



HOMELESSNESS IN METROPOLITAN DENVER

SEVENTH ANNUAL POINT-IN-TIME STUDY, 2006

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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A special thank you to the MDHI stakeholders providing service and support to homeless men, women and children in metropolitan Denver. Please see the list of participating Agencies on the following pages.

Thank you to the many community members who volunteered through their employers to help make this year's Point-In-Time study as representative of our community as possible. Those companies included:

17th Judicial Probation
Del Norte Neighborhood Development Corp.
Downtown Denver Partnership
IKON
Jefferson County
Kaiser Permanente
Lockheed Martin Space Systems Company
Mental Health Association of Colorado
Metro Volunteers Impact Program
Mile High United Way
PrimeSource Staffing
Service Group Inc.
Walgreens
Wartburg College

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Finally, this report would not have been possible without the cooperation of the survey respondents. Collectively, these survey responses provide all of us with a better understanding of the local magnitude of homelessness and the work that lies ahead of us to ensure that all people in our community have a safe and decent place to call home.

This report may be found on the Metropolitan Denver Homeless Initiative website at:
www.MDHI.org

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PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

County	Agency
Adams	ACCESS Housing Adams County Food Distribution Center Adams County Housing Authority and Goodwill Adams County Social Services Adams County Workforce Center - Aurora Adams County Workforce Center - Westminster Almost Home Alternatives to Family Violence Arapahoe House - Aurora Arapahoe House - North Arapahoe House - Intensive Aurora Mental Health Colfax Community Network Comitis Crisis Center Growing Home Metro Community Providers Network (MCPN) MCPN – Elmira clinic MCPN - Eastside Westminster United Methodist Church
Arapahoe	Arapahoe County Social Services Arapahoe House - New Directions Catholic Charities - Aurora East Center Catholic Charities - Emporia Family Tree - House of Hope Friends of St. Andrew Gateway Battered Women's Shelter Interfaith Community Services-SHHP MCPN-Healthy Start MCPN - Parker Clinic Stride - Families in Transition Third Way Center - Next Steps
Arapahoe/Douglas	Arapahoe/Douglas Mental Health Network Arapahoe/Douglas WORKS!
Boulder	Boulder County AIDS Project Boulder County Cares

Boulder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boulder County Division of Social Services Boulder County Legal Services Boulder County Public Health - Genesis Boulder Housing Partners Boulder Library Boulder Shelter for the Homeless Carriage House Center for People with Disabilities Community Justice Program Community Table Dental Aid Emergency Family Assistance Emergency Family Assistance – Echo House Family Tree - Gemini Inn Between, The Longmont Children's Council Longmont Housing Authority Longmont Library Longmont motels Longmont United Hospital OUR Center Safe Shelter of St. Vrain Valley Safehouse Progressive Alliance for Nonviolence Sister Carmen Community Food Bank St. Vrain Valley Schools Town of Lyons
Boulder/Broomfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Health Center of Boulder/Broomfield Mental Health Center of Boulder/Broomfield - Warner House
Broomfield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and Human Services Fish of Broomfield
Denver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arapahoe House - High Intensity Treatment Team Catholic Charities - Father Ed Judy House Christ Body Ministries Colorado AIDS Project Colorado Coalition for the Homeless (CCH) – Central YMCA CCH - Beacon Place CCH - Bridges CCH - Housing First CCH - Family Support Services CCH - Ruth Gobel House

Denver

CCH - La Casa Quigg
CCH - Pathways
CCH - Stout Street Clinic
Colorado Finest Alternative
Colorado Veterans for Housing
Delores Project, The
Denver Department of Human Services (DDHS)
DDHS - Eastside
DDHS - Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program
Denver Health Medical Center - Men's Health
Denver Rescue Mission - Lawrence St.
Denver Rescue Mission - New Life
Denver Urban Ministries
DPS – Educational Outreach Program
Empowerment Program, The
Gathering Place, The
Interfaith Hospitality Network
Lowry Family Center
Metro CareRing
Mile High Ministries - Joshua Station
New Genesis
Open Door Ministries - Chayah House
Parent Pathways, Inc.
Sacred Heart House
Safe House Denver
Salvation Army - Crossroads
Salvation Army Shelter - Denver Harbor Light
Samaritan House
Senior Support Services
St. Francis Center
Step 13
Urban Peak
Urban Peak - The Spot
VA Medical Center - Homeless Veterans Health Services
Volunteers of America (VOA) - Brandon Center
VOA - Family Motel
VOA - Family Unification
VOA - Young Mothers
VOA - Mission
VOA - Theodora House
VOA - Youth in Transition
Warren Village

Douglas

Taskforce of Douglas County, The

Jeffco

Arapahoe House - West
Arapahoe House - Wright Center
Arvada Community Food Bank
Bridgeway
Catholic Charities - South West
City of Lakewood - Headstart Program
Colorado Homeless Families
Evergreen Christian Church Food Bank
Exempla West Pine
Family Tree - Gemini
Family Tree – Women in Crisis
Human Services - Children, Youth and Families
Human Services - Community Family and Career Center
Jeffco Action Center
Jeffco Head Start
Jeffco Public Schools
Jefferson Center for Mental Health
Jefferson County Detention
Lakewood Housing Authority-Family Self Sufficiency
Metro Community Providers Network (MCPN)
Stride
Tri-County Workforce Center

Metro

Arapahoe House
Arapahoe House - Project Proud
Family Homestead
Family Tree
Metro Community Providers Network (MCPN)

PREFACE

This report, *Homelessness in Metropolitan Denver, Seventh Annual Point-In-Time Study, 2006*, provides our community with a count of the number of persons in metropolitan Denver who are identified as lacking a permanent place to live on January 23, 2006. It also helps identify the characteristics, many of the reasons for homelessness and related issues and needs from the perspective of those who experience homelessness.

It is important to understand what this study is not. It is not an “exact” count of every person who is homeless in the metropolitan Denver area. It only captures information about people who were either, 1) receiving or seeking assistance through homeless service providers, or 2) were persons who confirmed their homeless status when approached on the street by outreach workers. The information is entirely dependent on the ability of agencies to participate and a person’s capacity and willingness to complete the survey.

HOMELESSNESS IN METROPOLITAN DENVER 2006 Annual Point-In-Time Study

KEY FINDINGS

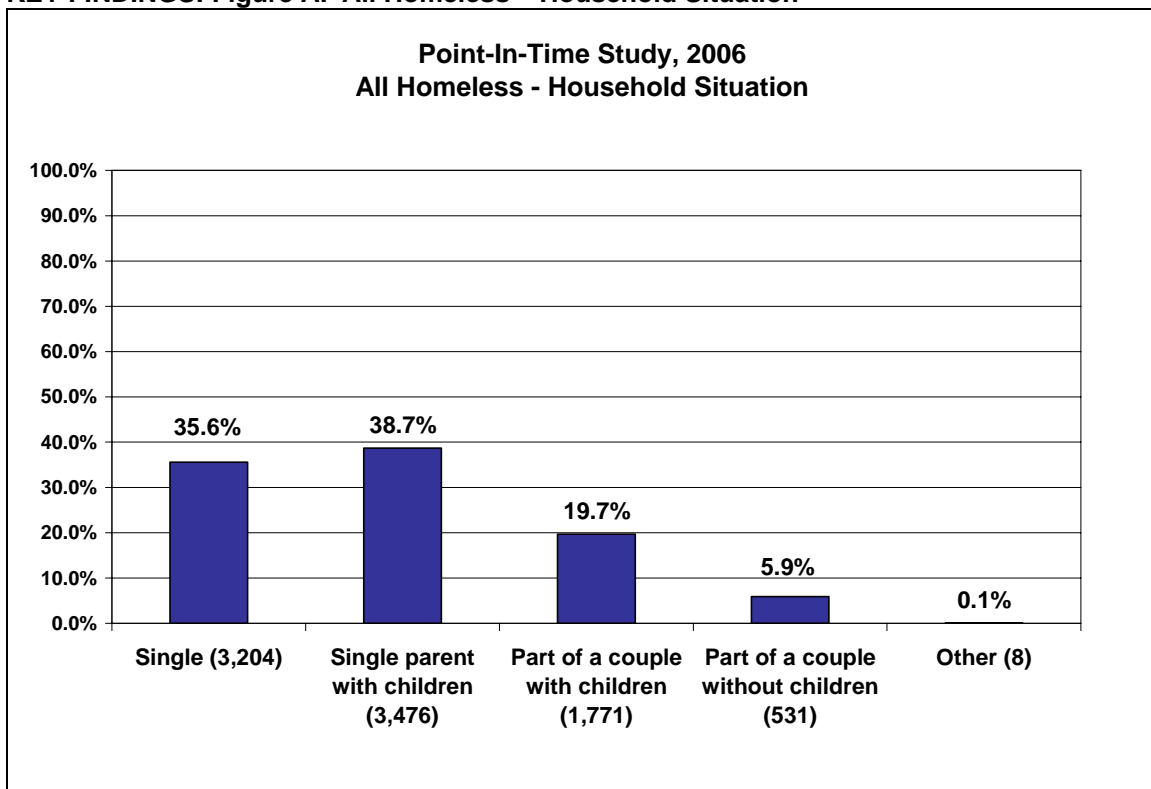
Point-In-Time Count

5,424 respondents were determined to have been homeless on the night of January 23. Respondents were accompanied by 3,667 family members, for a total of 9,091 persons who were homeless on January 23, 2006.

Household Situation – All Homeless

People in households headed by a single parent account for the largest group (39%) of all homeless people, followed by single individuals. Over half (58%) are people in households with children.

KEY FINDINGS: Figure A. All Homeless – Household Situation



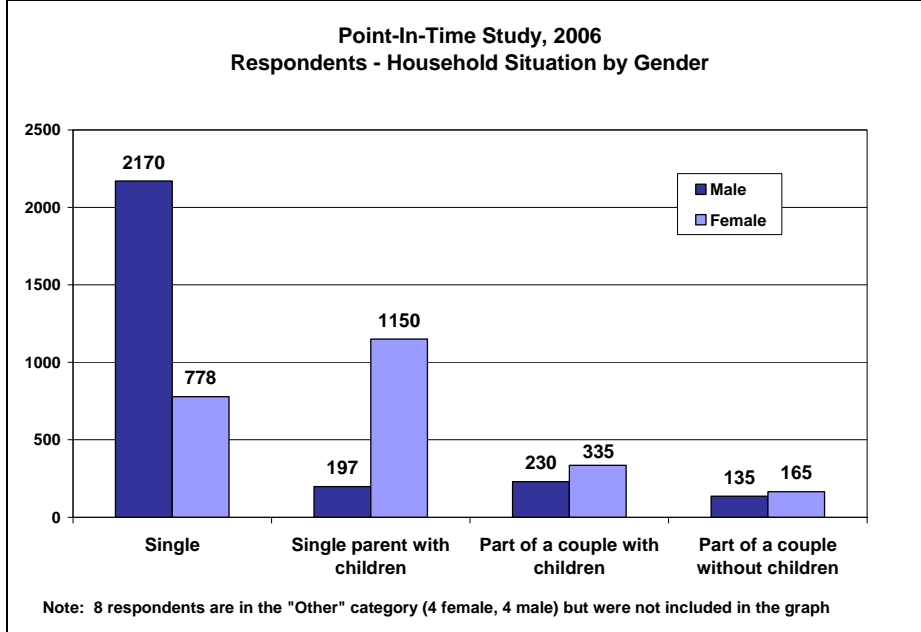
Ages – All Homeless

On January 23, 2006, homeless people ranged in age from less than one year to 90 years of age. There were 3,261 children and youth, ages 0 to 19, more than one-third (36%) of all homeless people on that night.

Gender - Respondents

Single individuals are predominantly male and most single parents with children are headed by females.

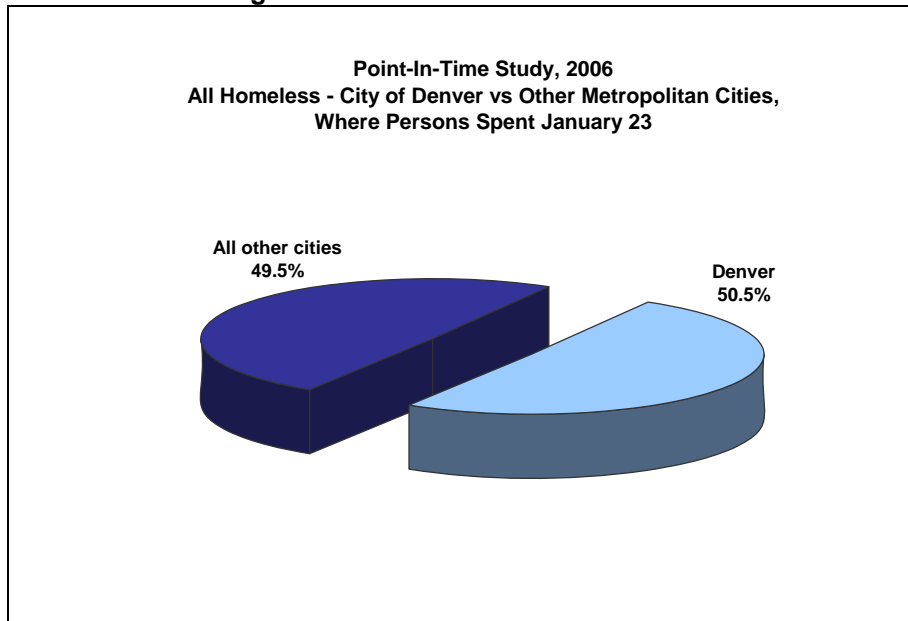
KEY FINDINGS: Figure B. Respondents – Household Situation by Gender



City – All Homeless

Half of all homeless people, which includes family members with respondents, spent the night in Denver and half spent the night in Arvada, Aurora, Boulder, Centennial, Longmont, Lakewood, Westminster and cities respondents reported in "Other."

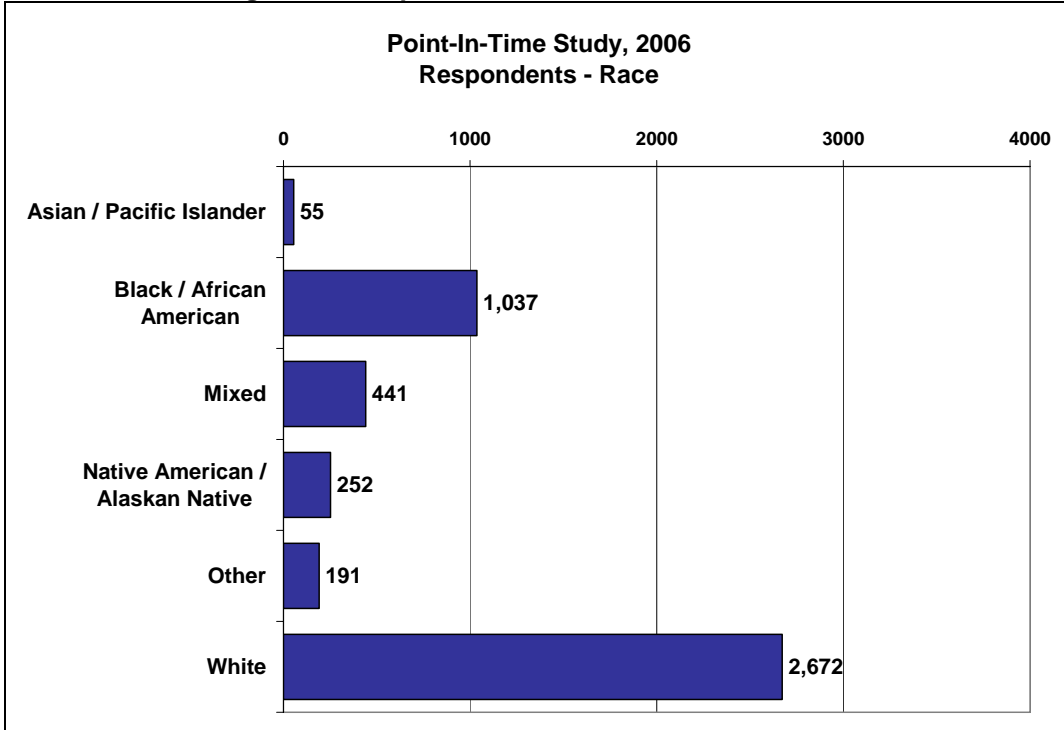
KEY FINDINGS: Figure C. All Homeless – Denver vs Other Cities



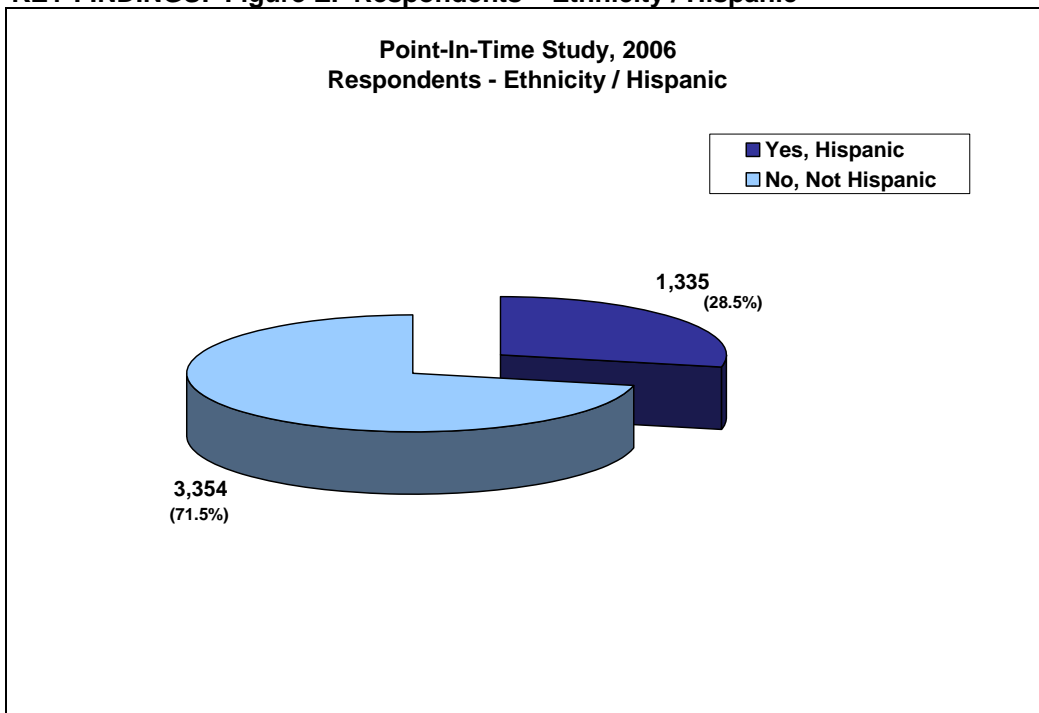
Race and Ethnicity – Respondents

Over one-quarter (28.5) of respondents identified themselves as Hispanic, and Figure 4 describes how respondents identified themselves with regard to race.

KEY FINDINGS: Figure D. Respondents - Race



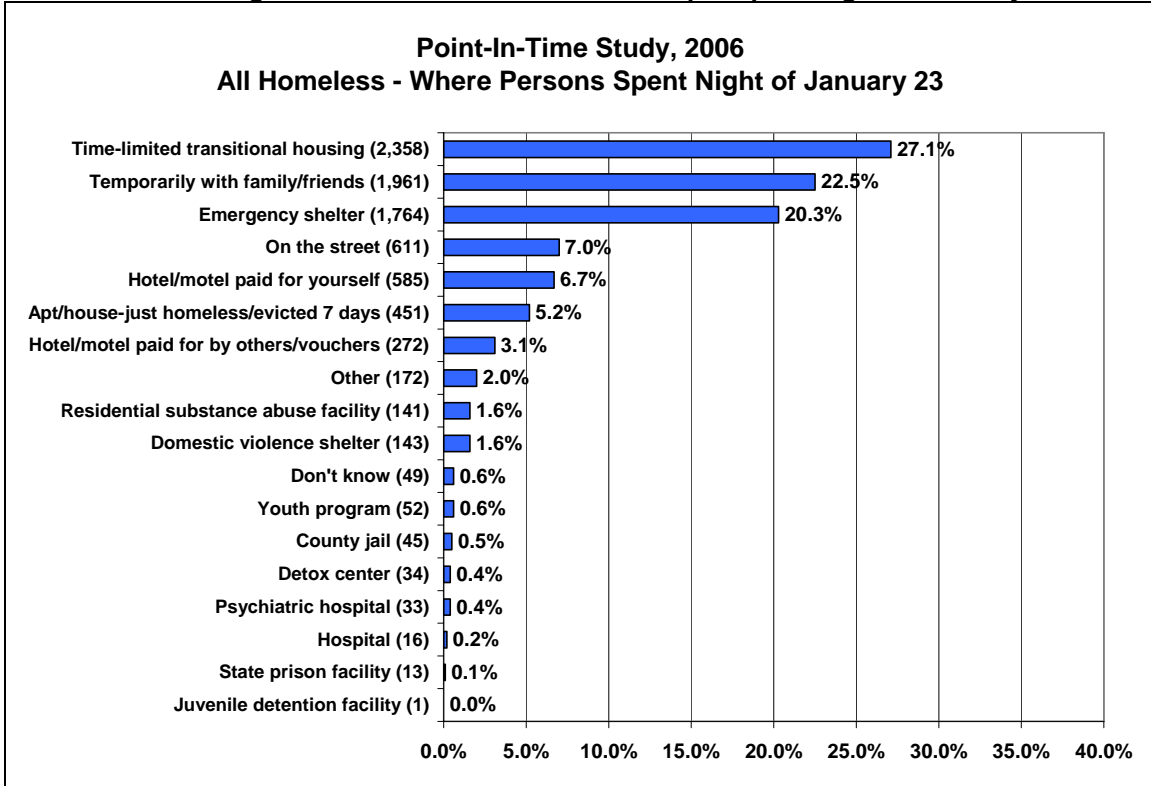
KEY FINDINGS: Figure E. Respondents – Ethnicity / Hispanic



Monday Night, January 23, 2006

On January 23, 2006, the majority of all homeless people was in time-limited transitional housing, was staying temporarily with family or friends while looking for shelter, or was staying in an emergency shelter; 7 percent were unsheltered.

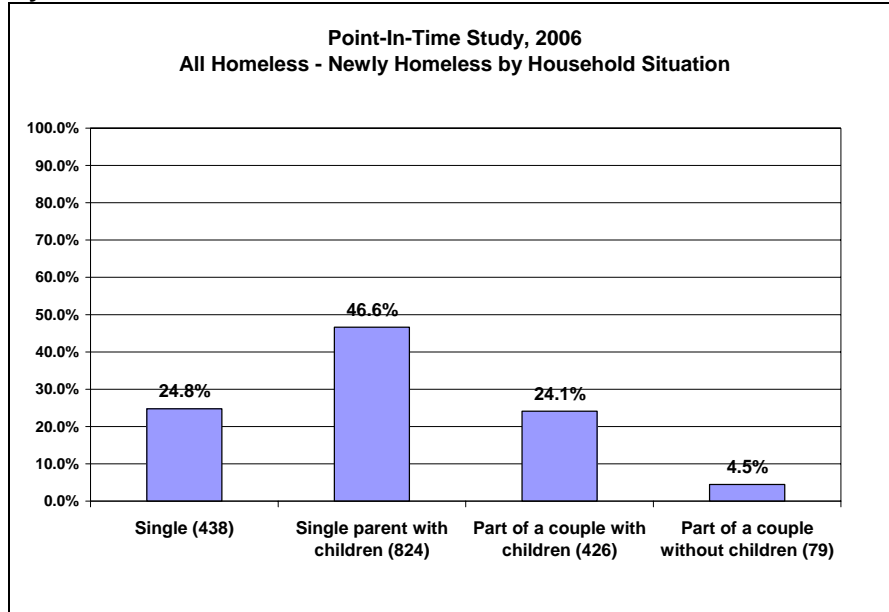
KEY FINDINGS: Figure F. All Homeless – Where People Spent Night of January 23



Newly Homeless – All Homeless

On January 23, 2006, 1,769 people, or one in five (19.5%) were considered newly homeless. Almost three-quarters (71%) of those who were newly homeless were households with children. Single parent families are the largest percentage of that group.

KEY FINDINGS: Figure G. All Homeless - Newly Homeless by Household Situation



Chronically Homeless Individuals - Respondents

As of the night of January 23, 2006, almost 10 percent, or 513 respondents were considered chronically homeless; eighty-five percent of those are male.

KEY FINDINGS: Figure H. Respondents – Chronically Homeless Individuals

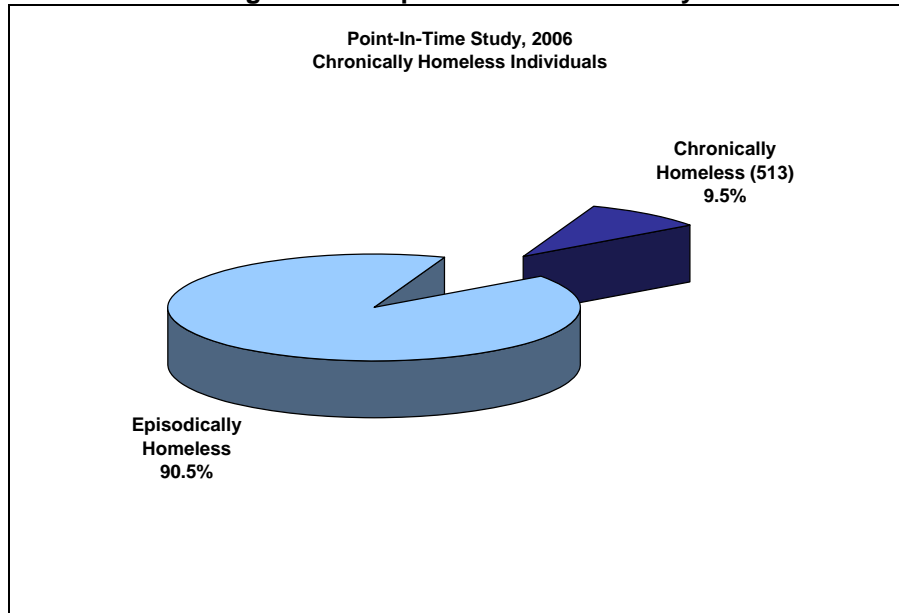


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HOMELESSNESS IN METROPOLITAN DENVER SEVENTH ANNUAL POINT-IN-TIME STUDY, 2006

I. INTRODUCTION

The Metropolitan Denver Homeless Initiative (MDHI) is a coalition working with homeless assistance agencies in the seven-county Denver metropolitan area to coordinate the delivery of housing and services to homeless families, individuals, youth and persons with disabilities. The mission of MDHI is to plan, develop and implement a comprehensive continuum of care and opportunity, to identify and eliminate gaps in present systems and to reduce duplication of services. With emphasis on prevention, MDHI works to unite housing and service providers, neighborhoods, funders, business and non-profit organizations, government agencies and other groups and individuals across the metropolitan area in an ongoing effort to break the cycle of homelessness and help homeless persons achieve and maintain maximum self-sufficiency.

