2006 Short-Term Housing Directory of Los Angeles County

Supplementary Report

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Shelter Partnership, Inc.
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ABOUT THIS SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

In October 2006, Shelter Partnership, Inc. published its *2006 Short-Term Housing Directory of Los Angeles County (2006 Directory)*, which offered basic information on the agencies and programs providing short-term housing for the homeless in Los Angeles County. This report, the *2006 Short-Term Housing Directory of Los Angeles County: Supplementary Report (2006 Supplementary Report)* provides a more detailed look at those short-term housing programs, identifying changes in bed capacity; geographical distribution of programs and beds; target populations served by Service Planning Area (SPA); eligibility requirements at intake; changes in (i) eligibility requirements, (ii) ability to secure operating funding and (iii) clients' length of stay; relationships between programs and housing providers; beds with fees; supportive services; and the previous living arrangements, destinations, income sources and average monthly income level of clients. Where possible, the *2006 Supplementary Report* also provides comparisons with findings from the *2000 Short-Term Housing Directory of Los Angeles* published by Shelter Partnership, Inc. in April of that year.

METHODOLOGY

The findings in the *2006 Supplementary Report* are based on responses to a survey distributed to all short-term housing providers in 2006 in preparation for compiling the *2006 Directory*. The survey elicited information on both program characteristics and client characteristics. As is detailed below, survey responses were entered into a database, which was utilized to conduct system-wide analyses.[1]

Please note that the survey data was self-reported by the agencies providing short-term housing. While Shelter Partnership is unable to vouch for the complete accuracy of self-reported data, the *2006 Supplementary Report* does provide a snapshot of a housing system that has grown to become a safety net for those who have fallen out of housing in Los Angeles County.

SURVEY PROCESS

In January 2006, Shelter Partnership sent a pilot survey to four agencies to be filled out for one or all of their short-term housing programs. Once the four pilot agencies returned their surveys, their program information was reviewed and the survey was revised to be more clear and user-friendly. The revised survey was then sent to a total of 164 short-term housing provider agencies in two rounds in February and March 2006.

The 168 agencies were identified using a variety of sources, including Shelter Partnership's *2000 Short-Term Housing Directory of Los Angeles County* and lists of local recipients of federal Emergency Food and Shelter Program funds, Shelter Partnership Resource Bank participating agencies, Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA)-funded agencies, and new program announcements collected by Shelter Partnership staff. Each agency was asked to fill out a separate survey for each short-term housing program that it operated, including winter

[1] While the *2006 Directory* lists 139 agencies, prior to data analysis, we received the survey of an additional agency. Thus, the *2006 Supplementary Report* contains data analysis conducted on 140 agencies.

shelter programs, domestic violence programs, and substance abuse programs that primarily served homeless clients.

Shelter Partnership continued receiving survey responses through September 2006. As survey responses were received, the survey data was reviewed by Shelter Partnership staff and examined for any omissions and obvious errors. Staff then followed up with survey respondents over the phone to collect any missing information and clarify unclear answers.

Of the 168 agencies that received the survey:

- 143 returned surveys detailing their short-term housing programs;
- 14 did not operate any short-term housing;
- 2 were closing;
- 4 did not return a survey; and
- 5 submitted basic program information for the *2006 Directory* over the phone, but did not return a survey.

Once all of the survey information for each agency and program was entered into the database, an email containing the program information that was to be published in the *2006 Directory* was sent to each agency for verification. If an agency responded with a correction to its information, the correction was entered in the database. If an agency did not respond, its information was left in the database as it was originally entered.

While Shelter Partnership made great efforts to ensure that the agency and program data were accurate, program information was not verified with anyone other than the agency representative and no site visits were conducted to verify this information. However, LAHSA did review the *Directory* for any omissions of LAHSA-funded agencies. Programs and agencies are always changing due to fluctuations in funding and changes in program philosophy. The *2006 Directory* information is current as of September 2006.

As mentioned above, 143 agencies returned the survey, yet only 139 agencies are included in the *2006 Directory*. The *2006 Directory* only includes 134 of the 143 agencies that returned the survey and five agencies that submitted basic program information over the phone. Nine of the 143 agencies that returned the survey were considered to be inappropriate for inclusion in the *2006 Directory*.

Shelter Partnership used specific criteria to determine which agencies were inappropriate for the *Directory*. Agencies were not included in the *Directory* for one or more of the following reasons:

1. The agency submitted incomplete and/or incorrect information, was not publicly funded, and after numerous attempts, would not cooperate in submitting correct and complete information;
2. The agency charged an extremely high rent/fee for their housing services relative to the clients' income (e.g. $800 a month);
3. The agency's program(s) was not a short-term housing program for the homeless, but more closely resembled a different type of housing such as a boarding house, a foster home or home for disturbed children, or a substance abuse facility that did not primarily serve homeless clients.

DEFINITIONS

Homeless – All short-term housing programs in this publication serve homeless clients. The McKinney-Vento definition of homelessness used by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is:

1. An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, and

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

Short-term Housing – a temporary residence for homeless clients.

Emergency Housing – a type of housing for homeless clients that allows clients to stay from one night to six months. Emergency housing often offers basic services such as meals and clothing.

Transitional Housing – a type of housing for homeless clients that allows clients to stay for a longer period of time, often up to two years. Transitional housing usually offers services designed to help clients live on their own in permanent housing such as case management, money management, life skills, mental health counseling, child care, etc.

Agency – an organization that operates one or more short-term housing programs. All agencies listed in the *2006 Directory*, except for the City of Covina and the County of Los Angeles Department of Children and Family Services, are non-profit agencies.

Program – a short-term housing program for homeless clients operated by an agency.

Target Population – the specific subpopulation within the larger homeless population that a program is designed to serve. Although programs may serve more than one target population, the *2006 Supplementary Report* considered only the most prominent target population listed by each agency. Not all the target population definitions were provided on the survey, so it is possible that survey respondents defined the target populations slightly differently than those listed below.

The target populations listed in the *2006 Directory* are defined as follows:[2]

Adults (general) – individuals over the age of 18 living alone or as a couple with no children.

Chronically Homeless – individuals or families that have been homeless repeatedly and/or for long periods of time.[3]

Domestic Violence Victims – individuals or families who have experienced interpersonal violence and abuse at the hands of an intimate partner or family member. Domestic violence is often the direct cause of homelessness for this population.

Emancipated Foster Youth – young adults, usually 18 or older, who were formerly under the supervision of the County of Los Angeles Department of Children and Family Services or the Los Angeles County Probation Department.

Families (general) – a household consisting of two or more people, including children.

Mentally Ill – those experiencing any number of illnesses that are psychological in nature and characterized by alterations in mood, behavior, and thinking. Mental illness often inhibits activities of daily living and causes emotional distress.

Multi-diagnosed – those living with more than one disabling condition, most often mental illness and substance abuse.

Persons with Chronic Health Conditions – individuals living with a physical medical condition that can be treated, but not cured, such as heart disease or diabetes.

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[2] The target populations "agricultural workers", "developmentally disabled", "transgender", "pregnant/parenting teens", "physically disabled", and "young adults (25-30)" were included as choices in the survey instrument, but no programs chose these populations as their target population. Therefore, these populations are not included in the target population definitions.

[3] Since definitions were not included in the survey instrument, it is unclear whether or not program staff used the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) definition when considering their target population to be "chronically homeless". Therefore, the definition of chronically homeless listed in the *2006 Directory* differs from the HUD definition.

HUD defines a chronically homeless person as:

An unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been:

1. Continually homeless for one year or more, or
2. Has experienced four or more episodes of homelessness within the past three years.

To be considered chronically homeless, a person must have been sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (e.g. the streets) and/or in an emergency shelter. Also, their disabling condition must be a diagnosable substance use disorder, mental illness, developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability.

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS – individuals living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), a retrovirus that affects the immune system by attacking infection-fighting T cells, or individuals living with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), the disease caused by HIV.

Post-incarcerated – individuals recently released from a jail or prison facility.

Pregnant Women – females 18 and over who are pregnant and may or may not have children.

Runaway Youth – children who have left home. The survey instrument defined runaway youth as being between the ages of 12 and 17. However, some programs serve runaway youth who do not fall within this specific age range.

Seniors – individuals aged 60 and over.

Substance Abusers – individuals dependent on alcohol or drugs.

Unaccompanied Youth – individuals not accompanied by a parent. On the survey instrument, unaccompanied youth were defined as being between the ages of 18 and 24, but it is likely that some short-term housing providers consider youth younger than 18 to be unaccompanied youth.[4]

Veterans – individuals who have served on active duty status in the United States Armed Forces.

Bed Number – the number of beds, including cots and cribs, available to homeless clients in a program. For programs where clients stay in apartments that can accommodate a range of beds depending on family size, the maximum bed capacity of the program is listed as the bed number.

[4] It should be noted that the definition of unaccompanied youth conflicts with the definition of adults since both definitions include unaccompanied individuals who are over 18. Unaccompanied youth is a somewhat ambiguous category that can include emancipated foster youth and runaway youth. For the purposes of this directory, unaccompanied youth usually refers to young adults who were most recently in the care of the foster care or juvenile justice system, or who have left home and are now homeless. A program may identify their target population as unaccompanied youth if they serve youth with several different backgrounds (e.g. some emancipated foster youth, some runaway youth, and some youth who are transitioning out of the juvenile justice system or another system of care).

THE SHORT-TERM HOUSING SYSTEM OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Los Angeles County includes the City of Los Angeles and 87 other cities as well as unincorporated areas. The County covers 4,084 square miles and, according to most recent estimates, has a population of 10,363,850.[5] In 2007, the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) estimated that, on any given night, approximately 73,702 individuals were homeless in Los Angeles County.[6] According to the survey findings, in 2006, there were 17,061 short-term beds available for the homeless in Los Angeles County.[7]

INCREASE IN BEDS AND SYSTEM CHANGES SINCE 2000

In 2000, there were 153 agencies and 331 short-term housing programs providing 13,632 short-term housing beds. As of October 2006,[8] there were 140 agencies operating 319 short-term housing program sites in the County of Los Angeles. These short-term housing programs provided a cumulative 17,061 beds, representing a significant increase in bed capacity since 2000.

In fact, notwithstanding an 8.5% decrease in the number of agencies and a 3.6% decrease in the number of short-term housing programs operated by said agencies, since 2000, bed capacity in Los Angeles County has increased by 25.2% (Table 1).

Table 1. Increase in Beds and System Changes since 2000

	2000	2006	Percent Change
Number of Agencies	153	140	-8.5%
Number of Programs	331	319	-3.6%
Number of Beds	13,632	17,061	25.2%
Beds in City of L.A.	8,602	11,538	34.1%
Beds in Balance of County	5,030	5,523	9.8%

[5] California Department of Finance, http://www.dof.ca.gov/default.asp, January 2008.
[6] 2007 Greater Los Angeles Homeless Count, LAHSA, 2007.
[7] These numbers do not include other forms of emergency housing, such as hotel and motel vouchers.
[8] In December of 2007, one additional agency was added to the database.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAMS AND BEDS

Los Angeles County comprises the City of Los Angeles, unincorporated areas of the County and 87 additional cities. The following graphs and tables portray the geographical breakdown of short-term housing program sites and beds by city and by Service Planning Area (SPA).[9]

Programs and Beds by City: Of the County's total 17,061 beds, 67.6% (11,538 beds) were located within the City of Los Angeles and 32.4% (5,523 beds) were dispersed in 28 other cities and the unincorporated area of Los Angeles County (Table 2), reflecting much the same distribution as in 2000. Thus, Los Angeles City continues to provide the bulk of homeless beds in Los Angeles County.

The city with the next largest concentration of beds was Long Beach with 9% (1,532 beds) of all Countywide beds (Table 2). In 2000, similarly, Long Beach had 8% (1,033 beds) of all Countywide beds. Long Beach also had over a quarter (27.7%) of all Countywide beds for the homeless outside of Los Angeles City.

[9] Los Angeles County is divided into eight Service Planning Areas (SPAs). A map depicting the boundaries of each SPA is provided in the Appendix.

Table 2. Percentage of Beds in each City (Los Angeles County)*

City	Beds	Percentage of Countywide Beds
Azusa	6	0.0%
Bell	475	2.8%
Bellflower	50	0.3%
Carson	234	1.4%
City of Industry	140	0.8%
Claremont	70	0.4%
Compton	142	0.8%
Covina	68	0.4%
Downey	101	0.6%
El Monte	46	0.3%
Gardena	23	0.1%
Glendale	307	1.8%
Inglewood	501	2.9%
La Verne	10	0.1%
Lancaster	211	1.2%
Lawndale	22	0.1%
Long Beach	1,532	9.0%
Los Angeles	11,538	67.6%
Newhall	10	0.1%
Norwalk	192	1.1%
Pasadena	393	2.3%
San Dimas	12	0.1%
Santa Clarita	90	0.5%
Santa Fe Springs	66	0.4%
Santa Monica	424	2.5%
West Covina	6	0.0%
West Hollywood	30	0.2%
Whittier	274	1.6%
Unincorporated Los Angeles County	88	0.5%
Total	17,061	100.0%

*Please note that some of these beds may be in unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County. Some providers may have listed the agency's main address for the program address, thus some beds may not be physically located in the city listed above.

Programs and Beds by SPA: Consistent with previous tabulations of Countywide distribution of services, SPA 4 (Metro) retained the highest concentration of program sites and beds, with 32% of all program sites (Table 3) and 33.4% of all beds (Table 4). In 2000, beds in SPA 4 (Metro) accounted for 37.1% of all Countywide beds – thus, there has been a slight decrease in the percentage of Countywide beds located within SPA 4 (Metro).

Since 2000, all SPAs experienced an absolute increase in the number of beds. However, as can be seen in Table 5, the greatest percentage change in number of beds occurred in SPA 1 (Antelope Valley) (46.7% increase) and SPA 7 (East L.A.) (46.1% increase). The lowest percentage change in number of beds was in SPA 5 (West Side) (2% increase).

