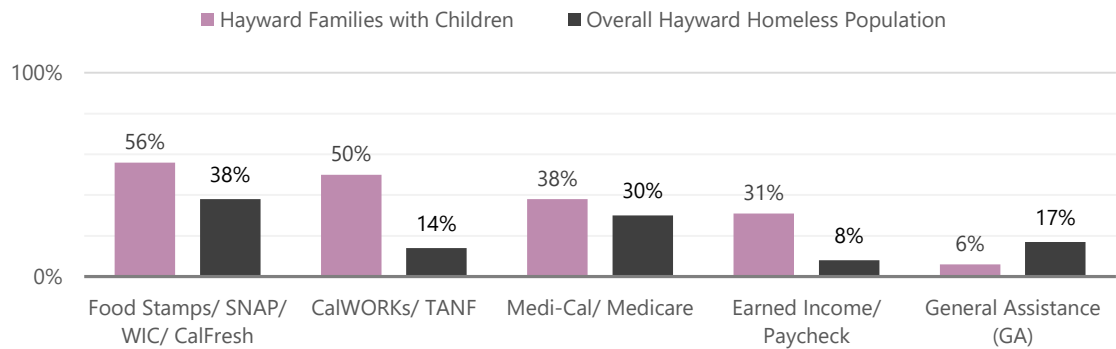
Note: Caution should be used when interpreting these data due to the small number of respondents.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AMONG HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Overall, the number of individuals in families with children connected to any form of government assistance was higher, 88%

Over half (56%) of individuals in homeless families with children reported using food assistance. Thirty-eight percent (38%) reported using Medi-Cal or Medicare, 50% reported using CalWORKs/ TANF, and 6% reported using General Assistance (GA).

FIGURE 52. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AMONG FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN



Families with Children Survey Population n=16

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS CHILDREN AND TRANSITION-AGE YOUTH

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

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

The *EveryOne Counts!* 2017 Count and Survey included focused outreach to unaccompanied children and transition-age youth. For more information on this year’s youth outreach, please see Appendix 1.

¹⁶ Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2016). *Annual Assessment Report to Congress*. Retrieved 2017 from <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2016-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>

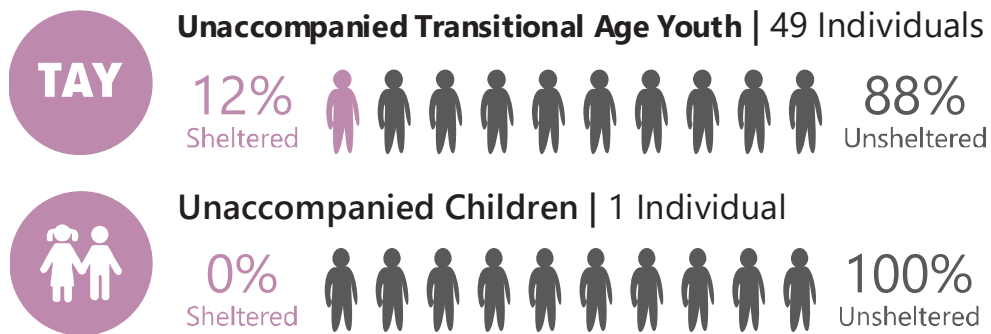
¹⁷ National Coalition for the Homeless. (2011). *Homeless Youth Fact Sheet*. Retrieved 2011 from <http://www.nationalhomeless.org>.

UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS CHILDREN AND TRANSITION-AGE YOUTH

During the 2017 Point-in-Time count, there were 50 unaccompanied children (under age 18) and transition-age youth (ages 18-24) experiencing homelessness residing in the city of Hayward. This included 1 unaccompanied child under the age of 18, and 49 transition-age youth between the ages of 18 and 24. These young people represented 13% of the overall homeless population of the city of Hayward, and 5% of the countywide unaccompanied homeless youth population.

Eighty-eight percent (88%) of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness in the city of Hayward were unsheltered on the night of the count, while 12% were residing in sheltered locations. Due to the small number of unaccompanied children and transition-age youth who completed the survey, survey data are not available.

FIGURE 53. TOTAL NUMBER OF UNACCOMPANIED AND TRANSITION-AGE YOUTH ENUMERATED DURING THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

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

The chronically homeless population represents one of the most vulnerable populations on the street; the mortality rate for those experiencing chronic homelessness is four to nine times higher than the general population.¹⁸ Data from communities across the country show that public costs incurred by those experiencing extended periods of homelessness include emergency room visits, interactions with law enforcement, incarceration, and regular access to social supports and homeless services. These combined costs are often significantly higher than the cost of providing individuals with permanent housing and supportive services.

HUD reported that roughly 22% of the national homeless population, or 77,486 individuals, were chronically homeless in 2016.¹⁹ Chronic homelessness has been on the decline in recent years, as communities across the country increase the capacity of their permanent supportive housing programs and prioritize those with the greatest barriers to housing stability. While the national decrease in chronic homelessness seems promising, federal budget constraints limit the amount of money available to support housing programs and services. As a result, *Opening Doors*, which began with a plan to end chronic homelessness by 2016, has extended the goal to 2017.²⁰

¹⁸ United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (2010). *Supplemental Document to the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness: June 2010*. Retrieved from

https://www.usich.gov/resources/uploads/asset_library/BkgrdPap_ChronicHomelessness.pdf.

¹⁹ HUD. (2016). *Annual Assessment Report to Congress*. Retrieved 2017 from

<https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2016-AHAR-Part-1.pdf>.

²⁰ Cavallaro, E. (2017). *Ending chronic homelessness, now in 2017*. National Alliance to End Homelessness. Retrieved from <http://www.endhomelessness.org>.

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS IN THE CITY OF HAYWARD

In 2017, there were an estimated 151 individuals experiencing chronic homelessness in the city of Hayward. These individuals comprise 38% of the homeless population in the city of Hayward. This was higher than countywide, where an estimated 30% of the population was experiencing chronic homelessness.

Ninety-eight percent (98%) of those experiencing chronic homelessness in the city of Hayward were unsheltered on the night of the count, while 2% were residing in emergency shelter.