For more than ten years, MDHI has provided the leadership, support and structure necessary to develop and sustain a comprehensive system of housing and services for those experiencing homelessness. Referred to as the Continuum of Care, this system encompasses Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Broomfield, Denver, Douglas and Jefferson Counties. Designing, implementing and maintaining a continuum of care homeless service delivery system requires the on-going collection and analysis of data on the number, location and demographic characteristics of homeless persons who need access to emergency shelter, supportive housing, permanent housing and specialized services. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the primary source of federal funding for housing support for the homeless, requires that each continuum of care across the country, conduct a “point-in-time” survey every two years during the month of January. HUD, MDHI, local governments, municipalities, and service providers use the information collected by the point-in-time survey to assess, project and plan strategies and services to eliminate homelessness.

This year’s study reports on the seventh homeless Point-In-Time Survey completed in the Denver metropolitan area. Research efforts have built upon previous surveys, beginning with Dr. Franklin James of the University of Colorado at Denver, who conducted the initial *Denver Metropolitan Homeless Survey* in 1988.

For the past two years, Mile High United Way (MHUW) has joined with MDHI, providing funding and the ability to mobilize volunteers from the private, public and non-profit sectors. This year, MHUW mobilized more than 70 volunteers to help distribute, administer and collect surveys.

II. BACKGROUND

The National Coalition for the Homeless (NCH) reports that a growing shortage of affordable housing, together with an increase in poverty is largely responsible for the rise in homelessness over the past 20-25 years.¹ Reports of a strong economy and low unemployment hide many of the reasons why people are homeless. Low wages and less secure jobs offering fewer benefits strengthen the disparity between rich and poor. For these Americans, work is no escape from poverty.

The best estimate of the number of homeless nation-wide is from a study done by the National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty in 2004. This study reports that approximately 3.5 million people, 1.35 million of them children, are likely to experience homelessness in any given year. However, as in many “counts” of homeless individuals, this study was based on a national survey of service providers, and since not all people experiencing homelessness utilize service providers, the actual numbers of homeless individuals is likely higher.²

The Institute for Children and Poverty report an enormous gap between the number of affordable housing units and the number of people needing them, as well as rising rental costs beyond the ability of poor individuals and families to afford.³ The NCH reports that the loss of single room occupancy housing, such as boarding houses and single rooms in downtown areas, has also had a severe impact on homelessness. They report that in Denver, from 1971 to 1981, 64 percent of this type of housing was lost. The lack of affordable housing has resulted in high rent burdens, overcrowding and substandard housing. This has not only caused people to become homeless but has put a growing number of people at risk of becoming homeless. “A 2001 HUD study found that 4.9 million unassisted, very low-income households – this is 10.9 million people, 3.6 million of whom are children--had “worst case needs” for housing assistance in 1999.”⁴

Another cause of increasing poverty and homelessness is the declining value and availability of public assistance. Current TANF benefits and Food Stamps combined are below the poverty level in every state; “in fact, the current maximum TANF benefit for a single mother of two children is 29% of the federal poverty level.”⁵ Families leaving welfare for low paying jobs can rarely afford housing, and subsidized housing is so limited that “fewer than one in four TANF families nationwide lives in public housing or receives a housing voucher to help

¹ National Coalition for the Homeless. “Why Are People Homeless? NCH Fact Sheet #1.” National Coalition for the Homeless. June 2005. <<http://www.nationalhomeless.org>>

² National Coalition for the Homeless. “How Many People Experience Homelessness? NCH Fact Sheet #2.” National Coalition for the Homeless. June 2005. <<http://www.nationalhomeless.org>>

³ Institute for Children and Poverty. “A Shelter is Not a Home: Or is it?” April 2001. <http://www.homesforthehomeless.com>

⁴ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research. “A Report on Worst Case Housing Needs in 1999: New Opportunities Amid Continuing Challenges,” 1999. <<http://www.huduser.org>>

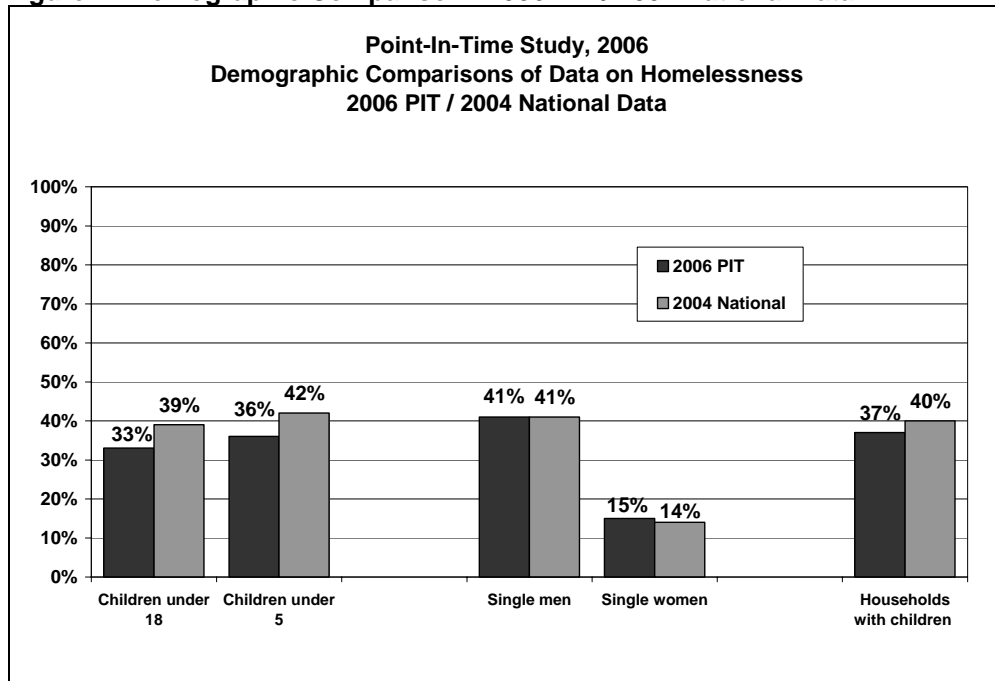
⁵ Nickelson, Idara. “The District Should Use Its Upcoming TANF Bonus To Increase Cash Assistance and Remove Barriers to Work,” 2004. D.C. Fiscal Policy Institute. <<http://www.dcfpi.org>>

them rent a private unit.”⁶ In addition, recent policy changes have reduced or eliminated public assistance for poor, single individuals.

Many additional factors contribute to homelessness, such as mental illness, domestic violence, lack of affordable health care and substance abuse, among others. Homelessness often results from a complex set of circumstances, requiring that people choose between food, shelter and other basic needs.

People who are homeless do not fit one general description, although people living in poverty and those demographic groups more likely to experience poverty are more likely to experience homelessness. Below is a brief demographic comparison of 2004 national data on homelessness and the 2006 Metro Denver data contained in this report. Most of the national data are from the U.S. Conference of Mayors survey, “A Status Report on Hunger and Homelessness in America’s Cities: 2004.”

Figure 1. Demographic Comparison 2006 PIT / 2004 National Data



Point-in-time studies are a “snapshot” of homelessness, counting those who are homeless at a particular time, and are complicated by the fact that many people will not be counted because they are not easily found. NCH said it best, “. . . homelessness is impossible to measure with 100 percent accuracy. More important than knowing the precise number of people who experience homelessness is our progress in ending it.”⁷

⁶ Children’s Defense Fund and National Coalition for the Homeless. “Welfare to What: Early Findings on Family Hardship and Well-being,” 1998.

⁷ National Coalition for the Homeless. “How Many People Experience Homelessness?” NCH Fact Sheet #2.” [National Coalition for the Homeless](http://www.nationalhomeless.org/causes.html). September 2002. 4/12/2005 <<http://www.nationalhomeless.org/causes.html>>

III. METHODOLOGY

The MDHI Data Committee, comprised of staff members from agencies serving the homeless, MDHI board members, MHUW staff, homeless individuals, the MDHI Director and the research consultant, held numerous meetings to refine the process for collecting information.

The data were collected the week of January 23, 2006, referencing the point-in-time as the night of Monday, January 23.

A. Survey Revision

The MDHI Data Committee and homeless service providers revised the 2006 survey to simplify the language and format. This process included an examination of the challenges that were identified in the previous year. A series of meetings was held to review the survey questions and the resulting data to determine how the survey and the data collection process could be improved from previous years. These meetings were widely publicized and many people helped to develop the 2006 Point-In-Time Survey. The following are some key areas of revision:

- This year, respondents were asked to document only family members with them who were also without a permanent place to live.
- Removed “single living with others” category.
- A question was added to confirm the temporary status of respondents’ staying with family and friends.
- Wording regarding staying the night in their apartment or house was clarified by adding, “You just became homeless or will be evicted within 7 days.”
- The “*currently in high school*” education category was added.
- Monday night locations were organized into housing categories.
- Some categories in the multiple response questions were removed based on very low responses in previous years.

B. Training

Training sessions and materials were available to every participating service provider in the seven-county, 14-municipality region in Metro Denver, and training sessions were provided by Mile High United Way, MDHI staff and the research consultant. Training materials were emailed to all coordinators,

agencies and interested volunteers. The individuals who participated in the trainings represented people from shelters, transitional housing programs, churches, food pantries or food banks and outdoor meal-sites, domestic violence programs, mental health centers, hospitals, government agencies, MDHI and others. The training instructions and copies of the English and Spanish 2006 surveys may be found in the Appendix.

C. Coordination / Agencies / Volunteers

Every year, a large number of agencies participate in collecting data and distributing the survey. In 2006, staff and volunteers from more than 160 government programs, non-profit organizations, supportive service and food distribution programs, meal sites and churches helped disseminate and collect surveys. Please refer to the List of Participating Agencies in this report.

Preparation for the January point-in-time count begins in the fall of each year. As in previous years, MDHI identified county coordinators for each of the seven counties. MDHI works with coordinators to develop a list of potential survey sites with programs providing homeless services.

A series of meetings was held to brief key individuals thoroughly regarding the study's purpose and the survey instrument, including a "train-the-trainer" model for all coordinators and interested volunteers. In addition, MDHI, county coordinators and the research consultant were available throughout the point-in-time data collection process, to answer questions and provide assistance.

Mile High United Way (MHUW) co-sponsored the study and was instrumental in gathering the volunteers to help agencies administer the survey without affecting service to their clients. This year, agencies were asked to register online using MHUW's database, *Volunteer Solutions*. Once agencies registered, MHUW input their requests for volunteers. This enabled the volunteers to choose the organization where they would like to volunteer, by allowing them to read about each agency and search by zip code for opportunities. MHUW reached out to their corporate partners and leadership committees for recruitment of volunteers.

Seventy-one volunteers provided 302 hours of service at participating agencies the week of January 23, 2006. The MHUW volunteers were recruited from 14 agencies and companies. Volunteers were asked to complete an online survey about their experiences. All of those completing the survey want to volunteer again next year. They reported that the volunteer training provided them with the tools they needed and their experience volunteering for the PIT survey was a valuable one. In addition, both volunteers and coordinators participated in debriefing sessions after the point-in-time count, providing MDHI with valuable feedback regarding their experiences and useful suggestions for future studies.

D. Date Entry / Cleaning

1. Criteria

A committee made up of the MDHI Director, members and chairperson of the MDHI Data Committee, and the research consultant for the 2006 count, developed criteria to determine respondents' homeless status. Details regarding the homelessness criteria may be found in the Technical Report in the Appendix.

Last year, the data committee and additional volunteers from the MDHI board and other interested individuals, reviewed each paper survey, and excluded those who did not meet the established criteria for homelessness. This year, all surveys were entered into a database, and surveys were excluded electronically to achieve greater consistency in the identification of homeless and not homeless. Many surveys showed a lack of clarity as to the respondents' homelessness, based on the original criteria. The data committee met to review data printouts of these inconsistencies, and developed further criteria to sort the respondents. This resulted in almost all respondents being sorted into "homeless" or "not homeless," with just 108 respondents remaining unidentified. The researcher reviewed the survey for each of these remaining 108 respondents, and determined their homeless status.

Entering every submitted survey accomplishes several things. This procedure, 1) provides a documented procedure for determining homeless individuals and families; 2) provides information about the nature of duplicated surveys; 3) enhances the reliability and consistency of the sorting process and thereby, the annual PIT data, by removing the subjective nature of manual review.

2. Duplicates

Duplicate surveys were identified using a combined variable consisting of the respondents' initials, age and gender. Every duplicate was reviewed manually. If the respondent was determined to be a duplicate, they and their accompanying family members were removed from the database. Almost three-fourths (73%) of the duplicate surveys were from agencies located in Denver and 70 percent were from single respondents, apparently being served by multiple inner city agencies. Duplicated surveys numbered 210, although 276 people were actually removed from the database, as 66 people were family members of the 210 respondents.

E. Limitations of the Data

1. Difficulty Counting the Homeless

Many people will not be counted because they are not in places where they can be found, much less where they have the opportunity to complete a survey, such as living in automobiles and other kinds of crude and temporary housing. NCH describes a national study of formerly homeless people that reported the most common places where those that are difficult to count stayed, were vehicles, tents, boxes, caves or boxcars. Additionally, it is clearly communicated to

respondents that they do not have to complete the survey. If people refused to complete the survey, these homeless individuals were not counted. This suggests that the data are limited due to the high probability that significant numbers of homeless people are missed.

2. Self-Reported Data

Survey respondents commonly underreport sensitive and personal information, for example, the existence of serious “conditions” such as HIV/AIDS, substance abuse and/or serious mental illness. As questions become more sensitive, asking about stigmatizing and potentially embarrassing or self-incriminating behaviors, they are probably subject to increasing bias.

3. Accuracy of “Not Homeless”

Slightly over 1,000 surveys (1,084) were removed as “Not Homeless,” based on a set of criteria. The primary reason for their removal was due to the respondents’ reporting they had stayed in their own apartment or house, even though some of their answers to other questions pointed to homelessness. Various service providers point out that individuals often report staying in their apartment or home, when either it is a denial of the precarious nature of their situation or people simply will not admit to their homelessness. The personal story of a respondent better illustrates the point.

“A woman in her mid-50’s suffered from mental illness. She used a food program, as she had no steady income. She had inherited a one-bedroom condominium. The woman had a long history of not being willing to take public benefits for her mental disability due to past trauma and treatment. She was incapable of holding a job and received some money from occasional gifts from friends, church members or emergency assistance. She had been able to pull together her monthly condominium fees for about 10 years but was not able to afford the utilities, water, and there was no money for food. She was suddenly faced with a large roofing assessment. The woman could not pay any of the fees and the condominium repossessed due to lack of payment. She was then too overwhelmed to sell, overcome by fear and anxiety. On the date of the point-in-time, she filled out a survey and said she was housed, as she fully believed that God would help her stay in her home. She would not indicate she was homeless or that she had any mental health challenge. The next day she was living in a shelter.”

These situations are common, and speak to the difficulty of capturing the true nature of the many challenges that face people completing the survey. This limitation of the data addresses the probability of people precluded from the study that may actually be homeless.

4. Family Members Not Counted

Many respondents who identified themselves as having children, either as part of a couple or as a single parent, did not document those family members when completing their survey. The following table describes respondents' household situation for the percentage that did not include information about their family members on the survey.

Table 1. Family Members Not Counted

	Surveys with no documentation of family members
Single parent with children	322 (23%)
Part of a couple with children	170 (29%)
Part of a couple without children	131 (41%)

Almost one-fourth (23%) of single parents with children did not include information about those children. Twenty-nine percent of respondents identifying themselves as part of a couple with children did not report information about their children or their partner or spouse; well over one-third (41%) of those identifying themselves as part of a couple without children did not document information about their partner or spouse. Thus, it is clear that a number of family members, who were also homeless, were not counted.

Last year, respondents were asked to document information about friends who were with them and also without a permanent place to live. This year, respondents were asked only to document family members; this change in methodology may be partially responsible for the difference in the total number of homeless counted in this year's report.

IV. FINDINGS

Section IV details the findings for the Seventh Annual Point-In-Time Study, 2006. The report includes information about the demographic characteristics of respondents, where respondents spent the night of January 23, the duration, frequency and reasons for respondents' homelessness, services needed, income and resources information, and information about family members also without a permanent place to live.

A. Reporting

For clarity in reporting the findings of this study, respondents are those individuals who completed the survey. Family members are relatives that respondents documented as with them, also without a permanent place to live. The findings are reported in two categories - “respondents” and “all homeless.” The “all homeless” category is the sum of respondents and the number of family members with them.

Please note, survey respondents did not always answer every question. Therefore, the percentages reported in each sub-section of the report and in individual tables and graphs represent only those people who answered the particular question, and do not represent the total number of respondents. In other words, the percentages do not include “missing” responses. Additionally, when adding up numbers in various categories, the number will not always equal the number of “respondents” or “all homeless” due to survey questions that were not answered.

1. **Variables / Data Points**

Some variables are reported for both respondents and for all homeless. For all homeless, respondents’ answers to “household situation,” “night of January 23,” “city,” “county” and “newly homeless,” of those who completed the survey, were applied to the family members who accompanied them. “Age,” “gender” and “relationship to respondent” were collected directly about family members. Table 2 describes which variables from the survey are reported for respondents, for all homeless and for both.

Table 2. Reporting on Survey Data Points / Variables

Variables	Respondents	All Homeless
Age	X	X
Gender	X	X
Military service	X	
Ethnicity	X	
Household situation	X	X
Night of January 23		X
City		X
County		X
Last permanent place	X	
Disabling conditions	X	
Reasons for homelessness	X	
Out of home placement	X	
Need ID	X	
Hungry	X	
Education	X	
Services	X	
Income / resources	X	
Household Income	X	
Newly homeless		X
Chronic homelessness	X	
Duration of homelessness	X	
Episodes of homelessness	X	
Relationship to Respondent		X

2. Surveys

Table 3 describes the number of surveys collected and removed from the final database. The duplicates were primarily “single” individuals and the majority of not homeless were respondents accompanied by family members.

Table 3. Survey Collection and Elimination

Surveys collected	6,758
Blank or incomplete surveys	32
Duplicates removed	210
Not homeless removed	1,084
Final number in database	5,424

B. Total Number Of People

The data presented in this report describe the survey respondents (those individuals who completed the survey) and family members or relatives as documented by respondents. The total number of homeless persons in this report is the sum of those who completed the survey and the number of family members accompanying the respondents, also without a permanent place to live on January 23, 2006.

Well over 5,000 (5,424) respondents were determined to have been homeless on the night of January 23. Respondents were accompanied by 3,667 family members, for a total of 9,091 persons who were homeless on January 23, 2006.

As stated earlier, numerous respondents identified themselves as having children or being part of a couple, and many of these respondents did not complete information about their family members. As a result, the total number of homeless people does not reflect all family members who were with the respondent and without a permanent place to live. Conversely, 50 respondents indicated “single” status but provided information about 113 family members who were also without a permanent place to live. These family members were included in the dataset. The family members with single respondents consist of parents, siblings, grandchildren, in-laws, cousins and aunts or uncles, as illustrated in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Number and Type of Family Members with Single Respondents

FAMILY MEMBER TYPE WITH SINGLE RESPONDENTS					
Brother/sister	Father/mother	Grandchild	Son/daughter-in-law	*Other	TOTAL
59	36	2	2	14	113

* Other family members: cousin, grandparent, niece, nephew, uncle

C. Respondents

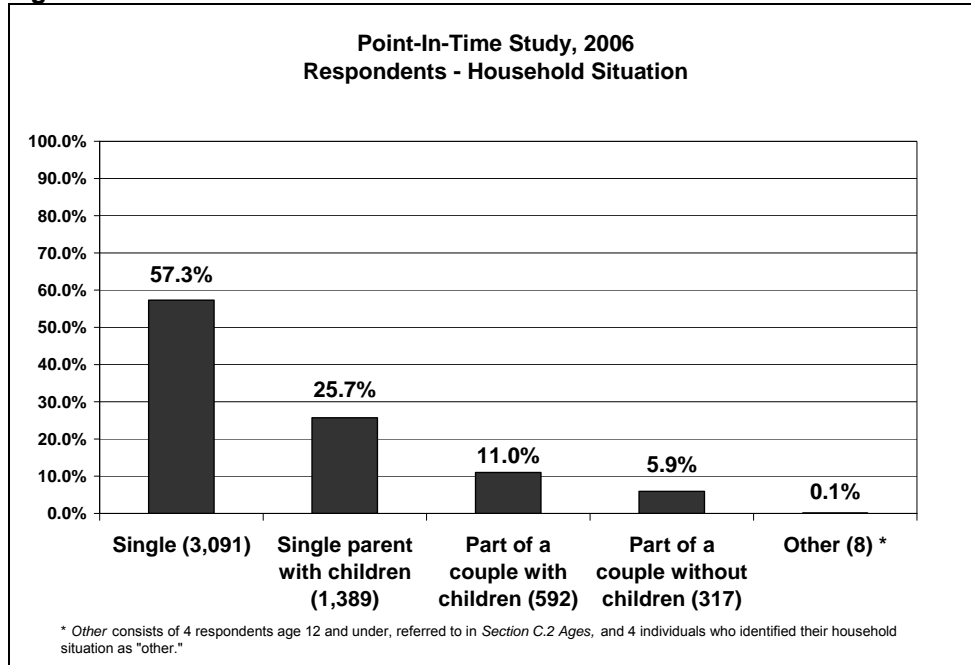
This section refers to the *respondent* only; respondents are those people who completed a survey.

1. Household Situation

The household situation identified by the person who completed the survey reflects how they portrayed themselves. In this report, people who identified themselves as single or part of a couple without children are grouped as “Households Without Children.” People who identified themselves as being a single parent with children or part of a couple with children are categorized as “Households With Children.” To clarify for the reader, last year’s 2005 PIT Report categorized these groups as “Individuals Without Children” and “Families With Children.”

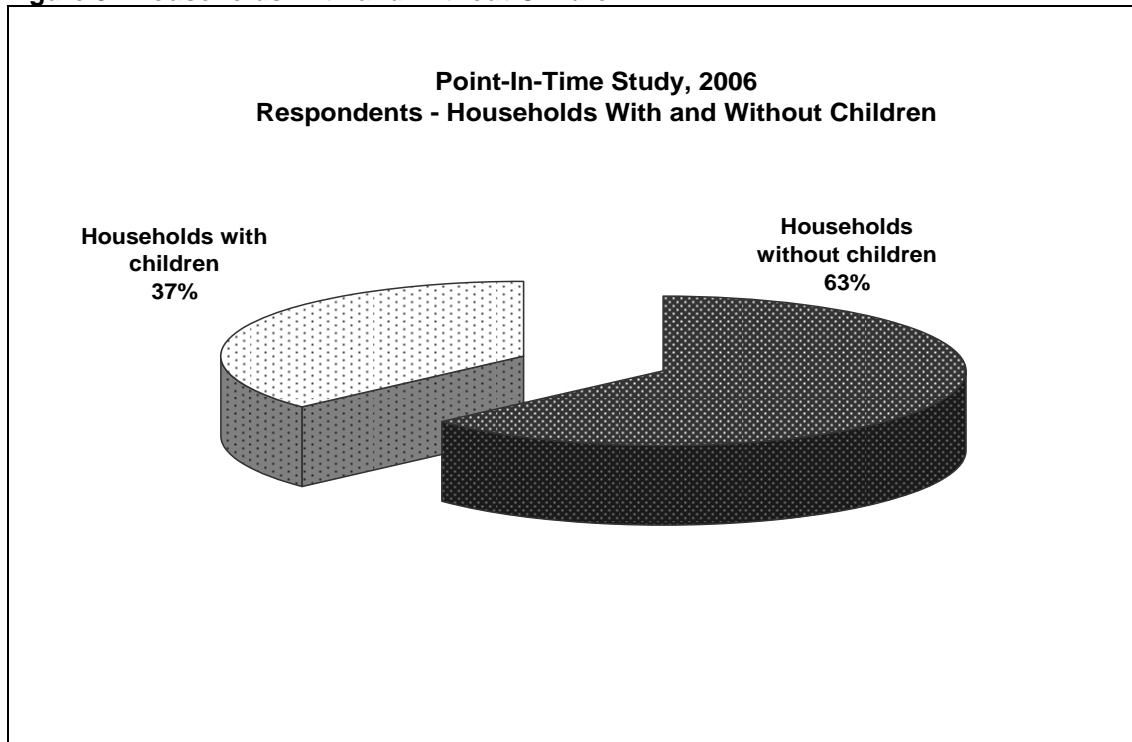
Figure 2 describes the respondents by household situation. Over half (57%) of respondents are single, followed by about one quarter (26%) identifying themselves as single parents with children.

Figure 2. Household Situation



When reporting on respondents only, the majority (63%) of households are those without children.

Figure 3. Households With and Without Children



2. Ages

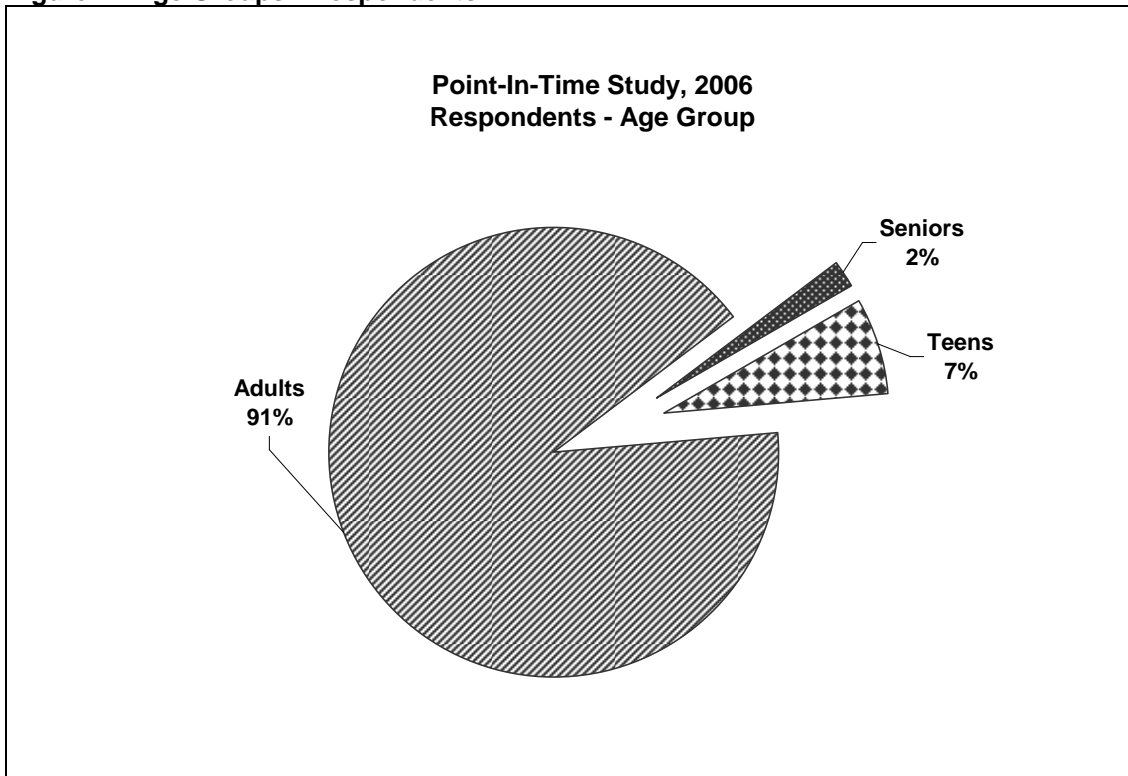
Respondents ranged in age from 5 to 90 years. The average age for individuals completing the 2006 Point-In-Time Survey was 38.6 years old. The four respondents who were 12 years old and under, submitted surveys without other family members identified as accompanying them. Their surveys were defined as homeless, and therefore, regardless of their age, were retained in the homeless dataset.