Figure 1. Number of Programs in each SPA

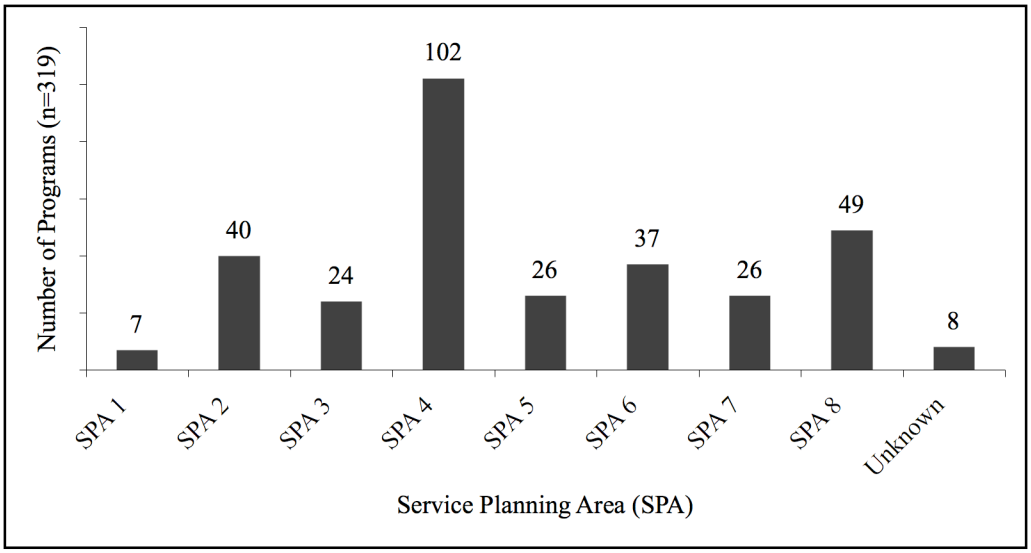


Table 3. Percentage of Programs in each SPA

SPA	Percentage of Total Programs Countywide **n=319** (Corresponding data was not available for 2000)
SPA 1 – Antelope Valley	2.2%
SPA 2 – San Fernando Valley	12.5%
SPA 3 – San Gabriel Valley	7.5%
SPA 4 - Metro	32.0%
SPA 5 – West Side	8.2%
SPA 6 – South L.A.	11.6%
SPA 7 - East L.A.	8.2%
SPA 8 – South Bay	15.4%
Unknown	2.5%
Total	100.0%

Figure 2. Number of Beds in each SPA

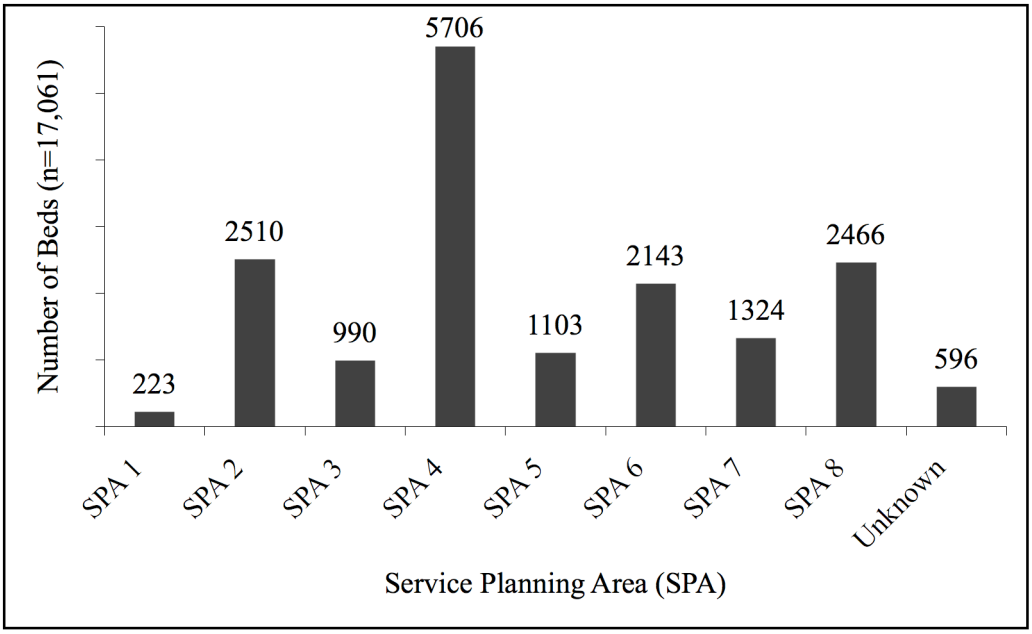


Table 4. Percentage of Beds in each SPA

Service Planning Area	Percentage of Total Beds Countywide	
	2000 (n=13,632)	2006 (n=17,061)
SPA 1 – Antelope Valley	1.1%	1.3%
SPA 2 – San Fernando Valley	14.4%	14.7%
SPA 3 – San Gabriel Valley	6.2%	5.8%
SPA 4 - Metro	37.1%	33.4%
SPA 5 – West Side	7.9%	6.5%
SPA 6 – South L.A.	11.7%	12.6%
SPA 7 - East L.A.	6.6%	7.8%
SPA 8 – South Bay	14.8%	14.5%
Unknown	n/a	3.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5. Percentage Increase in Number of Beds in each SPA

	SPA 1	SPA 2	SPA 3	SPA 4	SPA 5	SPA 6	SPA 7	SPA 8	All
2000	152	1965	850	5062	1081	1594	906	2022	**13,632**
2006	223	2510	990	5706	1103	2143	1324	2466	**17,061**
Percent Increase	46.7%	27.7%	16.5%	12.7%	2.0%	34.4%	46.1%	22.0%	**25.2%**

TARGET POPULATIONS

Programs are classified according to 15 primary target populations served: *Adults (general), Chronically Homeless, Domestic Violence Victims, Emancipated Foster Youth, Families (general), Mentally Ill, Multi-diagnosed, Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, Post-incarcerated, Pregnant Women, Runaway Youth, Seniors, Substance Abusers, Unaccompanied Youth, Veterans*. While a program might describe itself as *primarily* targeting a certain population, it should be noted that, for example, programs targeting single adults might very well serve single adults who are chronically homeless, post-incarcerated and/or seniors. In other words, the program classifications may overlap.

Number of Beds by Population: As can be seen in Table 6, the greatest downward trend reported since 2000 occurred in beds targeting post-incarcerated (64.4% reduction). Also reported was an overall reduction of beds targeting persons living with HIV/AIDS (15.4% decrease), pregnant women (11.3% decrease) and substance abusers (4.7% decrease).

On the other hand, there was a dramatic increase in beds targeting multi-diagnosed (491.8% increase) and emancipated foster youth (143.8% increase). There was also a large increase in beds targeting veterans (71% increase).

Table 6. Percentage Change in Number of Beds by Target Population

Target Population	Beds in 2000	Beds in 2006	Percentage Change in Number of Beds
Adults (general)	4,542	5,443	19.8%
Chronically Homeless	n/a	928	
Domestic Violence Victims	1,554	1,764	13.5%
Emancipated Foster Youth	217	529	143.8%
Families (general)	2,282	2,638	15.6%
Mentally Ill	315	377	19.7%
Multi-diagnosed	110	651	491.8%
Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	273	231	-15.4%
Post-incarcerated	135	48	-64.4%
Pregnant Women	142	126	-11.3%
Runaway Youth	n/a	113	
Seniors	n/a	15	
Substance Abusers	2,695	2,567	-4.7%
Unaccompanied Youth	150	172	14.7%
Veterans	853	1,459	71.0%

*In 2000, Chronically Homeless, Runaway Youth and Senior programs were not tracked.

Ratio of Beds to Programs: In 2000, the ratio of beds to programs was 41:1. In 2006, the ratio of beds to programs was 53:1. This is not surprising since we noted earlier that while the number of beds had increased Countywide, the number of short-term housing agencies and programs had decreased.

The highest ratios of beds to programs existed within programs targeting chronically homeless individuals (103:1), veterans (81:1) and adults (74:1). Since 2000, the ratios of beds to programs improved for veterans (down from 213:1) and post-incarcerated (down from 68:1). However, for all other populations, the ratio of beds to programs increased (Table 7), especially in the case of emancipated foster youth (up from 11:1) and multi-diagnosed (up from 14:1).

Table 7. Overall and by Primary Population, Ratio of Beds to Programs

	Beds	Programs	Ratio of Beds to Programs	Percentage Change in Ratio since 2000
Adults (general)	5,443	74	74:1	18.6%
Chronically Homeless*	928	9	103:1	n/a
Domestic Violence Victims	1,764	47	38:1	21.1%
Emancipated Foster Youth	529	13	41:1	269.9%
Families (general)	2,638	51	52:1	7.8%
Mentally Ill	377	14	27:1	68.3%
Multi-diagnosed	651	14	47:1	232.1%
Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	231	14	17:1	50.0%
Post-incarcerated	48	2	24:1	-64.7%
Pregnant Women	126	2	63:1	75.0%
Runaway Youth*	113	8	14:1	n/a
Seniors*	15	1	15:1	n/a
Substance Abusers	2,567	43	60:1	17.1%
Unaccompanied Youth	172	9	19:1	47.0%
Veterans	1,459	18	81:1	-61.9%
Overall	17,061	319	53:1	30.4%

*In 2000, programs targeting Chronically Homeless, Runaway Youth and Seniors were not tracked.

Countywide Distribution of Programs and Beds by Target Population: Countywide, programs and beds that targeted adults made up the highest proportion of overall programs and beds. At the same time, programs for families, domestic violence victims and pregnant women accounted for approximately one third (31.3%) of all programs (Table 8). However, beds targeting these populations comprised a little over a quarter (26.5%) of countywide beds (Table 9).[10]

Thus, the proportion of overall beds specifically targeting families, domestic violence victims and pregnant women was less than the proportion of programs targeting this collective population. It is important to note that programs that reported targeting other populations might also have provided beds for families. For instance, programs targeting mentally ill clients might provide beds for family clients with mental illness.

Target Population served by SPA: In keeping with having the largest number of program sites and beds, SPA 4 (Metro) also served the most target populations (Tables 8 and 9).

Programs and beds targeting single adults were found in all SPAs, as were programs and beds targeting domestic violence victims.

Certain populations were served in very few areas. There were only two programs targeting post-incarcerated Countywide (Table 7) and those beds were located in SPA 3 (San Gabriel Valley) and SPA 8 (South Bay). Similarly, there were only two programs targeting pregnant women and those beds were located in SPA 4 (Metro) and SPA 5 (West Side).[11] Unaccompanied youth beds were located only in SPA 4 (Metro) and SPA 6 (South L.A.). Finally, there was just one program targeting homeless seniors, which was located in SPA 5 (West Side).

[10] The self-reported data on family programs differs from the findings in our in-depth assessment of family programs: *Operating at Capacity: Family Shelters in Los Angeles County* (May 2006). As that study focused entirely on family programs, it probably contains more accurate data pertaining to families and can be accessed at: http://www.shelterpartnership.org/documents/FinalFamilyReport_000.pdf

[11] However, we did not capture many of the religious-based maternity home programs that may accept homeless women.

Table 8. Percentage of Programs in each Service Planning Area (SPA) by Primary Population

Target Population	SPA 1	SPA 2	SPA 3	SPA 4	SPA 5	SPA 6	SPA 7	SPA 8	Unknown	Percentage of Overall Programs
Adults (general)	42.9%	17.5%	20.8%	33.3%	11.5%	35.1%	11.5%	10.2%	12.5%	23.2%
Chronically Homeless		2.5%		2.9%		2.7%	11.5%	2.0%		2.8%
Domestic Violence Victims	42.9%	20.0%	20.8%	7.8%	7.7%	8.1%	23.1%	12.2%	75.0%	14.7%
Emancipated Foster Youth	14.3%	7.5%	16.7%	2.0%	3.8%		3.8%		12.5%	4.1%
Families (general)		20.0%	29.2%	11.8%	15.4%	29.7%	7.7%	14.3%		16.0%
Mentally Ill		5.0%	4.2%	2.0%	15.4%	5.4%	3.8%	4.1%		4.4%
Multi-diagnosed		10.0%	4.2%	3.9%		10.8%		2.0%		4.4%
Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS		7.5%		6.9%		2.7%		6.1%		4.4%
Post-incarcerated			4.2%					2.0%		0.6%
Pregnant Women				1.0%	3.8%					0.6%
Runaway Youth		2.5%		5.9%				2.0%		2.5%
Seniors					3.8%					0.3%
Substance Abusers		7.5%		11.8%	15.4%		38.5%	28.6%		13.5%
Unaccompanied Youth				7.8%		2.7%				2.8%
Veterans				2.9%	23.1%	2.7%		16.3%		5.6%
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9. Percentage of Program Beds in each Service Planning Area (SPA) by Primary Population

Target Population	SPA 1	SPA 2	SPA 3	SPA 4	SPA 5	SPA 6	SPA 7	SPA 8	Unknown	Percentage of Overall Beds
Adults (general)	38.1%	22.7%	37.1%	41.5%	17.9%	58.1%	16.2%	15.3%	2.7%	31.9%
Chronically Homeless	-	17.3%	-	3.3%	-	0.8%	19.4%	1.2%	-	5.4%
Domestic Violence Victims	56.5%	16.7%	14.0%	4.6%	3.4%	8.0%	9.4%	6.1%	56.4%	10.3%
Emancipated Foster Youth	5.4%	5.1%	6.0%	0.3%	0.7%	-	4.5%	-	40.9%	3.1%
Families (general)	-	18.6%	21.4%	13.9%	29.5%	18.0%	7.9%	14.2%	-	15.5%
Mentally Ill	-	2.5%	1.8%	1.6%	7.7%	2.9%	2.9%	0.7%	-	2.2%
Multi-diagnosed	-	5.9%	18.2%	2.0%	-	8.6%	-	1.1%	-	3.8%
Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	-	2.3%	-	2.1%	-	1.2%	-	1.1%	-	1.4%
Post-incarcerated	-	-	1.5%	-	-	-	-	1.3%	-	0.3%
Pregnant Women	-		-	2.1%	0.8%	-	-	-	-	0.7%
Runaway Youth	-	1.0%	-	1.5%		-	-	0.2%	-	0.7%
Seniors	-		-	-	1.4%	-	-	-	-	0.1%
Substance Abusers	-	7.8%	-	21.0%	14.6%	-	39.7%	19.9%	-	15.0%
Unaccompanied Youth	-	-	-	2.4%	-	1.5%	-	-	-	1.0%
Veterans	-	-	-	3.8%	24.1%	0.8%	-	38.9%	-	8.6%
All	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AT INTAKE

Agencies were asked to report on the eligibility requirements at each of their programs. The prompts offered were: *Cannot have income; Must be referred by a social services provider/community group; Must be sober; Must be working or in school; Must have current TB test; Must have income source; Must not be diagnosed as mentally ill; Must not be taking psychotropic medication; Must participate in a savings program; Must pass a drug test; No arson; No felonies; No requirements*. Table 10 and Figure 3 show eligibility requirements for all programs while Table 11 (a five-part table) shows eligibility requirements among programs targeting a primary population.