FIGURE 54. TOTAL NUMBER OF CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS ENUMERATED DURING THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

Chronically Homeless Single Individuals

Forty-five percent (45%) of single individuals, an estimated 151 persons, were chronically homeless in 2017. Ninety-eight percent (98%) of those individuals were unsheltered, while 2% were in local emergency shelters.

Chronic Homeless Families

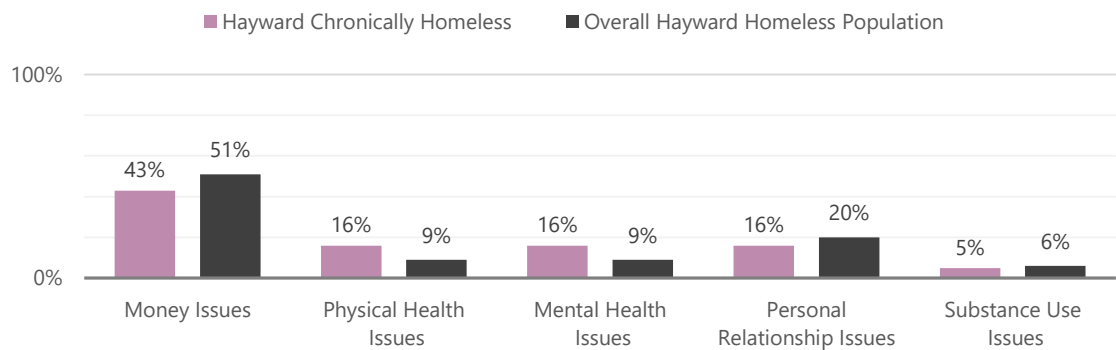
In 2017, no families that were counted or surveyed in the city of Hayward reported being chronically homeless.

PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG THOSE EXPERIENCING CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

Forty-eight percent (48%) of unsheltered chronically homeless survey respondents identified money issues as the primary cause of their homelessness, as compared to 13% of sheltered chronically homeless individuals. Nineteen percent (19%) of unsheltered chronically homeless respondents reported physical health issues as a primary cause of homelessness compared to 0% of sheltered chronically homeless respondents.

Overall, sheltered and unsheltered chronically homeless respondents reported similar causes of homelessness.

FIGURE 55. PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS



Chronically Homeless n=56 respondents offering 64 responses;

City of Hayward n=118 respondents offering 129 responses

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

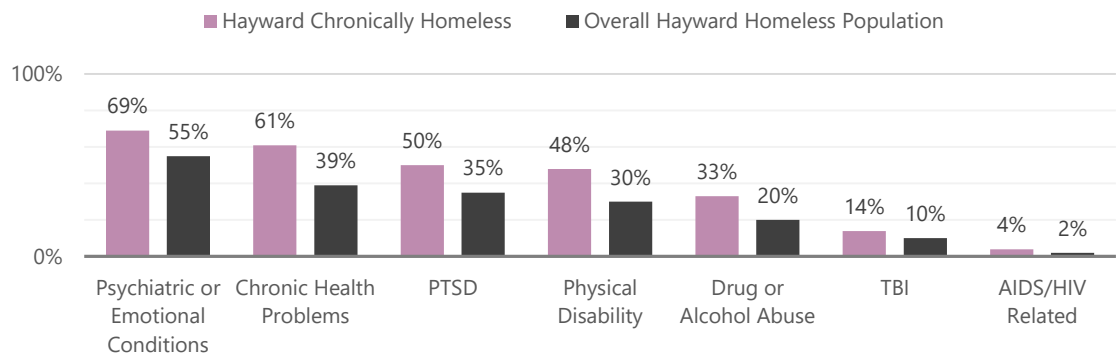
HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG THOSE EXPERIENCING CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

In addition to experiencing long-term or multiple episodes of homelessness, individuals experiencing chronic homelessness also live with health conditions that prevent them from maintaining work or housing.

Sixty-nine percent (69%) of chronically homeless survey respondents reported living with psychiatric or emotional conditions, while 61% reported chronic health problems. Fifty percent (50%) of chronically homeless respondents reported living with PTSD, 48% reported a physical disability, 33% reported drug or alcohol use, and 14% reported a TBI, and 4% having an AIDS/HIV related illness.

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

FIGURE 56. HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS



Chronically Homeless n=48-54; City of Hayward Homeless n=103-112

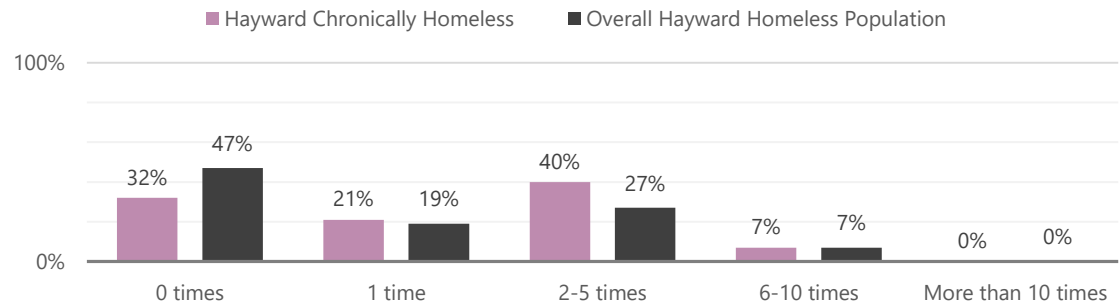
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

EMERGENCY ROOM USE AMONG THOSE EXPERIENCING CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

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

FIGURE 57. NUMBER OF TIMES TREATED IN THE EMERGENCY ROOM DURING THE 12 MONTHS AMONG CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS



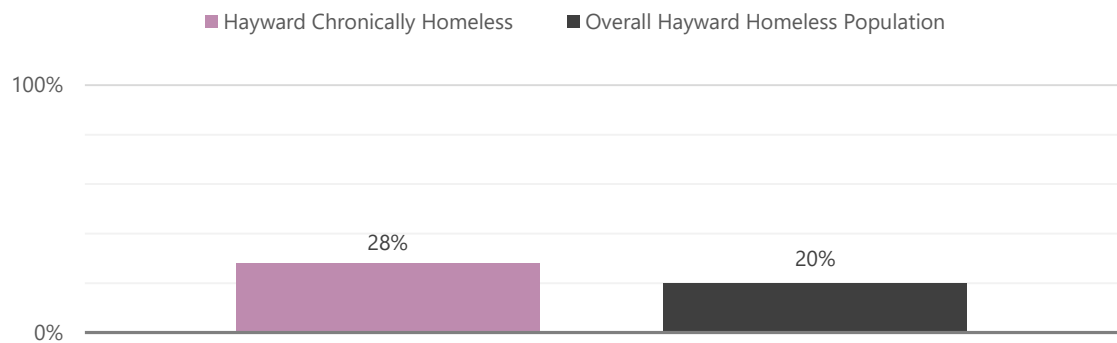
Chronically Homeless n=57; City of Hayward Homeless n=119

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

INCARCERATION AMONG THOSE EXPERIENCING CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

The percentage of respondents who reported at least one night in jail or prison in the 12 months prior to the survey, was higher among chronically homeless respondents compared to all Hayward respondents. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of chronically homeless persons reported spending at least one night in jail or prison in the past 12 months, compared to 20% of all city homeless respondents.

FIGURE 58. SPENT AT LEAST ONE NIGHT IN JAIL OR PRISON IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PERSONS



Chronically homeless n=57; City of Hayward n=119

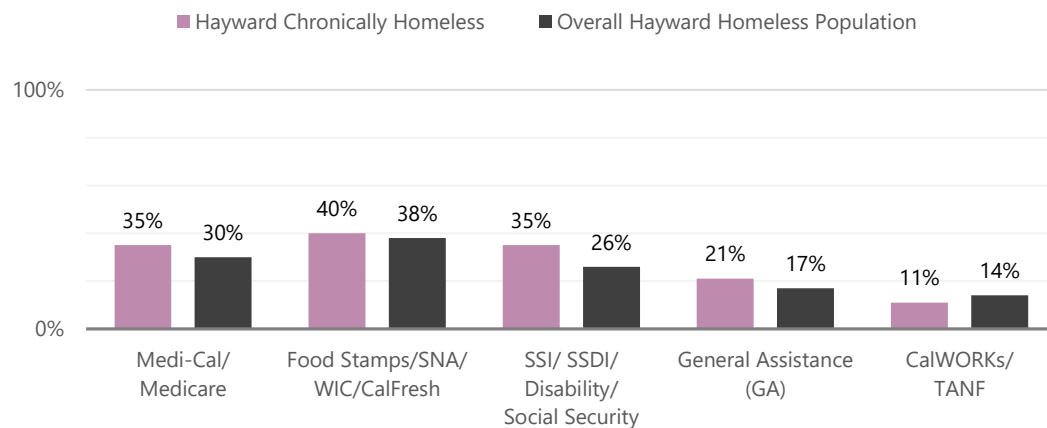
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AMONG THOSE EXPERIENCING CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

Eighteen percent (18%) of chronically homeless respondents reported they were not using government assistance compared to 25% of survey respondents in the city of Hayward. Thirty-five percent (35%) of chronically homeless reported receiving Medi-Cal or Medicare, 40% food assistance, 35% SSI, SSDI, disability, or social security, and 21% general assistance, and 11% CalWORKs or TANF. This is compared to 30% of the homeless survey population of Hayward reporting receiving Medi-Cal or Medicare, 38% food assistance, 26% SSI, SSDI, disability, or social security, 17% general assistance, and 14% CalWORKs or TANF.

FIGURE 59. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AMONG CHRONIC HOMELESS



Chronic Homeless n=95, City of Hayward Homeless n=116

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

VETERANS

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

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

Between 2009 and 2016, there was a 48% decrease in the number of homeless veterans. According to data collected during the national 2016 Point-in-Time Count, 39,471 veterans experienced homelessness on a single night in January 2016.²²

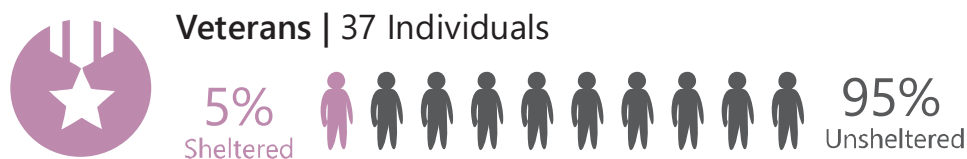
VETERANS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IN THE CITY OF HAYWARD

There were 37 veterans experiencing homelessness in the city of Hayward during the 2017 Point-in-Time Count, representing approximately 9% of the city's total homeless population.

Ninety-five percent (95%) of veterans experiencing homelessness in the city of Hayward were unsheltered on the night of the count, while 5% were residing in sheltered locations.

These findings are similar to veterans experiencing homelessness countywide.

FIGURE 60. TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS VETERANS ENUMERATED DURING THE POINT-IN-TIME COUNT



Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Count.

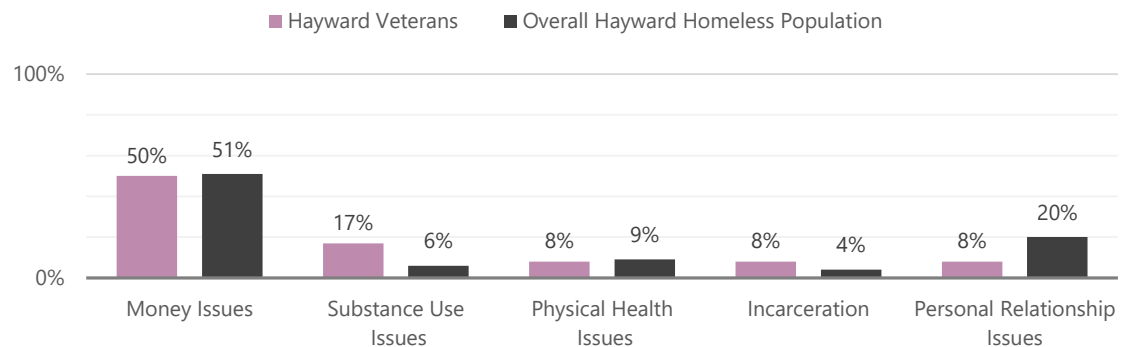
²¹ National Alliance to End Homelessness (2015). Fact Sheet: Veteran Homelessness. Retrieved 2017 from <http://www.endhomelessness.org/library/entry/fact-sheet-veteran-homelessness>

²² HUD. (2017). Annual Assessment Report to Congress. Retrieved from <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/2014-AHAR-Part1.pdf>.

PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG THOSE HOMELESS VETERANS

Fifty percent (50%) of veteran survey respondents and 51% of the city of Hayward survey respondents indicated money issues as the primary cause of their homelessness, more than any other reason. Seventeen (17%) percent of veterans reported substance use issues compared to 6% of the general homeless survey population of Hayward. Eight percent (8%) of veterans cited personal relationship issues as the primary cause of their homelessness compared to 20% of the city of Hayward homeless survey population.

FIGURE 61. PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG VETERANS



Homeless Veterans n=12 respondents offering 13 responses; City of Hayward n=118 respondents offering 129 responses

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

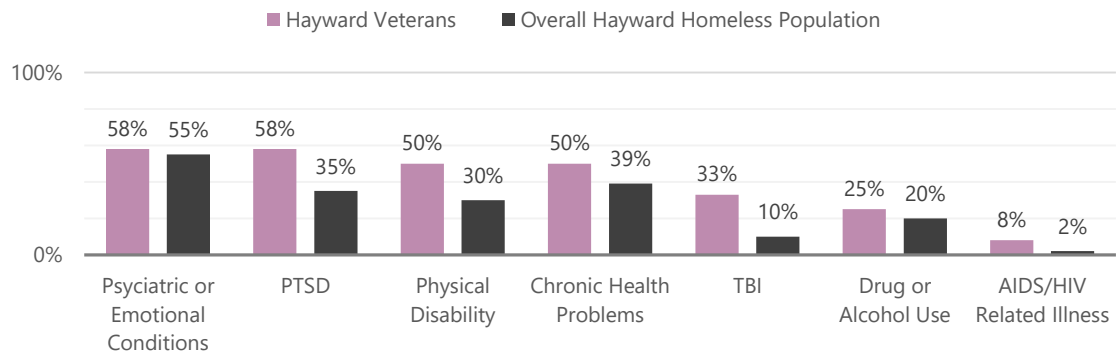
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.

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

HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG HOMELESS VETERANS

Overall, veteran survey respondents indicated living with one or more health conditions at higher rates than non-veterans. Veteran respondents reported higher rates for most health conditions compared to those of the city of Hayward homeless survey population, including drug or alcohol use (25% compared to 20%), PTSD (58% compared to 35%), and physical disability (50% compared to 30%). Homeless veterans in the city of Hayward also reported higher rates of psychiatric or emotional conditions than the general homeless population (58% compared to 55%) and TBI (33% compared to 10%).

FIGURE 62. HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG VETERANS



Homeless Veterans n=11-12; City of Hayward Homeless n=103-112

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

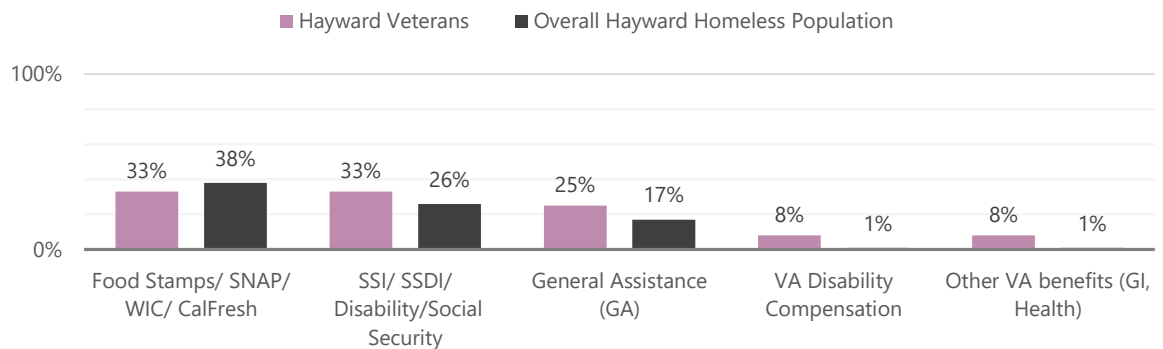
Note: Multiple response question, percentages will not add up to 100.

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

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AMONG VETERANS

Twenty-five percent (25%) of veterans reported receiving general assistance compared to 17% of the general population. Thirty-three percent (33%) of veterans reported receiving food assistance compared to 38% of the city of Hayward homeless survey population. Eight percent (8%) of veterans were accessing VA disability compensation, 8% were also accessing other VA benefits. It is important to note that only veterans were accessing these services. These veterans represented 1% of the Hayward population.

FIGURE 63. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AMONG VETERANS



Homeless Veterans n=12 respondents offering 16 responses; City of Hayward Homeless n=116

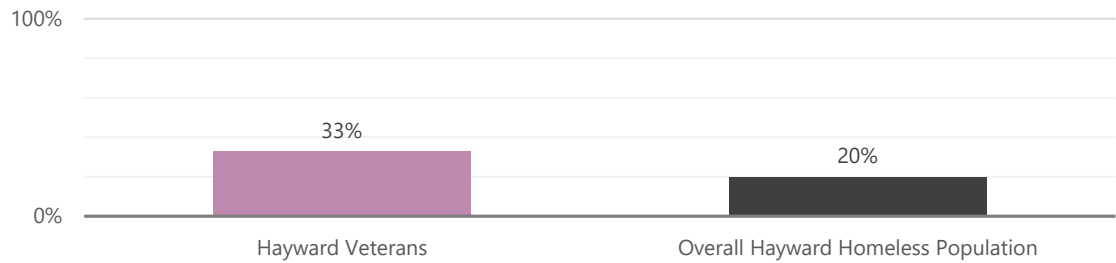
Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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

INCARCERATION AMONG HOMELESS VETERANS

The percentage of respondents who reported at least one night in jail or prison in the 12 months prior to the survey was higher among veteran respondents (33%) compared to all Hayward respondents (20%).