Table 5. Age of Respondents

AGE GROUP	NUMBER	%
School Age (12 and under)	4	.1
Teen (13-19)	374	7.0
Young Adult (20-25)	688	12.9
Adult (26-64)	4,173	78.4
Senior (65 and over)	84	1.6
TOTAL	5,424	100.0

Most (91%) of the people completing the survey are in the adult category (adults and young adults). Just 7 percent are teens and slightly less than 2 percent are over 65 years of age.

Figure 4. Age Groups - Respondents

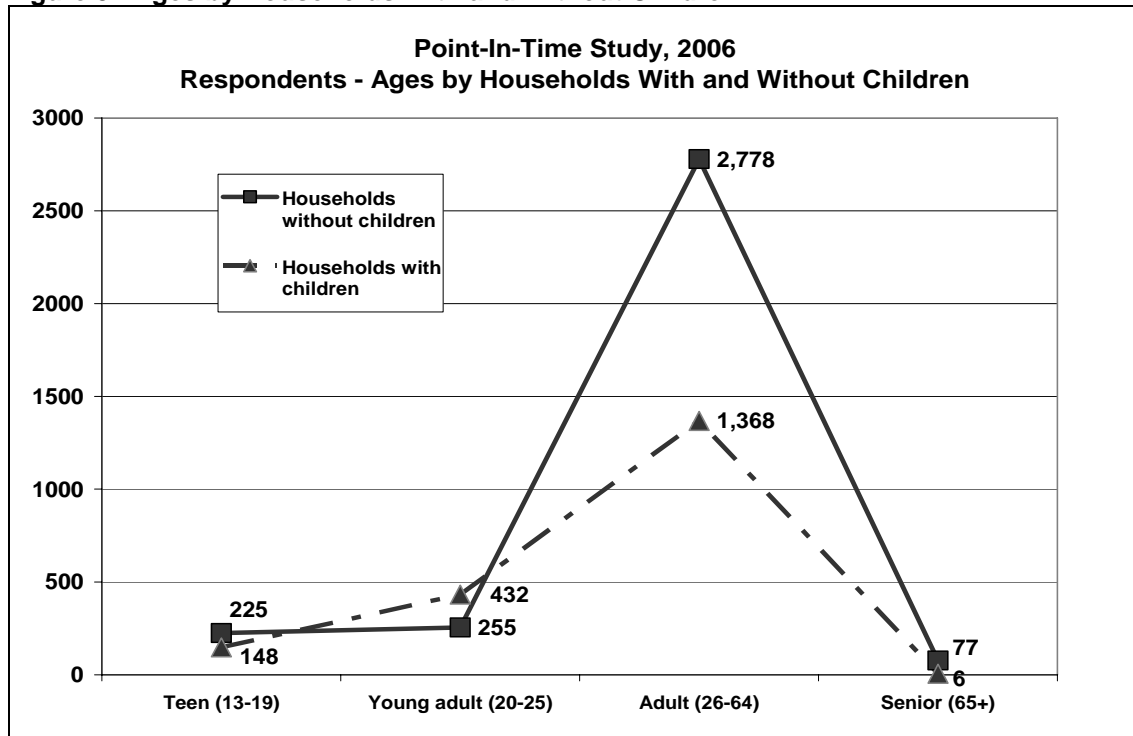


a. Age Group and Family Status of Respondents

In the young adult age group, respondents with children (432) number more than without children (255). In the remaining age groups, the vast majority of respondents are households without children. In the senior group, respondents with children (6) indicated they were with their adult children. Figure 5 provides the number of respondents in each age category by their grouped household situation. The great majority of respondents with and without children are in the “Adults” age group; more young adults report living in households with children than without children.

As is the case for other data points throughout this report, numbers and/or percentages may not “match.” For example, Figure 5 is a crosstab (the cross referencing or comparison of two variables to determine how they are interrelated) of ages by households with and without children. The graphic shows that there are 373 teens when combining the household categories, however, Table 6 shows there are 374 teens. When a crosstab is performed, all missing data is excluded – therefore, the difference in the two numbers (373/374) is due to respondents not including information about their household situation.

Figure 5. Ages by Households With and Without Children



b. Ages of Children, Teens and Young Adult Respondents

Many programs serving children and youth need breakdowns of homeless youth ages that are unique to their program. Table 6 provides information on the number of children and youth respondents between the ages of five and twenty-five.

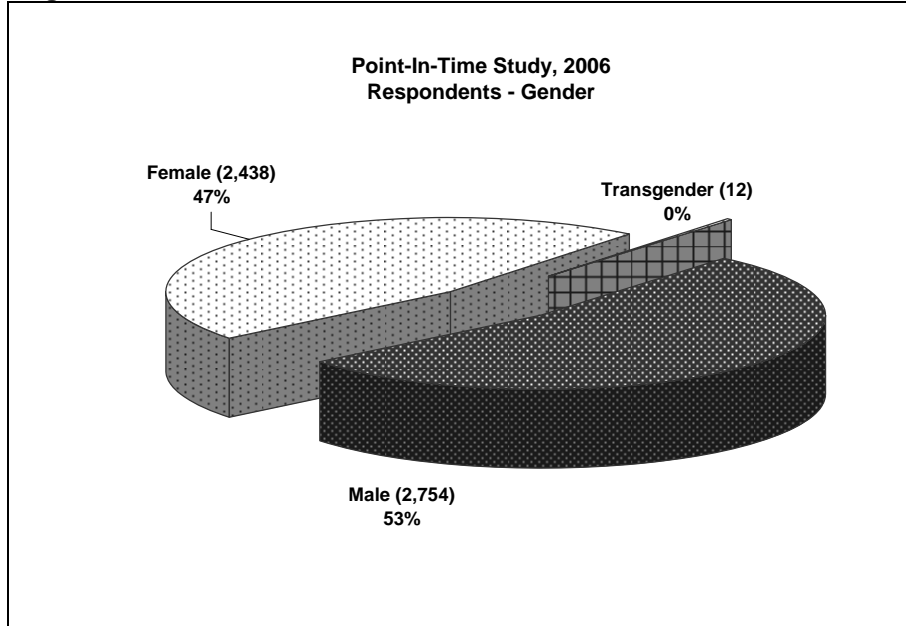
Table 6. Children, Teens, Young Adults

AGE	NUMBER	%
5	1	.1
6	1	.1
8	1	.1
11	1	.1
13	2	.2
14	13	1.2
15	13	1.2
16	42	3.9
17	61	5.7
18	111	10.4
19	132	12.4
20	146	13.7
21	138	12.9
22	117	11.0
23	86	8.1
24	100	9.4
25	101	9.5
Total	1,066	100.0

3. Gender

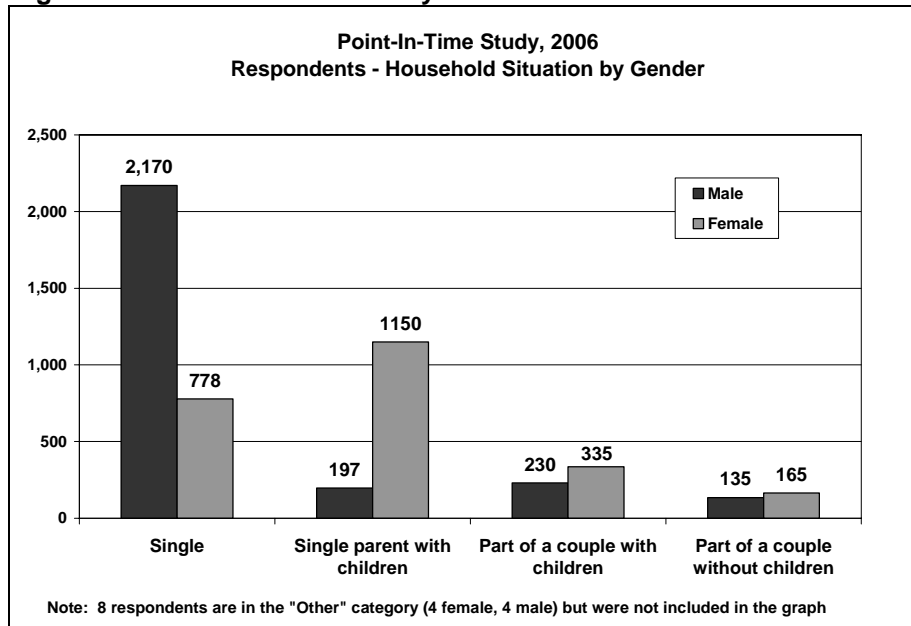
Male and female respondents are nearly equal, with men numbering slightly more than women respondents.

Figure 6. Gender



Single people are predominantly male. Females almost exclusively head single parent families. The individuals who completed the survey for a couple (with or without children) were also more likely to be female.

Figure 7. Household Situation by Gender



4. Race and Ethnicity of Respondents

In a comparison of those who completed the 2006 Point-In-Time Survey with the most recent figures of the general population of Metro Denver, whites are under-represented and minorities are over-represented among the homeless.⁸

Figure 8. Race and Ethnicity of Homeless Respondents and Metro Denver

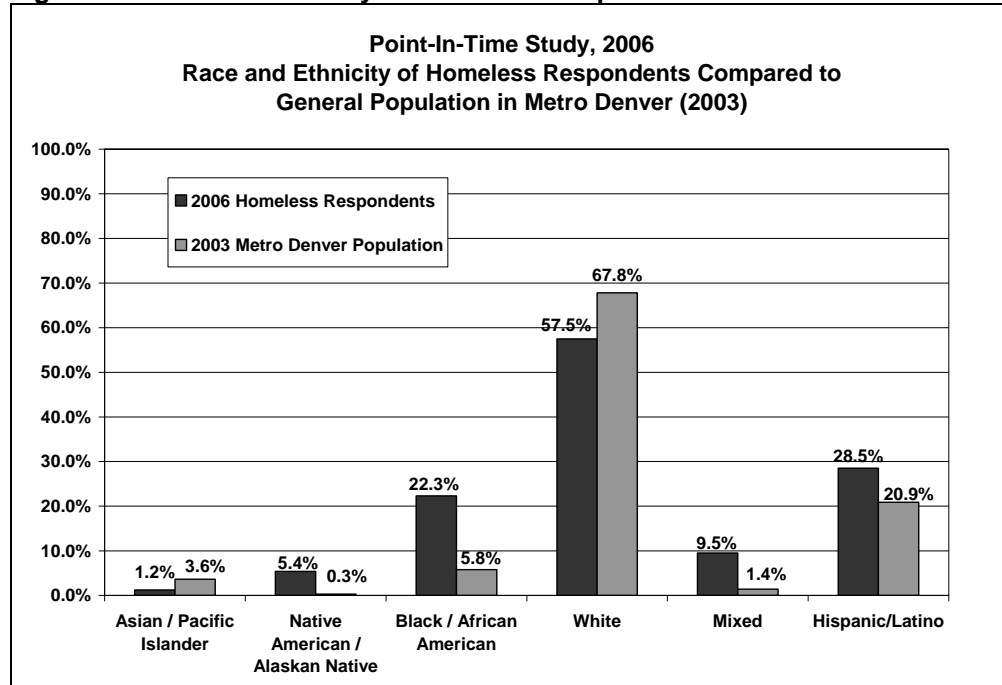
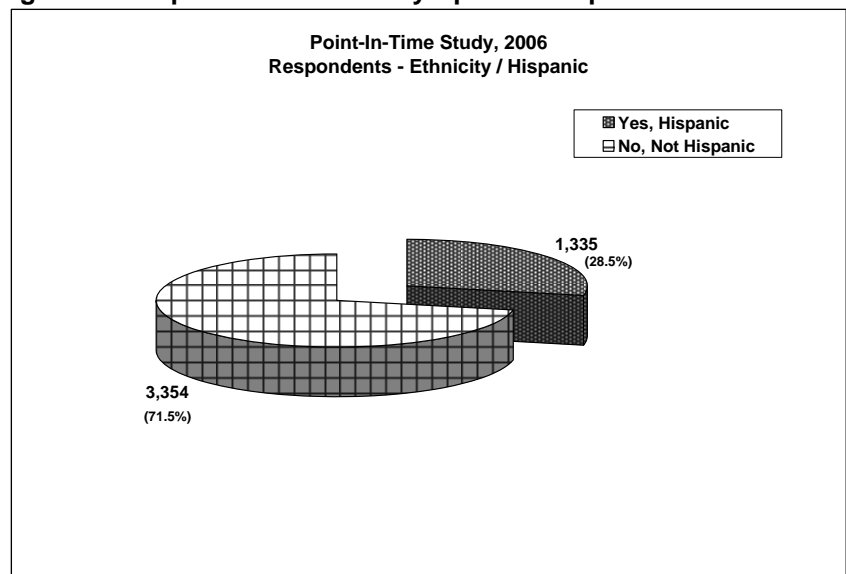


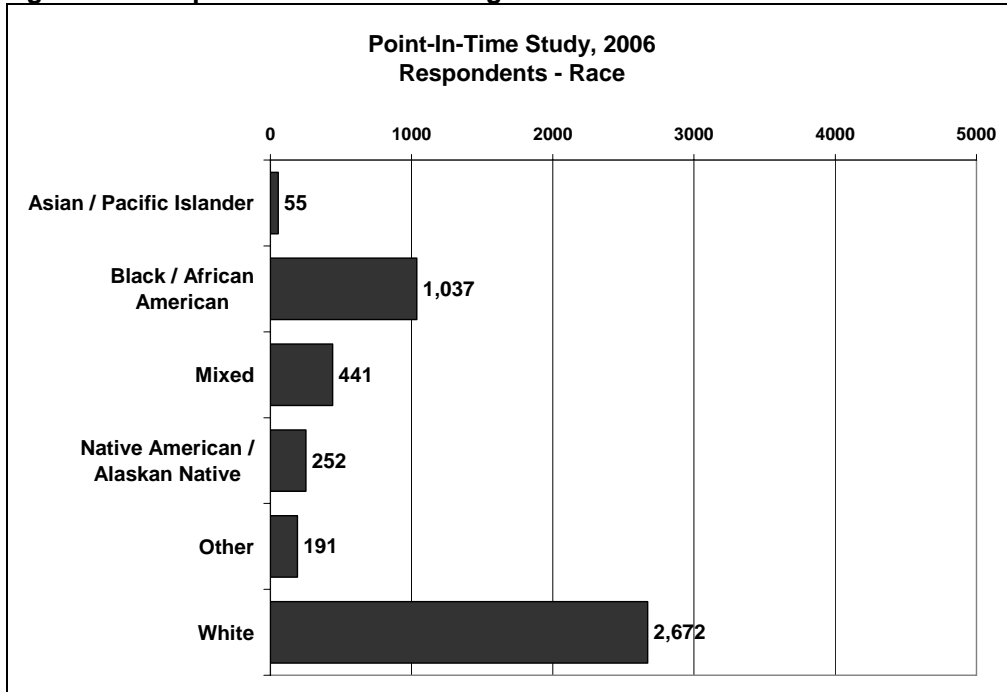
Figure 9. Respondents - Ethnicity-Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

In Figure 8 above, the percentages in each 2006 Point-In-Time homeless ethnicity category add up to more than 100 percent because the survey asked respondents to identify their race and ethnicity in two separate questions, 1) *What is your racial background?* 2) *Do you consider yourself to be Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?* Figures 9 and 10 describe race and ethnicity data reported by respondents.



⁸ U.S. Census Bureau. "American Community Survey 2003 Data Profile, Denver, CO PMSA." April 5, 2005 <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Products/Profiles/Single/2003/ACS/CO.htm>>

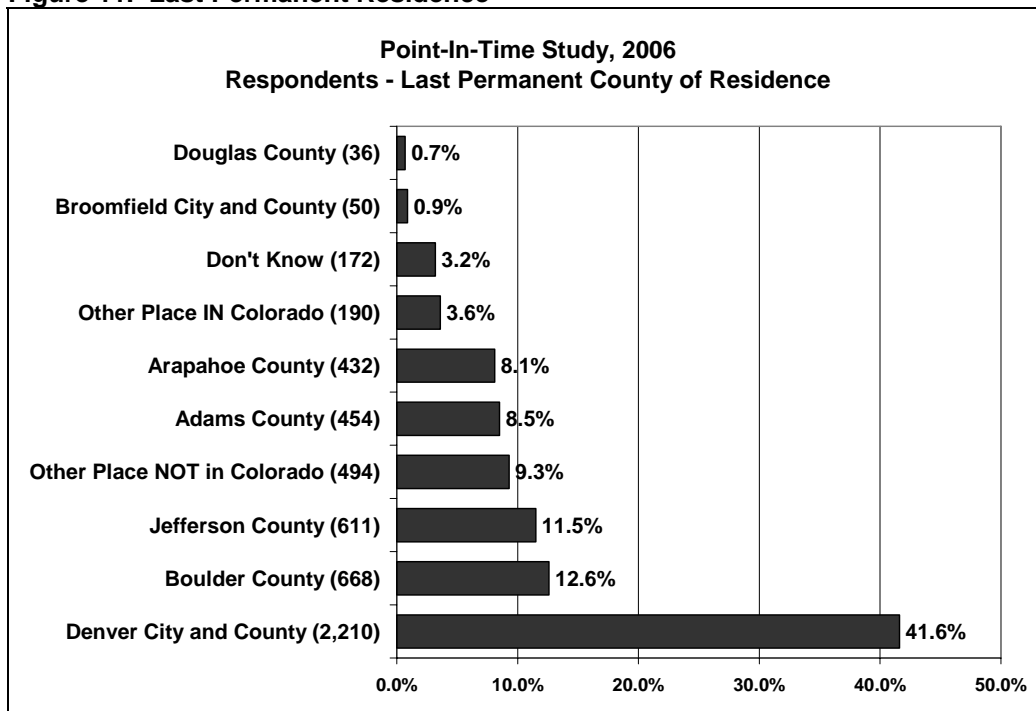
Figure 10. Respondents - Racial Background



5. Last Permanent Residence

Respondents were asked to indicate the county where they last lived before they became homeless. The largest single percentage (41.6%) of respondents indicated their last permanent residence was in Denver City and County, although a combined 58.4 percent were from counties other than Denver.

Figure 11. Last Permanent Residence



a. Last Permanent Residence Compared to January 23, 2006

Table 7 describes the county where respondents spent the night of January 23 and where respondents had their last permanent residence. For example, out of 841 respondents who said they spent the night of January 23 in Boulder, 615 also reported Boulder as their last permanent county of residence, and 108 reported their last permanent residence was a place other than in Colorado.

Table 7. Last Permanent County of Residence and Where Respondents Spent January 23, 2006

LAST PERMANENT COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS IN COUNTIES ON NIGHT OF JANUARY 23, 2006									
	%									
	Adams	Arapahoe	Boulder	Broomfield	Denver	Douglas	Jefferson	Other Place in CO	Other Place NOT in CO	Don't Know
Adams	188	28	15	2	184	0	30	2	0	1
Arapahoe	34	177	3	0	186	1	24	1	2	4
Boulder	6	3	615	0	36	0	4	2	0	0
Broomfield	6	1	8	28	6	0	1	0	0	0
Denver	47	65	32	2	1,923	0	111	7	5	6
Douglas	1	2	1	0	25	3	2	0	0	2
Jefferson	10	26	20	0	220	0	323	0	1	4
Other Place in CO	6	3	21	0	110	0	15	30	0	2
Other Place NOT in CO	36	27	108	1	247	2	47	4	10	5
Don't Know	15	27	18	0	71	0	14	1	0	23
TOTAL	349	359	841	33	3,008	6	571	47	18	47

6. Reasons for Homelessness

Figures 12 and 13 describe the reasons for homelessness. Figure 12 describes reasons for respondents overall. Figure 13 shows the top 10 reasons of homelessness by grouped household situation. The percentages apply to the two household groups within each category.

Respondents were asked to indicate “all that apply” regarding reasons for their homelessness. On average, respondents indicated two to three reasons, with 17 reasons as the highest number checked. Overall, loss of a job was the most common reason for homelessness, followed by housing costs and a relationship and/or family breakup. Almost an equal number of respondents in households with and without children report housing costs; a greater percentage of households with children report abuse/violence in the home as a reason for their

homelessness. A much higher percentage reporting substance abuse, medical problems and mental illness as reasons for their homelessness, were respondents in households without children.

Figure 12. Reasons for Homelessness

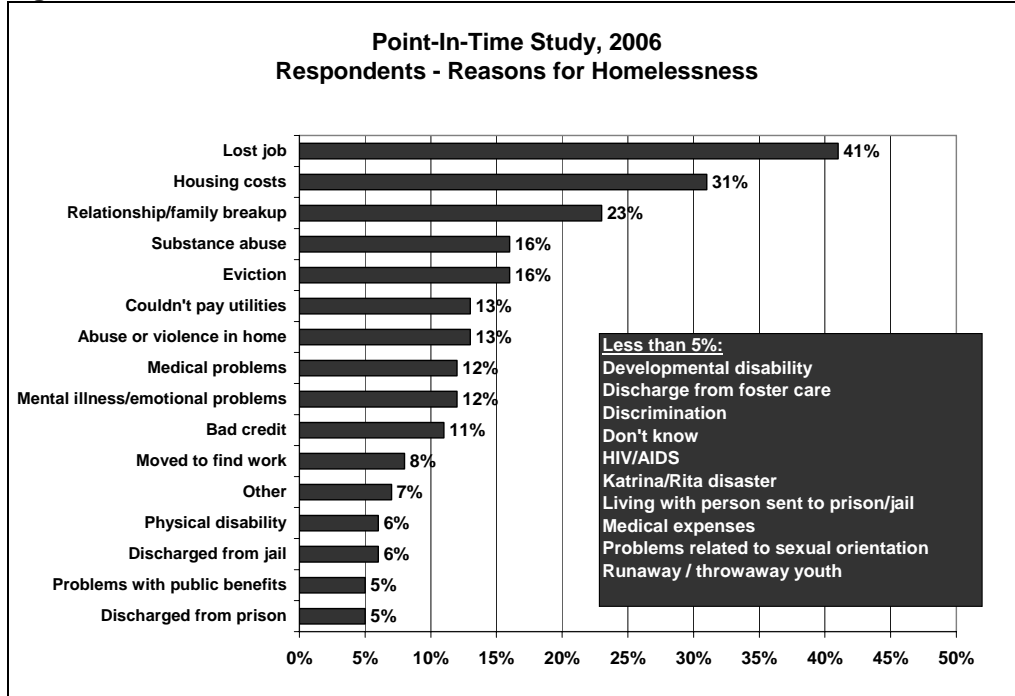
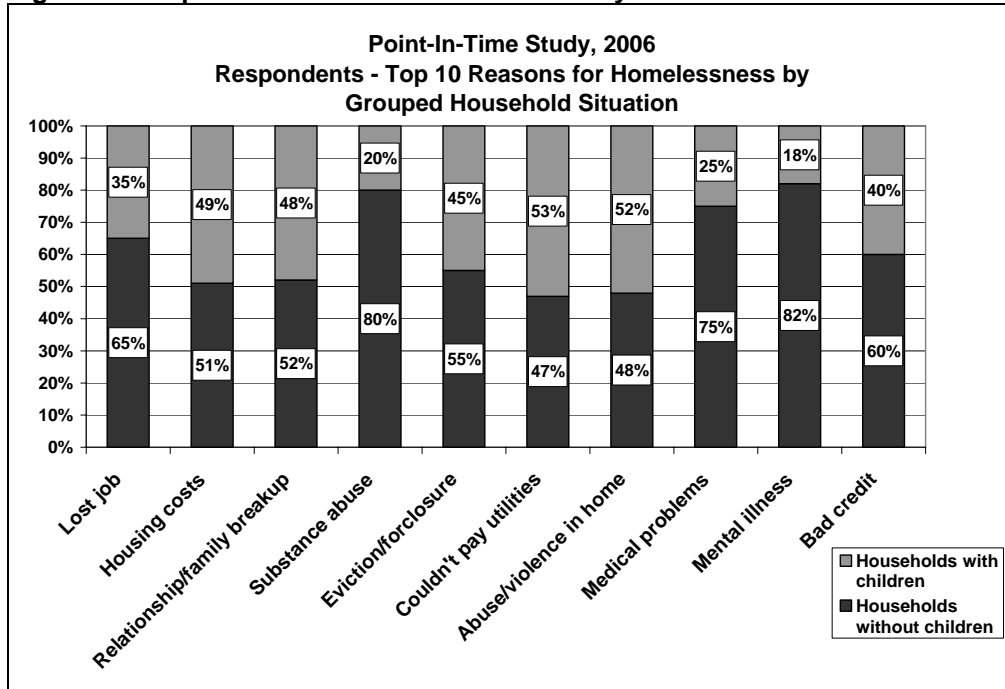


Figure 13. Top 10 Reasons for Homelessness by Household Situation

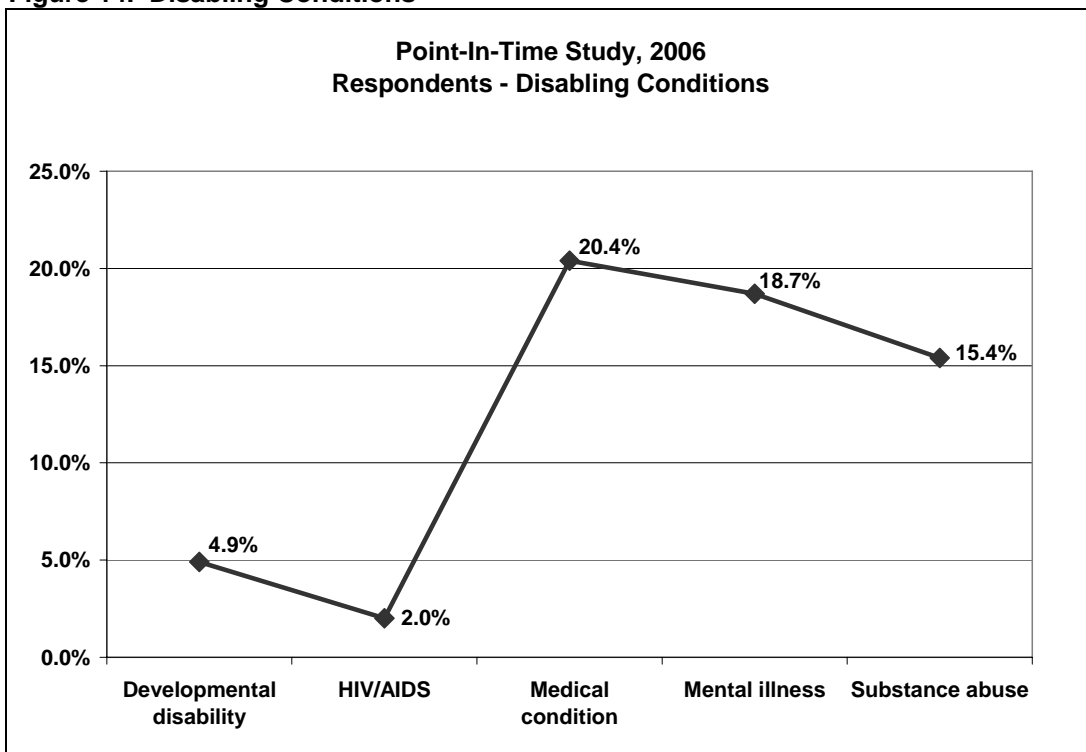


Survey respondents wrote in “other” reasons for their homelessness. The most common “other” reason was homelessness due to a death in the family. Other reasons listed in order of occurrence were, pregnancy, legal issues, “undocumented,” criminal record, ID issues and childcare, among others.

