



County of Los Angeles

Department of Public Social Services

Bryce Yokomizo, Director

**Report to the County of
Los Angeles Board of Supervisors**

CaIWORKs Homeless Families

May 2005

This report was prepared by:

Michael Bono, PhD
Management and Research Services Section
Research, Evaluation and Quality Assurance Division
Bureau of Special Operations
Department of Public Social Services

Halil Toros, PhD, Farhad Mehrtash, & Manuel Moreno, PhD
Research and Evaluation Services
Service Integration Branch
Chief Administrative Office

For Public Release

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
PART I: Administrative Caseload Data.....	4
Estimate of number of homeless families	6
Findings.....	8
PART II: Survey Response Data	19
Our impression from data analyses.....	33
APPENDIX I: CalWORKs Homeless Services and Programs.....	34
APPENDIX II: Homeless Survey	35
Contact Information	37

INTRODUCTION

On January 4, 2005, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors requested that DPSS provide more information on homeless CalWORKs families. In response to this request, DPSS developed a two-pronged strategy, in collaboration with the Service Integration Branch of the Los Angeles County Chief Administrative Office: (1) a detailed analysis of administrative data for all families who received CalWORKs in Los Angeles County between September and November 2004; and (2) a survey of 373 CalWORKs participants who applied for special assistance for homelessness during the week of February 22 through February 28, 2005.

The identification of homeless families is a complex issue. Unlike the recent effort by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (LAHSA) to observe and count homeless persons in our communities, DPSS relies on a participant's self-disclosure of homelessness to a worker to identify a family as homeless and respond to a family's housing crisis with special assistance.

PART I of this report describes findings from analyses of the administrative caseload data, and PART II describes results from the participant survey. Taken together, this data presents the most detailed information ever compiled regarding CalWORKs homeless families in Los Angeles County.

PART I: Administrative Caseload Data

DPSS made arrangements with the Chief Administrative Office's Service Integration Branch to analyze administrative data for a best estimate of CalWORKs Homeless Families. The investigation focused on caseload characteristics between September and November 2004. Criteria for homelessness included the following:

- A) *Issuance of aid from any of four special assistance programs for homelessness; and/or*
- B) *Utilization of a DPSS office or homeless shelter as residential mailing address.*

DPSS provides four types of special assistance for homelessness (see APPENDIX I for a full description of each):

- 1) Temporary Assistance
- 2) Permanent Assistance
- 3) Emergency Assistance to Prevent Eviction
- 4) Moving Assistance

An issuance to a CalWORKs family under any of these four programs is the Department's best point-in-time indicator of homelessness. Due to funding restrictions, however, issuances under these programs are limited for each CalWORKs family. As a result, some families declaring homelessness may not be eligible at a particular point-in-time, and in these cases, the only identifier that may indicate their present homelessness is the use of a DPSS office or a shelter as their residential mail address. On the other hand, some families using a DPSS office as their residential address may be doing so for a reason other than homelessness. Because DPSS does not currently have a way to track these reasons, no method is currently available to distinguish homeless families from non-homeless families by solely examining the use of a DPSS office as a residential mail address.

A further limitation of the administrative data is one of omission. Unbeknownst to DPSS, CalWORKs families may be homeless but never share this information with the Department. These families are typically "doubling-up" on a short-term basis with extended family or friends where their shelter need is met.

Families at risk for homelessness were also identified in DPSS records by their declaration of homelessness to a worker and comprise a second group in the analyses. A substantive limitation to this information for those families with this sole indicator is

that we do not have confidence that it indicates a family's current housing crisis because not all families who received special homeless assistance had this indicator. Moreover, interpretation is further clouded by the fact that this homeless "switch" in the automated database may have been turned on months or years before September 2004. The presence of this indicator in the absence of other indicators, however, is our best gauge of risk for future homelessness, and therefore, cases with only a homeless "switch on" were examined as a separate group.

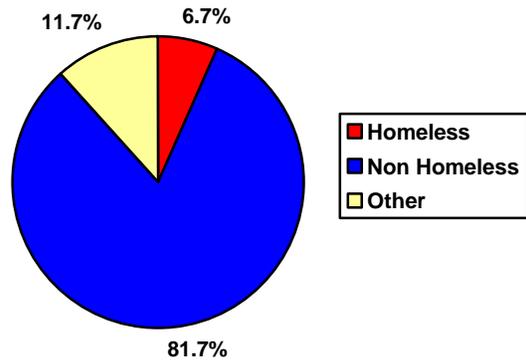
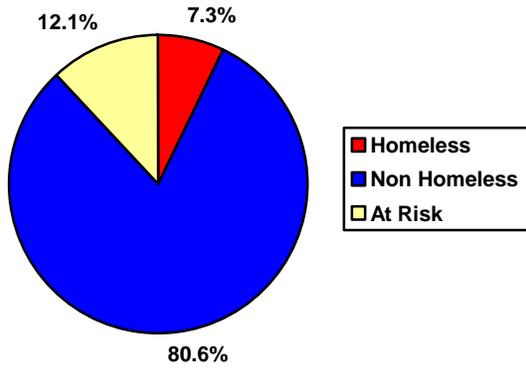
For the purpose of comparison, CalWORKs cases that did not meet the criteria for homelessness or risk for homelessness comprised a third group. It is important to note that this group includes families that may have been homeless, but did not notify DPSS of their housing crisis between September and November 2004.

First, let us examine the estimates of homeless, at risk for homelessness and the non-homeless from administrative data during September to November 2004. Immediately following the estimates are 19 findings based upon comparisons of the three types of CalWORKs families examined in this report.

All CalWORKs Cases and Persons between September-November 2004

CalWORKs Cases (N =177,200)

Persons in CalWORKs Cases (N = 639,300)

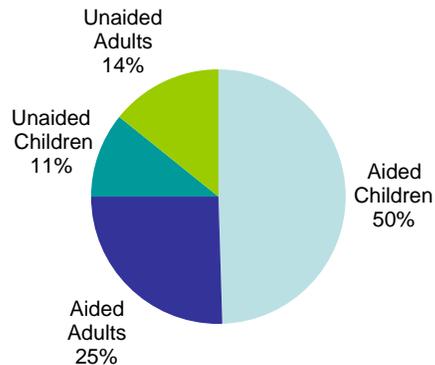
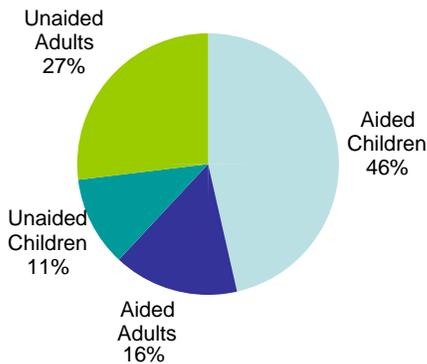


Roughly seven percent of cases (approximately 13,000) and persons (approximately 42,800) met criteria for homelessness. All cases were an unduplicated count of CalWORKs cases with at least one cash-eligible individual between September and November 2004. The persons count included cash eligible and ineligible persons in a case. Estimates were rounded to nearest hundredth.