FIGURE 64. SPENT AT LEAST ONE NIGHT IN JAIL OR PRISON IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS AMONG VETERANS



Homeless Veterans n=13; City of Hayward Homeless n=119

Source: Applied Survey Research. (2017). Alameda Homeless Survey.

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



Conclusion

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

A total of 397 individuals experiencing homelessness were counted on January 31, 2017. Seventy-nine percent (79%) of individuals experiencing homelessness in the city of Hayward were unsheltered.

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

Eighty-three percent (83%) of respondents reported they were living in Alameda County at the time they most recently became homeless. Fifteen percent (15%) reported they were living in another county in California, and 2% reported they were living out of state at the time they lost their housing. Individuals from outside of Alameda County came for social supports and economic opportunities.

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

Black/African American individuals were overrepresented in the population experiencing homelessness. An estimated 24% of persons experiencing homelessness identified as Black/African American, compared to 11% of the city of Hayward's overall population. Seven percent (7%) of survey respondents identified as LGBTQ in 2017.

Many individuals face health challenges which hinder their ability to obtain work or housing

In the city of Hayward, approximately 71% of homeless individuals surveyed reported one or more health conditions. These conditions included physical disabilities, chronic substance abuse, and severe mental health conditions. Most frequently reported were psychiatric or emotional conditions (55%), followed by chronic health problems (39%) and PTSD (35%). Thirty percent (30%) reported a physical disability, 20% reported drug or alcohol use, 10% reported a TBI, and 2% reported having AIDS or an HIV related condition.

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

Fifty-three percent (53%) of respondents reported they had been treated in the ER in the year prior to the survey. Thirty-two percent (32%) had spent at least one night in the hospital. Twenty percent (20%) of survey respondents reported spending at least one night in jail in the last 12 months.

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

While it is often believed that people experiencing homelessness do not want housing and choose to live on the street, just 1% of respondents reported they were not interested in housing. The majority were interested in independent affordable housing (65%). Other respondents wanted housing with supportive services.

When asked what would have helped them to maintain permanent housing, respondents most often cited rental assistance (43%), employment assistance (30%), benefits or increased income (22%), family counseling (22%), and mental health services (16%). Other supports included transportation assistance (15%), food assistance (15%), conflict resolution with roommates (14%), and legal assistance (13%).

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

Ninety percent (90%) of respondents reported they were accessing some form of services in the community. Seventy-five percent (75%) reported they received some form of government assistance, and the most frequent type reported were food assistance programs. This is high compared to many other communities and illustrates a base of solid outreach to homeless clients and opportunities to provide more services. People are connected, although perhaps not regularly or for sustained periods of time. Most importantly, respondents still reported long periods of time spent on the street, repeated episodes of homelessness, chronic health conditions and other barriers preventing them from obtaining permanent housing in the community.

Appendix 1: Methodology

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

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

COMPONENTS OF THE 2017 METHODOLOGY

EveryOne Counts 2017 methodology had four primary components:

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

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

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

THE PLANNING PROCESS

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

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

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

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

DEFINITION

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

- I. living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low income individuals); or
- II. with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.

GENERAL STREET COUNT METHODOLOGY

VOLUNTEER AND GUIDE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING

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

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

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

		Recruiting Goal		Actual Turnout	
Deployment Site	# Census Tracts	# Guides	# Volunteers	# Guides	# Volunteers
Oakland	85	55	138	26	86
East Oakland	50	33	81	21	59
Total Oakland	135	88	220	47	145
North County	39	25	63	12	58
Mid County	78	34	85	17	38
East County	42	18	46	11	18
South County	66	29	72	12	86
Total	360	194	484	99	345

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Every effort was made to minimize potentially hazardous situations. Law enforcement agencies were notified of pending street count activity in their jurisdictions. In census tracts with a high concentration of homeless encampments, specialized teams with knowledge of

those encampments were identified and assigned to those areas. Enumeration teams were advised to take all safety precautions possible, including bringing flashlights and maintaining safe distance from those they were counting. No official reports were received with regards to unsafe or at risk situations occurring during the street count in any area of the county.

STREET COUNT DEPLOYMENT CENTERS

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

LOGISTICS OF ENUMERATION

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

POINT-IN-TIME COUNT UNDERCOUNT AND LIMITATIONS

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

- In a non-intrusive visual homeless enumeration such as this one, there are inherent biases and shortcomings. Street count teams must rely on factors such as an individual's appearance, location, and surroundings to determine whether to include them in the count. Deployment center staff and organizers heard that teams with large census tracts found determining homelessness much harder as it grew later and more individuals were on the street. The assistance of dedicated homeless service providers and currently homeless guides improves accuracy but does not provide complete certainty.

- It is difficult to identify homeless persons who may be sleeping in vans, cars, recreational vehicles, abandoned buildings, or structures unfit for human habitation.
- Homeless families with children often seek opportunities to stay on private property, rather than sleep on the streets, in vehicles, or in makeshift shelters.
- While having guides participate in the *EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey* provided invaluable insight, finding guides with an intimate knowledge of each community, or each census tract, was a challenge. As a result some teams were much more familiar with their areas than others.

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

YOUTH STREET COUNT METHODOLOGY

GOAL

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

RESEARCH DESIGN

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

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

DATA COLLECTION

The youth count was conducted from approximately 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. on January 31, 2017, to ensure youth were visible but that the count was conducted after shelter curfews. Youth

worked in teams of two to four, with teams coordinated by youth street outreach workers and service providers who provided transportation and assistance to the youth teams. Data from the supplemental youth count and general street count were compared and deduplicated by looking at location, gender, and age. In total, 44 persons under the age of 25 were identified as duplicates and removed from the data set.