7. Disabling Conditions

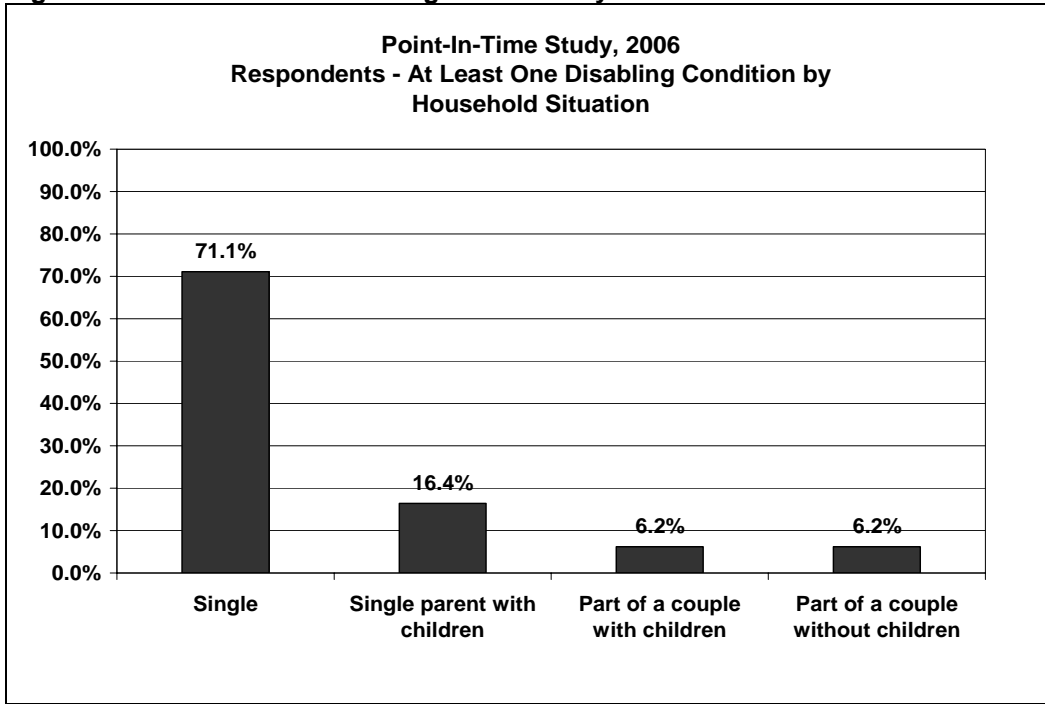
HUD requires survey respondents to identify if, at the time of the survey, they had any of the following five disabling conditions – serious mental illness, a serious medical condition, chronic substance abuse issues, a developmental disability, or HIV/AIDS. The largest group of respondents indicated that they experienced serious medical problems, followed by mental illness and substance abuse. Again, it is likely that this is an underreporting of disabling conditions.

Figure 14. Disabling Conditions



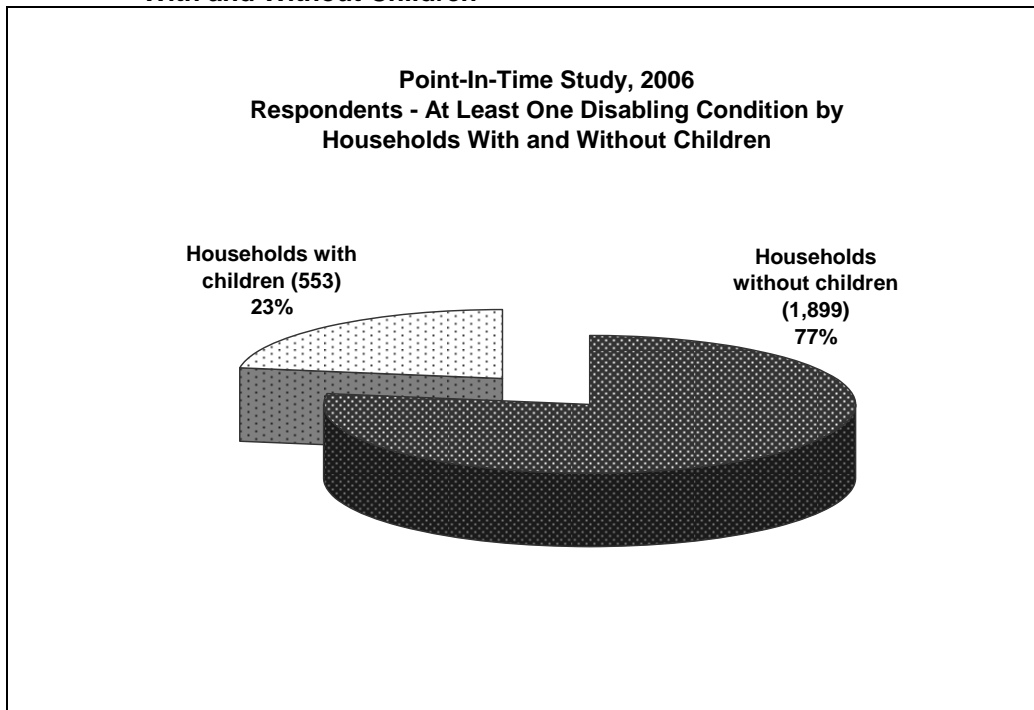
Single people and respondents in households without children are more likely to have at least one of the five disabling conditions.

Figure 15. At Least One Disabling Condition by Household Situation



Of those that reported at least one disabling condition, over three-quarters were households without children.

Figure 16. Respondents - At Least One Disabling Condition by Households With and Without Children

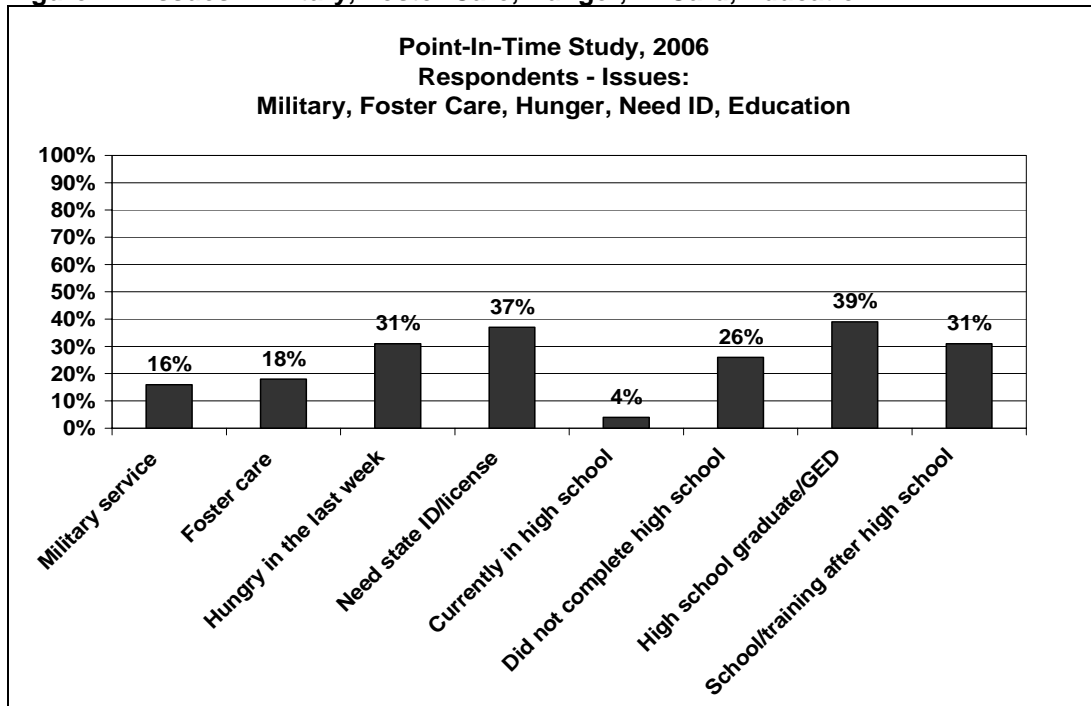


8. Issues: Military, Foster Care, Hunger, ID Card, Education

Respondents were asked if they had served in the military, had ever been in any kind of out-of-home placement, if they or members of their household had recently been hungry, if respondents needed a driver's license or Colorado ID and were asked about their level of education. Responses to these questions are helpful in understanding and planning for needed services.

Within the race and ethnicity categories, Black/African American respondents were more likely to have served in the military. Of the 813 respondents that indicated they had served, just 110 reported they received veteran's benefits.

Figure 17. Issues: Military, Foster Care, Hunger, ID Card, Education



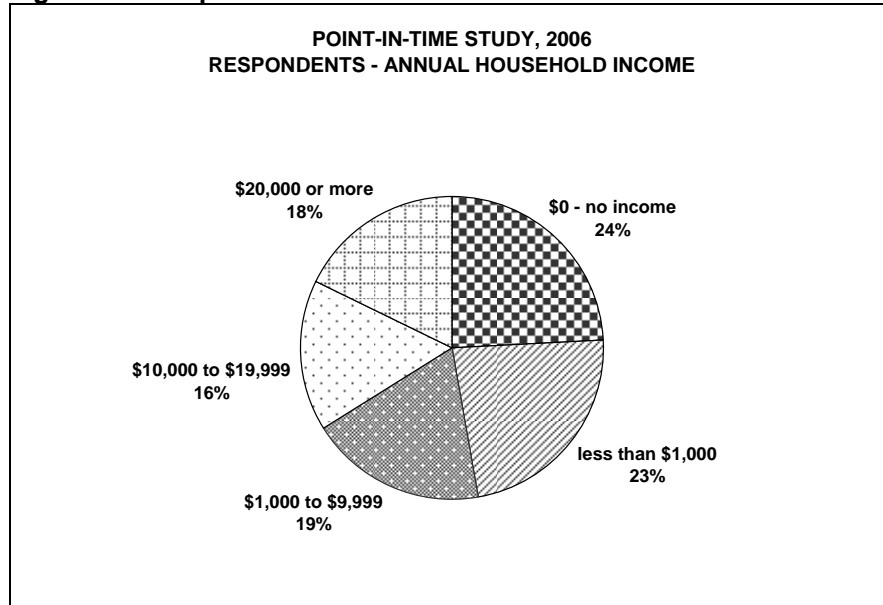
A greater number of males (59%) reported completing high school or receiving a GED than females, and males were more likely to have gone to school or training after high school. For those that reported being hungry in the past week, the majority (73%) were households without children.

9. Income and Resources

a. Income

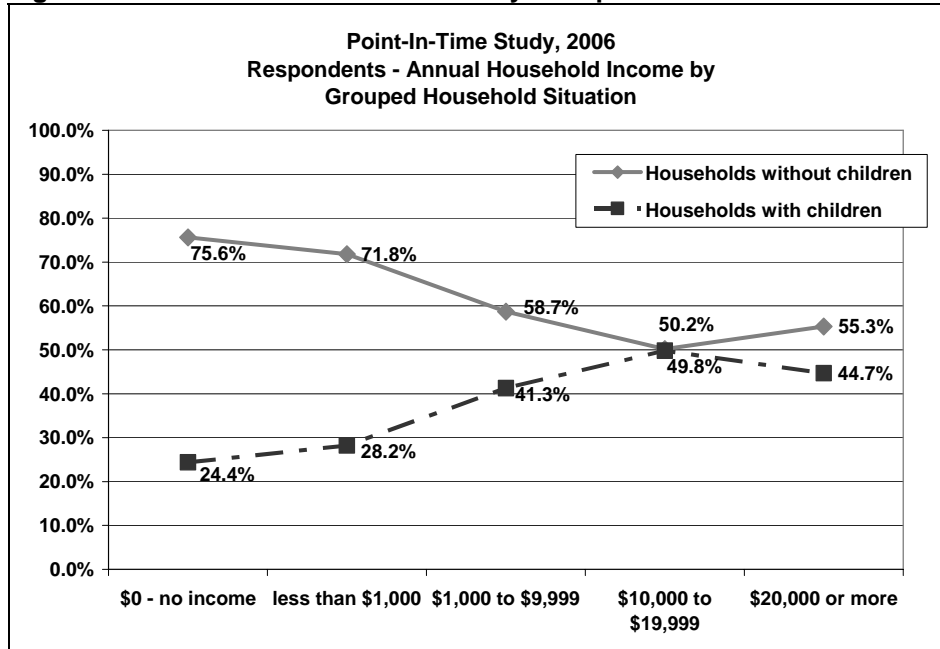
Almost half (47%) reported having no money in 2005 or having less than \$1,000 that year.

Figure 18. Respondents – Annual Household Income



Three-quarters of those reporting no income were households without children, although over half with an income of \$20,000 or more in 2005 were also households without children.

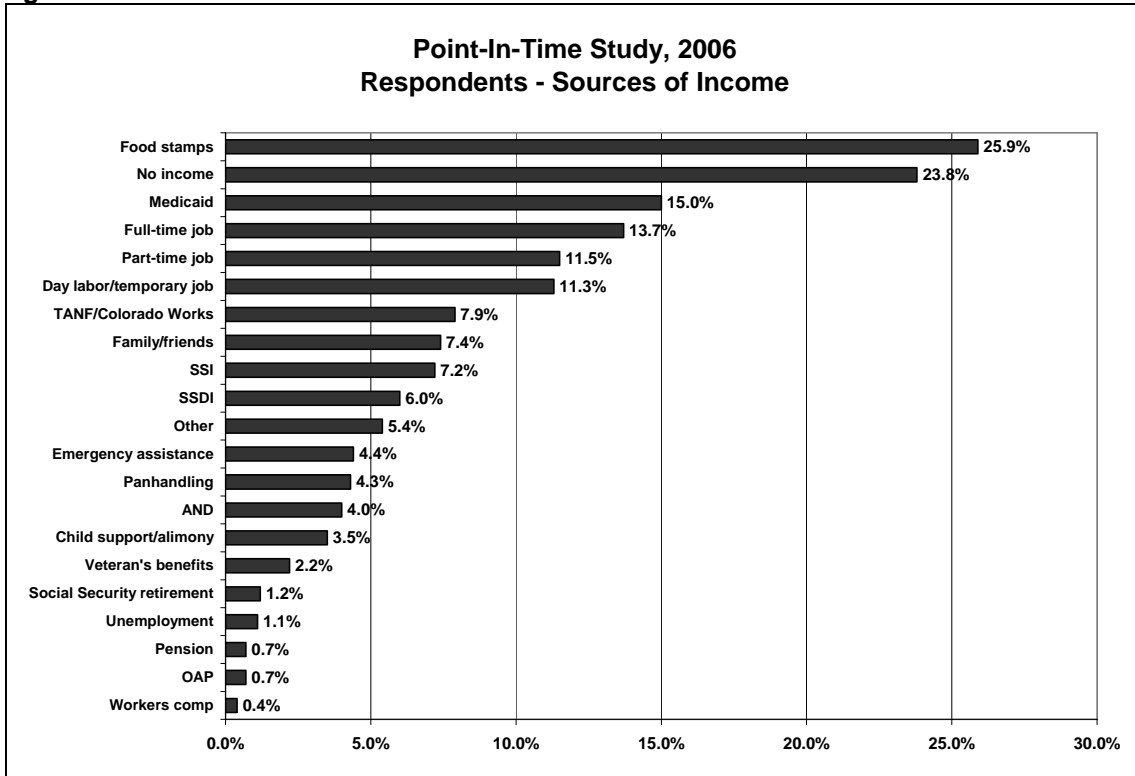
Figure 19. Annual Household Income by Grouped Household Situation



b. Sources of Income

When asked the source of their income or resources, one-quarter of respondents stated they had no income the preceding year. Food Stamps and Medicaid were the most often reported resource, with over one-third (36%) of respondents reporting some type of job (day labor, part time / full time job). Again, respondents were asked to indicate “all that apply” regarding their sources of income and resources. On average, respondents indicated between one and two sources of income and/or resources.

Figure 20. Sources of Income



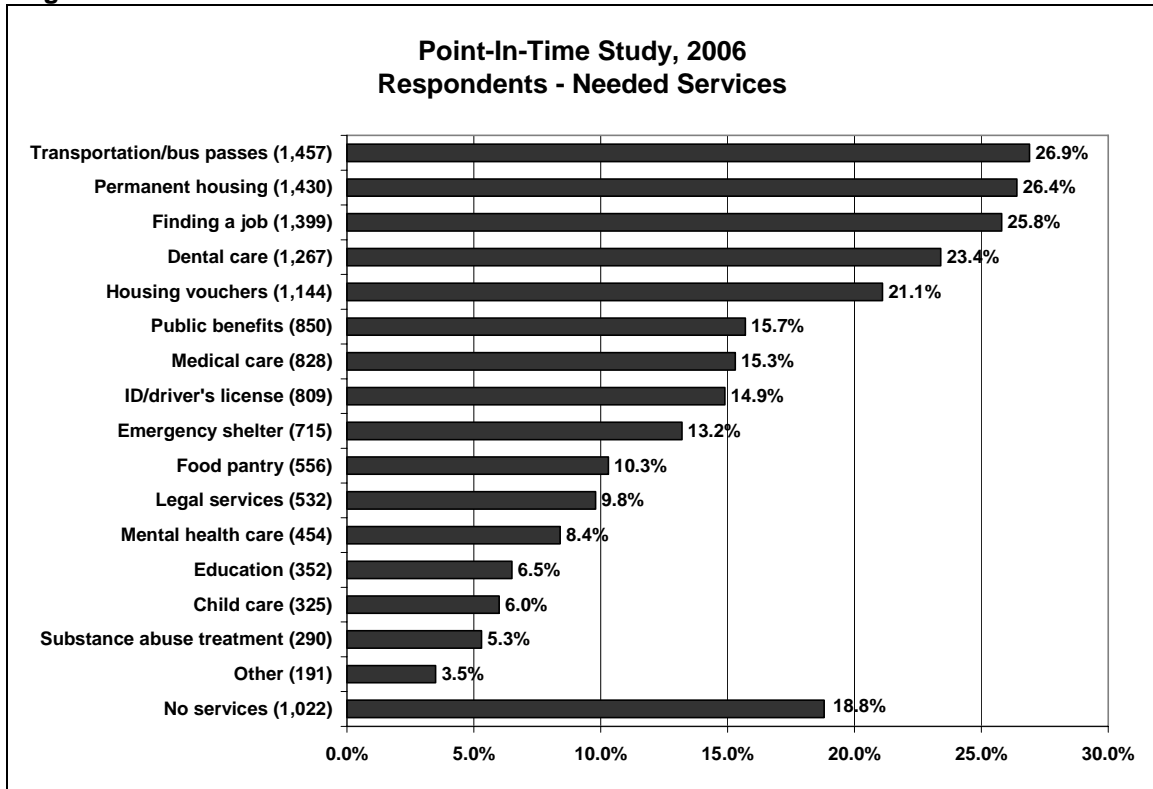
In the “other” category, the sources of income / resources respondents indicated most often, in order of occurrence, were:

- Finding and selling items / recycling or “scrapping”
- Housing / shelter subsidies
- Education loans/scholarships/grants
- WIC
- Plasma donation
- Church

10. Needed Services

Respondents were asked what services they needed in the past month that they were unable to obtain. Permanent housing was cited by over one-fourth (26.4%) of all respondents. Transportation, finding a job, dental care and housing vouchers were among other frequently needed services. The percentages do not add up to 100 percent due to respondents checking “all that apply.”

Figure 21. Needed Services



In the “other” category, the services respondents indicated they needed most and could not obtain, in order of occurrence, were:

- help *getting* (not help *understanding*) public benefits
- eye care (glasses were mentioned most often)
- basic needs such as a bathroom, clothing, furniture, laundry facilities
- prescriptions
- utilities
- automobile (repair, license/registration, gasoline)
- minor rental payment assistance
- immigration

11. Duration and Episodes of Homelessness

Duration of homelessness refers to how long a particular episode of homelessness has lasted. Number of episodes refers to the number of separate times a person has experienced homelessness, regardless of how long each of the episodes lasted.

a. Duration

More than one in ten (14%) of all homeless people in this study have been without a permanent place to stay for less than a month. The greatest number of respondents (42%) have been homeless for more than one month, but less than a year.

Men and women follow a similar pattern of length of homelessness, although men are more likely to have been homeless for more than three years, as are households without children.

Figure 22. How Long Without a Permanent Place to Live

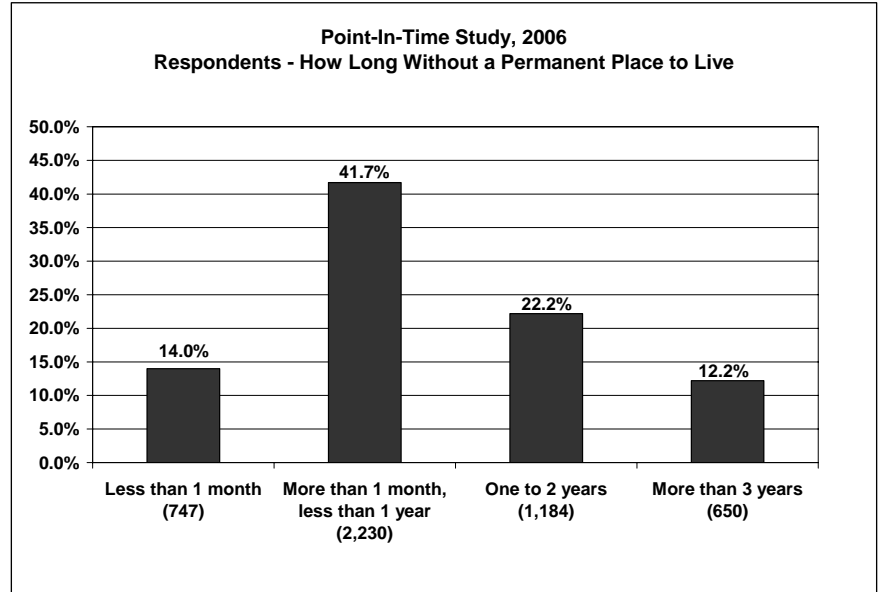


Figure 23. Duration by Gender

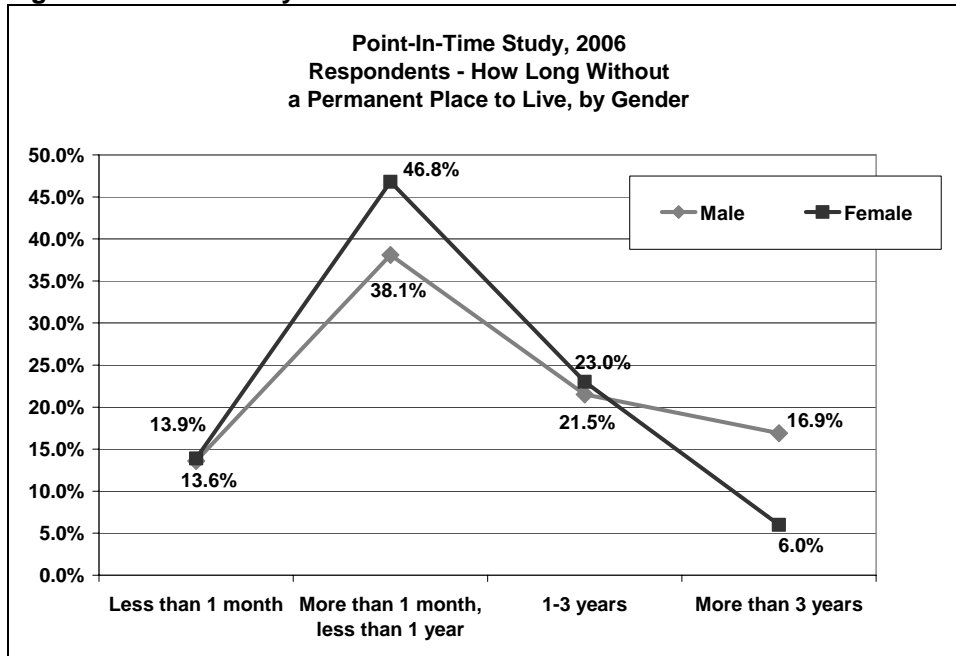
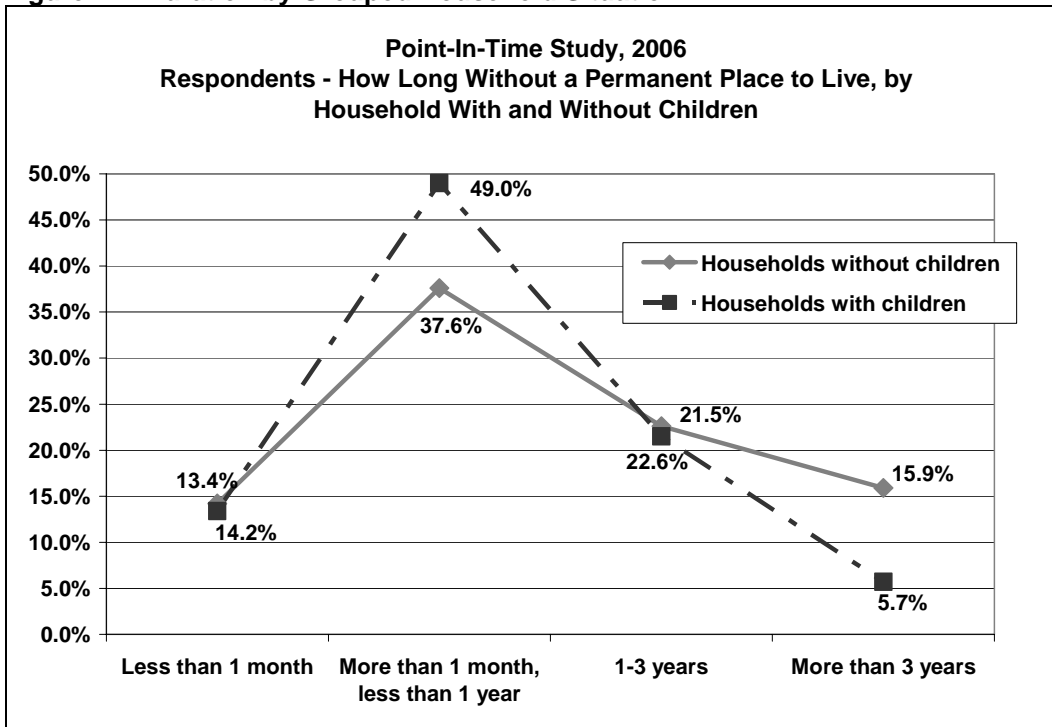


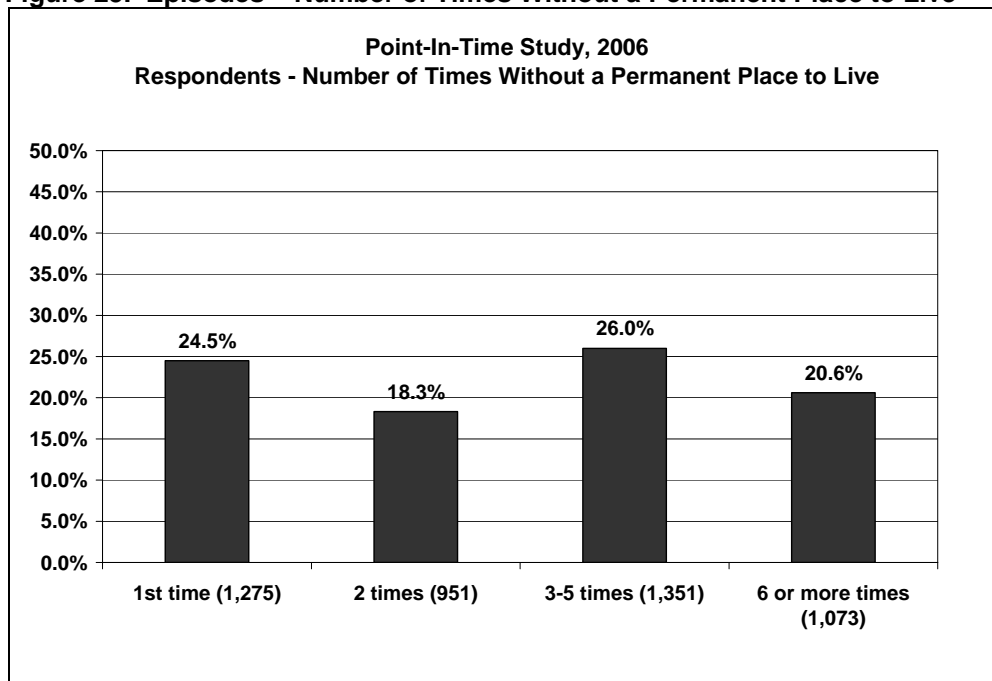
Figure 24. Duration by Grouped Household Situation



b. Episodes

One-fourth (24.5%) of respondents were experiencing their first episode of homelessness the night of January 23, and slightly more (26%) had been homeless three to five times (regardless of the length of time that episode had lasted).