Drugs and Alcohol: The most frequently reported eligibility requirement at intake was that the client had to be sober (53.6% of all programs). Furthermore, 16.9% of all programs reported that the client had to pass a drug test at intake.

When looking at specific populations, 100% of senior programs, 76.5% of family programs, 68.5% of domestic violence victim programs, 66.7% of veterans' programs and 60.5% of substance abuser programs reported requiring sobriety at intake.

The two programs targeting pregnant women reported that they both required that clients pass a drug test at intake.

Mental Illness: Eleven percent of all programs required that potential clients should not have a mental illness diagnosis and 9.7% of all programs required that clients should not be taking psychotropic drugs.

When looking at specific populations, one of two programs targeting pregnant women required that clients should not have a mental illness diagnosis. Similarly, one fifth of programs targeting families required that clients should not have a mental illness diagnosis. In addition, one of two programs targeting pregnant women and almost one-fifth of family programs required that clients should not be taking psychotropic drugs.

Work/Income Requirements: Several intake requirements focused on a client's ability to generate income, in the present or in the future. As such, 33.2% of all programs required that clients participate in a savings program and 16% of all programs required that clients be working or in school. On the other hand, less than 1% of all programs insisted that clients have an income source at intake.

When looking at specific populations, 70.6% of family programs, 55.6% of unaccompanied youth programs, 53.8% of emancipated foster youth programs, 50% of post-incarcerated programs and 50% of programs targeting pregnant women required that clients participate in a savings program (there were only two programs each targeting post-incarcerated and pregnant women).

Both programs (100%) targeting pregnant women, 55.6% of programs targeting unaccompanied youth, 46.2% of programs targeting emancipated foster youth and 31.4% of programs targeting families required that clients be working or in school.

Finally, only programs targeting adults and domestic violence victims required that clients have an income source at intake: 1.4% of adult programs and 4.3% of domestic violence programs had this eligibility requirement.

Table 10. Overall, Eligibility Requirements at Intake

Eligibility Requirements	All Programs
Cannot have income	1.3%
Must be referred by a social services provider/community group	20.7%
Must be sober	53.6%
Must be working or in school	16.0%
Must have current TB test	2.5%
Must have income source	0.9%
Must not be diagnosed as mentally ill	11.0%
Must not be taking psychotropic medication	9.7%
Must participate in a savings program	33.2%
Must pass a drug test	16.9%
No arson	0.3%
No felonies	1.3%
No requirements	21.9%

Figure 3. Eligibility Requirements at Intake among All Programs

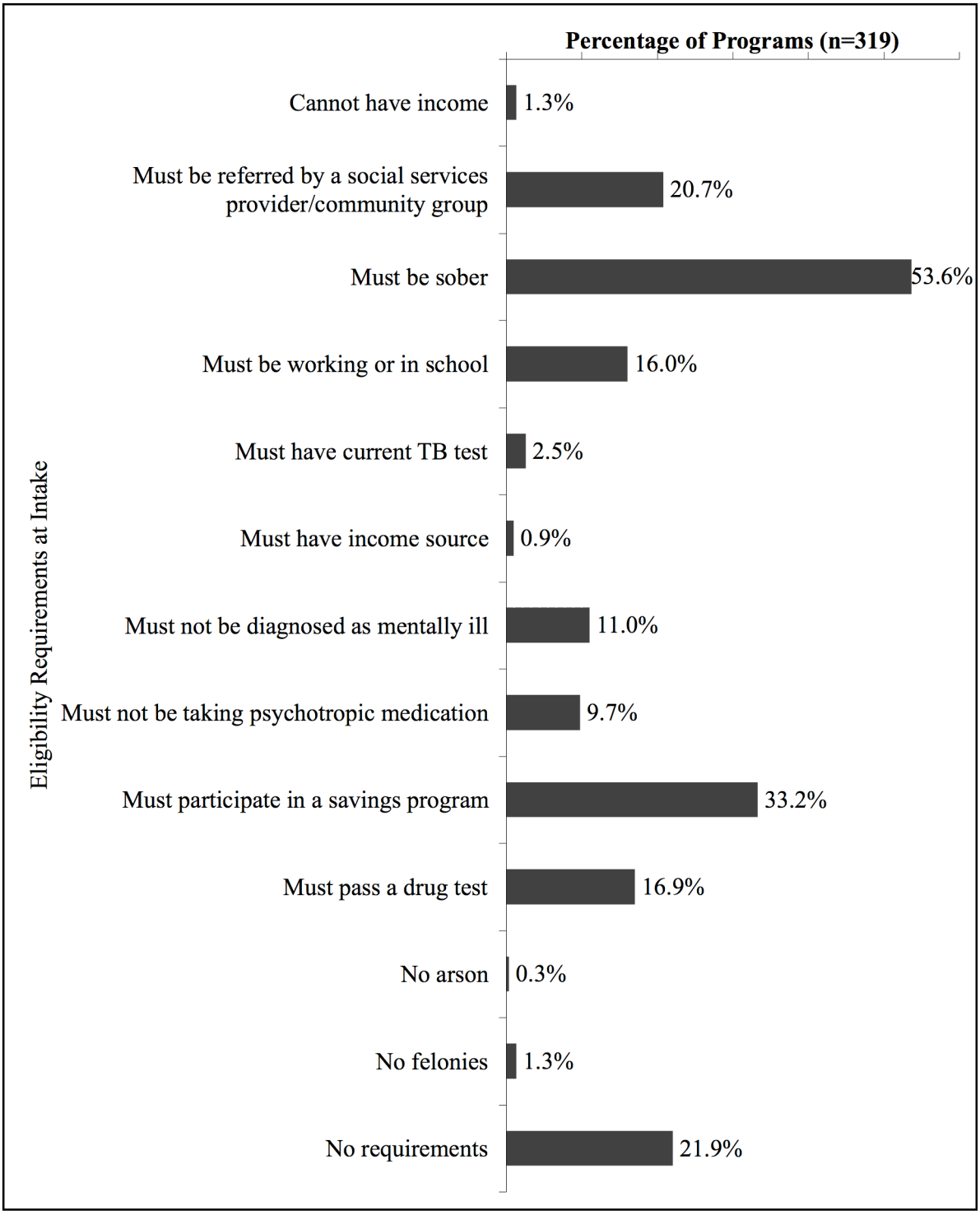


Table 11. Overall and by Primary Population, Eligibility Requirements at Intake (part 1 of 5)

Eligibility Requirements	Adults	Chronically Homeless	Domestic Violence Victims	All Programs
Cannot have income	1.4%			1.3%
Must be referred by a social services provider/community group	8.1%	11.1%	31.9%	20.7%
Must be sober	36.5%	44.4%	68.1%	53.6%
Must be working or in school	12.2%	11.1%	14.9%	16.0%
Must have current TB test	2.7%			2.5%
Must have income source	1.4%		4.3%	0.9%
Must not be diagnosed as mentally ill	14.9%		10.6%	11.0%
Must not be taking psychotropic medication	10.8%		8.5%	9.7%
Must participate in a savings program	27.0%		34.0%	33.2%
Must pass a drug test	16.2%		8.5%	16.9%
No arson				0.3%
No felonies	1.4%		4.3%	1.3%
No requirements	32.4%	44.4%	12.8%	21.9%

Table 11. Overall and by Primary Population, Eligibility Requirements at Intake (part 2 of 5)

Eligibility Requirements	Emancipated Foster Youth	Families	Mentally Ill	All Programs
Cannot have income				1.3%
Must be referred by a social services provider/community group	7.7%	29.4%	64.3%	20.7%
Must be sober	53.8%	76.5%	50.0%	53.6%
Must be working or in school	46.2%	31.4%		16.0%
Must have current TB test		3.9%		2.5%
Must have income source				0.9%
Must not be diagnosed as mentally ill	15.4%	21.6%		11.0%
Must not be taking psychotropic medication	7.7%	17.6%		9.7%
Must participate in a savings program	53.8%	70.6%	35.7%	33.2%
Must pass a drug test	7.7%	29.4%	7.1%	16.9%
No arson			7.1%	0.3%
No felonies			7.1%	1.3%
No requirements	23.1%	3.9%	7.1%	21.9%

Table 11. Overall and by Primary Population, Eligibility Requirements at Intake (part 3 of 5)

Eligibility Requirements	Multi-diagnosed	Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	Post-incarcerated	All Programs
Cannot have income				1.3%
Must be referred by a social services provider/community group	14.3%	50.0%		20.7%
Must be sober	21.4%	42.9%	50.0%	53.6%
Must be working or in school	7.1%			16.0%
Must have current TB test		21.4%		2.5%
Must have income source				0.9%
Must not be diagnosed as mentally ill				11.0%
Must not be taking psychotropic medication				9.7%
Must participate in a savings program	14.3%	35.7%	50.0%	33.2%
Must pass a drug test	7.1%	35.7%		16.9%
No arson				0.3%
No felonies				1.3%
No requirements	71.4%	21.4%		21.9%

Table 11. Overall and by Primary Population, Eligibility Requirements at Intake (part 4 of 5)

Eligibility Requirements	Pregnant Women	Runaway Youth	Seniors	All Programs
Cannot have income				1.3%
Must be referred by a social services provider/community group			100.0%	20.7%
Must be sober	50.0%	37.5%	100.0%	53.6%
Must be working or in school	100.0%			16.0%
Must have current TB test				2.5%
Must have income source				0.9%
Must not be diagnosed as mentally ill	50.0%	12.5%		11.0%
Must not be taking psychotropic medication	50.0%	12.5%		9.7%
Must participate in a savings program	50.0%	12.5%		33.2%
Must pass a drug test	100.0%			16.9%
No arson				0.3%
No felonies				1.3%
No requirements		50.0%		21.9%

Table 11. Overall and by Primary Population, Eligibility Requirements at Intake (part 5 of 5)

Eligibility Requirements	Substance Abusers	Unaccompanied Youth	Veterans	All Programs
Cannot have income	7.0%			1.3%
Must be referred by a social services provider/community group	11.6%		22.2%	20.7%
Must be sober	60.5%	22.2%	66.7%	53.6%
Must be working or in school	9.3%	55.6%		16.0%
Must have current TB test	2.3%			2.5%
Must have income source				0.9%
Must not be diagnosed as mentally ill	7.0%		5.6%	11.0%
Must not be taking psychotropic medication	11.6%	11.1%	5.6%	9.7%
Must participate in a savings program	9.3%	55.6%	16.7%	33.2%
Must pass a drug test	16.3%	11.1%	27.8%	16.9%
No arson				0.3%
No felonies				1.3%
No requirements	20.9%	33.3%	5.6%	21.9%

LENGTH OF SOBRIETY AT INTAKE AMONG SELECTED PROGRAMS

Programs were asked about the length of sobriety required at intake. The prompts offered for this question were: *1 day or less; 30 days or less; 31-91 days; 92-120 days; 121 days to 1 year; More than one year*.

As we noted earlier, the majority of programs targeting families and domestic violence victims had sobriety requirements at intake. Additional analysis was conducted on the length of sobriety required at intake for these programs.

Almost 40% of family programs and one-fifth of domestic violence programs that required sobriety at intake expected the client to have been sober from 121 days to one year.

Table 12. Length of Sobriety at Intake among Selected Programs

Length of Sobriety at Intake	Domestic Violence Victims	Families
1 day or less	12.8%	11.8%
30 days or less	14.9%	7.8%
31-91 days	14.9%	15.7%
92-120 days	2.1%	2.0%
121 days to 1 year	19.1%	39.2%
More than one year	4.3%	
Programs requiring sobriety at intake	**68.1%** (32 out of 47 DV Programs)	**76.5%** (39 out of 51 Family Programs)

CHANGES IN ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS AT INTAKE

Programs were asked to describe the changes, if any, in their eligibility requirements at intake over the last three years. Prompts offered were: *Became less restrictive; Became more restrictive*; and *Stayed the same*.

Of the 89.3% of programs that responded, almost three-fifths reported that eligibility requirements had stayed the same over the last three years.

While 9.7% of all programs reported that, over the last three years, eligibility requirements had become more restrictive, 3.8% of those were family programs.

Table 13. Overall and by Population, Changes in Eligibility Requirements at Intake

	Became Less Restrictive	Became More Restrictive	Stayed the Same
Adults	0.6%	3.1%	16.0%
Chronically Homeless	0.6%		1.9%
Domestic Violence Victims	1.6%	0.3%	10.7%
Emancipated Foster Youth		0.6%	2.8%
Families (general)	0.6%	3.8%	10.7%
Mentally Ill	0.9%		3.1%
Multi-diagnosed		0.3%	3.8%
Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	0.3%	0.3%	3.8%
Post-incarcerated			0.6%
Pregnant Women			0.3%
Runaway Youth			2.2%
Seniors			0.3%
Substance Abusers	0.6%	0.9%	11.3%
Unaccompanied Youth		0.3%	2.5%
Veterans			4.4%
Overall	**5.3%**	**9.7%**	**74.3%**
All Programs	319		
Programs responding	285 **(89.3%)**		

BEDS WITH FEES

Programs were asked to identify if any of their beds had fees attached to them (*yes* or *no*). Of the County's 17,061 beds, 70.8% were free of charge and 29.2% had fees attached to them. By way of comparison, in 2000, only 51% of the beds were reported as free of charge while 49% had some charges.