SHELTER COUNT METHODOLOGY

GOAL

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

DEFINITION

An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low income individuals).

DATA COLLECTION

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

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

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

- Surveys for people who are unsheltered were conducted by peer surveyors who were trained by Applied Survey Research. Training sessions led potential interviewers through a brief orientation that included project background information and detailed instruction on respondent eligibility, interviewing protocol, and confidentiality.

- Surveyors were compensated at a rate of \$7 per completed survey.
- A six pack of tube socks were given as a thank you gift for unsheltered adults participating in the 2017 Homeless Survey.
- \$5 Gift cards were given as a thank you gift to sheltered adults, and youth participating in the 2017 Homeless Survey.

SURVEY SAMPLING

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

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

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

DATA COLLECTION

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

DATA ANALYSIS

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

SURVEY CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

The *EveryOne Counts! 2017 Homeless Count and Survey* did not include an equal representation of all homeless experiences. While the populations of those conducting

surveys were extremely diverse, they were not familiar with every community or subpopulation. Subpopulations which are particularly challenging to reach include unaccompanied children who are willing to identify their age, families with children and persons living in vehicles.

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

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

Appendix 2: Definitions & Abbreviations

- *Chronic homelessness* is defined by HUD, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs as “an unaccompanied homeless individual or family member with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years (for a cumulative total of 12 months or more).”
- *Disabling condition*, for the purposes of this study, is defined as a physical disability, mental illness, depression, alcohol or drug abuse, chronic health problems, HIV/AIDS, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), or a developmental disability, which has an impact on housing stability or employment.
- *Emergency shelter* is the provision of a safe alternative to the streets in a shelter facility. Emergency shelter is short-term shelter. Domestic violence shelters are typically considered a type of emergency shelter, as they provide safe, immediate housing for people experiencing domestic violence/abuse and their children.
- *Family* is defined as a household with at least one adult and one child under 18.
- *HUD* is the abbreviation for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
- *Sheltered homeless* individuals are those homeless individuals who are living in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.
- *Single* individual refers to an unaccompanied adult or youth, age 18 and over. The individual may be part of a collection of adults living together as a household, but does not have minor children under age 18 with them.
- *Transition-age youth (TAY)* refers to an unaccompanied youth aged 18-24 years.
- *Transitional housing* facilitates the movement of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing. It is housing in which homeless individuals may live up to 24 months and receive supportive services that enable them to live more independently. Supportive services – which help promote residential stability, increased skill level or income, and greater self-determination – may be provided by the organization managing the housing, or coordinated by that organization and provided by other

public or private agencies. Transitional housing can be provided in one structure or several structures at one site, or in multiple structures at scattered sites.

- *Unaccompanied children* refers to children under the age of 18 who do not have a parent or guardian present.
- *Unsheltered homeless individuals* are those homeless individuals unaccompanied by a child under the age of 18 who are living on the streets or in abandoned buildings, storage structures, vehicles, encampments, or any other place unfit for human habitation.

Appendix 3: Point-in-Time Count Results

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

All Households

Households with at Least One Adult and One Child

	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	18	0	1	19
Total number of persons	58	0	3	61
Number of children (under 18)	38	0	2	40
Number of young adults (18-24)	2	0	0	2
Number of adults (over 24)	18	0	1	19
Gender (adults and children)		0		
Female	37	0	2	39
Male	21	0	1	22
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female or transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (adults and children)		0		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	42	0	0	42
Hispanic/Latino	16	0	3	19
Race (adults and children)		0		
White	16	0	0	16
Black or African-American	32	0	0	32
Asian	2	0	0	2

American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0	0	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	4	0	3	7
Chronically Homeless		0		
Total number of households	0	0	0	0
Total number of persons	0	0	0	0

Households without Children

	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	26	0	275	301
Total number of persons	26	0	309	335
Number of youth adults (age 18-24)	6	0	43	49
Number of adults (over age 24)	20	0	266	286
Gender		0	309	335
Female	14	0	94	108
Male	12	0	215	227
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female or transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity		0		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	22	0	224	246
Hispanic/Latino	4	0	85	89
Race		0	309	335
White	11	0	188	199
Black or African-American	10	0	53	63
Asian	2	0	4	6
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	0	25	27
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	11	11
Multiple Races	1	0	28	29
Chronically Homeless		0		
Total number of persons	3	0	148	151

Households with Only Children (under age 18)

	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	0	0	1	1
Total number of children (persons under age 18)	0	0	1	1
Gender		0		

Female	0	0	1	1
Male	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female or transgender		0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	0	0	1	1
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0
Race	0	0		
White	0	0	1	1
Black or African-American	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	0	0		
Total number of persons	0	0	0	0

Veteran Households Only

Veteran Households with at Least One Adult and One Child

	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	2	0	0	2
Total number of persons	2	0	0	2
Total number of veterans	2	0	0	2
Gender (veterans only)		0		
Female	1	0	0	1
Male	1	0	0	1
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female or transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (veterans only)		0		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2	0	0	2
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0
Race (veterans only)		0		
White	0	0	0	0
Black or African-American	1	0	0	1
Asian	1	0	0	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless		0		
Total number of households	0	0	0	0
Total number of persons	0	0	0	0

Veteran Households without Children

	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	0	0	35	35
Total number of persons	0	0	39	39
Total number of veterans	0	0	35	35
Gender (veterans only)		0		
Female	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	35	35
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female or transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (veterans only)		0		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	0	0	23	23
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	12	12
Race (veterans only)		0		
White	0	0	19	19
Black or African-American	0	0	4	4
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	12	12
Chronically Homeless		0		
Total number of persons	0	0	23	23

Youth Households

Unaccompanied Youth Households

	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of unaccompanied youth households	6	0	44	50
Total number of unaccompanied youth	6	0	44	50
Number of unaccompanied children (under 18)	0	0	1	1