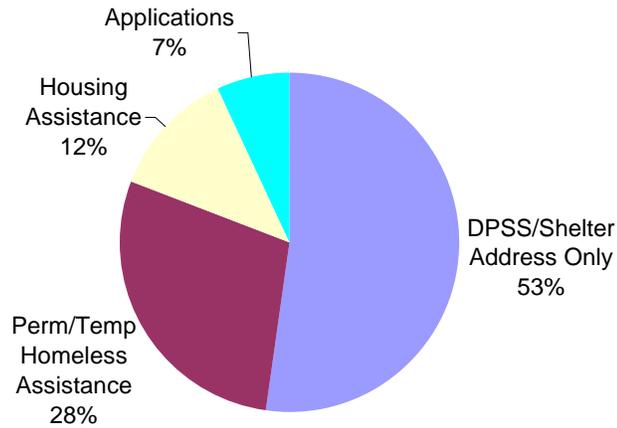
Homeless and Non-Homeless CalWORKs Families by Aided and Unaided Persons (Unaided adults are timed-out, sanctioned, an ineligible adult-aged child or an ineligible parent/caretaker due to immigration status)

Non-Homeless Persons (N = 522,000)

Homeless Persons (N = 42,800)



Whereas the majorities of non-homeless and homeless persons were aided, there was a greater percentage of aided adults in the homeless group than in the non-homeless group.



Regarding criteria for homelessness, a little more than half of cases were identified using the sole indicator of a DPSS office or community shelter as a residential address for mail. Of the remaining cases, a majority received temporary or permanent homeless assistance and the minority received eviction prevention or moving assistance.

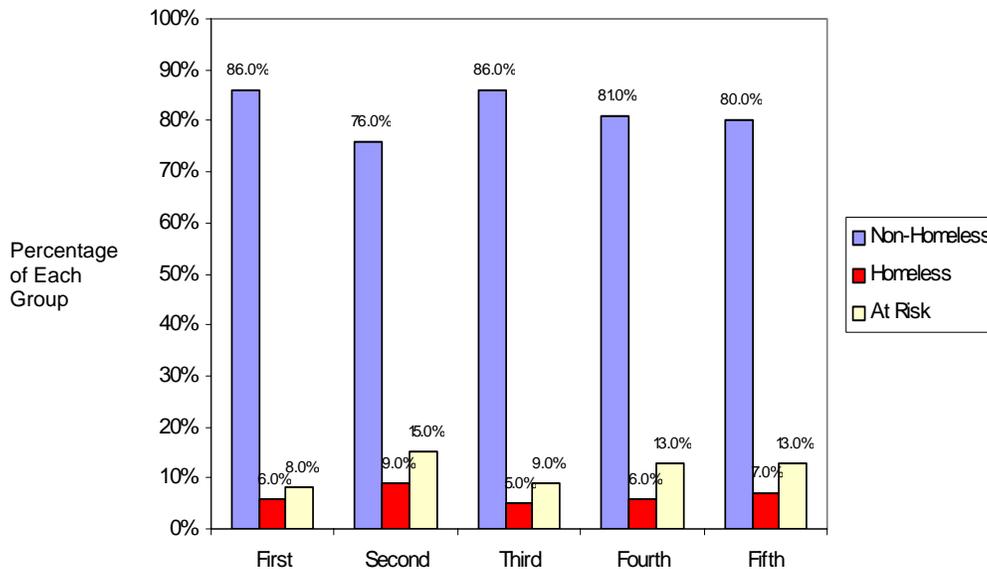
FINDINGS

- 1) ***The Second District had the largest CalWORKs caseload and accordingly, the greatest number and largest percentage of homeless persons are concentrated there.***

<u>Sup. District</u>	<u>Non-Homeless</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>At Risk</u>	<u>All</u>
First	26%	22%	16%	24%
Second	33%	44%	45%	36%
Third	12%	8%	8%	11%
Fourth	16%	12%	17%	16%
Fifth	13%	14%	14%	13%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

The percentage of homeless cases within each Supervisorial District was less than 10%. Across all Supervisorial Districts, at risk cases outnumbered homeless cases.

CalWORKs Case Types Within Each Supervisorial District



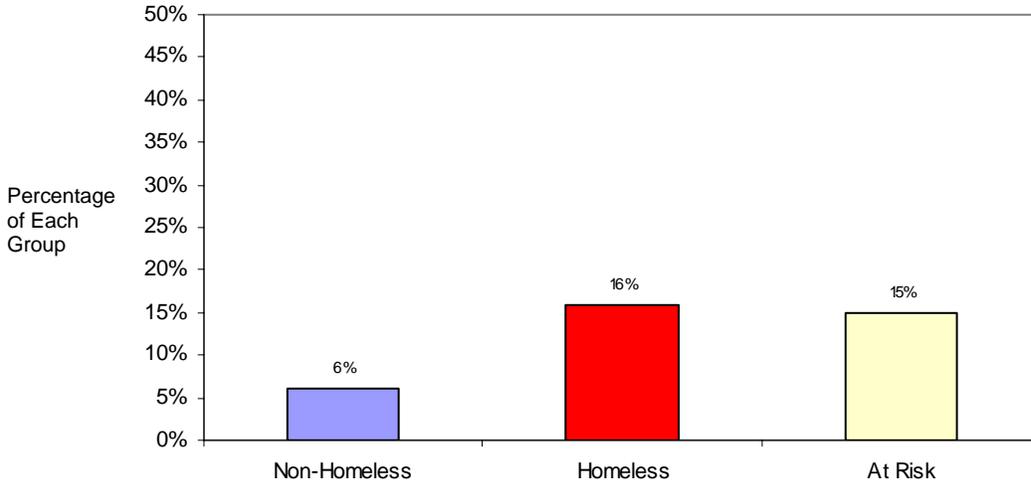
2) Lancaster, Southwest Family and Exposition Park CalWORKs Districts had the highest percentages of homeless CalWORKs families. Moreover, Southwest Family District had the highest percentage of cases at risk for homelessness.

Share of Non-Homeless, Homeless and At Risk Caseload in CalWORKs District Offices Ranked from Highest to Lowest by Homeless Status

<u>District Office</u>	<u>GAIN Region</u>	<u>Non-Homeless</u>	<u>Homeless</u>	<u>At Risk</u>
Lancaster	2	4.3%	9.4%	8.9%
Southwest Family	1	7.1%	9.3%	12.7%
Exposition Park	4	4.6%	9.0%	7.3%
South Family	5	6.5%	8.6%	7.2%
Compton	5	6.5%	6.8%	8.5%
Pomona	3	4.5%	5.3%	3.8%
East Valley	7	4.4%	4.0%	3.4%
Norwalk	6	3.4%	3.9%	3.3%
West Valley	2	4.5%	3.7%	3.6%
Metro North	4	7.2%	3.7%	3.8%
Paramount	5	2.9%	3.6%	3.3%
Florence	4	4.4%	3.5%	5.5%
West Los Angeles	1	2.9%	3.4%	3.7%
South Central	5	3.5%	3.2%	5.2%
El Monte	3	3.1%	2.8%	2.0%
Metro Family	4	5.4%	2.7%	3.6%
Metro East	6	4.4%	2.7%	2.1%
Lincoln Heights	3	3.7%	2.7%	2.1%
Cudahy	6	3.4%	2.4%	2.7%
Glendale	7	4.7%	2.3%	1.5%
San Gabriel Valley	3	3.5%	2.2%	1.8%
Pasadena	3	1.8%	2.0%	1.9%
Belvedere	6	2.8%	2.0%	1.7%
Santa Clarita	2	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%
TOTAL	--	100%	100%	100%