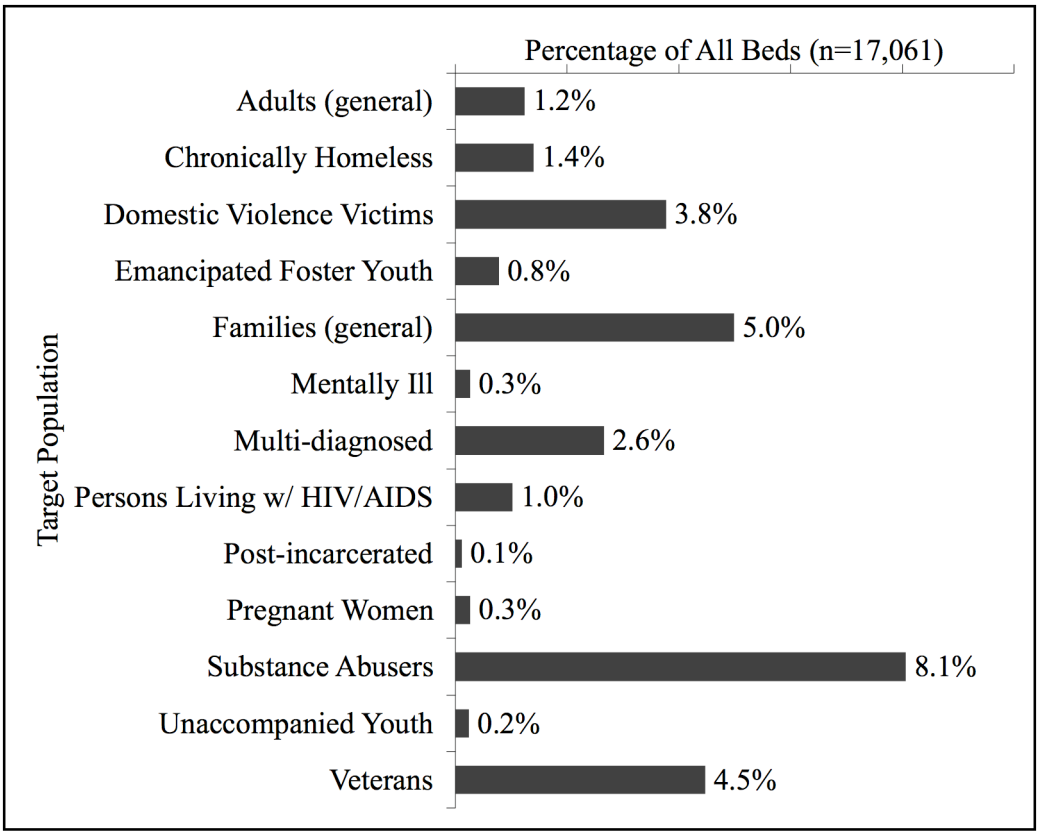
Still, when looking at beds targeting specific populations, almost 75% of beds targeting persons living with HIV/AIDS and nearly 70% of beds targeting multi-diagnosed individuals had fees attached. Similarly, 53.5% of beds targeting substance abusers and 52.2% of beds targeting veterans had fees attached. Interestingly, programs targeting runaway youth and seniors did not report beds that had fees attached (Table 14).

Table 14. Overall and by Population, Beds with Fees

	Number of Beds with Fees	Percentage of Targeted Beds
Adults	210	3.9%
Chronically Homeless	237	25.5%
Domestic Violence Victims	641	36.3%
Emancipated Foster Youth	131	24.8%
Families (general)	850	32.2%
Mentally Ill	44	11.7%
Multi-diagnosed	452	69.4%
Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	173	74.9%
Post-incarcerated	18	37.5%
Pregnant Women	44	34.9%
Runaway Youth	0	0%
Seniors	0	0%
Substance Abusers	1374	53.5%
Unaccompanied Youth	40	23.3%
Veterans	762	52.2%
Overall Beds with Fees	**4976**	**29.2%**

Another way to look at this information is over the entire short-term housing system. On an overall basis, most of the beds with fees belonged to those targeting substance abusers (8.1%), veterans (4.5%), families (5%) and domestic violence victims (3.8%) (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Beds with Fees as a Percentage of Overall Beds



INCREASE IN LENGTH OF STAY OF CLIENTS

Programs were asked if, in the past three years, the average length of stay of their clients had increased (*yes* or *no*).

Overall, 28.5% of programs reported that clients' length of stay had increased. Programs targeting families (6.6%) and substance abusers (6%) were more likely to report that their clients' length of stay had increased during the past three years

Table 15. Programs in which Clients' Length of Stay Increased

Target Population	Length of Stay Increased	Percentage of Overall Programs
Adults (general)	11	3.4%
Chronically Homeless	1	0.3%
Domestic Violence Victims	12	3.8%
Emancipated Foster Youth	3	0.9%
Families (general)	21	6.6%
Mentally Ill	2	0.6%
Multi-diagnosed	3	0.9%
Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	5	1.6%
Post-incarcerated	1	0.3%
Pregnant Women	1	0.3%
Runaway Youth	5	1.6%
Substance Abusers	19	6.0%
Unaccompanied Youth	3	0.9%
Veterans	4	1.3%
Total Programs in which length of stay increased	**91**	**28.5%**

MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING (MOUs) WITH PERMANENT HOUSING PROVIDERS (I.E. PRIVATE OR NON-PROFIT LANDLORDS)

Programs were asked if they had formal Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) with Permanent Housing Providers (i.e. Private or Non-profit Landlords) (*yes* or *no*).

Less than a quarter of all programs reported having formal MOUs with Permanent Housing Providers. Of these programs, those targeting mentally ill and persons living with HIV/AIDS were least likely to have MOUs. While programs targeting adults, domestic violence victims and families were most likely to have MOUs, the overall low percentage was liable to adversely affect housing outcomes of clients.

Table 16. Programs with MOUs with Permanent Housing Providers

Target Population	Programs with MOUs	Percentage of Overall Programs
Adults (general)	15	4.7%
Chronically Homeless	4	1.3%
Domestic Violence Victims	14	4.4%
Families (general)	14	4.4%
Mentally Ill	3	0.9%
Multi-diagnosed	7	2.2%
Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	3	0.9%
Substance Abusers	7	2.2%
Unaccompanied Youth	4	1.3%
Total Programs with MOUs	**71**	**22.3%**

ABILITY OF PROGRAMS TO SECURE OPERATING FUNDS

Programs were asked if, in the last three years, there had been any changes in their ability to secure operating funds. Prompts offered were: *Became less difficult; Became more difficult*; or *Stayed the same*.

Of the programs that responded to this question, 57.7% stated that it had become more difficult to operate. Of the programs that reported that it had become more difficult to secure operating support, those targeting adults, domestic violence victims and families were most likely to report difficulties.

Table 17. Overall and by Population, Ability of Programs to Secure Operating Funds

	Became Less Difficult	**Became More Difficult**	**Stayed the Same**
Adults (general)	0.9%	12.9%	5.3%
Chronically Homeless	0.3%	1.9%	0.6%
Domestic Violence Victims	0.6%	10.3%	1.3%
Emancipated Foster Youth		1.3%	2.2%
Families (general)		10.0%	4.1%
Mentally Ill		1.9%	1.6%
Multi-diagnosed		2.2%	1.9%
Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS		1.3%	2.8%
Post-incarcerated		0.6%	
Pregnant Women		0.6%	
Runaway Youth		2.2%	0.3%
Seniors			0.3%
Substance Abusers		8.8%	3.1%
Unaccompanied Youth		2.2%	0.6%
Veterans		1.6%	2.8%
Overall	**1.9%**	**57.7%**	**27.0%**
All Programs	319		
Programs responding	276 **(86.5%)**		

SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

Agencies were asked to report on supportive services provided by their programs. Prompts offered were: *Art therapy; Assistance for hearing impaired; Assistance for physically disabled; Assistance for sight impaired; Benefit advocacy; Case management; Child care; Children's services; Clothing; Credit repair; Dental care; Dual diagnosis services; DV services; Education/training; Employment services; Financial assistance – housing; Financial assistance – other; Follow-up; Food and/or meals; Food and/or nutritional counseling; HIV/AIDS services; Housing information/housing placement; Hygiene supplies; Legal assistance; Living skills; Medical care; Medication assistance/management; Mental health counseling/treatment; Mentoring; Money management/budgeting; Parenting classes; Personal attendant care; Representative payee; Social or recreational activities; Substance abuse counseling/treatment; Support groups/non-professional counseling; Transportation*.

Table 18 portrays on-site, off-site and new services provided as a percentage of all programs. Table 19 (a five-part table) shows on-site services provided by programs targeting specific populations. Likewise, Table 20 (a five-part table) shows off-site services provided by programs targeting specific populations and Table 21 (a four-part table) shows new services[12] provided by programs targeting specific populations.

On-site Services: On-site, the services offered most often included case management (84.6% of programs), food and/or meals (83.7%), clothing (74.6%), money management/budgeting (71.5%), housing information/housing placement (70.8%), transportation (70.8%) and living skills (70.2%). By way of comparison, in 2000,[13] the most frequently offered on-site services were food and/or meals (92%), case management (88%), counseling (84%), living skills (81%), transportation (78%), follow-up services (75%) and finance/budgeting (74%).

It is encouraging that a proportionally greater number of programs were offering on-site housing information and placement in 2006 than in 2000 (70.8% vs. 64%). Apart from that, however, as a percentage of all programs, fewer programs offered essential on-site services in 2006 as compared to 2000.

Off-site Services: Off-site, the services offered most often included dental care (50.2% of programs), medical care (49.8%), legal assistance (47%) and mental health counseling/treatment (42.3%). In 2000, the most frequently offered off-site services were medical care services (76%), legal assistance (74%) and mental health services (67%). As with on-site services, in 2006 versus 2000, as a percentage of all programs, fewer programs offered crucial off-site services.

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[12] New services indicate services that programs reported as having been added within the last three years.

[13] Please note that the prompts offered in 2000 differed from those offered in 2006. For example, in 2000, the prompts covered 19 possible supportive services (*Alcohol recovery; Case management; Child care services; Children's services; Counseling; Drug recovery; Education/training; Finance/budgeting; Follow-up services; Food and/or meals; Housing placement; Job placement; Legal assistance; Living skills; Medical care; Mental health services; Parenting services; Transportation services; Welfare/income assistance*) while in 2006, the prompts listed 37 possible supportive services (see above).

Table 18. Percentage of Overall Programs offering Supportive Services

Program Services	On-Site Services	Off-Site Services	New Services
Art therapy	0.9%		0.9%
Assistance for hearing impaired	12.9%	23.8%	0.6%
Assistance for physically disabled	0.6%		0.3%
Assistance for sight impaired	11.6%	22.3%	0.3%
Benefit advocacy	59.6%	20.1%	1.6%
Case management	84.6%	9.4%	2.5%
Child care	21.0%	13.5%	0.6%
Children's services	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%
Clothing	74.6%	15.4%	0.3%
Credit repair	0.6%		0.6%
Dental care	3.8%	50.2%	0.6%
Dual diagnosis services	0.6%		0.6%
Domestic violence services	1.3%		0.9%
Education/training	43.9%	41.4%	5.6%
Employment services	41.4%	41.1%	4.7%
Financial assistance - housing	0.9%		0.9%
Financial assistance - other	1.6%		0.9%
Follow-up	63.0%	18.2%	0.9%
Food and/or meals	83.7%	3.4%	1.6%
Food and/or nutritional counseling	56.7%	13.2%	1.6%
HIV/AIDS services	22.3%	38.6%	1.3%
Housing information/housing placement	70.8%	24.1%	3.1%
Hygiene supplies	1.3%		
Legal assistance	20.1%	47.0%	1.6%
Living skills	70.2%	11.6%	2.2%
Medical care	20.1%	49.8%	3.8%
Medication assistance/management	32.3%	22.3%	0.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment	41.1%	42.3%	3.4%
Mentoring	0.3%		0.3%
Money management/budgeting	71.5%	9.4%	2.5%
Parenting classes	41.7%	19.4%	0.9%
Personal attendant care	16.0%	4.1%	
Representative payee	8.2%	7.2%	
Social or recreational activities	62.4%	25.7%	0.3%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment	46.4%	32.6%	1.6%
Support groups/non-professional counseling	66.1%	21.6%	2.5%
Transportation	70.8%	11.6%	0.9%

Shading denotes instances where 70% or more of all programs provided services.

Table 19. By Primary Population, Programs offering On-Site Supportive Services (part 1 of 5)

On-Site Program Services	Adult (general)	Chronically Homeless	Domestic Violence Victims	All Programs
Art therapy		11.1%		0.9%
Assistance for hearing impaired	5.4%		23.4%	12.9%
Assistance for physically disabled	1.4%			0.6%
Assistance for sight impaired	9.5%		14.9%	11.6%
Benefit advocacy	44.6%	33.3%	72.3%	59.6%
Case management	75.7%	88.9%	87.2%	84.6%
Child care		11.1%	70.2%	21.0%
Children's services			4.3%	0.9%
Clothing	67.6%	77.8%	78.7%	74.6%
Credit repair	2.7%			0.6%
Dental care	8.1%	11.1%		3.8%
Dual diagnosis services				0.6%
Domestic violence services		11.1%		1.3%
Education/training	31.1%	66.7%	48.9%	43.9%
Employment services	37.8%	44.4%	27.7%	41.4%
Financial assistance - housing	2.7%			0.9%
Financial assistance - other			4.3%	1.6%
Follow-up	48.6%	66.7%	61.7%	63.0%
Food and/or meals	81.1%	100.0%	72.3%	83.7%
Food and/or nutritional counseling	39.2%	33.3%	68.1%	56.7%
HIV/AIDS services	24.3%	33.3%	4.3%	22.3%
Housing information/housing placement	51.4%	88.9%	78.7%	70.8%
Hygiene supplies				1.3%
Legal assistance	14.9%	22.2%	48.9%	20.1%
Living skills	45.9%	44.4%	78.7%	70.2%
Medical care	28.4%	44.4%	10.6%	20.1%
Medication assistance/management	16.2%	44.4%	27.7%	32.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment	28.4%	55.6%	51.1%	41.1%
Mentoring				0.3%
Money management/budgeting	51.4%	77.8%	76.6%	71.5%
Parenting classes	6.8%	44.4%	78.7%	41.7%
Personal attendant care	13.5%	11.1%	8.5%	16.0%
Representative payee	5.4%			8.2%
Social or recreational activities	44.6%	55.6%	55.3%	62.4%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment	40.5%	55.6%	21.3%	46.4%
Support groups/non-professional counseling	44.6%	55.6%	76.6%	66.1%
Transportation	52.7%	66.7%	78.7%	70.8%

Shading denotes services provided by 70% or more of programs as well as overall percentages.