Figure 25. Episodes – Number of Times Without a Permanent Place to Live



Men and those in households without children are more likely to be homeless six or more times, than are women and those in households with children.

Figure 26. Episodes by Gender

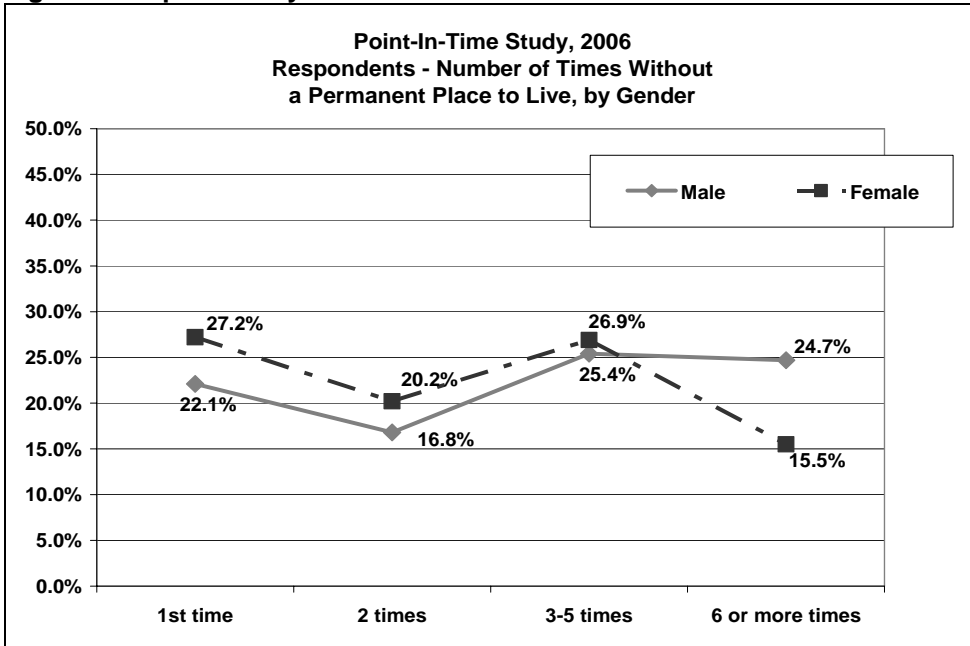
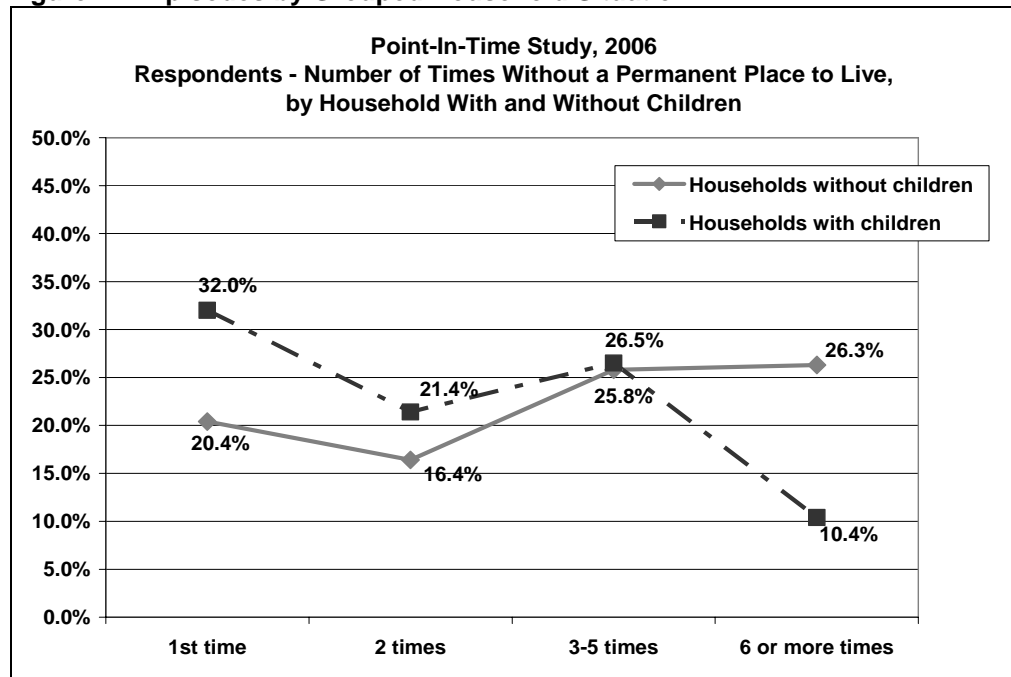


Figure 27. Episodes by Grouped Household Situation



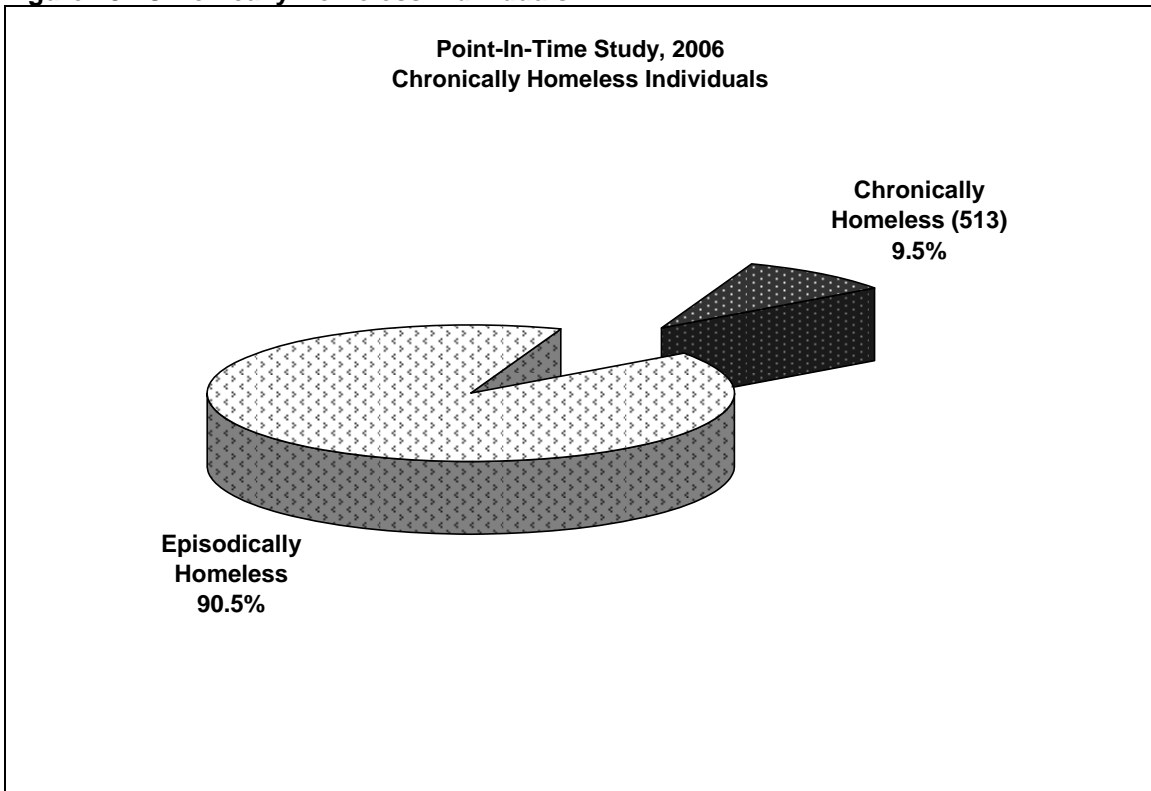
12. Chronically Homeless Individuals

HUD defines chronic homelessness as:

- single persons living alone, and
- having a chronic debilitating condition, and
- sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation and/or in an emergency homeless shelter, and
- having been homeless continually for one year or more, or
- having four or more episodes of homelessness in three or more years.

A disabling condition is defined by HUD as “a diagnosable substance abuse disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability or chronic physical illness or disability.” A disabling condition limits an individual’s ability to work or perform activities of daily living.

Figure 28. Chronically Homeless Individuals



As of the night of January 23, 2006, almost 10 percent, or 513 respondents were considered chronically homeless; eighty-five percent of those are male.⁹

⁹ Please note, additional information regarding calculations of chronic homelessness this year and in previous years may be found in Appendix A, Section IV.A.

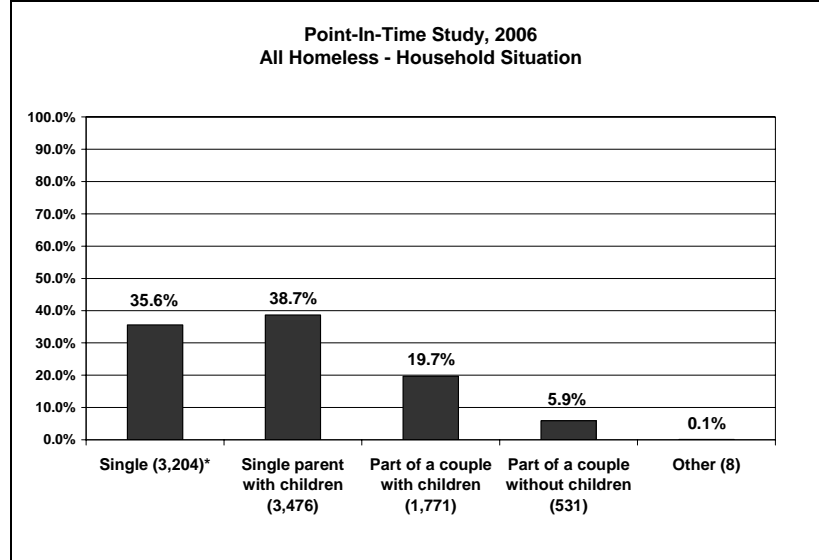
C. ALL HOMELESS PEOPLE

This section reports on the category of “all homeless” (respondents and family members with them).

1. Household Situation

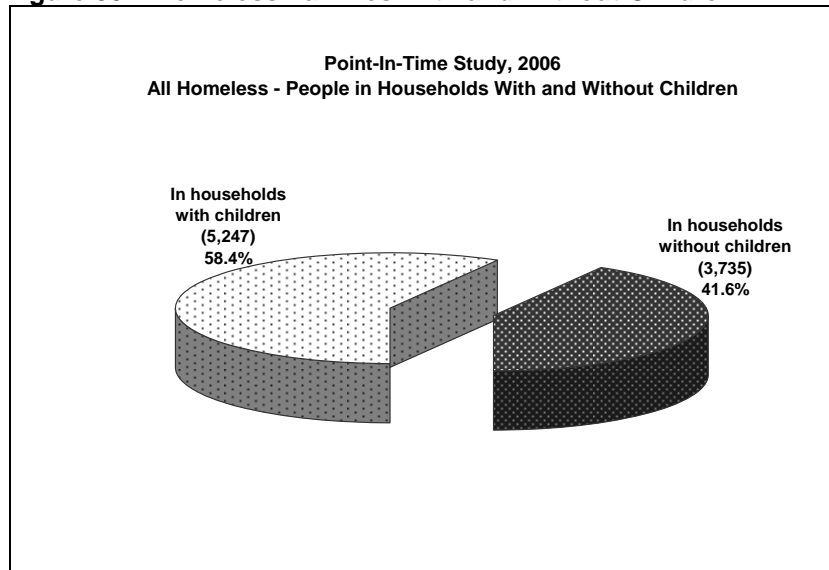
People in households headed by a single parent account for the largest group (39%) of all homeless people, followed by single individuals.

Figure 29. All Homeless People by Household Situation



*The number of single homeless people in “All Homeless” includes the 113 “other” family members described in Section IV.B, “Total Number of People.”

Figure 30. Homeless Families With and Without Children



As Figure 30 shows, over half (58%) of all homeless are people in households with children.

Table 8 reports on people in households with and without children by county.

Table 8. People in Households With and Without Children by County

COUNTY	PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN		PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN		TOTAL	
	%	#	%	#	%	#
Adams	19.6%	155	80.4%	637	100%	792
Arapahoe	32.4%	240	67.6%	501	100%	741
Boulder	39.3%	564	60.7%	871	100%	1,435
Broomfield	15.9%	11	84.1%	58	100%	69
Denver	51.7%	2,309	48.3%	2,160	100%	4,469
Douglas	38.5%	5	61.5%	8	100%	12
Jefferson	27.2%	321	72.8%	858	100%	1,179

2. Cities and Counties

a. Cities

Half of all homeless people, which includes family members with respondents, spent the night in Denver and half spent the night in Arvada, Aurora, Boulder, Centennial, Longmont, Lakewood, Westminster and cities respondents reported in "Other."

Figure 31. January 23 in Denver and Other Metropolitan Cities

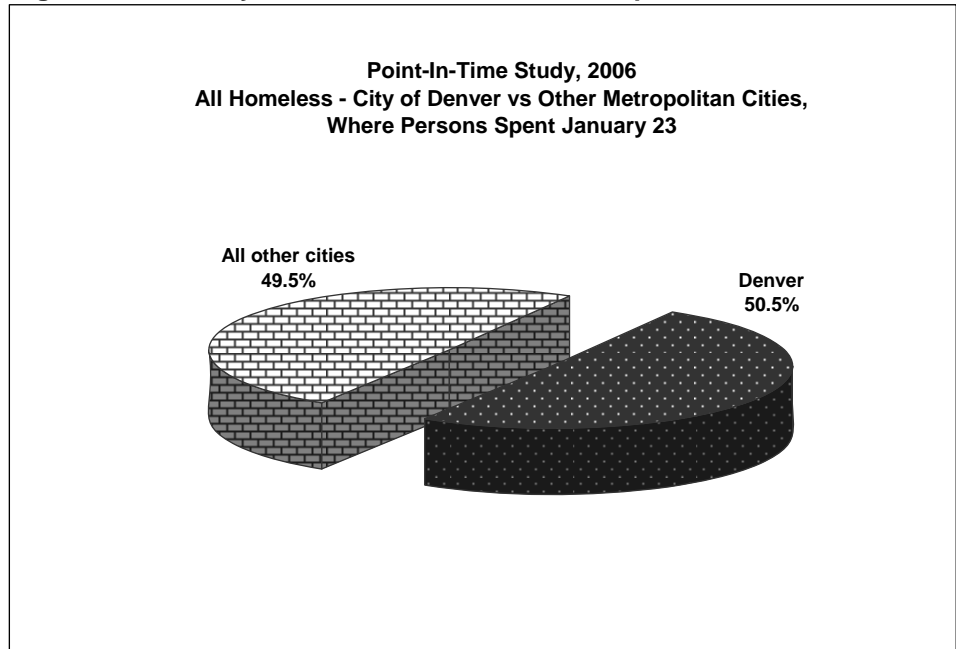
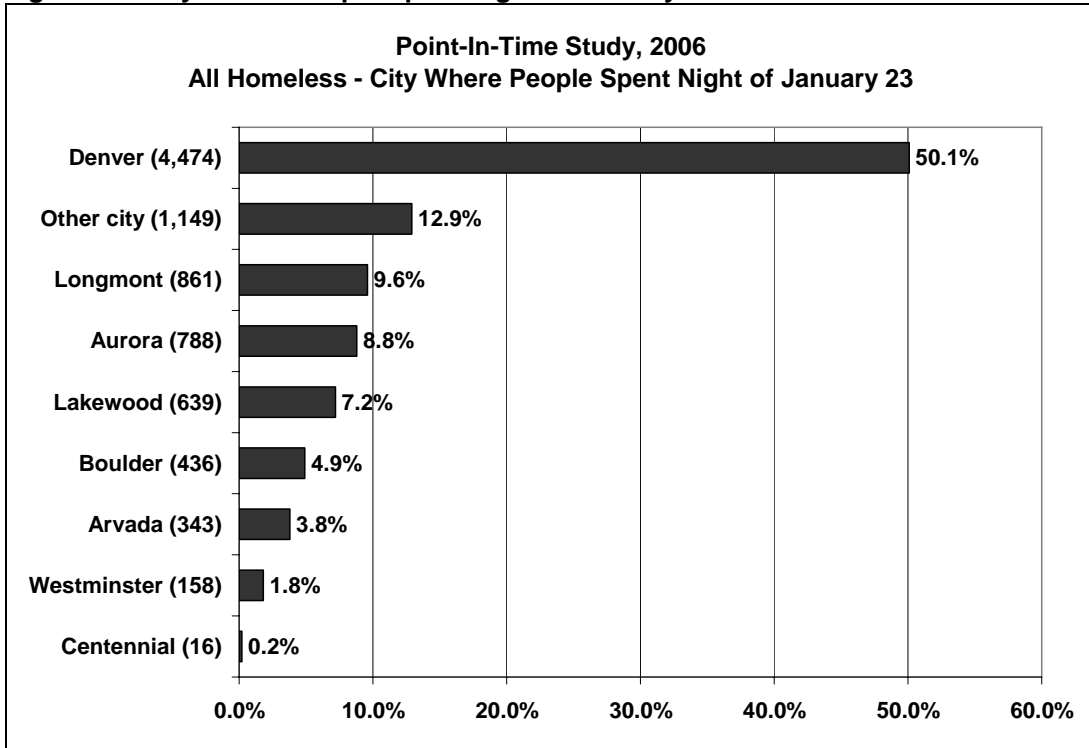


Figure 32 describes in what cities all homeless people in this study spent the night of January 23.

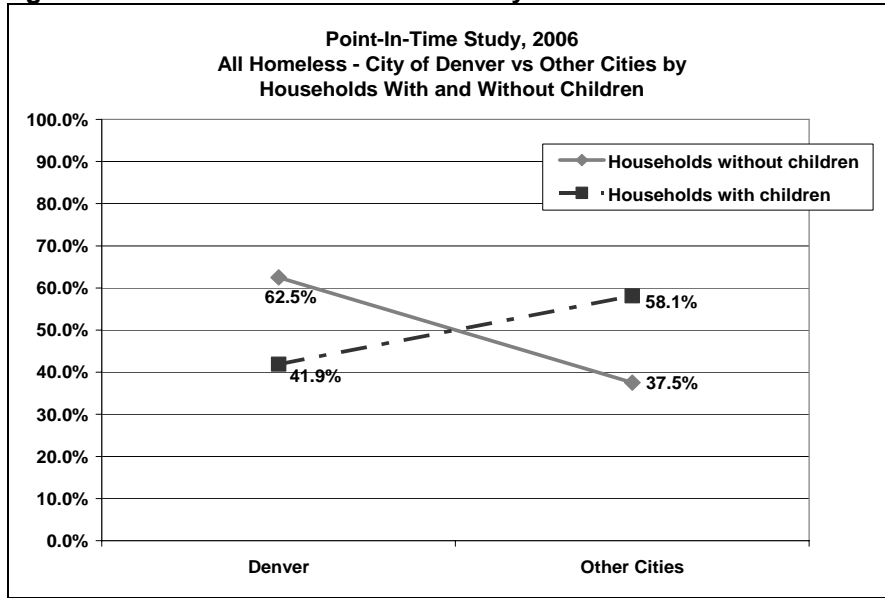
Figure 32. City Where People Spent Night of January 23



Those cities most often identified by respondents, who wrote in cities not listed on the survey, were:

- Commerce City
- Englewood
- Thornton
- Wheatridge
- Lafayette
- Littleton
- Broomfield
- Golden
- Northglenn
- Brighton

Figure 33. Denver and All Other Cities by Household Situation

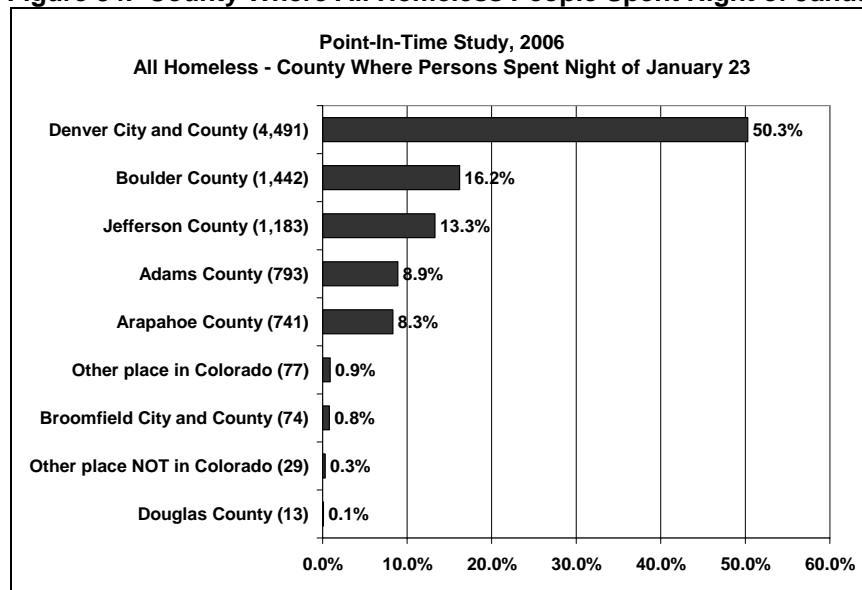


There is a difference between households with children and without children with regard to where they are more likely to have spent the night of the survey. The majority of households without children (62.5%) indicated they spent that night in Denver. Conversely, the majority of households with children (58.1%) spent that night in cities other than Denver.

b. Counties

Half of all homeless people spent the night in Denver City and County, followed by Boulder County (16%), Jefferson County (13%), Adams County (9%) and Arapahoe County (8%).

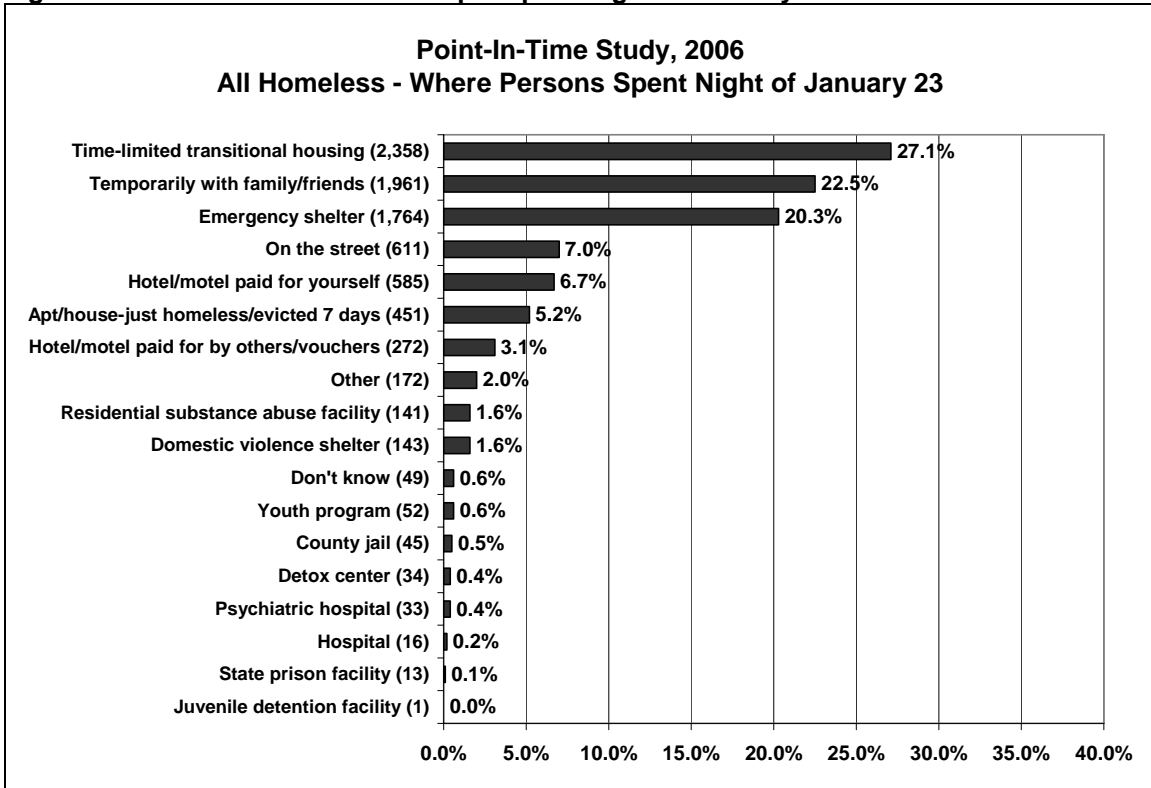
Figure 34. County Where All Homeless People Spent Night of January 23



3. Type of Place

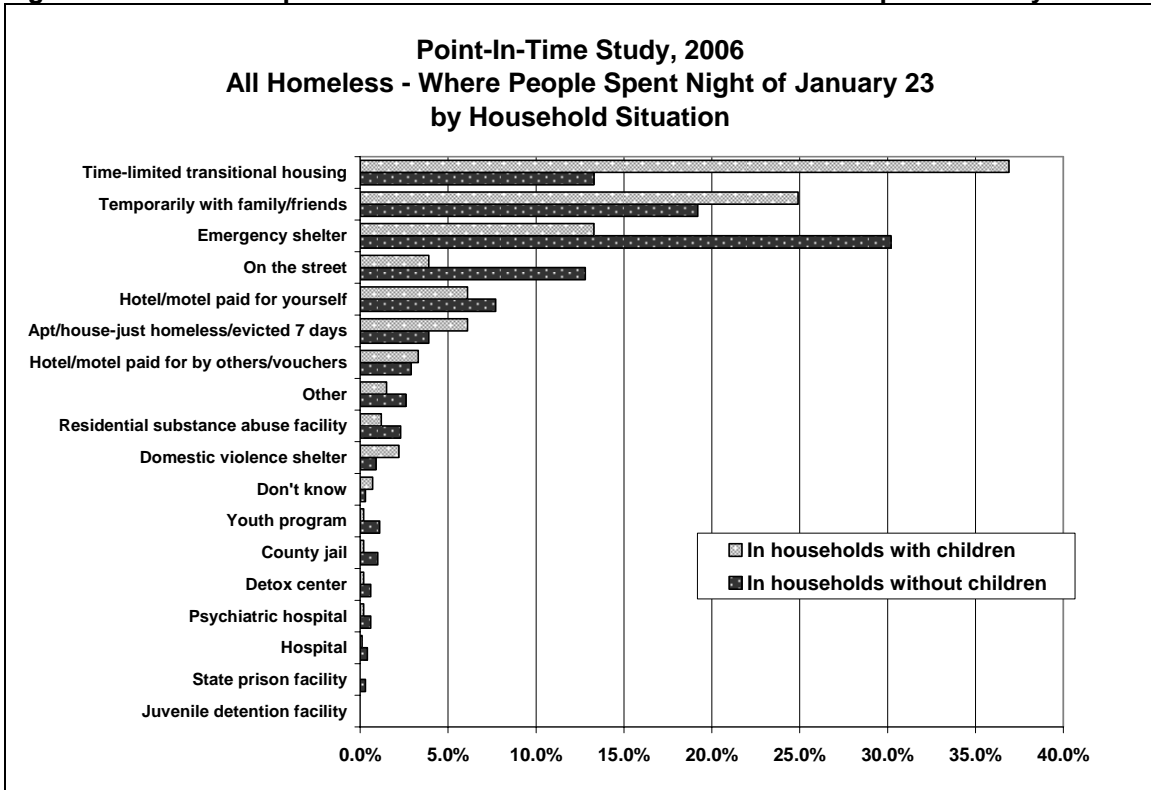
On January 23, 2006, the majority of all homeless people was in time-limited transitional housing, was staying temporarily with family or friends while looking for shelter, or was staying in an emergency shelter.