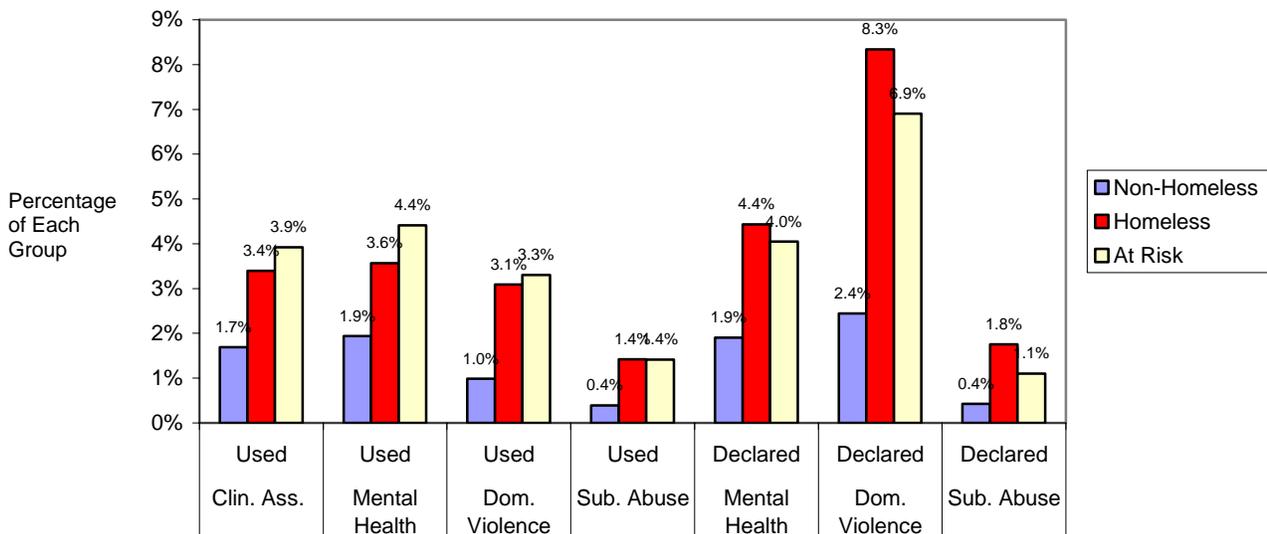
3) The declaration of need for or use of Specialized Supportive Services (mental health, substance abuse and domestic violence services) between December 2002 and November 2004 amongst homeless and at risk families was more than two times greater than that of non-homeless families.

Use of Specialized Supportive Services

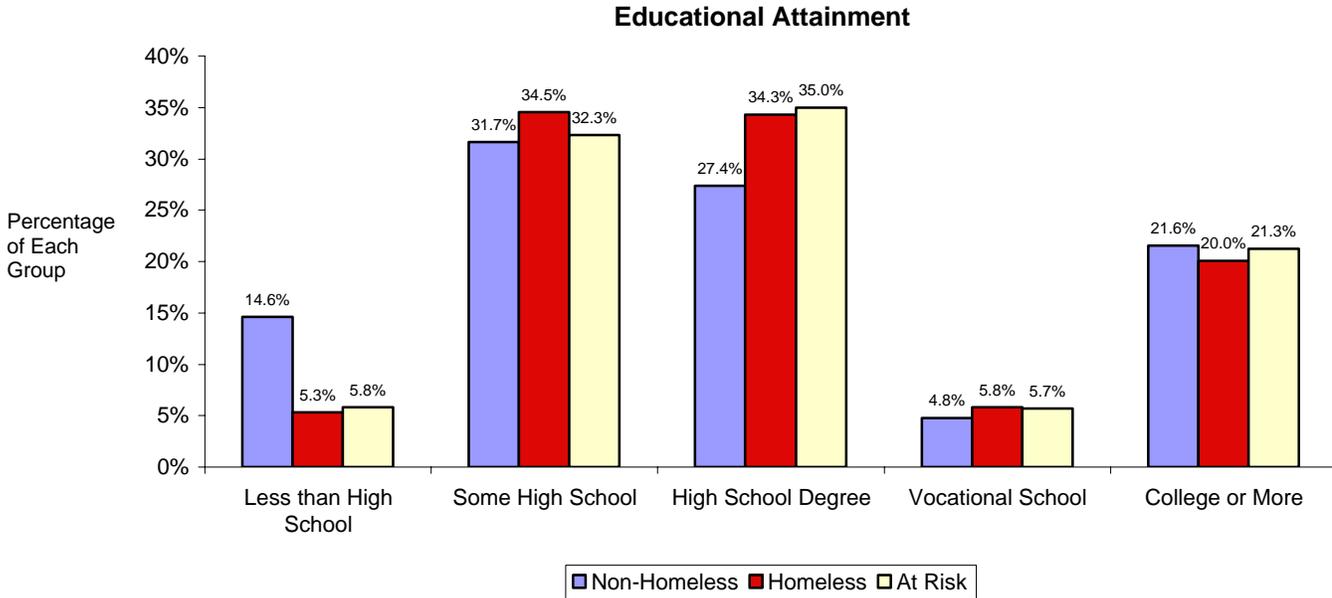


4) Compared to non-homeless families, homeless and at risk families declared a greater need for all types of Specialized Supportive Services between December 2002 and November 2004.

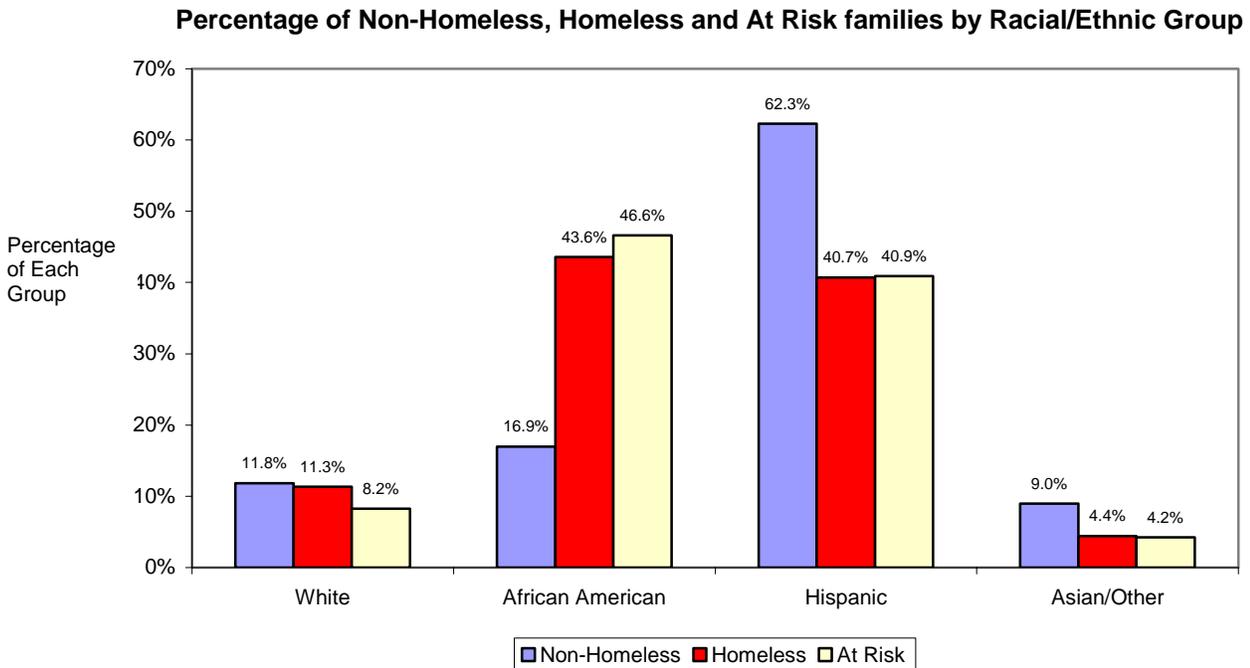
Specialized Supportive Services by Type



5) A lack of education did not distinguish homeless and at risk families from non-homeless families. (This finding must be viewed with caution because only 50% of records contained information on educational achievement.)