Table 19. By Primary Population, Programs offering On-Site Supportive Services (part 2 of 5)

On-Site Program Services	Emancipated Foster Youth	Families (general)	Mentally Ill	All Programs
Art therapy		2.0%	7.1%	0.9%
Assistance for hearing impaired		19.6%	14.3%	12.9%
Assistance for physically disabled				0.6%
Assistance for sight impaired		15.7%	14.3%	11.6%
Benefit advocacy	61.5%	70.6%	71.4%	59.6%
Case management	92.3%	92.2%	78.6%	84.6%
Child care		31.4%		21.0%
Children's services		2.0%		0.9%
Clothing	53.8%	80.4%	71.4%	74.6%
Credit repair				0.6%
Dental care		5.9%		3.8%
Dual diagnosis services			14.3%	0.6%
Domestic violence services				1.3%
Education/training	46.2%	33.3%	50.0%	43.9%
Employment services	61.5%	39.2%	35.7%	41.4%
Financial assistance - housing		2.0%		0.9%
Financial assistance - other		3.9%		1.6%
Follow-up	76.9%	64.7%	50.0%	63.0%
Food and/or meals	76.9%	80.4%	92.9%	83.7%
Food and/or nutritional counseling	61.5%	60.8%	85.7%	56.7%
HIV/AIDS services	15.4%	11.8%		22.3%
Housing information/housing placement	84.6%	82.4%	78.6%	70.8%
Hygiene supplies		2.0%		1.3%
Legal assistance	15.4%	9.8%	7.1%	20.1%
Living skills	92.3%	76.5%	85.7%	70.2%
Medical care	7.7%	13.7%	28.6%	20.1%
Medication assistance/management	38.5%	11.8%	57.1%	32.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment	53.8%	29.4%	71.4%	41.1%
Mentoring			7.1%	0.3%
Money management/budgeting	92.3%	82.4%	78.6%	71.5%
Parenting classes	15.4%	66.7%	7.1%	41.7%
Personal attendant care	30.8%	9.8%	7.1%	16.0%
Representative payee	23.1%	2.0%	21.4%	8.2%
Social or recreational activities	61.5%	56.9%	78.6%	62.4%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment	15.4%	17.6%	57.1%	46.4%
Support groups/non-professional counseling	61.5%	56.9%	78.6%	66.1%
Transportation	69.2%	70.6%	71.4%	70.8%

Shading denotes services provided by 70% or more of programs as well as overall percentages.

Table 19. By Primary Population, Programs offering On-Site Supportive Services (part 3 of 5)

On-Site Program Services	Multi-diagnosed	Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	Post-incarcerated	All Programs
Art therapy				0.9%
Assistance for hearing impaired	14.3%	35.7%	50.0%	12.9%
Assistance for physically disabled			50.0%	0.6%
Assistance for sight impaired	21.4%	35.7%		11.6%
Benefit advocacy	85.7%	57.1%	50.0%	59.6%
Case management	100.0%	57.1%	100.0%	84.6%
Child care	35.7%	14.3%		21.0%
Children's services				0.9%
Clothing	100.0%	57.1%	100.0%	74.6%
Credit repair				0.6%
Dental care				3.8%
Dual diagnosis services				0.6%
Domestic violence services		7.1%		1.3%
Education/training	50.0%	64.3%		43.9%
Employment services	64.3%	42.9%	50.0%	41.4%
Financial assistance - housing				0.9%
Financial assistance - other				1.6%
Follow-up	92.9%	50.0%	50.0%	63.0%
Food and/or meals	100.0%	78.6%	100.0%	83.7%
Food and/or nutritional counseling	85.7%	64.3%	100.0%	56.7%
HIV/AIDS services	50.0%	78.6%		22.3%
Housing information/housing placement	92.9%	92.9%	50.0%	70.8%
Hygiene supplies		14.3%		1.3%
Legal assistance				20.1%
Living skills	92.9%	57.1%	100.0%	70.2%
Medical care	28.6%	57.1%		20.1%
Medication assistance/management	92.9%	71.4%	50.0%	32.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment	64.3%	50.0%		41.1%
Mentoring				0.3%
Money management/budgeting	92.9%	42.9%	100.0%	71.5%
Parenting classes	42.9%	21.4%	50.0%	41.7%
Personal attendant care	28.6%	57.1%		16.0%
Representative payee	35.7%			8.2%
Social or recreational activities	85.7%	50.0%	100.0%	62.4%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment	92.9%	42.9%	100.0%	46.4%
Support groups/non-professional counseling	85.7%	64.3%	100.0%	66.1%
Transportation	100.0%	85.7%	100.0%	70.8%

Shading denotes services provided by 70% or more of programs as well as overall percentages.

Table 19. By Primary Population, Programs offering On-Site Supportive Services (part 4 of 5)

On-Site Program Services	Pregnant Women	Runaway Youth	Seniors	All Programs
Art therapy				0.9%
Assistance for hearing impaired		25.0%		12.9%
Assistance for physically disabled				0.6%
Assistance for sight impaired		25.0%		11.6%
Benefit advocacy	100.0%	50.0%		59.6%
Case management	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	84.6%
Child care	50.0%			21.0%
Children's services				0.9%
Clothing	100.0%	100.0%		74.6%
Credit repair				0.6%
Dental care	50.0%			3.8%
Dual diagnosis services				0.6%
Domestic violence services		12.5%		1.3%
Education/training	50.0%	62.5%		43.9%
Employment services		62.5%		41.4%
Financial assistance - housing				0.9%
Financial assistance - other				1.6%
Follow-up	100.0%	62.5%		63.0%
Food and/or meals	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	83.7%
Food and/or nutritional counseling	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%	56.7%
HIV/AIDS services		37.5%		22.3%
Housing information/housing placement	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%	70.8%
Hygiene supplies				1.3%
Legal assistance	50.0%	37.5%		20.1%
Living skills	100.0%	100.0%		70.2%
Medical care	50.0%	12.5%		20.1%
Medication assistance/management		50.0%	100.0%	32.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment	50.0%	87.5%		41.1%
Mentoring				0.3%
Money management/budgeting	100.0%	62.5%		71.5%
Parenting classes	100.0%			41.7%
Personal attendant care				16.0%
Representative payee	50.0%			8.2%
Social or recreational activities	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	62.4%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment		62.5%	100.0%	46.4%
Support groups/non-professional counseling		75.0%	100.0%	66.1%
Transportation		75.0%	100.0%	70.8%

Shading denotes services provided by 70% or more of programs as well as overall percentages.

Table 19. By Primary Population, Programs offering On-Site Supportive Services (part 5 of 5)

On-Site Program Services	Substance Abusers	Unaccompanied Youth	Veterans	All Programs
Art therapy				0.9%
Assistance for hearing impaired	7.0%		5.6%	12.9%
Assistance for physically disabled				0.6%
Assistance for sight impaired	4.7%		5.6%	11.6%
Benefit advocacy	55.8%	77.8%	44.4%	59.6%
Case management	90.7%	100.0%	66.7%	84.6%
Child care	20.9%			21.0%
Children's services				0.9%
Clothing	74.4%	100.0%	61.1%	74.6%
Credit repair				0.6%
Dental care	2.3%			3.8%
Dual diagnosis services				0.6%
Domestic violence services	2.3%			1.3%
Education/training	46.5%	88.9%	44.4%	43.9%
Employment services	37.2%	100.0%	44.4%	41.4%
Financial assistance - housing				0.9%
Financial assistance - other	2.3%			1.6%
Follow-up	79.1%	100.0%	50.0%	63.0%
Food and/or meals	90.7%	100.0%	77.8%	83.7%
Food and/or nutritional counseling	44.2%	77.8%	44.4%	56.7%
HIV/AIDS services	27.9%	77.8%		22.3%
Housing information/housing placement	53.5%	100.0%	61.1%	70.8%
Hygiene supplies		11.1%		1.3%
Legal assistance	9.3%	55.6%	38.9%	20.1%
Living skills	79.1%	100.0%	55.6%	70.2%
Medical care	9.3%	44.4%		20.1%
Medication assistance/management	27.9%	66.7%	44.4%	32.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment	30.2%	88.9%	22.2%	41.1%
Mentoring				0.3%
Money management/budgeting	79.1%	100.0%	61.1%	71.5%
Parenting classes	65.1%	11.1%	50.0%	41.7%
Personal attendant care	18.6%	55.6%	5.6%	16.0%
Representative payee	14.0%	33.3%		8.2%
Social or recreational activities	81.4%	88.9%	66.7%	62.4%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment	90.7%	77.8%	61.1%	46.4%
Support groups/non-professional counseling	88.4%	77.8%	77.8%	66.1%
Transportation	79.1%	88.9%	66.7%	70.8%

Table 20. By Primary Population, Programs offering Off-Site Supportive Services (part 1 of 5)

Off-Site Program Services	Adults	Chronically Homeless	Domestic Violence Victims	All Programs
Assistance for hearing impaired	21.6%	33.3%	23.4%	23.8%
Assistance for sight impaired	20.3%	22.2%	23.4%	22.3%
Benefit advocacy	10.8%	33.3%	12.8%	20.1%
Case management	1.4%		4.3%	9.4%
Child care	2.7%	11.1%	10.6%	13.5%
Children's services			2.1%	0.6%
Clothing	14.9%	11.1%	12.8%	15.4%
Dental care	36.5%	22.2%	31.9%	50.2%
Education/training	28.4%	11.1%	44.7%	41.4%
Employment services	25.7%	22.2%	40.4%	41.1%
Follow-up	8.1%		12.8%	18.2%
Food and/or meals	2.7%			3.4%
Food and/or nutritional counseling	8.1%		8.5%	13.2%
HIV/AIDS services	28.4%	33.3%	29.8%	38.6%
Housing information/housing placement	20.3%	11.1%	14.9%	24.1%
Legal assistance	36.5%	44.4%	51.1%	47.0%
Living skills	9.5%	11.1%	6.4%	11.6%
Medical care	37.8%	44.4%	29.8%	49.8%
Medication assistance/management	24.3%	11.1%	2.1%	22.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment	29.7%	55.6%	25.5%	42.3%
Money management/budgeting	9.5%		4.3%	9.4%
Parenting classes	13.5%	11.1%	12.8%	19.4%
Personal attendant care	5.4%	11.1%		4.1%
Representative payee	6.8%	11.1%		7.2%
Social or recreational activities	21.6%	22.2%	19.1%	25.7%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment	27.0%	22.2%	34.0%	32.6%
Support groups/non-professional counseling	21.6%	22.2%	14.9%	21.6%
Transportation	13.5%		4.3%	11.6%

Table 20. By Primary Population, Programs offering Off-Site Supportive Services (part 2 of 5)

Off-Site Program Services	Emancipated Foster Youth	Families (general)	Mentally Ill	All Programs
Assistance for hearing impaired	7.7%	25.5%	42.9%	23.8%
Assistance for sight impaired	7.7%	29.4%	42.9%	22.3%
Benefit advocacy	23.1%	15.7%	28.6%	20.1%
Case management	15.4%	11.8%	35.7%	9.4%
Child care	15.4%	49.0%	7.1%	13.5%
Children's services		2.0%		0.6%
Clothing	15.4%	21.6%	21.4%	15.4%
Dental care	38.5%	49.0%	57.1%	50.2%
Education/training	53.8%	56.9%	35.7%	41.4%
Employment services	38.5%	58.8%	71.4%	41.1%
Follow-up	38.5%	25.5%	57.1%	18.2%
Food and/or meals		5.9%	7.1%	3.4%
Food and/or nutritional counseling	15.4%	21.6%	21.4%	13.2%
HIV/AIDS services	23.1%	41.2%	50.0%	38.6%
Housing information/housing placement	23.1%	29.4%	42.9%	24.1%
Legal assistance	38.5%	62.7%	57.1%	47.0%
Living skills	7.7%	13.7%	28.6%	11.6%
Medical care	38.5%	56.9%	57.1%	49.8%
Medication assistance/management	30.8%	45.1%	21.4%	22.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment	53.8%	58.8%	35.7%	42.3%
Money management/budgeting		9.8%	35.7%	9.4%
Parenting classes	46.2%	25.5%	14.3%	19.4%
Personal attendant care		7.8%		4.1%
Representative payee	15.4%	11.8%	14.3%	7.2%
Social or recreational activities	61.5%	31.4%	35.7%	25.7%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment	61.5%	54.9%	50.0%	32.6%
Support groups/non-professional counseling	30.8%	31.4%	21.4%	21.6%
Transportation	23.1%	19.6%	14.3%	11.6%

Table 20. By Primary Population, Programs offering Off-Site Supportive Services (part 3 of 5)