Figure 35. Where All Homeless People Spent Night of January 23



Households with and without children differed somewhat in the types of places where they spent January 23, 2006. Figure 36 shows that families with children most often identified time-limited transitional housing and staying temporarily with family or friends. Individuals without children most often identified emergency shelter and staying temporarily with family and friends while looking for shelter. Many more people in households without children were staying on the street, than were households with children.

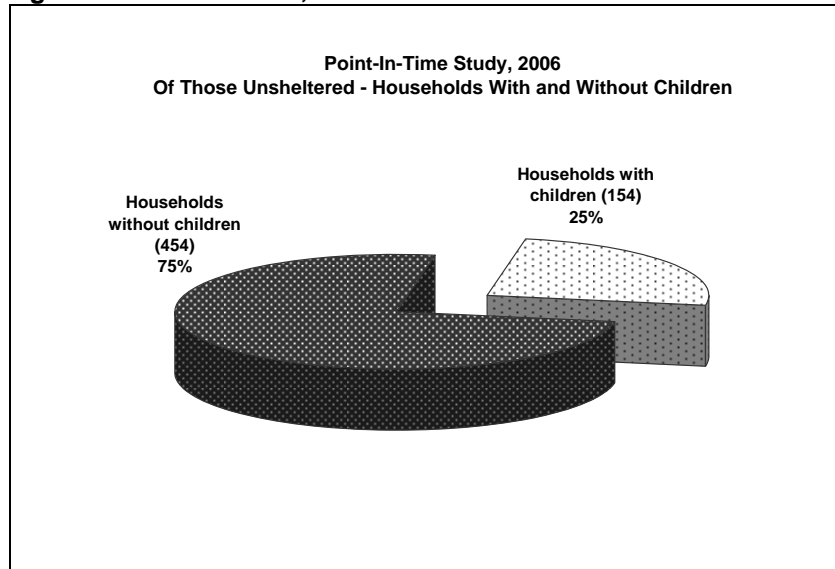
Figure 36. Where People in Households With and Without Children Spent January 23



4. Sheltered vs. Unsheltered and Family Status

Of all homeless people, 7 percent were unsheltered (living on the street, under a bridge, in an abandoned or public building, in a car, camping out, etc.) on January 23. Of those that were unsheltered, three-quarters were households without children and 25 percent were households with children.

Figure 37. Unsheltered, Households With and Without Children



5. Family Members of Respondents

Respondents did not always complete all information on the survey related to family members. Respondents were asked to fill in initials, age, gender and the nature of the family member's relationship to them.

a. Relationship of Family to Respondent

The majority of family members identified as accompanying respondents were sons and daughters, followed by husbands and wives. Again, when grouped, the majority (77%) of family members are children (including sons, daughters, grandchildren). Couples referred to each other as both spouse and partner, comprising 16 percent of those listed with the respondent.

Figure 38. Relationship to Respondents

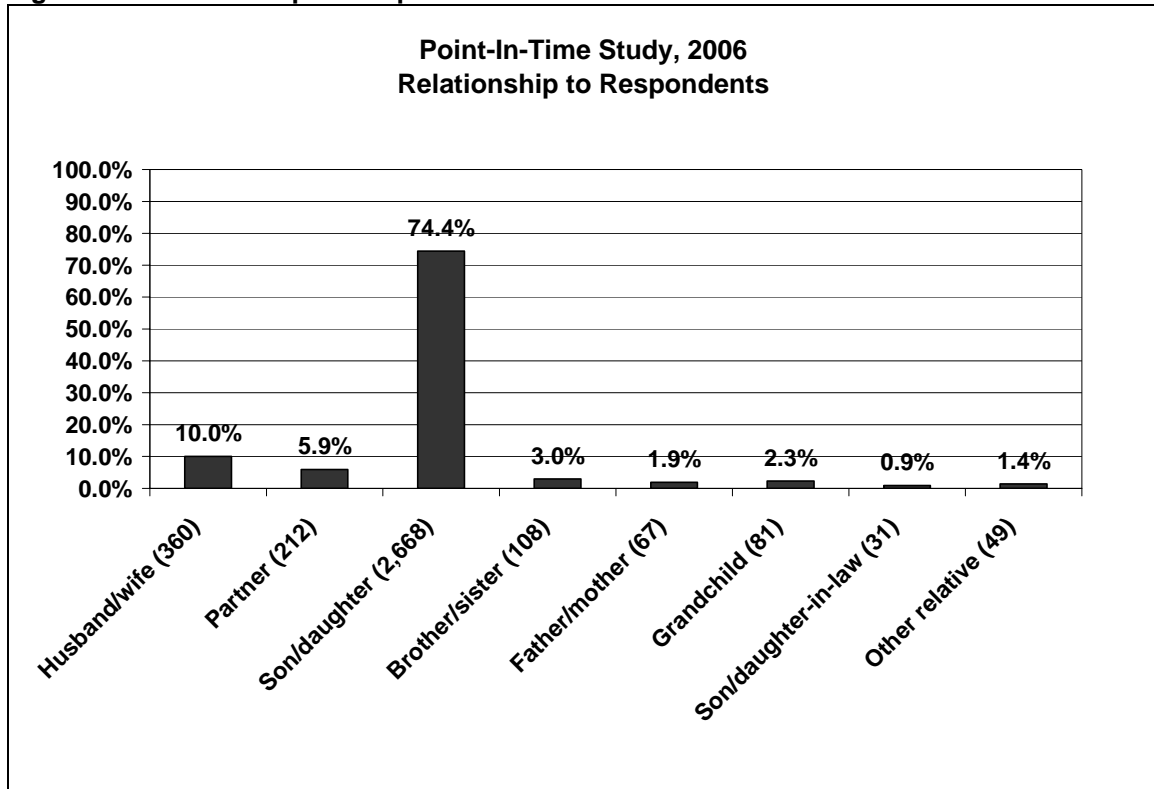
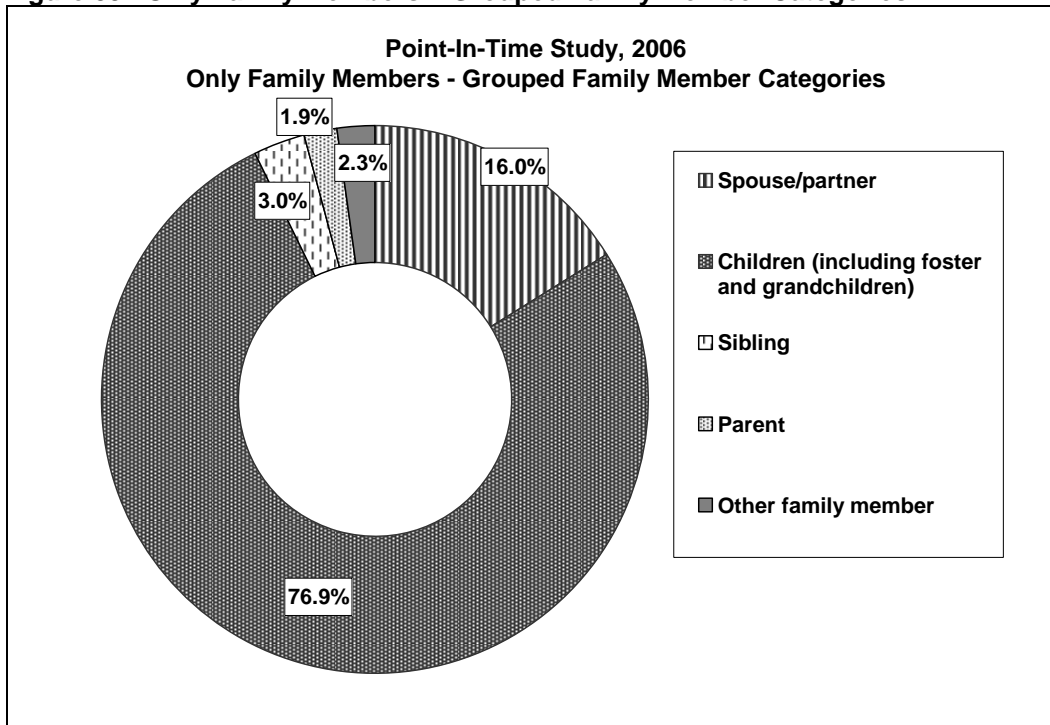


Figure 39. Only Family Members – Grouped Family Member Categories



6. Ages

Figures 40 and 41 describe the ages of all homeless people and the ages of family members accompanying respondents. Family members ranged from less than one year to 90 years of age.

Figure 40. All Homeless – Age Groups

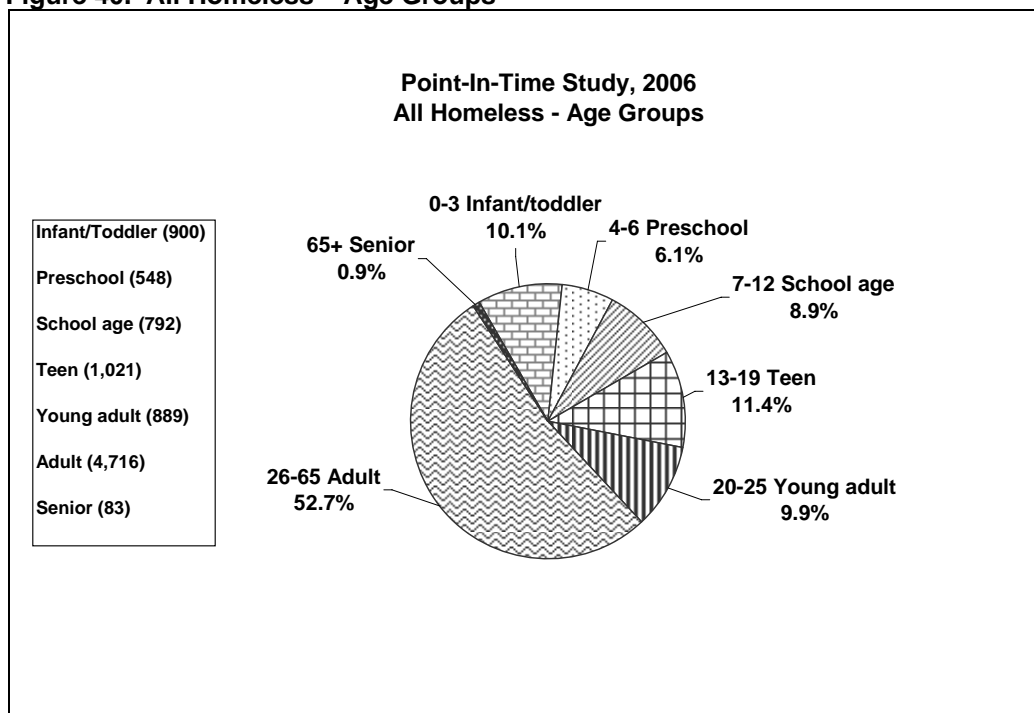
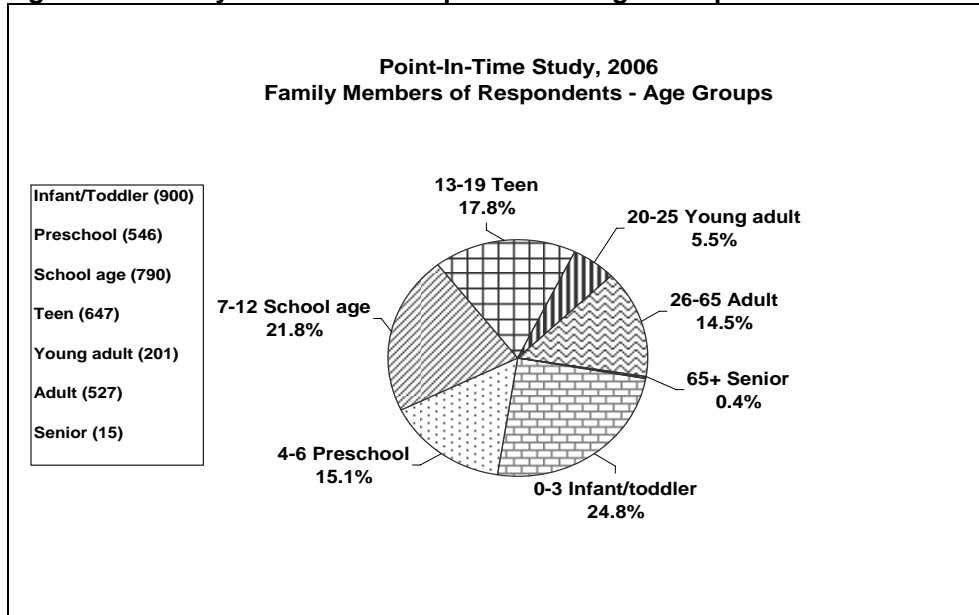


Figure 41. Family Members of Respondents – Age Groups



a. Total Number of Children and Teens

The great majority of children were identified as a son or daughter. The total number of all homeless children and teens (ages 0-19) is 3,261, more than one-third (36.4%) of all people that were homeless on January 23, 2006.

7. Newly Homeless

For the purpose of this study, people were considered “newly homeless” if they had been homeless for less than one year, and this was their first episode of homelessness.

On January 23, 2006, 1,769 people, or one in five (19.5%) were considered newly homeless. Almost three-quarters (71%) of those who were newly homeless were households with children. Single parent families are the largest percentage of that group.

Figure 42. Newly Homeless

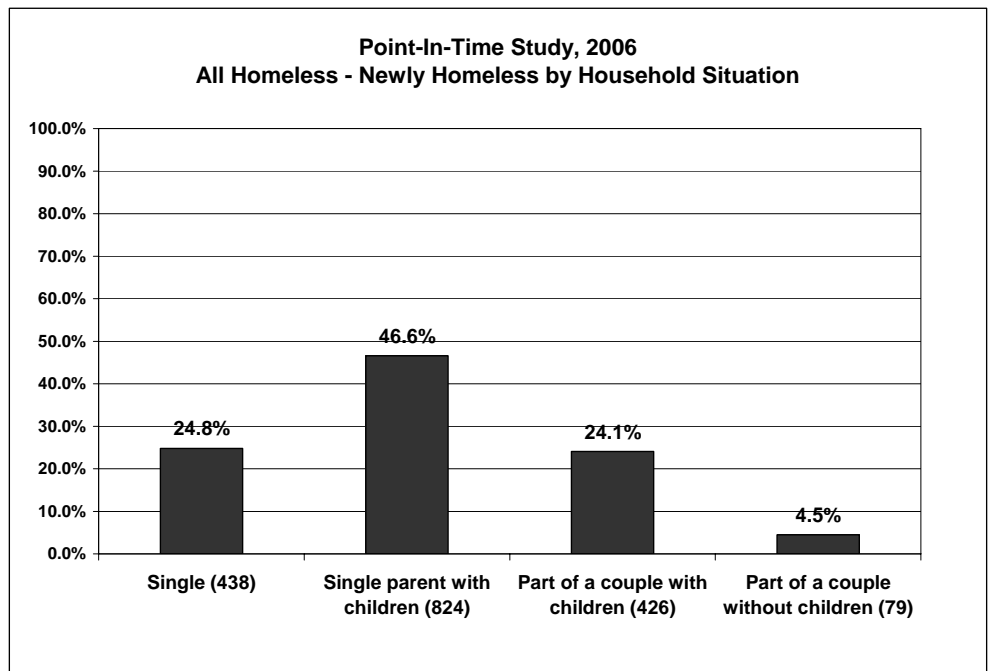
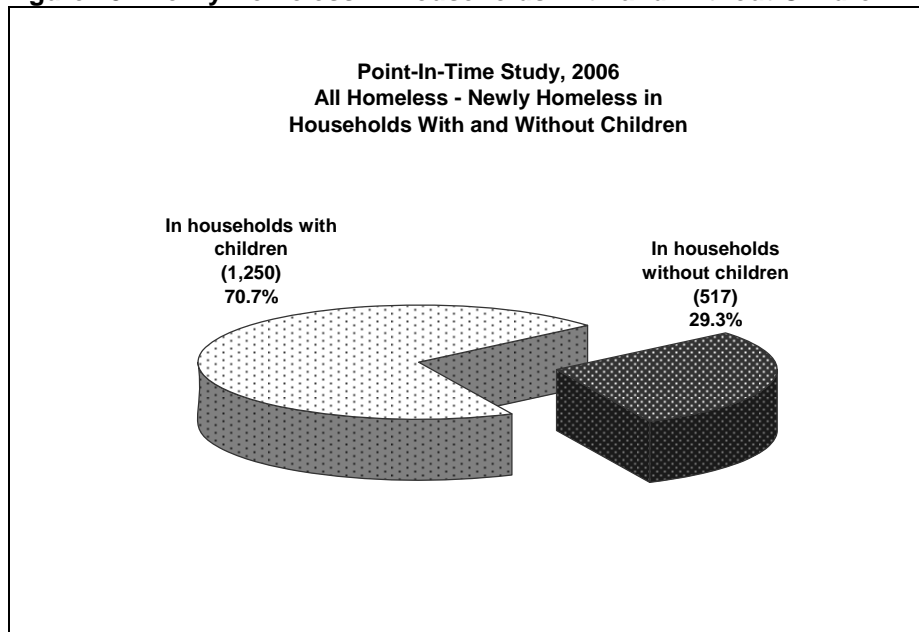
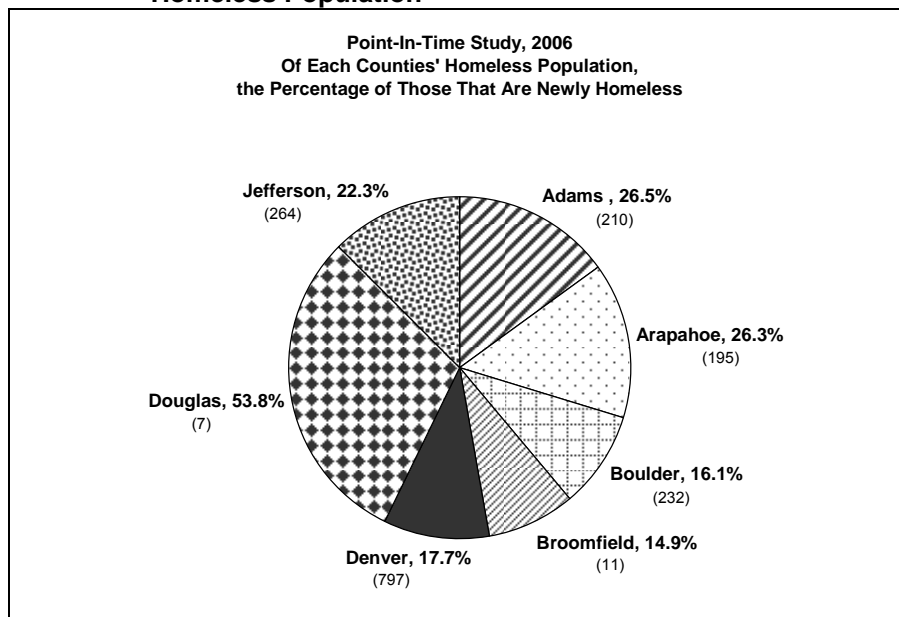


Figure 43. Newly Homeless in Households With and Without Children



Within each county's homeless population, Denver, Boulder and Broomfield have the lowest percentage of newly homeless. Although Douglas County shows a high percentage of newly homeless, the percentage is based on only 13 respondents.

Figure 44. Newly Homeless as a Percentage of Each County's Homeless Population



Please note, the percentages indicated in Figure 44 represent those that are newly homeless within each county.

V. SUMMARY

Homelessness continues to be a critical issue in Metro Denver. Over 9,000 people lack a permanent home on any given night. Some of these people are living on the street or in cars; others are temporarily housed in emergency shelters, daily motels or in the basements or spare rooms of family or friends. For all of these people, and especially for the third of them who are children or youth, this is a devastating experience.

Many homeless persons suffer from serious medical problems, mental illness and substance abuse. Others have lost jobs or suffered family disruption. Many lack education, job skills and family supports. All need a safe, secure and permanent place to live. Some of those who are homeless are employed (low-wage jobs or part-time/temporary jobs), or are receiving public benefits. These sources of income are inadequate in meeting the cost of housing, food, utilities and medical care. Many of these individuals need services that are unavailable or inaccessible to them.

People cycle into homelessness every day. Households with children represent a large segment of the “newly homeless.” They may be found in emergency or temporary facilities or staying temporarily with family or friends, but they are “homeless” because they have been unable to secure stable, safe, and permanent housing. More chronically homeless people are male, and based on the definition of chronic homelessness, are found on the street and in emergency shelters. They have major medical problems, mental conditions and substance abuse issues that make permanent, stable housing difficult to achieve.

Loss of a job, housing costs and the break up of family and relationships are the primary reasons for respondents’ homelessness. Regardless of the reason for a person’s homelessness, their household situation or their particular needs, homelessness is a problem that affects all citizens of Metro Denver.

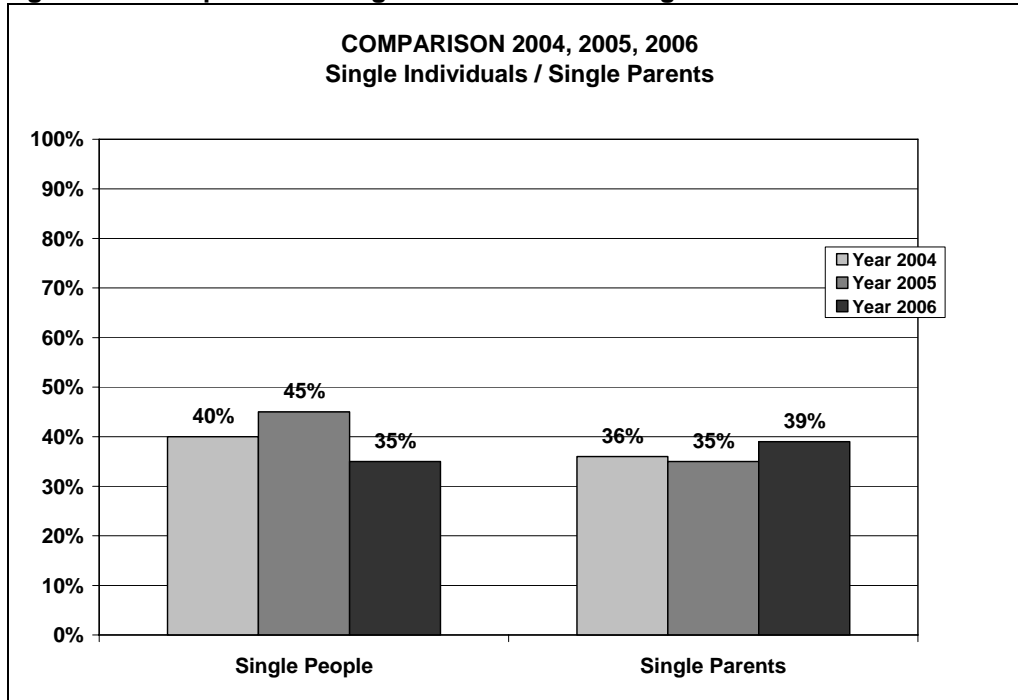
Although the survey is revised from year to year in an effort to improve and clarify the instrument, it is still possible to look at various data points over the last several years. The number of surveys collected, and therefore, the number of homeless counted, is dependent upon the number and types of agencies involved. Table 9 describes the number of respondents and all homeless people in the last three years’ datasets.

Table 9. Comparison – Number of Respondents and All Homeless

	2004	2005	2006
Respondents	4,127	5,826	5,424
All Homeless	8,668	10,268	9,091

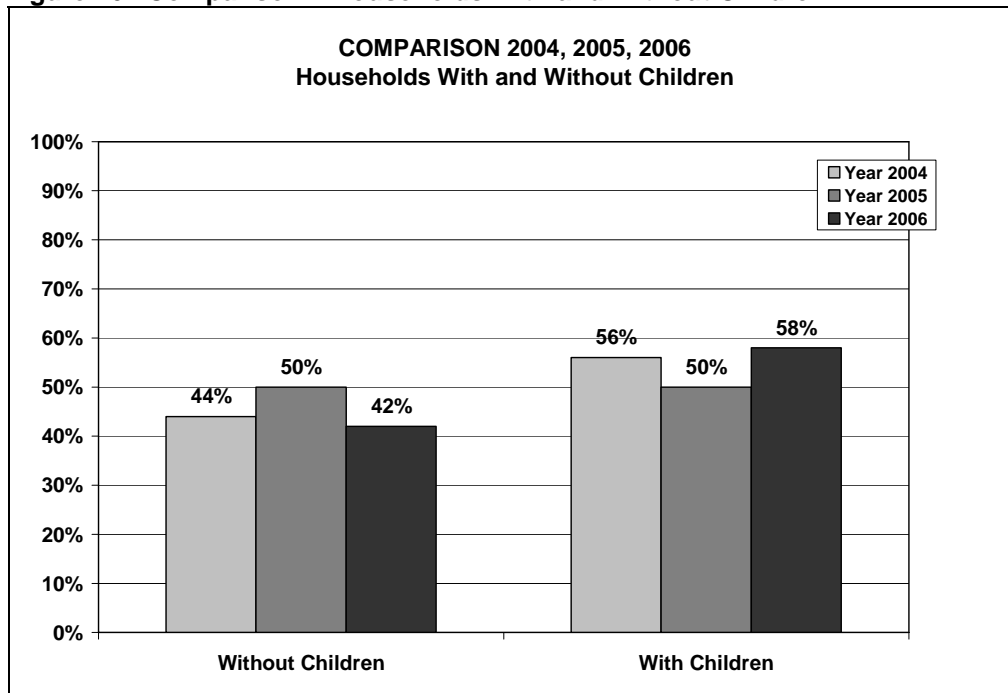
From 2004 to 2006, the percentage of homeless single individuals went down, while the percentage of homeless single parents has risen.