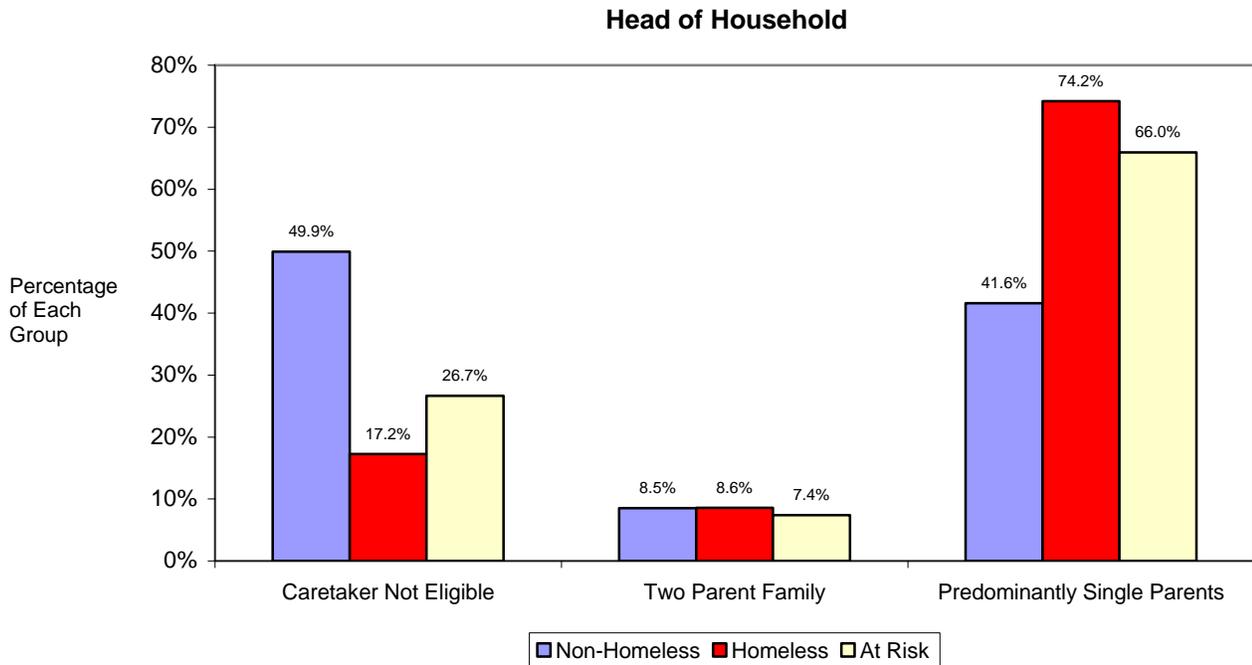


6) African-American and Hispanic adults headed greater percentages of homeless and at risk families than non-homeless families.

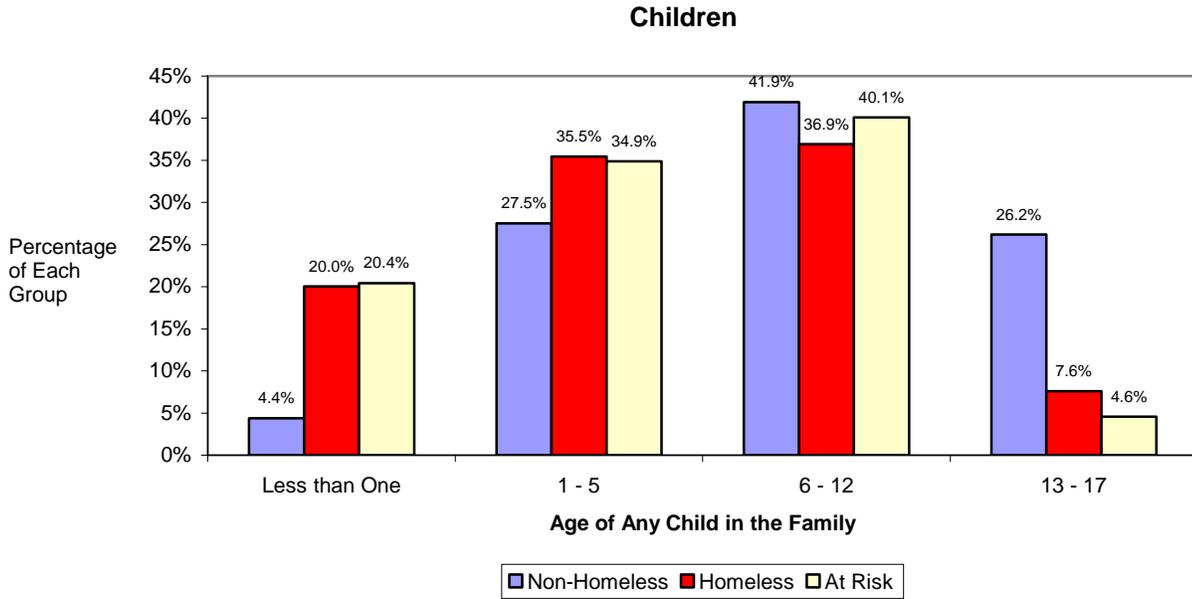


7) Single parents headed a greater percentage of homeless families than two parent families. Similar to non-homeless families, two parents headed less than 10% of homeless families.

- Further exploration of the data revealed that amongst homeless families that had an ineligible caretaker, few had undocumented parents.
- Adults in homeless and at risk families were significantly younger relative to those adults in non-homeless families. The difference was particularly large in the 18-25 years age group.

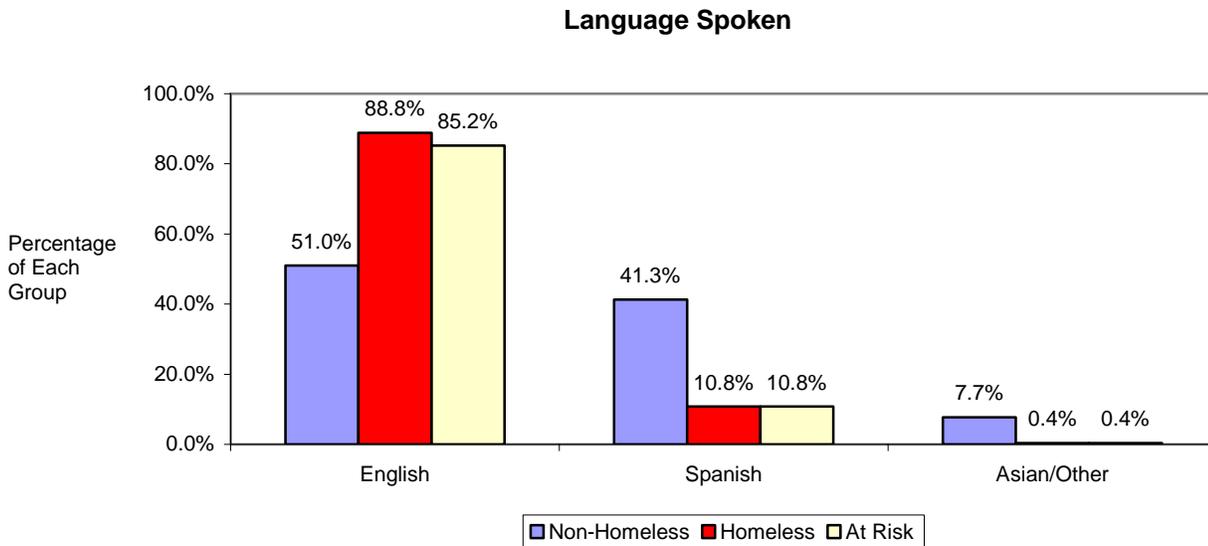


8) Homeless parents had much younger children relative to non-homeless parents; they were four times more likely to have a child less than 12 months of age than non-homeless parents and about one and a half time more likely to have children five years of age or younger than non-homeless adults.