Number of unaccompanied (18-24)	6	0	43	49
Gender (unaccompanied youth)		0		
Female	5	0	15	20
Male	1	0	29	30
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Don't identify as male, female or transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (unaccompanied youth)		0		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	5	0	30	35
Hispanic/Latino	1	0	14	15
Race (unaccompanied youth)		0	44	50
White	2	0	30	32
Black or African-American	3	0	7	10
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	1	0	7	8
Chronically Homeless		0		
Total number of households	0	0	6	6
Total number of persons	0	0	6	6

Parenting Youth Households

	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of parenting youth households	1	0	0	1
Total number of persons in parenting youth households	3	0	0	3
Number of parenting youth (youth parents only)	1	0	0	1
Number of parenting youth under 18	0	0	0	0
Number of parenting youth ages 18-24	1	0	0	1
Number of children with parenting youth (children under age 18 with parents under age 25)	2	0	0	2
Gender (youth parents only)		0		
Female	1	0	0	1
Male	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0

Don't identify as male, female or transgender	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (youth parents only)		0		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1	0	0	1
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0
Race (youth parents only)		0		
White	0	0	0	0
Black or African-American	1	0	0	1
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless		0		
Total number of households	0	0	0	0
Total number of persons	0	0	0	0

Additional Homeless Populations

	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Adults with Serious Mental Illness	21	0	124	145
Adults with Substance Use Disorder	8	0	22	30
Adults with HIV/AIDS	2	0	6	8
Victims of Domestic Violence (optional)	16	0	90	106

Appendix 4: Survey Results

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

Section A: Demographics		Count	N %
<i>Do you identify as LGBTQ?</i>	No	111	93.3%
	Yes	8	6.7%
	Total	119	100.0%
<i>Which of the following best represents how you think of your sexual orientation?</i>	Bisexual	6	75.0%
	Queer	1	12.5%
	Other	1	12.5%
	Gay	0	0.0%
	Lesbian	0	0.0%
	Transgender	0	0.0%
	Total	8	100.0%
<i>Are you currently pregnant?</i>	Yes	2	4.2%
	No	46	95.8%
	Don't know	0	0.0%
	Total	48	100.0%
<i>If you are pregnant, how old are you?</i>	Less than 25 years	1	50.0%
	25 years or more	1	50.0%
	Total	2	100.0%
<i>Have you ever been in a foster care?</i>	Yes	17	15.0%
	No	96	85.0%
	Total	113	100.0%

Section B: Residency		Count	N %
<i>In what county were you living at the time you most recently became homeless?</i>	San Francisco	3	2.5%
	Other County in CA	10	8.4%
	Out of State	2	1.7%
	Alameda County	99	83.2%
	Contra Costa County	1	.8%

	Marin County	0	0.0%
	San Mateo County	2	1.7%
	Santa Clara County	2	1.7%
	Total	119	100.0%
<i>Where were you living at the time you most recently became homeless?</i>	Alameda County	99	83.2%
	Other CA county	18	15.1%
	Out of State	2	1.7%
	Total	119	100.0%
<i>What was the primary reason you came to Alameda County?</i>	For a job/seeking work	12	10.5%
	Was traveling/visiting and remained here	11	9.6%
	To access VA services or clinic	1	.9%
	Family/friends are here	35	30.7%
	To access homeless services and/or benefits	18	15.8%
	LGBTQ community/acceptance	0	0.0%
	Other	37	32.5%
	Total	114	100.0%
<i>Immediately before you became homeless, what type of place were you living in?</i>	A home owned or rented by you or your partner	44	39.3%
	A home owned or rented by friends/relatives	40	35.7%
	Motel/hotel	10	8.9%
	Other	6	5.4%
	Jail or prison	4	3.6%
	Foster care placement	3	2.7%
	Hospital or treatment facility	2	1.8%
	Refuse	1	.9%
	Juvenile Justice Facility	1	.9%
	Subsidized housing or permanent supportive housing	1	.9%
	Total	112	100.0%

Section C: Accommodation		Count	N %
<i>Where were you staying on the night of January 30, 2017?</i>	Outdoors, streets, parks, encampments	42	35.3%
	Structure indoor area	17	14.3%
	Motel/hotel	15	12.6%
	Vehicle	11	9.2%
	Emergency transition or other shelter	34	28.6%
	Total	119	100.0%
<i>Is this the first time you have been homeless?</i>	Yes	48	40.3%
	No	71	59.7%
	Total	119	100.0%
<i>How long have you been homeless this current time?</i>	7 days or less	4	3.4%
	8-30 days	2	1.7%

	1-3 months	9	7.8%
	4-6 months	27	23.3%
	7-11 months	10	8.6%
	1 year	6	5.2%
	More than 1 year	58	50.0%
	Total	116	100.0%
<i>How long have you been homeless this current time? (recoded as previous year)</i>	30 days or fewer	6	5.2%
	2-6 months	36	31.0%
	7-11months	10	8.6%
	1 year or more	64	55.2%
	Total	116	100.0%
<i>In addition to right now, how long would you say you have stayed in these kinds of places total in the past 3 years?</i>	Less than a year	47	47.5%
	1 - 3 years	38	38.4%
	4 years or more	14	14.1%
	Total	99	100.0%

Section D: Cause and Prevention		Count	N %
<i>What do you think is the primary event or condition that led to your homelessness?</i>	Money Issues	60	50.8%
	Personal relationship issues	23	19.5%
	Physical health issues	11	9.3%
	Mental health issues	10	8.5%
	Other	9	7.6%
	Substance use issues	7	5.9%
	Incarceration	5	4.2%
	Don't know	3	2.5%
	Aging out of foster care	1	.8%
	Total	118	100.0%
<i>What resources might have helped you remain in your housing?</i>	Rent assistance	50	42.7%
	Employment assistance	35	29.9%
	Family counseling	26	22.2%
	Benefits/income	26	22.2%
	Mental health services	19	16.2%
	Transportation assistance	18	15.4%
	Food assistance	18	15.4%
	Other	17	14.5%
	Conflict resolution with roommate	16	13.7%
	Legal assistance	15	12.8%