Figure 45. Comparison – Single Individuals and Single Parents



The number of homeless households with children has fluctuated from 56 percent in 2004 to 50 percent in 2005, to 58 percent in the current year.

Figure 46. Comparison – Households With and Without Children



There are differences from year to year in the type of place homeless people spend the point-in-time night. The percentage staying in emergency shelters has grown, while the percentage temporarily staying with family and friends has decreased. The percentage of homeless people staying in transitional housing has ranged from 25 to 29 percent over the three years, and those reporting spending the night in domestic violence shelters has remained constant from 2004 to 2006. It should be noted that the number of people reported staying in domestic violence shelters surely is low due to confidentiality issues.

Figure 47. Comparison – Stayed on Monday Night

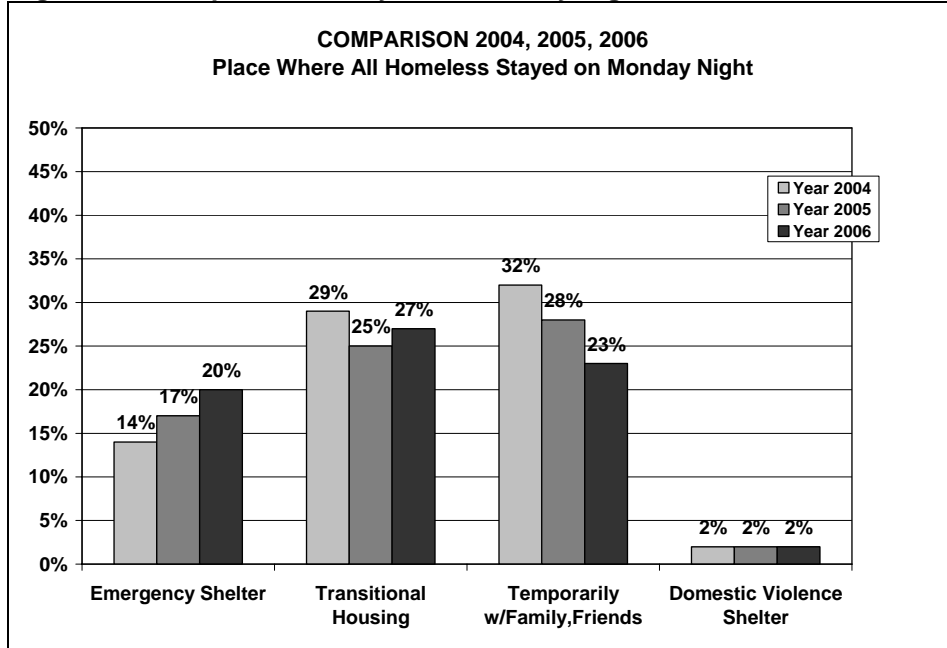


Table 10 reports the top five reasons for homelessness over three years. The primary reasons for homelessness are losing a job and housing costs.

Table 10. Comparison – Reasons for Homelessness

TOP FIVE REASONS FOR HOMELESSNESS		
2004	2005	2006
Lost job	Lost job	Lost job
Unable to pay rent or mortgage	Alcohol/substance abuse	Housing costs
Alcohol/substance abuse	Relationship problems	Relationship problems
Relationship problems	Housing costs	Substance abuse
Mental illness	Medical problems	Abuse/violence in the home

The percentage of newly homeless and chronically homeless persons has risen over the last couple of years. In 2005, the percentage of newly homeless was 17.7 percent; in 2006, 19.5 percent are newly homeless. Chronic homelessness numbered 479 (8.2%) in 2005 and 513 (9.5%) in 2006.

Homelessness is dehumanizing for adults and terrifying for children. As a societal problem, homelessness merits public and private attention and resources. It affects not only those who experience it, but also those who live in communities where homelessness is allowed to exist.

An electronic copy of this report is available on the Metropolitan Denver Homeless Initiative website at: www.MDHI.org

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Technical Report

Appendix B: Definitions

Appendix C: English and Spanish Surveys

Appendix D: List of Figures and Tables

APPENDIX A: Technical Report

I. INTRODUCTION

The technical report provides detail about the training procedures for agency staff, coordinators and volunteers, the data cleaning process, identification of homelessness and elimination of duplicates.

Counting the number of homeless persons at a particular point-in-time and accurately documenting their situation and needs presents several challenges. Many homeless individuals and families are indistinguishable from others observed throughout the community. Others are often in locations where it is difficult to contact them, such as abandoned buildings or under bridges. Additionally, some homeless persons experience cognitive confusion, rendering their responses to questions inconsistent. These issues require consistent processes for data cleaning and the identification of respondents' homelessness. The technical report delineates the approaches taken to ensure the broadest representation of participants and the greatest accuracy of their responses.

II. DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

A. County Coordinators/ Participating Agencies

The Metro Denver Homeless Initiative (MDHI) and Mile High United Way were responsible for the distribution of surveys to agencies serving the homeless. Each metro county had a coordinator who recruited agencies and ensured that completed surveys were returned to MDHI. English and Spanish versions of the survey were made available electronically. All agencies were instructed to record their agency and program on the top of a survey form, and then make the copies they needed. One hundred and fifty-eight different agencies, or programs within agencies, participated in the 2006 count.

B. Language

The 2006 survey was available in Spanish and English. The vast majority of surveys (96%) were completed in English. For future studies, the low number of surveys in Spanish would seem to indicate a need to recruit Spanish-speaking volunteers that would be available to homeless individuals and families.

C. Training for Data Collection

MHUI, MDHI staff and the research consultant trained county coordinators, agency personnel and volunteers in the use of the survey. The training provided information regarding the deadline for administering and returning the surveys, some changes made to the 2006 survey, information about how to avoid survey duplication and a focus on critical questions. This overview also delineated the advantage of completing the survey with each respondent, and at the very least, being available to answer questions. The training provided additional instructions about the survey itself. Following, are the training documents:

**METRO DENVER HOMELESS INITIATIVE (MDHI)
2006 POINT-IN-TIME SURVEY TRAINING (revised 1/17/2006)**

INTRODUCTION

The Point in Time for 2006 is the **night of Monday, January 23, 2006**. You can collect surveys through Friday, January 27; however, you must always refer back to the night of Monday, January 23.

Printing off copies of the survey:

- ✓ Print off one copy of the electronic version of the English and Spanish survey
- ✓ The **English** version must be printed on letter size paper
- ✓ The **Spanish** version must be printed on legal size paper
- ✓ Each survey must be printed on both sides so each survey is a total of one page. We cannot accept any surveys that have stapled pages.
- ✓ Do not attempt to manipulate the electronic or printed version of the survey in any way (e.g. shrink the font, etc.) as it will alter the format and impact data entry
- ✓ Once you have printed 1 copy of each version, write in the name of your agency and program.
- ✓ Print off the number of copies you will need
- ✓ Surveys are to be completed no later than Friday, January 27, 2006
- ✓ When you are gathering all of the completed surveys, check to make sure each survey has the name of the agency and or program where the survey was conducted

Please do not deliver loose completed surveys. Secure them by clipping them together, putting them in a box, large envelope, rubber band them, etc. AND include a cover sheet showing the agency and program name and the total number of surveys completed. We really appreciate this.

**ALL SURVEYS MUST BE RETURNED TO:
MDHI, 2505 18th Street (the Mile High United Way building)
BY TUESDAY 12:00 NOON, JANUARY 31ST.**

OVERVIEW

Linda Murphy, Pat Lease, county and target group coordinators are working together to get you electronic copies of the surveys. They will also be working with you to collect surveys. If you have any questions or special needs please contact your county or target group coordinator, Pat or Linda at the numbers provided on the contact sheet that is also an attachment to this email.

ADMINISTERING THE SURVEY

The ideal situation is for a service provider/volunteer to complete the survey with each respondent. The provider/volunteer asks the questions and completes the form with the respondent's answers. If this is not possible, and respondents complete the forms themselves, providers/volunteers should supervise the process and be available to answer questions. Once the survey is completed, service providers/volunteers ***should check the survey for accuracy.***

Providers/volunteers should assure respondents that the identifying information of initials and age are only to help avoid counting the same person more than once, especially if they happen to fill out the form in different locations. The information ***in no way will be used to identify them.***

2006 Point in Time SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS

AGENCY COLLECTING THE SURVEY – Agency name and program if applicable should be indicated at the top of the form.

Training Issue: agencies will receive the survey electronically and should WRITE the name of their agency and program (if applicable) at the top of the page. Only then, should the agency make copies – this will insure that ALL FORMS WILL HAVE AN AGENCY NAME.

Overall: Please note those questions that ask respondents to ***“please check only one”*** and those that ask respondents to ***“check all that apply.”*** When respondents are asked to check only one item, it is important that they do so – if they check more than one item, the question will be coded as missing because we cannot decide which response is valid – in other words, we will lose the data or the answer to that particular question.

Question 1: First three letters of your last name; First letter of your first name; First letter of middle name

These are used to create a unique case record and **not for individual identification.**

Training Issue: Initials will be combined with age - because these initials will be used to check for duplication, please ensure that the respondent has completed this question.

Question 2: Your age

This is used to create a unique case record and **not for individual identification.**

Training Issue: Age will be combined with initials - because age will be used to check for duplication, please ensure that the respondent has completed this question.

Question 3: How do you define your gender?

Provides a demographic picture of respondents

Training Issue: If the respondent has not completed this question and you are able to observe the individual, please check the appropriate response.

Question 4: Have you served in the U.S. Military?

Provides a demographic picture of respondents

Question 5: What is your racial background?

Provides a demographic picture of respondents

Question 6: Do you consider yourself to be Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?

Provides a demographic picture of respondents – the way this question is asked corresponds to HUD categories

Question 7: What is your household situation?

Provides a demographic picture of respondents – and sets up an expectation that additional information about family members will be indicated in the survey

Training Issue: This question should signal checking the Additional Family Members box on the reverse side of the survey. If the respondent indicates he/she is anything but a single person, **PLEASE CHECK TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE RESPONDENT FILLS OUT INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS IN THE ADDITIONAL FAMILY MEMBERS BOX ON THE BACK PAGE.**

Question 8: Do you have a permanent place to live?

One element of determining respondents' homelessness

Training Issue: Check to make certain the respondent has answered this question.

Question 9: Have you been without a permanent place to live 4 or more times in the last 3 years?

Part of the definition of chronic homelessness – will be combined with other questions to calculate chronic homelessness

Training Issue: This question must be answered, as it is necessary for calculating chronic homelessness

Question 10: Where did you stay last Monday night, January 23, 2006?

Determines those who are homeless as of the point in time date and describes locations where homeless individuals and families are living temporarily (e.g. Short Term Emergency Locations; Institution or Special Facility; Transitional Locations; Permanent Housing Locations; Other Locations)

Question 11: If you stayed with family or friends on Monday night, do you have an arrangement to stay there permanently?

This is an additional attempt at clarifying the homelessness of those people staying with family or friends or couch surfing – there are numerous issues around this, e.g. these individuals are hard to find and therefore count; this group of people often have their homelessness questioned. Every year, MDHI revises how this question is asked to ensure the reliability of the data.

Question 12: In what city did you spend last Monday night, January 23, 2006?

These cities are those that are required to submit a response to homelessness in their local consolidated plan; provides a demographic picture of respondents and their families.

Training Issue: Cross-reference the city with the county indicated in the following question – if confusing, please clarify with respondent

Question 13: In what county did you spend last Monday night, January 23, 2006?

These counties are those that are required to submit a response to homelessness in their local consolidated plan; provides a demographic picture of respondents and their families.

Training Issue: Cross-reference the county with the city indicated in the previous question – if confusing, please clarify with respondent

Question 14: What was the last county you considered your permanent place to live?

This item provides a migratory analysis of homeless individuals and families.

Question 15: What is the total number of times you have been without a permanent place to live?

Defines the newly homeless

Question 16: How long have you been without a permanent place to live this time?

Part of the definition of chronic homelessness – will be combined with other questions to calculate chronic homelessness – also helps to define the newly homeless

Training Issue: This question must be answered, as it is necessary for calculating chronic homelessness

Question 17: Do you currently have any of the following conditions?

Part of the definition of chronic homelessness – will be combined with other questions to calculate chronic homelessness – also provides a demographic picture of respondents

Question 18: Please check the reasons why you became homeless.

These are some typical reasons for homelessness.

Training Issue: If the respondent has a permanent residence, they check “doesn’t apply to me.”

Question 19: As a child or youth, were you ever in foster care or another type of out-of-home placement?

This item addresses a demographic that is characteristic of homelessness and adds to data that may be valuable to service providers/policymakers.

Question 20: Do you need a State Identification Card or Driver's License?

This item addresses a demographic that is characteristic of homelessness and adds to data that may be valuable to service providers/policymakers.

Question 21: Have you or members of your household been hungry over the last week?

This item addresses a demographic that is characteristic of homelessness and adds to data that may be valuable to service providers/policymakers.

Question 22: What is your level of education?

This is a demographic item and adds to data that may be valuable to service providers and/or policymakers.

Question 23: What services did you or your household/family members need but couldn't get in the past month?

This item addresses a demographic that is characteristic of homelessness and adds to data that may be valuable to service providers/policymakers.

Question 24: From which of the following sources do your household/family members currently get income/resources?

This is a demographic item and adds to data that may be valuable to service providers and/or policymakers.

Question 25: What was your annual household income from all sources in 2005 (last year)?

This is a demographic item and adds to data that may be valuable to service providers and/or policymakers.

Last Question: **ADDITIONAL FAMILY MEMBERS** - "PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SECTION FOR ADDITIONAL FAMILY MEMBERS THAT ARE WITH YOU, AND ALSO WITHOUT A PERMANENT PLACE TO LIVE"

Training Issue: The questions regarding additional family members are crucial! Please, please, please check for accuracy and completion. If the respondent has family members who are with them and are also without a permanent place to live, the information about their family members should be provided here.

D. MHUW Volunteers

Mile High United Way was instrumental in recruiting volunteers for this year's survey administration. MHUW also conducted a follow-up survey and a debriefing session, to capture volunteers' experiences and ideas. Following are recruiting documents and the online survey:

Mile High United Way and Metropolitan Denver Homeless Initiative's Call to Action

Your help is needed the week of January 23, 2006, when the metropolitan community conducts its Point in Time Study, a survey of our homeless population. Community, faith-based, and government organizations use the information collected in the Point in Time Study to identify the trends and service needs of the homeless population in Denver. Last years study revealed that 50% are families with children. This information is essential for addressing this critical community issue.

Volunteers are needed to help at various government and community based organizations throughout the week of January 23 to administer the survey. Volunteer shifts range from 2.5 – 4.5 hours in length. You register online at the location, date and time of your choice at:

http://www.volunteersolutions.org/milehigh/volunteer/news/one.tcl?item_id=14279120

or contact Alyssa Lasseter at Alyssa.lasseter@unitedwaydenver.org or 303-561-2331. All volunteers are required to attend a one-hour training on the survey tool prior to volunteering. There are currently two training dates/times remaining; Monday January 23, 11-12 or Tuesday January 24, 9-10. The training will be held at Mile High United Way at 2505 18th St. Denver, CO 80211.

Role of Volunteer

The Point in Time Study is a survey administered to thousands of homeless people in the seven county Metropolitan Denver area. Volunteers help to administer the survey in one of many settings. The possible settings range from interviews in county service buildings and local community based organizations to calling people who are on wait lists for housing services and possibly speaking with people who are in lines for food or shelter.

Purpose

Widespread homelessness in America is a relatively new problem facing communities. People are homeless if they are living on the street, in emergency and transitional housing, lack a permanent place to live, are using services for the indigent, are living in welfare hotels or motels, or have doubled up temporarily. The information collected from the Point in Time Study has multiple uses. One of the widest known is the use for federal and state funding applications. It also helps community, faith-based, and government organizations to identify the trends in the homeless community. Identifying the trends in the community and the demographics of the homeless population allows organizations to be better equipped to provide services and programs that address the most pressing needs. Organizations from throughout the community utilize the data from the Point in Time Study including media, government, non-profits, and for profit businesses.

Online Survey

Which location/s did you volunteer at?

Was this a valuable experience for you?

Yes, very valuable Somewhat valuable No, not valuable

If no, why not?

Overall, what worked well in administering the survey; what didn't work well?

Did the training provide you with the tools you needed?

Yes No

If no, why not

What are some specific suggestions to include in the training for next year, e.g. what would have been helpful for you to have known or been aware of before the PIT?

What specific questions did respondents have trouble answering?

Would you volunteer with the Point in Time again next year?

Yes No

If no, why not?

Was this the first time you volunteered with people who are homeless in our community?

Yes No

Has this experience changed the way you understand homelessness?

Yes No

How did you hear about this opportunity?

What, if anything, did you learn as a result of volunteering for this project?

Do you have a quote or a "story" about your experience they would like to share? If so, please also include your name so we may contact you in case we would like to use this story for the study itself or the media release.

III. DATA CLEANING

A. Criteria For Determining Homelessness

Before the data was entered, a committee comprised of MDHI's Director, members of the MDHI data committee and its Chairperson, and the research consultant developed criteria to determine respondents' homeless status. The following is a list of the original criteria:

CRITERIA TO DETERMINE HOMELESSNESS:

- 1) If the response to Q10 is 1-6, the person is homeless (regardless of Q8).
- 2) If the response to Q10 is 7-13 or 15 and Q8 is "no" or "don't know," the person is homeless.
- 3) If the response to Q10 is 7-13 or 15 and Q8 is "yes," the person is NOT homeless (respondent could have been in those places on the 23rd, but returned to a permanent home after that). These will be reviewed with Q18-"doesn't apply to me" to double-check)
- 4) If the response to Q10 is 17 (perm supp housing), and Q8 is "no" or "don't know," the respondent is homeless (they could have been evicted after the 23rd and are now homeless).
- 5) If the response to Q10 is 17 (perm supp housing), and Q8 is "yes," they are NOT homeless.
- 6) If the response to Q10 is 14, the person is homeless (regardless of Q8).
- 7) If the response to Q10 is 16 and Q8 is "no" or "don't know," the person is homeless.
- 8) If the response to Q10 is 16 and Q8 is yes, these will be reviewed with other questions, such as Q15, Q16, Q18 "doesn't apply to me" to determine homelessness

In 2005, a committee reviewed each paper survey individually, and excluded those who did not meet the established criteria for homelessness. This year, all surveys were entered into a database and surveys were excluded electronically using syntax, an SPSS software tool. The tool allows “if → then” statements to capture those records that met a specified criteria. This procedure was used to achieve greater consistency in the identification of homeless and not homeless.

Once the data was entered and the original criteria applied to the dataset, numerous records remained “unidentified” - or showed a lack of clarity as to the respondents’ homelessness, based on the criteria originally established. The data committee met to review data printouts of inconsistencies and unidentified cases, and developed further criteria to sort the respondents. This resulted in almost all respondents being sorted into “homeless” or “not homeless,” with just 108 respondents remaining unidentified. The researcher reviewed the survey for each of these remaining 108 respondents, and determined their homeless status. The final criteria documented by the data committee were used to identify the final homeless dataset.

Using syntax, the researcher identified almost all of the possible variations in the data that may have occurred for survey questions that would identify a respondent as homeless or not homeless. For example, the first two lines of syntax are interpreted as follows:

1. If the respondent indicates they have a permanent place to live and where they stayed Monday night is unknown; or they answered they stayed in an apartment or house and they answered “doesn’t apply to me” when asked the total number of times they have been without a permanent place to live, how long they have been without a permanent place to live this time and the reasons for their homelessness, then they are identified as not homeless.
2. If the respondent indicates, they stayed in an emergency shelter, a domestic violence shelter, on the street, in a hotel/motel while looking for housing or paid for by vouchers or in time-limited housing, they are homeless.

There were *many* variations and possible answer configurations addressed in the criteria, however, the primary survey questions used to identify respondents’ homelessness were:

- Question 8: *Do you have a permanent place to live?*
- Question 10: *Where did you stay last Monday night?*
- Question 11: *If you stayed with family or friends on Monday night, do you have an arrangement to stay there permanently?*
- Question 15: *What is the total number of times you have been without a permanent place to live?*
- Question 16: *How long have you been without a permanent place to live this time?*
- Question 18: *Please check the reasons why you became homeless.*

B. Elimination of Duplicates

When surveys are self-administered, duplicates are inevitable. Several steps were taken to address this issue.

- People were instructed to complete only one survey.
- Duplication was discussed during training sessions.
- To clean the data, the first three survey variables were concatenated – first three initials of last name, first letter of first name, first letter of middle name, age and gender. This procedure assigned a pin to every respondent. A case or a respondent's record was identified as a possible duplicate if the pin matched another case. Every possible duplicate was examined to determine if the records were duplicates. To check for duplications, additional variables were compared, such as city and type of place where they spent January 23, family members with them, etc. If the records were duplicated, they were removed leaving only one record for that respondent. If it was not clear that the records were duplicates, they were not removed.

C. Data Checks

Numerous procedures were performed to clean and check for data entry and logic errors. Following are examples of procedures used to clean the dataset:

- Frequencies were run on all variables to check for out of range / incorrect values
- When city was known, and only located in one county, the county was either changed or included to reflect the appropriate county
- When city was known and in more than one county, the county was changed if located in the wrong county – changed to system missing
- For cities listed in “other” – the correct county was entered if it was a county on the survey list AND if residing in just one county
- Logic checks were performed between “Household Situation” and household member data
- Numerous additional logic checks were performed on various data points
- Eight “other” individuals were identified as friends and removed from database - listed by “single” respondents

D. Removal of Not Homeless

As reported in the Findings Section, 1,084 respondents, and their family members were identified as not homeless, and were removed from the dataset. The following are some brief descriptors of those identified as not homeless:

- A greater percentage of “not homeless” respondents identified themselves as part of a couple, with or without children, than did homeless respondents
- Fewer “not homeless” respondents reported staying in Denver City and County, than did homeless respondents
- Eighty-eight percent of “not homeless” reported they had a permanent place to live, while just 11 percent of “homeless” reported having a permanent place

- Just 19 percent of “not homeless” respondents reported an annual income of less than \$1,000, while almost half (47%) of “homeless” reported less than \$1,000 annual income

Most of those identified as “not homeless” reported staying Monday night in:

- *“Apartment or house you own or rent (you just became homeless or will be evicted within 7 days)”* but also reported *“doesn’t apply to me”* when asked about their homelessness
- *“Staying temporarily with family or friends while looking for shelter or housing”* and reported in Question #11 that they had an arrangement to stay there permanently
- Indicated they stayed in *“Other”* and wrote in *“apartment”* or *“house”*
- *“Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons”* and reported *“doesn’t apply to me”* when asked about their homelessness

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

A. Chronic Homelessness

In this year’s report, the chronic homeless definition includes those respondents sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation and/or in an emergency homeless shelter. Last year, the chronic homeless definition did not include this element. One would expect the number of chronically homeless people to decrease from last year to this year because of the more stringent definition, however, it did not. There are several reasons for this incongruous result. The questions in the 2006 PIT survey more directly address the definition of chronic homelessness, and thereby have a greater capacity to capture the number of those chronically homeless. Also, last year’s chronic number was computed using a cross-tab procedure, which does not include cases that have any missing variables of those used in computing the number of chronic homeless.

In order to compare like elements, two definitions, “Chronic 1” and “Chronic 2”, were established and chronic homelessness was refigured for years 2004 and 2005. Below is a table describing the percentages of chronic homelessness for both definitions for all three years.

	<u>CHRONIC 1</u>	<u>CHRONIC 2</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ single living alone ▪ having chronic debilitating condition ▪ continually homeless for 1 year or more, or ▪ having 4 or more episodes in 3 or more years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ single living alone ▪ having chronic debilitating condition ▪ sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation and/or in an emergency homeless shelter ▪ continually homeless for 1 year or more, or ▪ having 4 or more episodes in 3 or more years
2004	15.4% (636)	6.7% (277)
2005	17.3% (1,007)	8.2% (479)
2006	21.7% (1,177)	9.5% (513)

APPENDIX B: Definitions

The following is a list of definitions used in the *Homelessness in Metropolitan Denver, Seventh Annual Point-In-Time Study, 2006* report, provided by Linda Murphy, MDHI Director

An individual is considered homeless if he or she is:

- sleeping in places not meant for human habitation, such as cars, parks, sidewalks, or abandoned or condemned buildings;
- sleeping in an emergency shelter;
- spending a short time (30 consecutive days or less) in a hospital or other institution, but ordinarily sleeping in the types of places mentioned above;
- living in transitional/supportive housing but having come from streets or emergency shelters;
- staying temporarily with family or friends while looking for a permanent place to live;
- staying temporarily in a hotel/motel paid for by others/vouchers and/or while looking for shelter or housing;
- being evicted within a week from a private dwelling unit and having no subsequent residence identified and lacking the resources and support networks needed to obtain access to housing; or
- being discharged from an institution and having no subsequent residence identified and lacking the resources and support networks needed to obtain access to housing.

Chronically homeless person – An unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition, who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more, or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years and is living in a place not designed for human habitation or in an emergency shelter. A family is not considered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in the definition of chronically homeless, regardless of their circumstances.

Denver Metropolitan Area – includes Adams, Arapahoe, Broomfield City and County, Boulder, Denver City and County, Douglas and Jefferson Counties

Disabling condition – is one that is expected to be of continued and indefinite duration; substantially impedes his or her ability to live independently; and is of such a nature that the disability could be improved by more stable conditions. Disabilities primarily targeted are: serious mental illness, chronic alcohol and/or other drug abuse including the co-occurrence of two or more conditions; and AIDS or related diseases.

Emergency shelter – short term housing, generally 30-120 days, designed to meet the basic needs of the homeless.

First-Time Homeless – people who report that this is their first episode of homelessness, regardless of how long in duration.

Household Without Children – a household consisting of a single individual or a couple without children.

Household With Children – a household consisting of a single parent or a couple with children.

HUD – U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Metropolitan Denver Homeless Initiative (MDHI) – a private, non-profit organization that serves as the homeless continuum of care for the seven county Metropolitan Denver area. Among many other projects and activities, MDHI conducts the annual Point-In-Time survey.

Mile High United Way (MHUW) – unites and focuses the community’s resources to help people help themselves. Beginning in 2005, MHUW partnered with MDHI to conduct the annual Point-In-Time survey.

Motel Vouchers – in lieu of money, some specific departments of local government and non-profit agencies provide vouchers to homeless individuals and families for a night’s lodging at designated motels in the Denver Metro area.