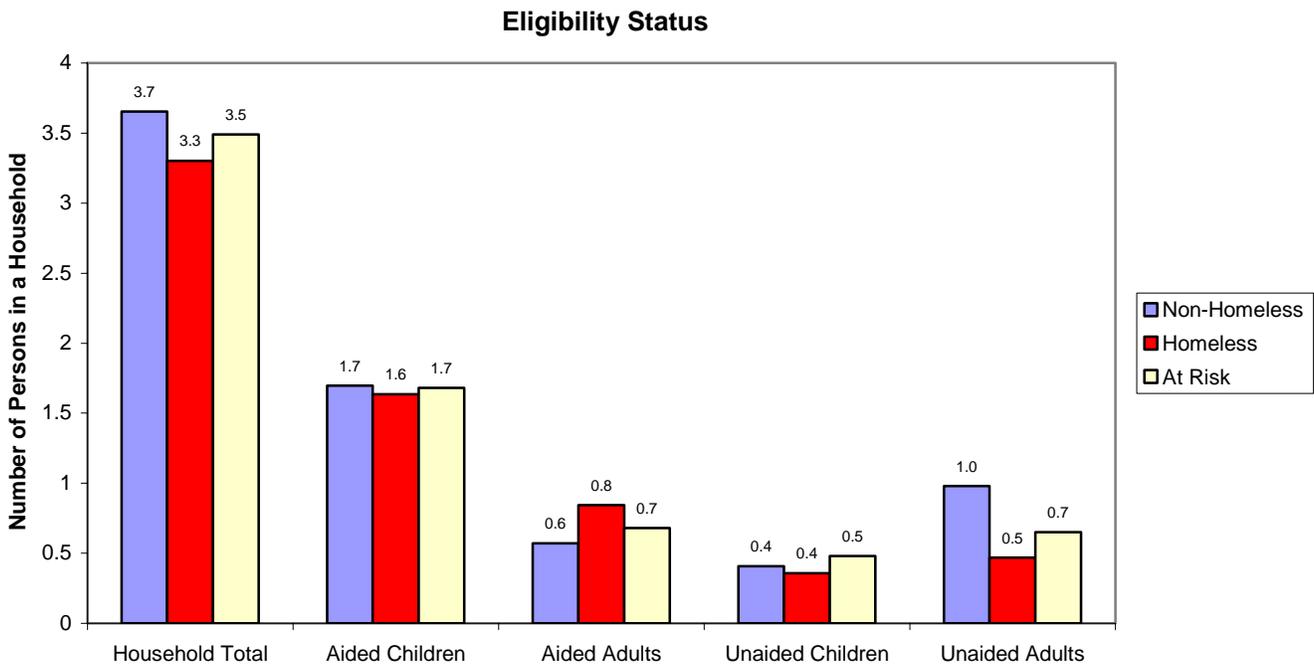
9) Homeless and at risk families predominantly spoke English relative to non-homeless families.

- Forty percent of homeless persons who spoke English were of Hispanic-origin.
- The proportion of homeless persons who spoke languages other than English and Spanish was near zero.



10) Homeless cases had a higher proportion of aided adults and lower proportion of unaided adults relative to non-homeless cases.

- The average household size of the three case types was similar: they each had approximately 3.5 persons per family.
- There were small differences in number of aided and unaided children across family types.



11) The rate of cycling in and out of the CalWORKs Program was significantly higher (28%) for homeless families and at risk (28%) families as compared to non-homeless families (16%).

Over a 24-month period, a shorter cumulative time on aid (15 months) was a characteristic of homeless families compared to non-homeless (19 months) and at risk families (21 months).

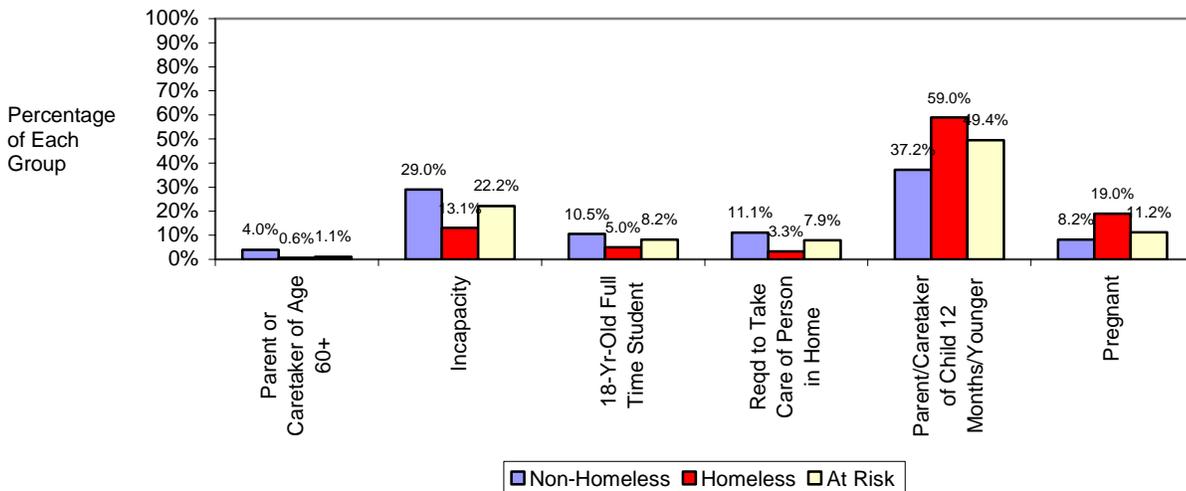
12) Homeless families were sanctioned less often than non-homeless families. The proportion of currently (in November 2004) sanctioned among homeless adults (11%) was just over half of that of at risk and non-homeless adults (both at 21%).

There was no difference between the percent ever sanctioned among homeless and non-homeless adults in the long run (both at 29%). However, the percent of at risk families who were ever sanctioned between December 2002 and November 2004 exceeded 40%.

13) A greater proportion of homeless adults and 18-year-old children (non-parents) were exempt from CalWORKs activities as compared to non-homeless adults and 18-year-old children (non-parents).

- The proportion of cash-eligible homeless adults in the GAIN Program with exempt status between September and November 2004 was 15% and significantly higher than the exemption rate among cash eligible non-homeless adults, which was 9 percent, and slightly higher than that of at risk adults (12%).

Percent of Total Exemptions Across Study Groups by Type of Exemption

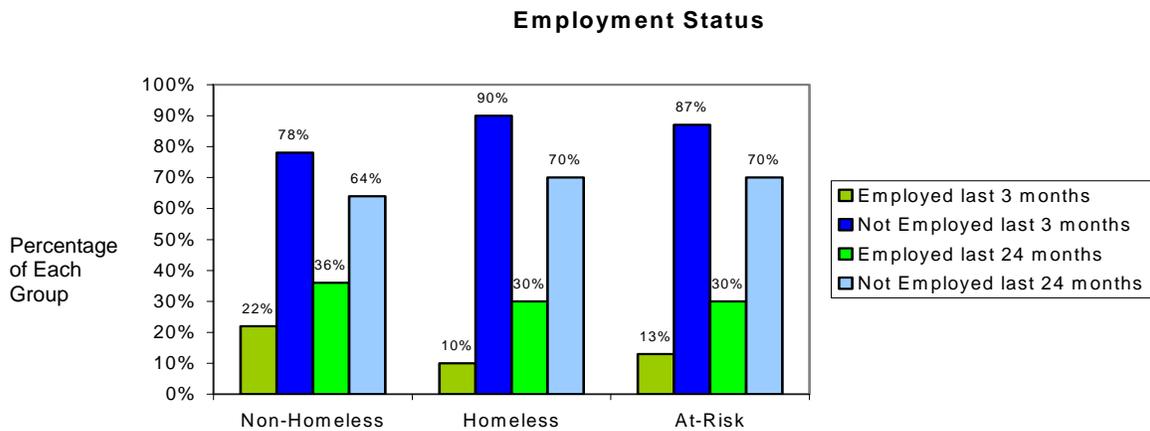


- Parent/caretaker of a child (six months or younger or disabled) and pregnant were the two most frequent forms of exemption for homeless families.