	Alcohol/drug counseling	12	10.3%
	Help obtaining resources after leaving institution	12	10.3%
	Help paying health care bills/insurance	9	7.7%
	Landlord mediation	7	6.0%
	Child support	3	2.6%
	Don't know	3	2.6%
	Mortgage assistance	2	1.7%
	Adequate retirement income	2	1.7%
	Refuse	1	.9%
	Total	117	100.0%
<i>If you could get into any kind of housing right now, would kind would you like best?</i>	Independent, affordable rental housing	73	65.2%
	Housing as part of a program, with services	14	12.5%
	Other	8	7.1%
	Clean and sober housing	6	5.4%
	Housing as part of a program, with required services	6	5.4%
	Board and Care (meals included with rent)	4	3.6%
	Not interested in housing now	1	.9%
	Total	112	100.0%

Section E: Services and Assistance		Count	N %
<i>Do you currently use any of the following?</i>	Free meals	66	56.4%
	Emergency shelter	50	42.7%
	Drop in center	34	29.1%
	Health services	34	29.1%
	Job training/employment services	23	19.7%
	Mental health services	23	19.7%
	Legal assistance	14	12.0%
	Transitional housing	13	11.1%
	Not using any services	12	10.3%
	Alcohol/drug counseling	11	9.4%
	Domestic violence services	11	9.4%
	Other	4	3.4%
	Immigration services	3	2.6%
	Refuse	2	1.7%
	Total	117	100.0%
<i>What prevents you from using shelter services?</i>	They are full	34	36.6%
	They are too crowded	27	29.0%
	They are too far away	21	22.6%
	Concerns for personal safety	21	22.6%
	Germs, bugs	20	21.5%
	I can't stay with my partner/family	17	18.3%

	There is nowhere to store my stuff	17	18.3%
	Refuse	13	14.0%
	I can't stay with my friends	9	9.7%
	There are too many rules	9	9.7%
	They don't accept my pet	9	9.7%
	Don't accept my gender or sexual orientation	2	2.2%
	Total	93	100.0%
<i>Are you currently receiving any of the following forms of income or benefits?</i>	Food Stamps/SNAP/WIC/CalFresh	44	37.9%
	Medi-Cal/Medicare	35	30.2%
	Not receiving any type of assistance	29	25.0%
	SSI/SSDI/Disability/Social Security	30	25.8%
	General Assistance (GA)	20	17.2%
	CalWORKs/TANF	16	13.8%
	Earned income/paycheck	9	7.8%
	Child support	2	1.7%
	Any VA Disability Compensation	1	.9%
	Other Veterans benefits (GI, Health)	1	.9%
	Pension/retirement	1	.9%
	Refuse	1	.9%
	Total	116	100.0%

Section F: Schooling		Count	N %
<i>Where you in school at the time you most recently became homeless?</i>	Yes	9	7.8%
	No	106	92.2%
	Total	115	100.0%
<i>Are you currently enrolled in school?</i>	Yes	9	8.5%
	No	97	91.5%
	Total	106	100.0%
<i>What type of schooling are you currently enrolled in?</i>	Middle school	0	0.0%
	High school/GED	2	22.2%
	Vocational	1	11.1%
	College	6	66.7%
	Total	9	100.0%

Section G: Health		Count	N %
<i>How many times in the past year have you been treated in the emergency room?</i>	0 times	56	47.1%
	1 time	23	19.3%
	2 times	15	12.6%
	3 times	6	5.0%

	4 times	6	5.0%
	5 times	5	4.2%
	6-10 times	8	6.7%
	More than 10 times	0	0.0%
	Total	119	100.0%
<i>How many times in the past year have you been treated by ambulance staff?</i>	0 times	81	68.1%
	1 time	20	16.8%
	2 times	8	6.7%
	3 times	4	3.4%
	4 times	0	0.0%
	5 times	6	5.0%
	6-10 times	0	0.0%
	More than 10 times	0	0.0%
	Total	119	100.0%
<i>How many nights in the last year have you spent in the hospital?</i>	0 nights	81	68.1%
	1 night	10	8.4%
	2 nights	13	10.9%
	3 nights	4	3.4%
	4 nights	3	2.5%
	5 nights	1	.8%
	6-10 nights	4	3.4%
	More than 10 nights	3	2.5%
	Total	119	100.0%
<i>How many nights in the last year have you spent in residential facilities?</i>	0 nights	107	89.9%
	1 night	5	4.2%
	2 nights	2	1.7%
	3 nights	1	.8%
	4 nights	1	.8%
	5 nights	0	0.0%
	6-10 nights	1	.8%
	More than 10 nights	2	1.7%
	Total	119	100.0%
<i>How many nights in the last year have you spent in detox?</i>	0 nights	110	92.4%
	1 night	0	0.0%
	2 nights	1	.8%
	3 nights	2	1.7%
	4 nights	0	0.0%
	5 nights	4	3.4%
	6-10 nights	2	1.7%
	More than 10 nights	0	0.0%
	Total	119	100.0%

<i>How many nights in the last year have you spent in jail/prison?</i>	0 nights	95	79.8%
	1 night	6	5.0%
	2 nights	1	.8%
	3 nights	5	4.2%
	4 nights	1	.8%
	5 nights	0	0.0%
	6-10 nights	6	5.0%
	More than 10 nights	5	4.2%
	Total	119	100.0%
<i>How many nights in the last year have you spent in juvenile hall?</i>	0 nights	118	99.2%
	1 night	0	0.0%
	2 nights	0	0.0%
	3 nights	0	0.0%
	4 nights	0	0.0%
	5 nights	0	0.0%
	6-10 nights	0	0.0%
	More than 10 nights	1	.8%
	Total	119	100.0%

Section H: Domestic Violence		Count	N %
<i>Are you currently experiencing home/domestic violence or abuse</i>	Yes	9	8.1%
	No	102	91.9%
	Total	111	100.0%
<i>Have you ever been physically, emotionally or sexually abused by a relative, or another person you have stayed with?</i>	Yes	39	36.1%
	No	69	63.9%
	Total	108	100.0%



CITY OF HAYWARD

2017

HOMELESS CENSUS & SURVEY
JURISDICTIONAL REPORT