Newly Homeless –People who reported being homeless for the first time and for less than one year. This number includes single individuals, couples in households without children as well members of households with children.

Permanent Supportive Housing – is a place where formerly homeless persons with diagnosed and chronic disabilities reside and whose rent is subsidized through funding received from HUD.

Point-In-Time (PIT) – The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the primary source of federal funding for housing support for the homeless, requires that each Continuum of Care across the country, conduct a “point-in-time” survey every three years during the month of January. The Point-In-Time Survey counts homeless persons on one identified night.

Respondent – the person completing the Point-In-Time Survey.

Staying Temporarily With Family or Friends – homeless persons temporarily staying with family or friends, while looking for shelter or housing. These are not long-term living arrangements for themselves or their families.

Transitional Housing – time-limited housing that provides supported housing, linked with intensive case management and services for individuals, families and youth who have come from the streets or emergency shelters. The housing can be for no more than two years and may be project-based or scattered-site.

APPENDIX C: Survey (English)

Name of Agency: _____ Agency Program: _____

1. First three letters of your last name: _____ First letter of your first name: _____ First letter of middle name: _____
2. Your age: _____
3. How do you define your gender? Male Female Transgender
4. Have you served in the U.S. Military? Yes No
5. What is your racial background? *(please check only one)*

<input type="checkbox"/> Asian/Pacific Islander	<input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American	<input type="checkbox"/> Mixed
<input type="checkbox"/> Native American/Alaskan Native	<input type="checkbox"/> White	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
6. Do you consider yourself to be Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Yes, Hispanic No, not Hispanic
7. What is your household situation?

<input type="checkbox"/> I am a single person	<input type="checkbox"/> I am part of a couple with children	<input type="checkbox"/> other _____
<input type="checkbox"/> I am a single parent with children	<input type="checkbox"/> I am part of a couple without children	
8. Do you have a permanent place to live? Yes No Don't know
9. Have you been without a permanent place to live 4 or more times in the last 3 years? Yes No Don't know
10. Where did you stay last Monday night, January 23, 2006? *(please check only one)*

Short Term Emergency Locations	Institution or Special Facility	Transitional Locations
<input type="checkbox"/> emergency shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> hospital (non-psychiatric)	<input type="checkbox"/> time-limited housing
<input type="checkbox"/> domestic violence shelter	<input type="checkbox"/> psychiatric hospital	<input type="checkbox"/> youth program (foster home, group home)
<input type="checkbox"/> staying temporarily with family or friends while looking for shelter or housing	<input type="checkbox"/> residential substance abuse treatment facility	Permanent Housing Locations
<input type="checkbox"/> on the street, under a bridge, abandoned building, public building, car, squat, traveling on a bus, camping out, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> detox center	<input type="checkbox"/> apartment or house you own or rent (you just became homeless or will be evicted within 7 days)
<input type="checkbox"/> hotel/motel (paid for yourself while looking for shelter or housing)	<input type="checkbox"/> county jail	<input type="checkbox"/> permanent housing for formerly homeless persons
<input type="checkbox"/> hotel/motel (paid for by others/vouchers)	<input type="checkbox"/> state prison facility	Other
	<input type="checkbox"/> juvenile detention facility	<input type="checkbox"/> don't know
		<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____
11. If you stayed with family or friends on Monday night, do you have an arrangement to stay there permanently?

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> Doesn't apply to me
------------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------------------	--
12. In what city did you spend last Monday night, January 23, 2006?

<input type="checkbox"/> Arvada	<input type="checkbox"/> Boulder	<input type="checkbox"/> Denver	<input type="checkbox"/> Longmont	<input type="checkbox"/> Other city _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Aurora	<input type="checkbox"/> Centennial	<input type="checkbox"/> Lakewood	<input type="checkbox"/> Westminster	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
13. In what county did you spend last Monday night, January 23, 2006?

<input type="checkbox"/> Adams County	<input type="checkbox"/> Broomfield City and County	<input type="checkbox"/> Jefferson County
<input type="checkbox"/> Arapahoe County	<input type="checkbox"/> Denver City and County	<input type="checkbox"/> Other place in Colorado _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Boulder County	<input type="checkbox"/> Douglas County	<input type="checkbox"/> Other place – NOT Colorado _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
14. What was the last county you considered your permanent place to live?

<input type="checkbox"/> Adams County	<input type="checkbox"/> Broomfield City and County	<input type="checkbox"/> Jefferson County
<input type="checkbox"/> Arapahoe County	<input type="checkbox"/> Denver City and County	<input type="checkbox"/> Other place in Colorado _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Boulder County	<input type="checkbox"/> Douglas County	<input type="checkbox"/> Other place – NOT Colorado _____
		<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
15. What is the total number of times you have been without a permanent place to live? *(please check only one)*

<input type="checkbox"/> this is the 1 st time	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 times	<input type="checkbox"/> 3-5 times	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 or more times	<input type="checkbox"/> don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> doesn't apply to me
---	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--	-------------------------------------	--
16. How long have you been without a permanent place to live *this* time? *(please check only one)*

<input type="checkbox"/> less than one month	<input type="checkbox"/> one to three years	<input type="checkbox"/> don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> more than 1 month but less than 1 year	<input type="checkbox"/> more than three years	<input type="checkbox"/> doesn't apply to me
17. Do you currently have any of the following conditions? *(please check as many as you have)*

<input type="checkbox"/> serious mental illness	<input type="checkbox"/> chronic substance abuse issues	<input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/> none
<input type="checkbox"/> serious medical condition	<input type="checkbox"/> developmental disability	<input type="checkbox"/> other _____	

18. Please check the reasons why you became homeless. *(check all that apply)*
- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> lost job/couldn't find work | <input type="checkbox"/> housing costs too high | <input type="checkbox"/> developmental disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Katrina/Rita disaster | <input type="checkbox"/> couldn't pay utilities | <input type="checkbox"/> physical disability |
| <input type="checkbox"/> moved to find work | <input type="checkbox"/> discharged from prison | <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> abuse or violence in your home | <input type="checkbox"/> discharged from jail | <input type="checkbox"/> mental illness/emotional problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> relationship or family break-up | <input type="checkbox"/> someone you lived with sent to prison/jail | <input type="checkbox"/> medical problems |
| <input type="checkbox"/> discharge from foster care | <input type="checkbox"/> problems with public benefits | <input type="checkbox"/> medical expenses too high |
| <input type="checkbox"/> problems related to your sexual orientation | <input type="checkbox"/> bad credit | <input type="checkbox"/> other _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> discrimination (age, gender, race, ethnicity, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> alcohol/substance abuse problems | <input type="checkbox"/> don't know |
| <input type="checkbox"/> got evicted / foreclosed | <input type="checkbox"/> runaway / throwaway | <input type="checkbox"/> doesn't apply to me |

19. As a child or youth, were you ever in foster care or another type of out-of-home placement? 1 Yes 2 No

20. Do you need a State Identification Card or Driver's License? 1 Yes 2 No

21. Have you or members of your household been hungry over the last week? 1 Yes 2 No

22. What is your level of education?
 1 currently in high school 2 did not complete high school 3 high school graduation or GED 4 school/training after high school

23. What services did you or your household / family members need but couldn't get in the past month? *(check all that apply)*
- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> emergency shelter | <input type="checkbox"/> help getting a Colorado ID or driver's license | <input type="checkbox"/> dental care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> housing vouchers | <input type="checkbox"/> child care | <input type="checkbox"/> mental health care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> help finding permanent housing | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation/bus passes | <input type="checkbox"/> medical care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> help finding a job | <input type="checkbox"/> legal services | <input type="checkbox"/> alcohol or drug abuse treatment |
| <input type="checkbox"/> food pantry/community meal sites | <input type="checkbox"/> education (GED, language, vocational ed) | <input type="checkbox"/> other _____ |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> help knowing what public benefits I'm eligible for | <input type="checkbox"/> no services |

24. From which of the following sources do your household / family members currently get income/resources? *(check all that apply)*
- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> no income/resources | <input type="checkbox"/> food stamps | <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid |
| <input type="checkbox"/> full-time job | <input type="checkbox"/> veteran's benefits | <input type="checkbox"/> social security retirement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> part-time job | <input type="checkbox"/> Old Age Pension (OAP) | <input type="checkbox"/> pension |
| <input type="checkbox"/> day labor/temporary job | <input type="checkbox"/> SSDI (social security disability) | <input type="checkbox"/> from family / friends |
| <input type="checkbox"/> child support / alimony | <input type="checkbox"/> Aid to Needy Disabled (AND) | <input type="checkbox"/> emergency assistance from an agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> unemployment benefits | <input type="checkbox"/> TANF/Colorado Works | <input type="checkbox"/> panhandling/asking for money on streets |
| <input type="checkbox"/> worker's comp | <input type="checkbox"/> SSI (Social Security) | <input type="checkbox"/> other _____ |

25. What was your annual household income from all sources in 2005 (last year)? Please check the closest estimate.
 1 \$0 2 less than \$1,000 3 \$1,000-\$9,999 4 \$10,000-\$19,999 5 \$20,000 or more

PLEASE COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SECTION FOR ADDITIONAL FAMILY MEMBERS THAT ARE WITH YOU, AND ALSO WITHOUT A PERMANENT PLACE TO LIVE

<p>PERSON 2 (NOT YOURSELF) Their initials: _____ Age _____ Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender How is this person related to you? <i>(please check only one)</i> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> husband/wife 4 <input type="checkbox"/> foster child 7 <input type="checkbox"/> grandchild 2 <input type="checkbox"/> partner 5 <input type="checkbox"/> brother / sister 8 <input type="checkbox"/> son/daughter-in-law 3 <input type="checkbox"/> son / daughter 6 <input type="checkbox"/> father / mother 9 <input type="checkbox"/> other relative _____</p>	<p>PERSON 5 (NOT YOURSELF) Their initials: _____ Age _____ Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender How is this person related to you? <i>(please check only one)</i> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> husband/wife 4 <input type="checkbox"/> foster child 7 <input type="checkbox"/> grandchild 2 <input type="checkbox"/> partner 5 <input type="checkbox"/> brother / sister 8 <input type="checkbox"/> son/daughter-in-law 3 <input type="checkbox"/> son / daughter 6 <input type="checkbox"/> father / mother 9 <input type="checkbox"/> other relative _____</p>
<p>PERSON 3 (NOT YOURSELF) Their initials: _____ Age _____ Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender How is this person related to you? <i>(please check only one)</i> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> husband/wife 4 <input type="checkbox"/> foster child 7 <input type="checkbox"/> grandchild 2 <input type="checkbox"/> partner 5 <input type="checkbox"/> brother / sister 8 <input type="checkbox"/> son/daughter-in-law 3 <input type="checkbox"/> son / daughter 6 <input type="checkbox"/> father / mother 9 <input type="checkbox"/> other relative _____</p>	<p>PERSON 6 (NOT YOURSELF) Their initials: _____ Age _____ Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender How is this person related to you? <i>(please check only one)</i> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> husband/wife 4 <input type="checkbox"/> foster child 7 <input type="checkbox"/> grandchild 2 <input type="checkbox"/> partner 5 <input type="checkbox"/> brother / sister 8 <input type="checkbox"/> son/daughter-in-law 3 <input type="checkbox"/> son / daughter 6 <input type="checkbox"/> father / mother 9 <input type="checkbox"/> other relative _____</p>
<p>PERSON 4 (NOT YOURSELF) Their initials: _____ Age _____ Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender How is this person related to you? <i>(please check only one)</i> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> husband/wife 4 <input type="checkbox"/> foster child 7 <input type="checkbox"/> grandchild 2 <input type="checkbox"/> partner 5 <input type="checkbox"/> brother / sister 8 <input type="checkbox"/> son/daughter-in-law 3 <input type="checkbox"/> son / daughter 6 <input type="checkbox"/> father / mother 9 <input type="checkbox"/> other relative _____</p>	<p>PERSON 7 (NOT YOURSELF) Their initials: _____ Age _____ Gender: 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Male 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Female 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Transgender How is this person related to you? <i>(please check only one)</i> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> husband/wife 4 <input type="checkbox"/> foster child 7 <input type="checkbox"/> grandchild 2 <input type="checkbox"/> partner 5 <input type="checkbox"/> brother / sister 8 <input type="checkbox"/> son/daughter-in-law 3 <input type="checkbox"/> son / daughter 6 <input type="checkbox"/> father / mother 9 <input type="checkbox"/> other relative _____</p>

APPENDIX C: Survey (Spanish)

Nombre de la Agencia: _____ Programa de la Agencia _____

1. Primeras tres letras de su apellido: _____ Primera letra de su nombre: _____ Primera letra de su segundo nombre: _____
2. Su edad: _____ 3. ¿Cómo define su género? 1 Masculino 2 Femenino 3 Transgenero
4. ¿Ha hecho servicio militar en los Estados Unidos? 1 Si 2 No
5. ¿Cuál es su descendencia racial ó grupo étnico? (*por favor cheque solamente uno*)

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Asiatico/Isleño del Pacífico	3 <input type="checkbox"/> De Color/Afroamericano	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mixto
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Nativo Americano/Nativo de Alaska	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Blanco	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Otro _____
6. ¿Cómo se considera usted? Español, Hispano ó Latino? 1 Si, Hispano 2 No, no Hispano
7. ¿Cuál es su situación familiar?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Soy una persona soltero-a	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Soy madre soltera con niños	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Formo parte de una pareja sin niños
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Soy padre soltero con niños	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Formo parte de una pareja con niños	6 <input type="checkbox"/> otro _____
8. ¿Tiene un lugar permanente para vivir? 1 Si 2 No 3 No sé
9. ¿Ha estado sin un lugar permanente para vivir por 4 veces o más durante los últimos 3 años? 1 Si 2 No 3 No sé
10. ¿Dónde estuvo la noche del pasado lunes, 23 de enero del 2006? (*por favor cheque solamente uno*)

<u>Lugar de emergencia a corto plazo</u>	<u>Institución o Agencia especial</u>	<u>Viviendas transitorias</u>
1 <input type="checkbox"/> albergue de emergencia	7 <input type="checkbox"/> hospital (no-psiquiátrico)	14 <input type="checkbox"/> alojamiento de tiempo limitado
2 <input type="checkbox"/> albergue de violencia doméstica	8 <input type="checkbox"/> hospital psiquiátrico	15 <input type="checkbox"/> programa juvenil (hogares autorizados)
3 <input type="checkbox"/> estancia temporal con familia o amigos mientras encuentro albergue o alojamiento	9 <input type="checkbox"/> Instalación con tratamiento para el abuso de sustancias	hogares en grupo)
4 <input type="checkbox"/> en la calle, bajo un puente, edificio abandonado, edificio público, auto, lugar sin permiso, viajando en el camión, acampando, etc;	10 <input type="checkbox"/> centro de desintoxicación	<u>Lugares de alojamiento permanente</u>
5 <input type="checkbox"/> hotel/motel (pagado por usted mientras encuentra albergue o alojamiento)	11 <input type="checkbox"/> cárcel del condado,	16 <input type="checkbox"/> rentar o ser dueño de casa o apartamento (estar recientemente desalojado ó a punto de ser desalojado dentro de los próximos 7 días)
6 <input type="checkbox"/> hotel/motel (pagado por otros/vales)	12 <input type="checkbox"/> prisión del Estado	17 <input type="checkbox"/> alojamiento permanente para personas que han estado desalojadas anteriormente
	13 <input type="checkbox"/> penitenciaría para menores	
		<u>Otro</u>
		18 <input type="checkbox"/> no sé
		19 <input type="checkbox"/> otro: _____
11. Si estuvo con familia o amigos la noche del lunes, ha hecho usted un acuerdo para quedarse permanentemente?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Si	2 <input type="checkbox"/> No	3 <input type="checkbox"/> No sé	4 <input type="checkbox"/> No aplica para mí
-------------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------------	--
12. ¿En que ciudad pasó la noche del pasado lunes 23 de enero del 2006?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Arvada	3 <input type="checkbox"/> Boulder	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Denver	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Longmont	9 <input type="checkbox"/> Otra ciudad _____
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Aurora	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Centennial	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Lakewood	8 <input type="checkbox"/> Westminster	10 <input type="checkbox"/> No sé
13. ¿En que condado pasó la noche del lunes 23 de enero del 2006?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Condado Adams	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Ciudad y Condado Broomfield	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Condado Jefferson
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Condado Arapahoe	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Ciudad y Condado Denver	8 <input type="checkbox"/> Otro lugar en Colorado _____
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Condado Boulder	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Condado Douglas	9 <input type="checkbox"/> Otro lugar – No es Colorado _____
		10 <input type="checkbox"/> No sé
14. ¿Cuál fue el último Condado que consideró su lugar permanente para vivir?

1 <input type="checkbox"/> Condado Adams	4 <input type="checkbox"/> Ciudad y Condado Broomfield	7 <input type="checkbox"/> Condado Jefferson
2 <input type="checkbox"/> Condado Arapahoe	5 <input type="checkbox"/> Ciudad y Condado Denver	8 <input type="checkbox"/> Otro lugar en Colorado _____
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Condado Boulder	6 <input type="checkbox"/> Condado Douglas	9 <input type="checkbox"/> Otro lugar – No Colorado _____
		10 <input type="checkbox"/> No sé
15. ¿Cuántas veces en total ha estado sin un lugar permanente para vivir? (*por favor cheque solamente uno*)

1 <input type="checkbox"/> primera vez	2 <input type="checkbox"/> dos veces	3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3-5 veces	4 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 o más veces	5 <input type="checkbox"/> no sé	6 <input type="checkbox"/> no aplica para mí
--	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------	--
16. ¿Hace cuanto tiempo ha estado sin un lugar permanente para vivir? (*por favor cheque solamente uno*)

1 <input type="checkbox"/> menos de un mes	3 <input type="checkbox"/> de uno a tres años	5 <input type="checkbox"/> no sé
2 <input type="checkbox"/> más de un mes y menos de un año	4 <input type="checkbox"/> más de tres años	6 <input type="checkbox"/> no aplica para mí
17. ¿Se encuentra actualmente con alguna de estas condiciones? (*por favor cheque todas las que le apliquen*)

1 <input type="checkbox"/> sería enfermedad mental	3 <input type="checkbox"/> abuso de sustancias crónicas	5 <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/SIDA	7 <input type="checkbox"/> ninguna
2 <input type="checkbox"/> sería condición médica	4 <input type="checkbox"/> incapacidad de desarrollo	6 <input type="checkbox"/> otro _____	

18. Por favor cheque la razón del porqué está desalojado. *(cheque todo lo que aplique)*
- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> pérdida de empleo/ falta de trabajo | <input type="checkbox"/> costos de vivienda muy altos | <input type="checkbox"/> incapacidad de desarrollo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> desastres (huracanes) Katrina/Rita | <input type="checkbox"/> no pudo pagar sus facturas de utilidades | <input type="checkbox"/> incapacidad física |
| <input type="checkbox"/> se movió de lugar para encontrar empleo | <input type="checkbox"/> salir de la prisión | <input type="checkbox"/> VIH/SIDA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> violencia o abuso en su hogar | <input type="checkbox"/> salir de la cárcel | <input type="checkbox"/> enfermedad mental/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rompimiento de relaciones y de familia | <input type="checkbox"/> alguien con quien vivió fue enviado a prisión | problemas emocionales |
| <input type="checkbox"/> desechado de hogares autorizados (foster) | <input type="checkbox"/> problemas con los beneficios publicos | <input type="checkbox"/> problemas medicos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> problemas relacionados consu orientación sexual | <input type="checkbox"/> mal crédito | <input type="checkbox"/> gastos medicos muy altos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> discriminación (edad, género, raza, etnicidad, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> problemas y abuso de sustancias de | <input type="checkbox"/> otro _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> orden de dasalojo/ juicio hipotecario | <input type="checkbox"/> huir del lugar/ fue echado del lugar | <input type="checkbox"/> no sé |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> no aplica para mi |

19. Como niño o adolescente, ¿Estuvo usted en hogares autorizados o algun otro tipo de colocación fuera del hogar? Si No

20. ¿Necesita usted una tarjeta de identificación o licencia de manejar? Si No

21. ¿Usted o algun familiar suyo en su casa ha pasado hambre durante la última semana? Si No

22. ¿Cuál es su nivel de educación?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Actualmente estudiando preparatoria (high school) | <input type="checkbox"/> graduado de preparatoria, bachiller (high school) ó GED |
| <input type="checkbox"/> sin graduarse de preparatoria ó bachiller | <input type="checkbox"/> escuela/entrenamiento técnico posterior a la preparatoria ó bachiller |

23. ¿Que servicios necesitó usted o miembros de su familia que no pudieron obtener en el mes pasado? *(cheque todo lo que aplica)*

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> albergue de emergencia | <input type="checkbox"/> ayuda en obtener un ID o licencia de Colorado | <input type="checkbox"/> cuidado dental |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vales (vouchers) para alojamiento | <input type="checkbox"/> cuidado de niños | <input type="checkbox"/> cuidado de salud mental |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ayuda para encontrar alojamiento permanente | <input type="checkbox"/> pases de transporte/autobus | <input type="checkbox"/> cuidado medico |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ayuda para encontrar empleo | <input type="checkbox"/> servicios legales | <input type="checkbox"/> tratamiento para abuso de drogas y de alcohol |
| <input type="checkbox"/> banco de alimentos/servicio de alimentación para la comunidad | <input type="checkbox"/> educación (GED, lenguaje, educación vocacional) | <input type="checkbox"/> otro _____ |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> ayuda para conocer los beneficios públicos disponibles para mi situación | <input type="checkbox"/> falta de servicios |

24. De las siguientes recursos, ¿Cuáles son los beneficios que usted o sus familiares obtienen? *(cheque todo lo que aplica)*

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> no ingreso/recursos | <input type="checkbox"/> estampillas de comida | <input type="checkbox"/> Medicaid |
| <input type="checkbox"/> empleo tiempo-completo | <input type="checkbox"/> beneficios de veterano | <input type="checkbox"/> retiro del seguro social |
| <input type="checkbox"/> empleo de medio-tiempo | <input type="checkbox"/> Pension-mayores de edad (OAP) | <input type="checkbox"/> pensión |
| <input type="checkbox"/> día laboral/empleo temporal | <input type="checkbox"/> SSDI (social security disability) | <input type="checkbox"/> de familia / amigos |
| <input type="checkbox"/> apoyo del niño/ pensión alimenticia (alimony) | <input type="checkbox"/> Auxilio a incapacitados (AND) | <input type="checkbox"/> ayuda de emergencia de agencias autorizadas |
| <input type="checkbox"/> beneficios de desempleo | <input type="checkbox"/> TANF/Colorado Works | <input type="checkbox"/> pidiendo limosna en las calles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> compensación al trabajador | <input type="checkbox"/> SSI (Social Security) | <input type="checkbox"/> otro _____ |

25. ¿Cuál fue su ingreso anual de todas las fuentes en el pasado 2005? Por favor cheque la cifra más cercana.

- \$0 menos de \$1,000 \$1,000-\$9,999 \$10,000-\$19,999 \$20,000 ó más

**FAVOR DE COMPLETAR LA SIGUIENTE SECCION PARA
MIEMBROS ADICIONALES DE SU FAMILIA
QUE ESTAN CON USTED, Y TAMBIÉN SIN UN LUGAR PERMANENTE PARA VIVIR**

<p>PERSONA 2 (USTED NO) Sus iniciales: _____</p> <p>Edad _____ Género: <input type="checkbox"/> Masculino <input type="checkbox"/> Femenino <input type="checkbox"/> Transgenero</p> <p>¿Cómo se relaciona ésta persona con usted? <i>(por favor cheque solamente uno)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> esposo-a <input type="checkbox"/> niño adoptivo <input type="checkbox"/> nieto-a <input type="checkbox"/> compañero <input type="checkbox"/> hermano-a <input type="checkbox"/> yerno-nuera <input type="checkbox"/> hijo-a <input type="checkbox"/> padre/madre <input type="checkbox"/> otro familiar _____</p>	<p>PERSONA 5 (USTED NO) Sus iniciales: _____</p> <p>Edad _____ Género: <input type="checkbox"/> Masculino <input type="checkbox"/> Femenino <input type="checkbox"/> Transgenero</p> <p>¿Cómo se relaciona ésta persona con usted? <i>(por favor cheque solamente uno)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> esposo-a <input type="checkbox"/> niño adoptivo <input type="checkbox"/> nieto-a <input type="checkbox"/> compañero <input type="checkbox"/> hermano-a <input type="checkbox"/> yerno-nuera <input type="checkbox"/> hijo-a <input type="checkbox"/> padre/madre <input type="checkbox"/> otro familiar _____</p>
<p>PERSONA 3 (USTED NO) Sus iniciales: _____</p> <p>Edad _____ Género: <input type="checkbox"/> Masculino <input type="checkbox"/> Femenino <input type="checkbox"/> Transgenero</p> <p>¿Cómo se relaciona ésta persona con usted? <i>(por favor cheque solamente uno)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> esposo-a <input type="checkbox"/> niño adoptivo <input type="checkbox"/> nieto-a <input type="checkbox"/> compañero <input type="checkbox"/> hermano-a <input type="checkbox"/> yerno-nuera <input type="checkbox"/> hijo-a <input type="checkbox"/> padre/madre <input type="checkbox"/> otro familiar _____</p>	<p>PERSONA 6 (USTED NO) Sus iniciales: _____</p> <p>Edad _____ Género: <input type="checkbox"/> Masculino <input type="checkbox"/> Femenino <input type="checkbox"/> Transgenero</p> <p>¿Cómo se relaciona ésta persona con usted? <i>(por favor cheque solamente uno)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> esposo-a <input type="checkbox"/> niño adoptivo <input type="checkbox"/> nieto-a <input type="checkbox"/> compañero <input type="checkbox"/> hermano-a <input type="checkbox"/> yerno-nuera <input type="checkbox"/> hijo-a <input type="checkbox"/> padre/madre <input type="checkbox"/> otro familiar _____</p>
<p>PERSONA 4 (USTED NO) Sus iniciales: _____</p> <p>Edad _____ Género: <input type="checkbox"/> Masculino <input type="checkbox"/> Femenino <input type="checkbox"/> Transgenero</p> <p>¿Cómo se relaciona ésta persona con usted? <i>(por favor cheque solamente uno)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> esposo-a <input type="checkbox"/> niño adoptivo <input type="checkbox"/> nieto-a <input type="checkbox"/> compañero <input type="checkbox"/> hermano-a <input type="checkbox"/> yerno-nuera <input type="checkbox"/> hijo-a <input type="checkbox"/> padre/madre <input type="checkbox"/> otro familiar _____</p>	<p>PERSONA 7 (USTED NO) Sus iniciales: _____</p> <p>Edad _____ Género: <input type="checkbox"/> Masculino <input type="checkbox"/> Femenino <input type="checkbox"/> Transgenero</p> <p>¿Cómo se relaciona ésta persona con usted? <i>(por favor cheque solamente uno)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> esposo-a <input type="checkbox"/> niño adoptivo <input type="checkbox"/> nieto-a <input type="checkbox"/> compañero <input type="checkbox"/> hermano-a <input type="checkbox"/> yerno-nuera <input type="checkbox"/> hijo-a <input type="checkbox"/> padre/madre <input type="checkbox"/> otro familiar _____</p>

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