14) Aided CalWORKs adults identified as homeless had lower GAIN Program participation rates than non-homeless adults.

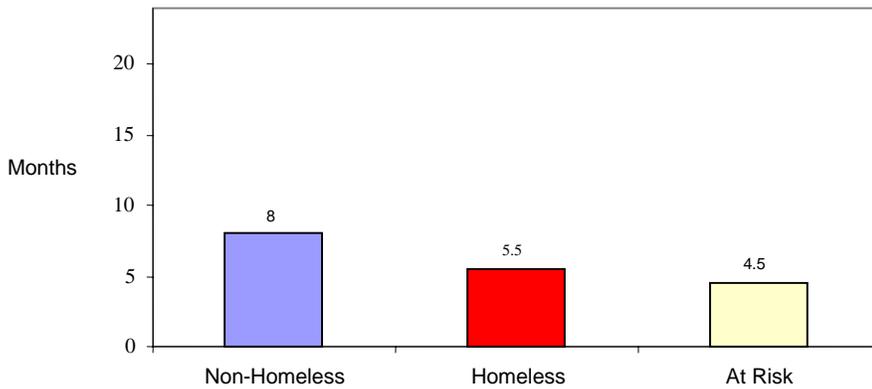
Whereas almost 2/3rds of non-homeless and at risk adults participated in the GAIN Program, less than half of homeless adults participated in a GAIN activity. GAIN participation included an open GAIN component or employment during September – November 2004.

15) Overall, CalWORKs adults in the sample were not employed while aided. At the group level within the sample, homeless and at risk adults were employed less often than non-homeless adults

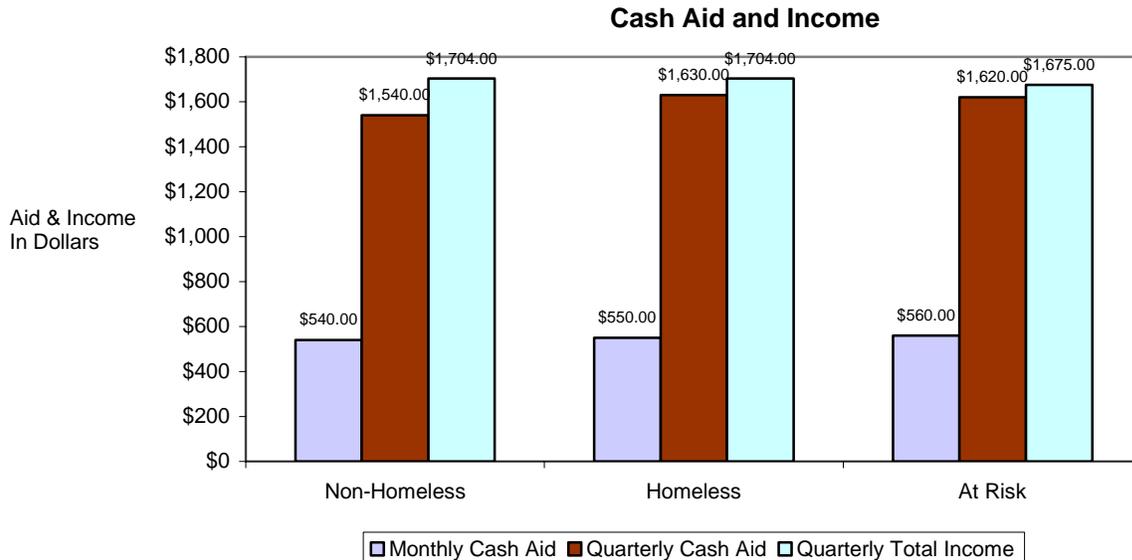


16) Between December 2002 and November 2004, homeless and at risk adults had, on average, shorter durations of employment while on aid than non-homeless adults. Because these data only include months when the family received CalWORKs aid, the number of months of employment may be understated for participants who received aid for fewer months.

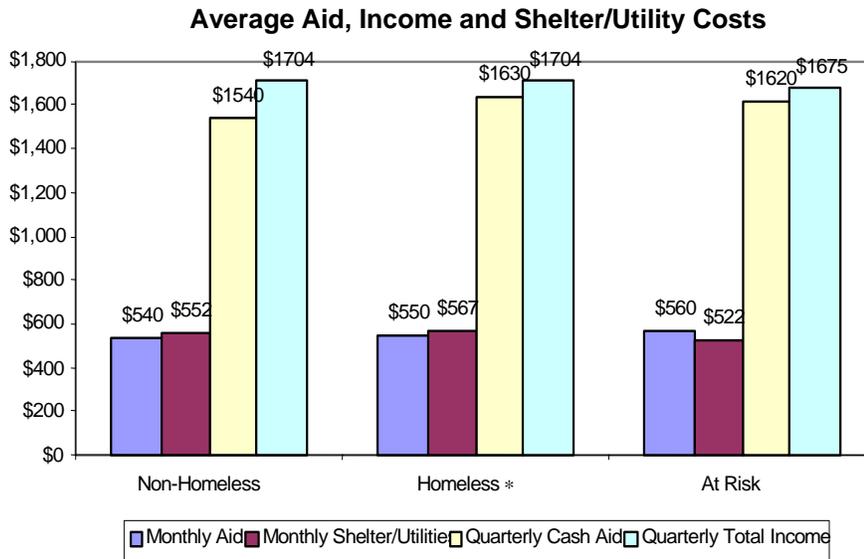
**Total Months of Employment While Receiving CalWORKs
December 2002-November 2004**



17) From December 2002 through November 2004, the average monthly and quarterly aid and total income (earned income + unearned income + cash aid) were nearly identical across non-homeless, homeless and at risk families.

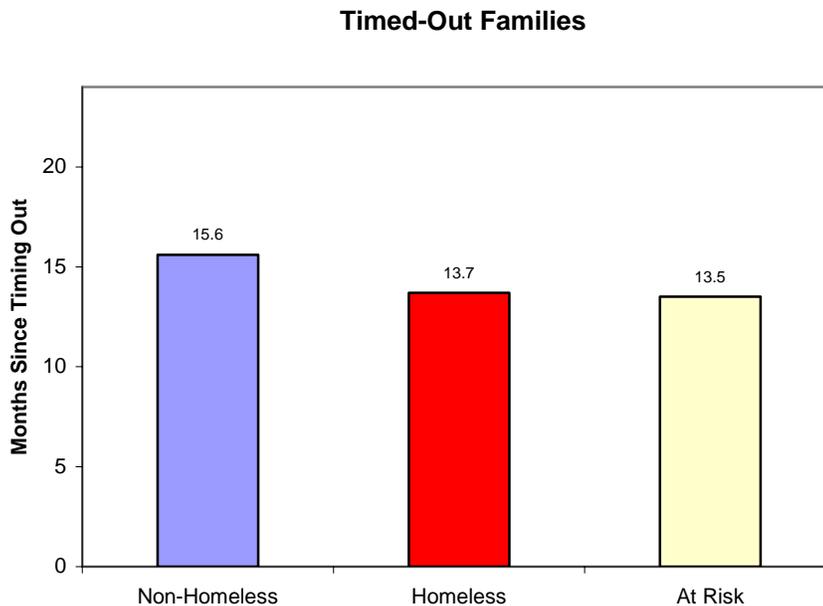


18) The monthly shelter/utility costs are similar and consume almost all the income of the families in each group. (Source: Food Stamp Program)



* Average shelter and utility costs for those who did not use DPSS office or shelter as address.