Off-Site Program Services	Multi-diagnosed	Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	Post-incarcerated	All Programs
Assistance for hearing impaired	35.7%	42.9%		23.8%
Assistance for sight impaired	14.3%	35.7%		22.3%
Benefit advocacy	14.3%	57.1%		20.1%
Case management	7.1%	42.9%		9.4%
Child care		28.6%		13.5%
Children's services				0.6%
Clothing	7.1%	28.6%		15.4%
Dental care	92.9%	78.6%	50.0%	50.2%
Education/training	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%	41.4%
Employment services	57.1%	50.0%	100.0%	41.1%
Follow-up	28.6%	28.6%		18.2%
Food and/or meals	7.1%	21.4%		3.4%
Food and/or nutritional counseling	14.3%	50.0%		13.2%
HIV/AIDS services	35.7%	50.0%	100.0%	38.6%
Housing information/housing placement	21.4%	42.9%	50.0%	24.1%
Legal assistance	64.3%	71.4%	100.0%	47.0%
Living skills	21.4%	57.1%		11.6%
Medical care	78.6%	64.3%	100.0%	49.8%
Medication assistance/management	7.1%	21.4%	100.0%	22.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment	50.0%	71.4%	100.0%	42.3%
Money management/budgeting	7.1%	35.7%		9.4%
Parenting classes	42.9%	35.7%	100.0%	19.4%
Personal attendant care	14.3%	7.1%		4.1%
Representative payee	21.4%	7.1%		7.2%
Social or recreational activities	21.4%	71.4%	100.0%	25.7%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment	14.3%	50.0%	50.0%	32.6%
Support groups/non-professional counseling	21.4%	21.4%	100.0%	21.6%
Transportation	7.1%	14.3%		11.6%

Table 20. By Primary Population, Programs offering Off-Site Supportive Services (part 4 of 5)

Off-Site Program Services	Pregnant Women	Runaway Youth	Seniors	All Programs
Assistance for hearing impaired		25.0%	100.0%	23.8%
Assistance for sight impaired		25.0%	100.0%	22.3%
Benefit advocacy		25.0%	100.0%	20.1%
Case management				9.4%
Child care	50.0%			13.5%
Children's services				0.6%
Clothing	50.0%		100.0%	15.4%
Dental care	50.0%	75.0%	100.0%	50.2%
Education/training	50.0%	37.5%	100.0%	41.4%
Employment services	100.0%	12.5%	100.0%	41.1%
Follow-up	50.0%	12.5%	100.0%	18.2%
Food and/or meals				3.4%
Food and/or nutritional counseling				13.2%
HIV/AIDS services	50.0%	37.5%	100.0%	38.6%
Housing information/housing placement				24.1%
Legal assistance	100.0%	37.5%	100.0%	47.0%
Living skills			100.0%	11.6%
Medical care	50.0%	87.5%	100.0%	49.8%
Medication assistance/management		12.5%		22.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment	50.0%	12.5%	100.0%	42.3%
Money management/budgeting			100.0%	9.4%
Parenting classes		12.5%		19.4%
Personal attendant care				4.1%
Representative payee				7.2%
Social or recreational activities				25.7%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment	100.0%	37.5%		32.6%
Support groups/non-professional counseling	100.0%	37.5%		21.6%
Transportation				11.6%

Table 20. By Primary Population, Programs offering Off-Site Supportive Services (part 5 of 5)

Off-Site Program Services	Substance Abusers	Unaccompanied Youth	Veterans	All Programs
Assistance for hearing impaired	14.0%	44.4%	11.1%	23.8%
Assistance for sight impaired	11.6%	44.4%	11.1%	22.3%
Benefit advocacy	20.9%	55.6%	27.8%	20.1%
Case management	7.0%	33.3%	5.6%	9.4%
Child care	2.3%		5.6%	13.5%
Children's services				0.6%
Clothing	14.0%		11.1%	15.4%
Dental care	76.7%	77.8%	27.8%	50.2%
Education/training	48.8%	22.2%	22.2%	41.4%
Employment services	48.8%		22.2%	41.1%
Follow-up	7.0%	33.3%	16.7%	18.2%
Food and/or meals	2.3%			3.4%
Food and/or nutritional counseling	14.0%	11.1%		13.2%
HIV/AIDS services	65.1%	22.2%	27.8%	38.6%
Housing information/housing placement	44.2%		5.6%	24.1%
Legal assistance	39.5%	22.2%	22.2%	47.0%
Living skills			11.1%	11.6%
Medical care	74.4%	33.3%	27.8%	49.8%
Medication assistance/management	27.9%	11.1%	5.6%	22.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment	62.8%	11.1%	22.2%	42.3%
Money management/budgeting	4.7%		11.1%	9.4%
Parenting classes	14.0%	44.4%		19.4%
Personal attendant care		11.1%		4.1%
Representative payee	4.7%	11.1%		7.2%
Social or recreational activities	20.9%	11.1%	5.6%	25.7%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment	7.0%	22.2%	16.7%	32.6%
Support groups/non-professional counseling	14.0%	22.2%		21.6%
Transportation	14.0%		5.6%	11.6%

Table 21. By Primary Population, Programs offering New Supportive Services (part 1 of 4)

New Services	Adults (general)	Chronically Homeless	Domestic Violence Victims	All Programs
Art therapy		11.1%		0.9%
Assistance for hearing impaired	1.4%			0.6%
Assistance for physically disabled	1.4%			0.3%
Assistance for sight impaired	1.4%			0.3%
Benefit advocacy	4.1%		2.1%	1.6%
Case management	5.4%			2.5%
Child care				0.6%
Children's services			4.3%	0.9%
Clothing		11.1%		0.3%
Credit repair	2.7%			0.6%
Dental care	1.4%	11.1%		0.6%
Dual diagnosis services				0.6%
Domestic violence services				0.9%
Education/training	6.8%		4.3%	5.6%
Employment services	8.1%		6.4%	4.7%
Financial assistance - housing	2.7%			0.9%
Financial assistance - other			4.3%	0.9%
Follow-up				0.9%
Food and/or meals			2.1%	1.6%
Food and/or nutritional counseling		11.1%	4.3%	1.6%
HIV/AIDS services	1.4%	11.1%		1.3%
Housing information/housing placement	5.4%	11.1%	6.4%	3.1%
Legal assistance	2.7%	11.1%		1.6%
Living skills	1.4%	11.1%		2.2%
Medical care	12.2%	11.1%	2.1%	3.8%
Medication assistance/management		11.1%		0.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment	2.7%	11.1%	2.1%	3.4%
Mentoring				0.3%
Money management/budgeting	6.8%	11.1%		2.5%
Parenting classes			2.1%	0.9%
Social or recreational activities		11.1%		0.3%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment			4.3%	1.6%
Support groups/non-professional counseling	1.4%		2.1%	2.5%
Transportation	2.7%			0.9%

Table 21. By Primary Population, Program offering New Supportive Services (part 2 of 4)

New Services	Emancipated Foster Youth	Families (general)	Mentally Ill	All Programs
Art therapy		2.0%	7.1%	0.9%
Assistance for hearing impaired				0.6%
Assistance for physically disabled				0.3%
Assistance for sight impaired				0.3%
Benefit advocacy				1.6%
Case management		3.9%		2.5%
Child care		3.9%		0.6%
Children's services		2.0%		0.9%
Clothing				0.3%
Credit repair				0.6%
Dental care				0.6%
Dual diagnosis services			14.3%	0.6%
Domestic violence services				0.9%
Education/training		5.9%		5.6%
Employment services		2.0%		4.7%
Financial assistance - housing		2.0%		0.9%
Financial assistance - other				0.9%
Follow-up	7.7%	2.0%		0.9%
Food and/or meals		2.0%		1.6%
Food and/or nutritional counseling		3.9%		1.6%
HIV/AIDS services				1.3%
Housing information/housing placement		2.0%	7.1%	3.1%
Legal assistance				1.6%
Living skills		3.9%	7.1%	2.2%
Medical care				3.8%
Medication assistance/management				0.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment		3.9%		3.4%
Mentoring			7.1%	0.3%
Money management/budgeting		3.9%		2.5%
Parenting classes	7.7%			0.9%
Social or recreational activities				0.3%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment		2.0%	14.3%	1.6%
Support groups/non-professional counseling				2.5%
Transportation				0.9%

Table 21. By Primary Population, Programs offering New Supportive Services (part 3 of 4)

New Services	Multi-diagnosed	Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	Pregnant Women	All Programs
Art therapy				0.9%
Assistance for hearing impaired				0.6%
Assistance for physically disabled				0.3%
Assistance for sight impaired				0.3%
Benefit advocacy		7.1%		1.6%
Case management		7.1%		2.5%
Child care				0.6%
Children's services				0.9%
Clothing				0.3%
Credit repair				0.6%
Dental care				0.6%
Dual diagnosis services				0.6%
Domestic violence services		7.1%		0.9%
Education/training	7.1%	7.1%		5.6%
Employment services		14.3%	50.0%	4.7%
Financial assistance - housing				0.9%
Financial assistance - other				0.9%
Follow-up			50.0%	0.9%
Food and/or meals				1.6%
Food and/or nutritional counseling				1.6%
HIV/AIDS services		7.1%		1.3%
Housing information/housing placement				3.1%
Legal assistance				1.6%
Living skills		7.1%		2.2%
Medical care				3.8%
Medication assistance/management				0.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment			50.0%	3.4%
Mentoring				0.3%
Money management/budgeting				2.5%
Parenting classes	7.1%			0.9%
Social or recreational activities				0.3%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment				1.6%
Support groups/non-professional counseling	7.1%	7.1%	50.0%	2.5%
Transportation				0.9%

*Programs targeting post-incarcerated did not report new supportive services

Table 21. By Primary Population, Programs offering New Supportive Services (part 4 of 4)

New Services	Runaway Youth	Substance Abusers	Unaccompanied Youth	All Programs
Art therapy				0.9%
Assistance for hearing impaired	12.5%			0.6%
Assistance for physically disabled				0.3%
Assistance for sight impaired				0.3%
Benefit advocacy				1.6%
Case management		2.3%		2.5%
Child care				0.6%
Children's services				0.9%
Clothing				0.3%
Credit repair				0.6%
Dental care				0.6%
Dual diagnosis services				0.6%
Domestic violence services	12.5%	2.3%		0.9%
Education/training		9.3%	22.2%	5.6%
Employment services			22.2%	4.7%
Financial assistance - housing				0.9%
Financial assistance - other		2.3%		0.9%
Follow-up				0.9%
Food and/or meals				1.6%
Food and/or nutritional counseling				1.6%
HIV/AIDS services		2.3%		1.3%
Housing information/housing placement				3.1%
Legal assistance	25.0%			1.6%
Living skills		2.3%		2.2%
Medical care		2.3%		3.8%
Medication assistance/management				0.3%
Mental health counseling/treatment	12.5%	2.3%	22.2%	3.4%
Mentoring				0.3%
Money management/budgeting				2.5%
Parenting classes				0.9%
Social or recreational activities				0.3%
Substance abuse counseling/treatment				1.6%
Support groups/non-professional counseling	12.5%	4.7%		2.5%
Transportation		2.3%		0.9%

*Programs targeting seniors and veterans did not report new supportive services

PREVIOUS LIVING SITUATION OF CLIENTS

Agencies were asked to report on the previous living situations of their clients on entrance to their programs. Prompts offered were: *"Pay Shelter"; Board and Care/Nursing Facility; Client-owned Housing; College (dorm); DV Emergency Shelter; Emergency Shelter; Foster Care; Friends or Relatives; Hospital; Hotel/Motel No Voucher; Hotel/Motel with Voucher; Jail/Prison; Military; Other; Out of State; Outside US; Psychiatric Facility; Rental Housing (subsidized); Rental Housing (unsubsidized); Sober Living Home; Substance Abuse Treatment; Transitional Housing; Unsheltered/Streets; Do Not Know*.

Table 22 portrays previous living situations of clients as a percentage of total clients from all programs. Table 23 (a five-part table) shows the previous living situation of clients as a percentage of clients within programs targeting a particular primary population.

Unsheltered or Streets: Programs reported that prior to receiving short-term housing, clients (34.2%) had most frequently lived in unsheltered situations or in the streets.

When looking at specific populations, those most likely to have arrived at the programs directly from unsheltered situations or the streets were unaccompanied youth (61.4% of clients), adults (51.7%) and seniors (50% of clients).

Emergency Shelter: Of all clients, 13.3% had arrived directly from emergency shelter.

When looking at specific populations, those most likely to have arrived directly from emergency shelters were seniors (29%), mentally ill (23.2%) and families (21%).

Friends or Relatives: Of all clients, 10% had most recently lived with friends or relatives.

When looking at specific populations, those most likely to have most recently lived with friends or relatives were runaway youth (31.9%) and multi-diagnosed (23.7%).

Table 22. Overall, Previous Living Situation of Clients

Type of Living Situation	Previous Living Situation (Percentage of All Clients)
"Pay Shelter"	0.1%
Board and Care/Nursing Facility	0.4%
Client-owned Housing	1.3%
College (dorm)	
DV Emergency Shelter	4.1%
Emergency Shelter	13.3%
Foster Care	0.8%
Friends or Relatives	10.0%
Hospital	2.9%
Hotel/Motel No Voucher	1.6%
Hotel/Motel with Voucher	1.7%
Jail/Prison	5.3%
Military	
Other	0.1%
Out of State	
Outside US	0.4%
Psychiatric Facility	1.3%
Rental Housing (subsidized)	1.8%
Rental Housing (unsubsidized)	6.1%
Sober Living Home	
Substance Abuse Treatment	4.7%
Transitional Housing	2.3%
Unsheltered/Streets	34.2%
Do Not Know	7.8%
Total	100.0%

None of the programs reported clients who had arrived from the military, out of state or from a sober living home.