19) The proportions of timed-out families in the non-homeless, homeless, and at risk groups were similar. Homeless families who timed out did so, on average, a bit more recently than non-homeless families (14 months earlier v. 16 months earlier, respectively).

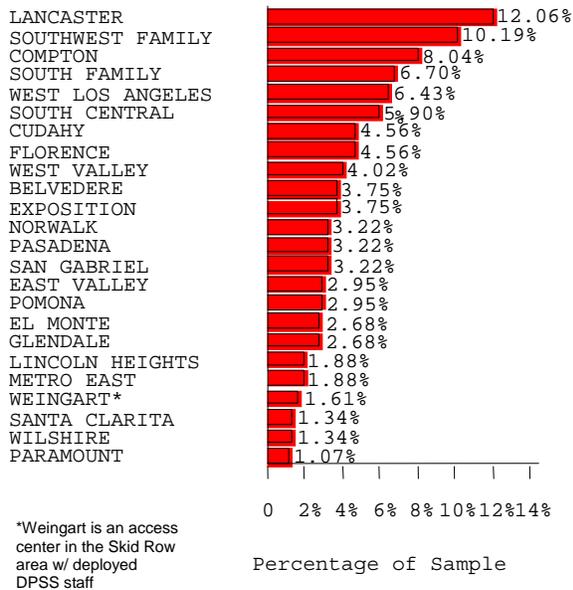


PARTII: Survey Response Data

To gather important information about homelessness missing from administrative data, such as duration of homelessness and reasons for leaving permanent housing, DPSS workers administered a 30-item survey to all CalWORKs participants who requested an issuance from any homeless service during the week of February 22 through February 28, 2005 at any DPSS office. The survey was a modified version of the instrument LAHSA employed for its future report on the homeless. This method of data collection allowed participants to hear and respond to questions in their preferred language. Three-hundred-seventy-three parent/caretakers voluntarily provided demographic, employment, health and detailed housing history information. Descriptions of their responses follow in PART II of this report. (see Appendix II to view survey)

Although 373 surveys were collected, the data available for each question varies due to respondent's omissions or scanning errors while extracting data from forms. The number of responses available for each question is listed immediately below the question. Texts in boxes state the highlights of the findings.

DPSS



Lancaster and Southwest Family DPSS office locations had the greatest percentages of applications for homeless services.

How old are you?

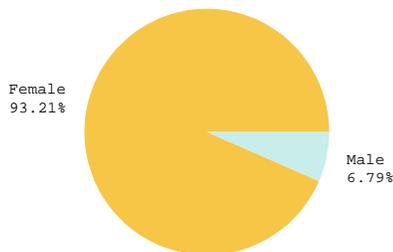
N=366

- Average = 30.6 years
- Range = 18-64 years
- 50% were 28 years old or younger

Although ages ranged from 18 to 64 years, the average of 30 years suggests a mostly young group of respondents.

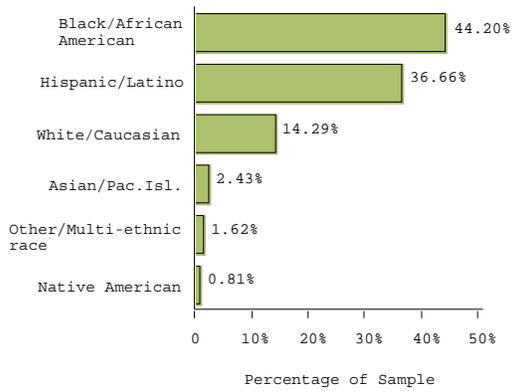
How do you identify yourself?

N=368



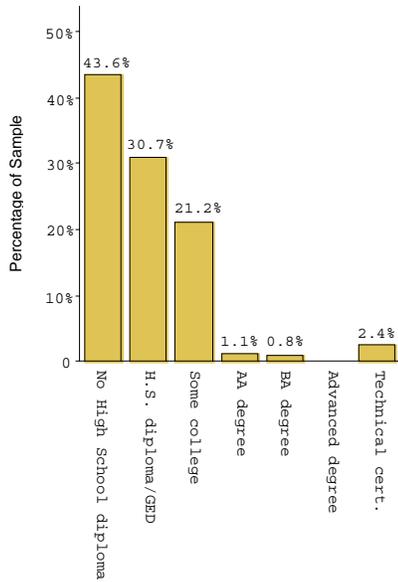
Women comprised the greater part of the sample.

Which racial or ethnic group do you identify with the most?
N=371



A greater number of African Americans applied for homeless assistance than other racial or ethnic groups.

What is the highest level of education you have completed?
N=367

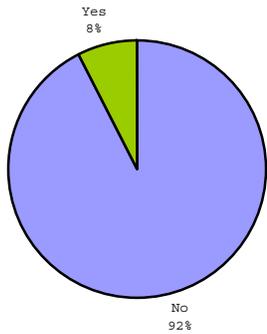


The majority of respondents had low levels of education and many did not have a high school diploma.

None of the respondents had military experience, a physical disability that limited mobility, or a developmental disability. (N=373)

Do you have a disability that keeps you from working?

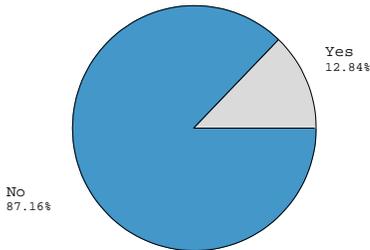
N=373



Less than 10% of respondents had a disability that kept them from working.

Were you ever in foster care?

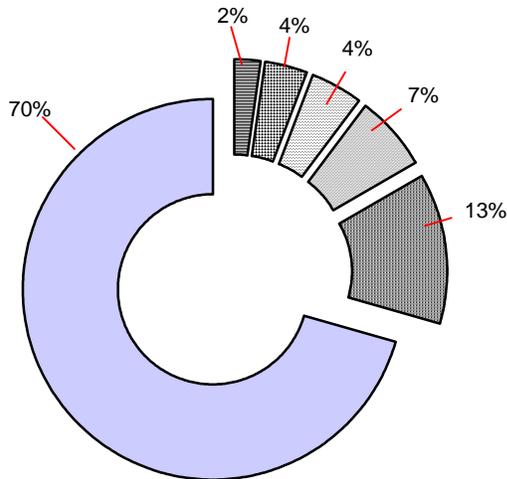
N=366



Less than 15% had experience in foster care.

What is your current housing situation?

N=366

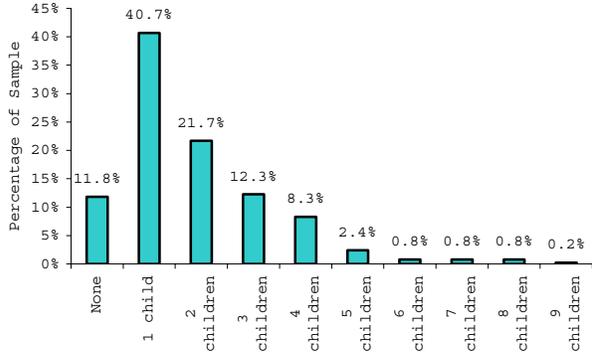


About 70% reported living as a single adult with children.