Table 23. By Primary Population, Previous Living Situation of Clients (part 1 of 5)

Previous Living Situation	Adults	Chronically Homeless	Domestic Violence Victims	All Clients
"Pay Shelter"	0.0%			0.1%
Board and Care/Nursing Facility	0.1%			0.4%
Client-owned Housing	0.7%		2.2%	1.3%
DV Emergency Shelter	0.7%	2.2%	19.8%	4.1%
Emergency Shelter	15.0%	18.4%	1.3%	13.3%
Foster Care	0.0%		1.3%	0.8%
Friends or Relatives	8.5%	2.4%	9.9%	10.0%
Hospital	1.7%	2.2%	0.6%	2.9%
Hotel/Motel No Voucher	1.6%	4.3%	0.8%	1.6%
Hotel/Motel with Voucher	0.4%		1.1%	1.7%
Jail/Prison	5.4%	4.8%	0.2%	5.3%
Other	0.1%	0.4%		0.1%
Outside US	1.0%			0.4%
Psychiatric Facility	0.5%	0.6%	0.0%	1.3%
Rental Housing (subsidized)	1.2%	0.9%	6.7%	1.8%
Rental Housing (unsubsidized)	2.0%	0.9%	33.0%	6.1%
Substance Abuse Treatment	2.0%	7.1%	0.2%	4.7%
Transitional Housing	1.4%	0.4%	1.0%	2.3%
Unsheltered/Streets	51.7%	30.9%	2.8%	34.2%
Do Not Know	6.0%	24.6%	19.0%	7.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 23. By Primary Population, Previous Living Situation of Clients (part 2 of 5)

Previous Living Situation	Emancipated Foster Youth	Families	Mentally Ill	All Clients
"Pay Shelter"		0.4%		0.1%
Board and Care/Nursing Facility		1.8%	1.0%	0.4%
Client-owned Housing		3.9%		1.3%
DV Emergency Shelter		12.6%	3.1%	4.1%
Emergency Shelter	6.3%	21.0%	23.2%	13.3%
Foster Care	49.3%	0.3%	2.0%	0.8%
Friends or Relatives	19.2%	13.0%	5.1%	10.0%
Hospital		0.6%	30.3%	2.9%
Hotel/Motel No Voucher	0.7%	3.2%	0.2%	1.6%
Hotel/Motel with Voucher		7.4%	0.2%	1.7%
Jail/Prison	0.4%	1.1%	5.5%	5.3%
Other		0.1%		0.1%
Outside US				0.4%
Psychiatric Facility	0.8%		9.8%	1.3%
Rental Housing (subsidized)		2.1%	0.9%	1.8%
Rental Housing (unsubsidized)	0.8%	12.3%	2.8%	6.1%
Substance Abuse Treatment		6.2%	1.4%	4.7%
Transitional Housing	16.0%	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%
Unsheltered/Streets	6.6%	11.4%	11.4%	34.2%
Do Not Know		0.5%	1.0%	7.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 23. By Primary Population, Previous Living Situation of Clients (part 3 of 5)

Previous Living Situation	Multi-diagnosed	Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	Post-incarcerated	All Clients
"Pay Shelter"				0.1%
Board and Care/Nursing Facility	1.0%	0.7%		0.4%
Client-owned Housing		0.0%		1.3%
DV Emergency Shelter	4.8%	0.0%		4.1%
Emergency Shelter	3.6%	10.5%		13.3%
Foster Care		0.0%		0.8%
Friends or Relatives	23.7%	11.3%	19.9%	10.0%
Hospital	2.2%	4.4%		2.9%
Hotel/Motel No Voucher		2.1%	7.8%	1.6%
Hotel/Motel with Voucher	1.5%	14.3%	0.9%	1.7%
Jail/Prison	8.8%	10.4%	46.6%	5.3%
Other		0.4%		0.1%
Outside US		0.0%		0.4%
Psychiatric Facility	0.6%	0.6%		1.3%
Rental Housing (subsidized)	0.8%	1.2%		1.8%
Rental Housing (unsubsidized)	2.5%	3.4%	11.3%	6.1%
Substance Abuse Treatment	2.6%	6.3%	2.6%	4.7%
Transitional Housing	1.9%	5.0%		2.3%
Unsheltered/Streets	45.9%	28.6%	10.9%	34.2%
Do Not Know		0.7%		7.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 23. By Primary Population, Previous Living Situation of Clients (part 4 of 5)

Previous Living Situation	Pregnant Women	Runaway Youth	Seniors	All Clients
"Pay Shelter"				0.1%
Board and Care/Nursing Facility				0.4%
Client-owned Housing				1.3%
DV Emergency Shelter				4.1%
Emergency Shelter	5.7%	1.6%	29.0%	13.3%
Foster Care	67.2%	30.3%		0.8%
Friends or Relatives	16.4%	31.9%		10.0%
Hospital			13.0%	2.9%
Hotel/Motel No Voucher		0.1%		1.6%
Hotel/Motel with Voucher	1.4%			1.7%
Jail/Prison	1.4%			5.3%
Other				0.1%
Outside US				0.4%
Psychiatric Facility			8.0%	1.3%
Rental Housing (subsidized)				1.8%
Rental Housing (unsubsidized)				6.1%
Substance Abuse Treatment		0.5%		4.7%
Transitional Housing	1.4%	0.3%		2.3%
Unsheltered/Streets	6.4%	35.3%	50.0%	34.2%
Do Not Know				7.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 23. By Primary Population, Previous Living Situation of Clients (part 5 of 5)

Previous Living Situation	Substance Abusers	Unaccompanied Youth	Veterans	All Clients
"Pay Shelter"	0.2%			0.1%
Board and Care/Nursing Facility	0.0%		0.1%	0.4%
Client-owned Housing	1.4%		0.3%	1.3%
DV Emergency Shelter	0.8%			4.1%
Emergency Shelter	6.0%	13.1%	15.4%	13.3%
Foster Care	0.0%	3.9%		0.8%
Friends or Relatives	13.3%	7.0%	4.9%	10.0%
Hospital	1.0%		16.4%	2.9%
Hotel/Motel No Voucher	0.4%		0.0%	1.6%
Hotel/Motel with Voucher	0.7%	0.7%		1.7%
Jail/Prison	11.6%	1.7%	3.3%	5.3%
Other	0.1%		0.1%	0.1%
Outside US				0.4%
Psychiatric Facility	0.5%	1.3%	11.3%	1.3%
Rental Housing (subsidized)	2.1%		0.4%	1.8%
Rental Housing (unsubsidized)	2.8%	5.8%	2.0%	6.1%
Substance Abuse Treatment	13.6%	1.8%	4.0%	4.7%
Transitional Housing	3.3%	3.3%	8.8%	2.3%
Unsheltered/Streets	26.2%	61.4%	32.9%	34.2%
Do Not Know	15.8%		0.1%	7.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

DESTINATION OF CLIENTS

Agencies were asked to report on the destinations of their clients on exiting their programs. Prompts offered were: *"Pay Shelter"; Board and Care/Nursing Facility; Client-owned Housing; College (dorm); DV Emergency Shelter; Emergency Shelter; Foster Care; Friends or Relatives; Hospital; Hotel/Motel No Voucher; Hotel/Motel with Voucher; Jail/Prison; Military; Other; Out of State; Outside US; Psychiatric Facility; Rental Housing (subsidized); Rental Housing (unsubsidized); Sober Living Home; Substance Abuse Treatment; Transitional Housing; Unsheltered/Streets; Do Not Know*.

Table 24 portrays the destination of clients as a percentage of total clients from all programs. Table 25 (a five-part table) shows the destination of clients as a percentage of clients within programs targeting a particular primary population.

Rental Housing: Of all clients, 16.4% left the programs for accommodation in unsubsidized rental housing and 9.3% went into subsidized rental housing.

When looking at specific populations, those clients most likely to have left programs for unsubsidized rental housing were emancipated foster youth (30.2%), multi-diagnosed (24.5%) and families (23.6%). Meanwhile, those most likely to have left for subsidized rental housing were persons living with HIV/AIDS (30.1%), seniors (30%) and emancipated foster youth (20.8%).

Transitional Housing: Of all clients, 11.9% left programs and went directly to transitional housing.

When looking at specific populations, those clients most likely to have moved directly to transitional housing were domestic violence victims (25.5%), pregnant women (21.3%) and mentally ill (20.4%).

Friends or Relatives: Of all clients, 11.1% went to live with friends or relatives.

When looking at specific populations, those clients most likely to have left programs to live with friends or relatives were pregnant women (60.1%), runaway youth (45.4%), emancipated foster youth (30.4%) and domestic violence victims (28.8%).

Table 24. Overall, Destination of Clients

Type of Living Situation	Destination (Percentage of All Clients)
"Pay Shelter"	0.2%
Board and Care/Nursing Facility	0.9%
Client-owned Housing	1.3%
College (dorm)	0.0%
DV Emergency Shelter	1.0%
Emergency Shelter	8.0%
Foster Care	0.2%
Friends or Relatives	11.1%
Hospital	0.5%
Hotel/Motel No Voucher	1.0%
Hotel/Motel with Voucher	1.6%
Jail/Prison	0.6%
Military	0.0%
Other	0.4%
Out of State	0.0%
Outside US	0.0%
Psychiatric Facility	0.6%
Rental Housing (subsidized)	9.3%
Rental Housing (unsubsidized)	16.4%
Sober Living Home	1.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment	6.7%
Transitional Housing	11.9%
Unsheltered/Streets	7.6%
Do Not Know	19.6%
Total	100.0%

Table 25. By Primary Population, Destination of Clients (part 1 of 5)

Destination	Adults	Chronically Homeless	Domestic Violence Victims	All Clients
"Pay Shelter"	0.3%		0.3%	0.2%
Board and Care/Nursing Facility	0.9%	0.3%		0.9%
Client-owned Housing	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	1.3%
College (dorm)				0.0%
DV Emergency Shelter	0.1%		2.5%	1.0%
Emergency Shelter	8.5%	12.7%	1.3%	8.0%
Foster Care				0.2%
Friends or Relatives	4.3%	2.3%	28.8%	11.1%
Hospital	0.1%	1.1%	0.1%	0.5%
Hotel/Motel No Voucher	0.9%		0.5%	1.0%
Hotel/Motel with Voucher	2.5%		0.5%	1.6%
Jail/Prison	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%
Military				0.0%
Other	0.1%	0.0%	2.2%	0.4%
Out of State			0.1%	0.0%
Outside US				0.0%
Psychiatric Facility	0.6%	1.2%	0.1%	0.6%
Rental Housing (subsidized)	6.5%	7.7%	5.2%	9.3%
Rental Housing (unsubsidized)	16.1%	4.5%	18.0%	16.4%
Sober Living Home				1.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment	8.7%	8.3%	0.7%	6.7%
Transitional Housing	8.7%	6.4%	25.5%	11.9%
Unsheltered/Streets	12.5%	18.4%	0.6%	7.6%
Do Not Know	28.9%	37.0%	12.6%	19.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 25. By Primary Population, Destination of Clients (part 2 of 5)

Destination	Emancipated Foster Youth	Families	Mentally Ill	All Clients
"Pay Shelter"		0.0%		0.2%
Board and Care/Nursing Facility	0.7%	1.2%	10.5%	0.9%
Client-owned Housing		2.4%	0.1%	1.3%
College (dorm)	1.3%			0.0%
DV Emergency Shelter		5.0%		1.0%
Emergency Shelter	3.5%	8.2%	19.1%	8.0%
Foster Care		0.3%		0.2%
Friends or Relatives	30.4%	12.2%	17.9%	11.1%
Hospital		1.2%	3.5%	0.5%
Hotel/Motel No Voucher		3.1%		1.0%
Hotel/Motel with Voucher		2.1%		1.6%
Jail/Prison	0.4%	1.1%	1.8%	0.6%
Military	1.3%			0.0%
Other		0.4%		0.4%
Out of State				0.0%
Outside US				0.0%
Psychiatric Facility		0.1%	1.0%	0.6%
Rental Housing (subsidized)	20.8%	16.6%	13.2%	9.3%
Rental Housing (unsubsidized)	30.2%	23.6%	2.1%	16.4%
Sober Living Home	0.7%			1.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment		1.0%	5.6%	6.7%
Transitional Housing	4.0%	12.8%	20.4%	11.9%
Unsheltered/Streets	2.5%	5.0%	1.3%	7.6%
Do Not Know	4.2%	3.9%	3.5%	19.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 25. By Primary Population, Destination of Clients (part 3 of 5)

Destination	Multi-diagnosed	Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	Post-incarcerated	All Clients
"Pay Shelter"				0.2%
Board and Care/Nursing Facility	1.4%	0.5%		0.9%
Client-owned Housing		0.2%		1.3%
College (dorm)				0.0%
DV Emergency Shelter				1.0%
Emergency Shelter	0.5%	14.7%		8.0%
Foster Care				0.2%
Friends or Relatives	27.0%	3.9%	19.3%	11.1%
Hospital	0.1%	1.1%		0.5%
Hotel/Motel No Voucher	0.8%	2.2%	12.1%	1.0%
Hotel/Motel with Voucher	0.6%	4.6%	0.0%	1.6%
Jail/Prison	0.9%	2.6%	4.3%	0.6%
Military				0.0%
Other		0.4%		0.4%
Out of State				0.0%
Outside US				0.0%
Psychiatric Facility	2.0%	1.6%		0.6%
Rental Housing (subsidized)	13.7%	30.1%	0.9%	9.3%
Rental Housing (unsubsidized)	24.5%	4.2%	18.6%	16.4%
Sober Living Home	0.7%		39.0%	1.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment	12.7%	6.4%		6.7%
Transitional Housing	0.7%	11.3%	4.3%	11.9%
Unsheltered/Streets	3.5%	4.2%	1.3%	7.6%
Do Not Know	10.8%	11.9%		19.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 25. By Primary Population, Destination of Clients (part 4 of 5)

Destination	Pregnant Women	Runaway Youth	Seniors	All Clients
"Pay Shelter"				0.2%
Board and Care/Nursing Facility		0.1%		0.9%
Client-owned Housing		0.2%		1.3%
College (dorm)		0.3%		0.0%
DV Emergency Shelter				1.0%
Emergency Shelter	7.2%	4.9%	50.0%	8.0%
Foster Care		22.2%		0.2%
Friends or Relatives	60.1%	45.4%		11.1%
Hospital			10.0%	0.5%
Hotel/Motel No Voucher		0.7%		1.0%
Hotel/Motel with Voucher				1.6%
Jail/Prison		0.0%		0.6%
Military				0.0%
Other				0.4%
Out of State				0.0%
Outside US				0.0%
Psychiatric Facility				0.6%
Rental Housing (subsidized)	2.8%	0.6%	30.0%	9.3%
Rental Housing (unsubsidized)		4.3%		16.4%
Sober Living Home				1.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment	7.2%	0.5%	10.0%	6.7%
Transitional Housing	21.3%	3.8%		11.9%
Unsheltered/Streets	1.4%	15.9%		7.6%
Do Not Know		1.2%		19.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 25. By Primary Population, Destination of Clients (part 5 of 5)

Destination	Substance Abusers	Unaccompanied Youth	Veterans	All Clients
"Pay Shelter"	0.3%			0.2%
Board and Care/Nursing Facility	0.3%			0.9%
Client-owned Housing	4.7%		1.5%	1.3%
College (dorm)				0.0%
DV Emergency Shelter	0.2%			1.0%
Emergency Shelter	5.3%	3.9%	13.2%	8.0%
Foster Care		0.2%		0.2%
Friends or Relatives	18.1%	15.2%	8.5%	11.1%
Hospital	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%
Hotel/Motel No Voucher	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	1.0%
Hotel/Motel with Voucher	0.3%			1.6%
Jail/Prison	0.7%	1.5%	0.7%	0.6%
Military				0.0%
Other	0.3%		1.0%	0.4%
Out of State				0.0%
Outside US		0.1%		0.0%
Psychiatric Facility	0.1%		2.4%	0.6%
Rental Housing (subsidized)	8.0%		16.3%	9.3%
Rental Housing (unsubsidized)	15.4%	19.7%	16.8%	16.4%
Sober Living Home	7.6%			1.3%
Substance Abuse Treatment	8.7%		9.4%	6.7%
Transitional Housing	15.6%	9.3%	13.3%	11.9%
Unsheltered/Streets	1.2%	7.0%		7.6%
Do Not Know	12.8%	42.2%	15.9%	19.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

INCOME SOURCES OF CLIENTS

Programs were asked to report on the sources from which their clients received income (if any). The prompts offered were: *California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs); Employment; General Relief; Government Disability insurance [including Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), California State Disability Insurance (SDI)]; No Income; Other Pension; Private Disability insurance; Social Security; Unemployment insurance; Unknown; Veteran's Pension; Worker's Compensation* and *Other.* The *Other* category revealed the following additional income sources that were incorporated in our analysis: *Alimony; Child Support; Financial Aid (College); Friends/Relatives; ILP Funds; Inheritance; Panhandling; Recycling* and *Washing cars.*

Table 26 offers a look at income sources of clients in all programs while Table 27 (a five-part table) portrays income sources of clients in programs targeting a specific population.

Overall, the most common income source was General Relief (GR), from which close to a third of all clients received income. Another 12.6% of all clients received CalWORKs and 12.4% of clients received income from employment. Furthermore, 11.1% of clients received income from Government Disability. Still, on an overall basis, almost 20% of clients received no income, which pointed to a gap in benefits advocacy.

Table 26. Income Source of Clients in All Programs

Income Source	Percentage of All Clients
Alimony	0.0%
CalWORKs	12.6%
Child Support	0.4%
Employment	12.4%
Financial Aid (College)	0.0%
Friends/Relatives	0.4%
General Relief	30.3%
Government Disability	11.1%
ILP Funds	0.0%
Inheritance	0.2%
Other Pension	5.3%
Private Disability	0.1%
Panhandling	0.1%
Recycling	0.1%
Social Security	1.7%
Unemployment	1.7%
Veteran's Pension	3.8%
Washing cars	0.1%
Worker's Compensation	0.3%
No Income	19.3%
Unknown	0.1%
Total	100.0%

Table 27. By Primary Population, Income Source of Clients (part 1 of 5)

Income Source	Adults	Chronically Homeless	Domestic Violence Victims	All Clients
Alimony	0.0%			0.0%
CalWORKs	0.7%	4.6%	60.0%	12.6%
Child Support			0.2%	0.4%
Employment	14.0%	12.7%	5.7%	12.4%
Financial Aid (College)				0.0%
Friends/Relatives	0.5%			0.4%
General Relief	45.0%	27.4%	5.7%	30.3%
Government Disability	8.6%	25.0%	3.9%	11.1%
ILP Funds				0.0%
Inheritance	0.4%			0.2%
No Income	9.4%	15.3%	23.1%	19.3%
Other Pension	11.6%			5.3%
Private Disability	0.3%		0.1%	0.1%
Panhandling		1.7%		0.1%
Recycling	0.0%	2.2%		0.1%
Social Security	2.3%	0.8%	0.7%	1.7%
Unemployment	2.5%	0.4%	0.6%	1.7%
Unknown	0.1%			0.1%
Veteran's Pension	4.4%	8.0%		3.8%
Washing cars		1.7%		0.1%
Worker's Compensation	0.2%		0.0%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 27. By Primary Population, Income Source of Clients (part 2 of 5)

Income Source	Emancipated Foster Youth	Families (general)	Mentally Ill	All Clients
Alimony				0.0%
CalWORKs	1.8%	44.2%		12.6%
Child Support		2.4%		0.4%
Employment	43.9%	13.3%	2.5%	12.4%
Financial Aid (College)	3.0%			0.0%
Friends/Relatives				0.4%
General Relief	11.5%	12.2%	23.2%	30.3%
Government Disability	20.2%	7.8%	49.9%	11.1%
ILP Funds	2.3%			0.0%
Inheritance				0.2%
No Income	17.3%	13.7%	19.6%	19.3%
Other Pension		0.1%		5.3%
Private Disability			0.1%	0.1%
Panhandling				0.1%
Recycling				0.1%
Social Security		2.5%	1.2%	1.7%
Unemployment		1.5%	0.4%	1.7%
Unknown				0.1%
Veteran's Pension		1.2%	2.9%	3.8%
Washing cars				0.1%
Worker's Compensation		1.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 27. By Primary Population, Income Source of Clients (part 3 of 5)

Income Source	Multi-diagnosed	Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	Post-incarcerated	All Clients
Alimony				0.0%
CalWORKs	27.4%	5.1%		12.6%
Child Support	0.1%			0.4%
Employment	5.1%	6.8%	1.6%	12.4%
Financial Aid (College)				0.0%
Friends/Relatives			56.3%	0.4%
General Relief	22.5%	29.2%	28.2%	30.3%
Government Disability	21.3%	35.7%	1.6%	11.1%
ILP Funds				0.0%
Inheritance				0.2%
No Income	23.7%	22.4%	12.3%	19.3%
Other Pension				5.3%
Private Disability				0.1%
Panhandling				0.1%
Recycling				0.1%
Social Security		0.9%		1.7%
Unemployment				1.7%
Unknown				0.1%
Veteran's Pension				3.8%
Washing cars				0.1%
Worker's Compensation				0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 27. By Primary Population, Income Source of Clients (part 4 of 5)

Income Source	Pregnant Women	Runaway Youth	Seniors	All Clients
Alimony				0.0%
CalWORKs	69.8%			12.6%
Child Support	6.2%			0.4%
Employment	2.5%	8.9%		12.4%
Financial Aid (College)				0.0%
Friends/Relatives				0.4%
General Relief	19.1%	0.5%		30.3%
Government Disability	2.5%	0.5%		11.1%
ILP Funds				0.0%
Inheritance				0.2%
No Income		89.9%		19.3%
Other Pension				5.3%
Private Disability		0.2%		0.1%
Panhandling				0.1%
Recycling				0.1%
Social Security			58.5%	1.7%
Unemployment				1.7%
Unknown				0.1%
Veteran's Pension			41.5%	3.8%
Washing cars				0.1%
Worker's Compensation				0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 27. By Primary Population, Income Source of Clients (part 5 of 5)

Income Source	Substance Abusers	Unaccompanied Youth	Veterans	All Clients
Alimony				0.0%
CalWORKs	4.3%			12.6%
Child Support				0.4%
Employment	6.1%	55.7%	17.1%	12.4%
Financial Aid (College)				0.0%
Friends/Relatives				0.4%
General Relief	33.1%	1.1%	3.5%	30.3%
Government Disability	13.0%	0.7%	12.7%	11.1%
ILP Funds				0.0%
Inheritance				0.2%
No Income	38.3%	42.5%	51.8%	19.3%
Other Pension	0.2%		0.2%	5.3%
Private Disability	0.0%			0.1%
Panhandling				0.1%
Recycling				0.1%
Social Security	0.4%		0.5%	1.7%
Unemployment	1.8%		0.5%	1.7%
Unknown				0.1%
Veteran's Pension	2.7%		13.7%	3.8%
Washing cars				0.1%
Worker's Compensation	0.1%		0.0%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME LEVEL OF CLIENTS

Programs were asked to report on the average monthly income level of their clients. Prompts offered were: *$0; $1-$100; $101-$200; $201-$300; $301-$400; $401-$500; $501-$600; $601-$700; $701-$800; $801-$900; $901-$1,000; over $1,000.*

In keeping with General Relief (GR) being the most frequent source of income for clients, most programs indicated that the typical monthly income level of their clients ranged from $201 to $300 (the maximum monthly GR benefit is $221).

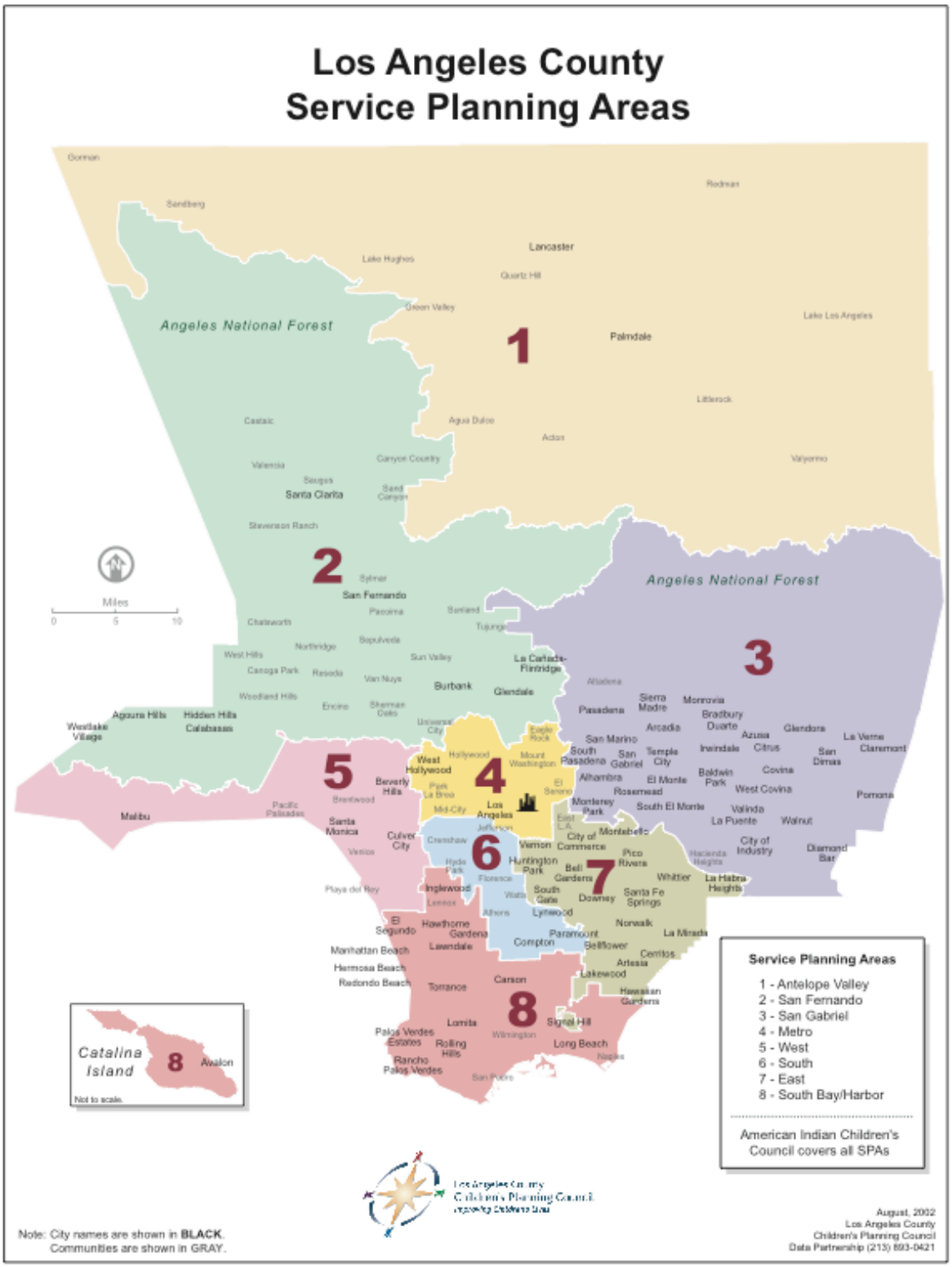
The highest monthly income range was reported by veterans' programs, which listed $801 to $900 as the typical monthly income of their clients. It was not surprising to see that seniors' typical monthly income was relatively high at $601 to $700 (keep in mind that only one program targeted seniors). This average monthly income for seniors was on par with findings in Shelter Partnership's *Homeless Older Adults Strategic Plan* (to be released in March 2008).

Mentally ill clients had a monthly income on par with seniors, suggesting that they are receiving disability payments. It was surprising, then, that compared to mentally ill clients, multi-diagnosed clients received a much lower monthly income. In fact, programs targeting multi-diagnosed clients reported a lower monthly income than programs targeting chronically homeless. This indicates a need for more outreach regarding disability benefits within programs targeting multi-diagnosed clients in particular.

Apart from runaway youth who had no income, clients who were in programs targeting substance abusers had the lowest monthly income at $100 or less.

Table 28. Overall and by Primary Population, Monthly Income Level of Clients

Target Population	Programs Responding	Mode Income Range
Adults (general)	63	$201-$300
Chronically Homeless	8	$501-$600
Domestic Violence Victims	40	$501-$600
Emancipated Foster Youth	8	$201-$300
Families (general)	47	$501-$600
Mentally Ill	13	$601-$700
Multi-diagnosed	14	$301-$400
Persons Living w/ HIV/AIDS	13	$301-$400
Post-incarcerated	2	$101-$200
Pregnant Women	2	$301-$400
Runaway Youth	8	No income
Seniors	1	$601-$700
Substance Abusers	41	$1-$100
Unaccompanied Youth	9	$201-$300
Veterans	10	$801-900
All Programs responding	**279**	**$201-$300**

Mode Income Range=the most frequently reported income range among programs (targeted and overall).

Service Planning Area (SPA) Map – Los Angeles County