- Live w/ spouse/significant other
- Live alone
- Live w/ family/friend
- Other
- Live w/ spouse/significant & child/children
- Live w/ child/children

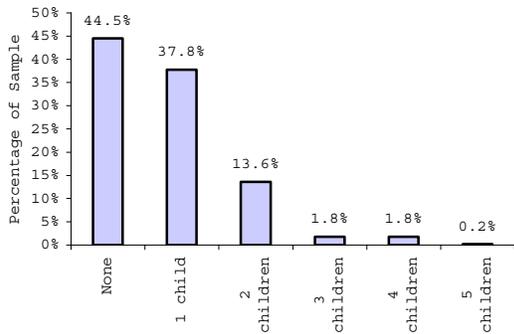
How many children under 18 live with you and what are their ages?
 N=373

- Total number of children living with me



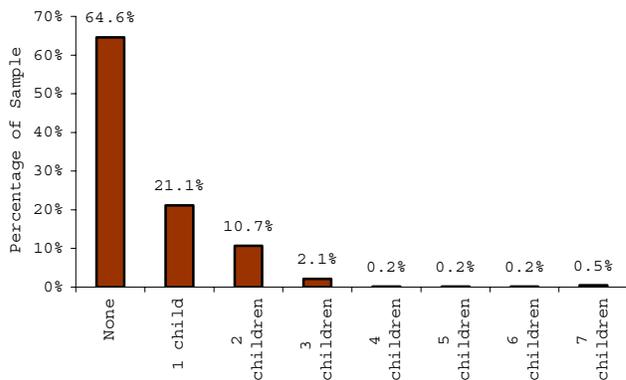
The number of children living with a parent/caretaker ranged from one child (40%) to nine children (0.2%).

- Number of children living with me aged 0-4 years



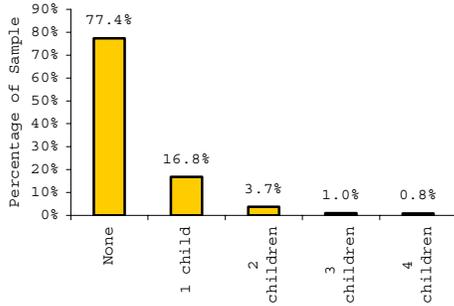
Approximately 55% of parents reported having a child four years-of-age or younger.

- Number of children living with me aged 5-10 years



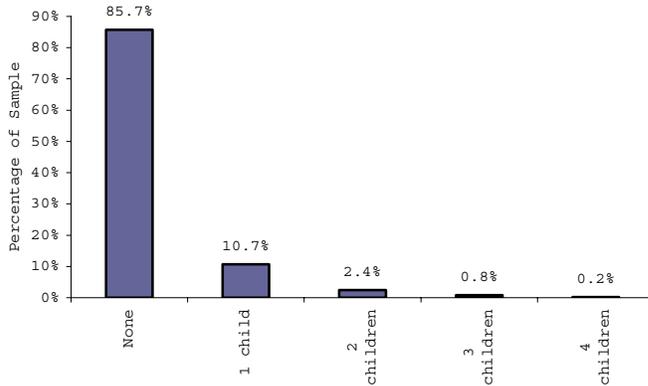
Approximately 35% of parents reported having a child aged 5-10 years.

- Number of children living with me aged 11-14 years



Approximately 22% of parents reported having a child aged 11-14 years.

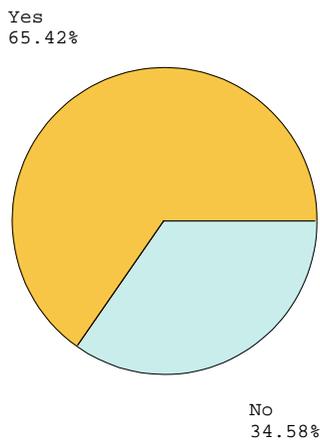
- Number of children living with me aged 15 to 18 years



Approximately 14% of parents reported having a child aged 15-18 years.

If your children are living with you and they are school age, are they attending school?

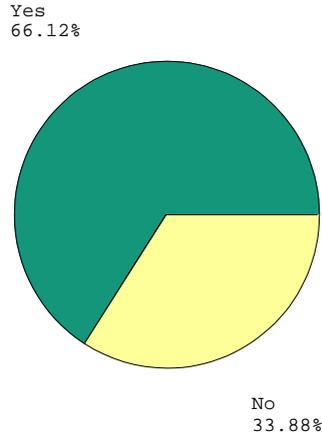
N=373



About 65% of families reported that their school-age child was attending school in late February. Some of the remaining students may have been “off track” because their schools operated on a year-round calendar.

Is this the first time you have been homeless?

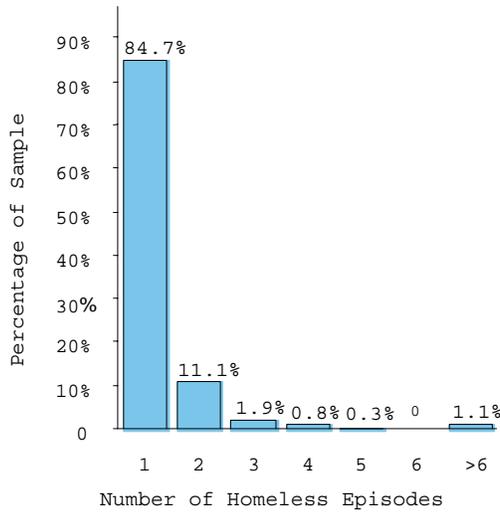
N=366



For most respondents, this episode of homelessness was their first.

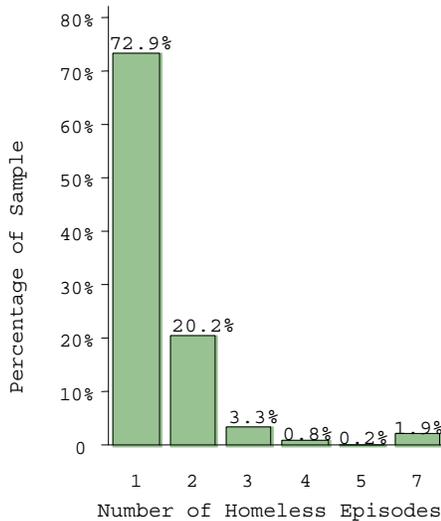
In the last 12 months, how many times have you been homeless (including this last time)?

N=361

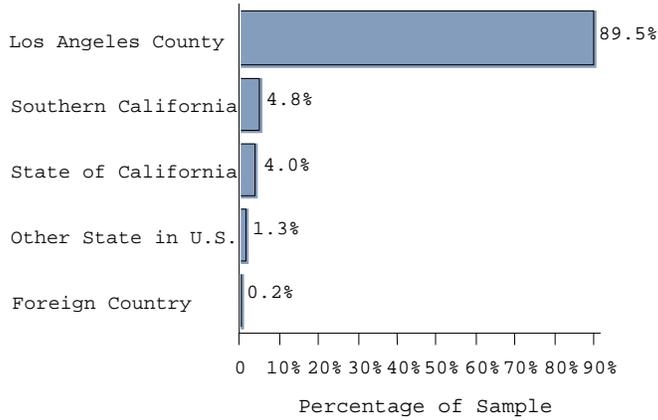


In the last 3 years, how many times have you been homeless (including this last time)?

N=355

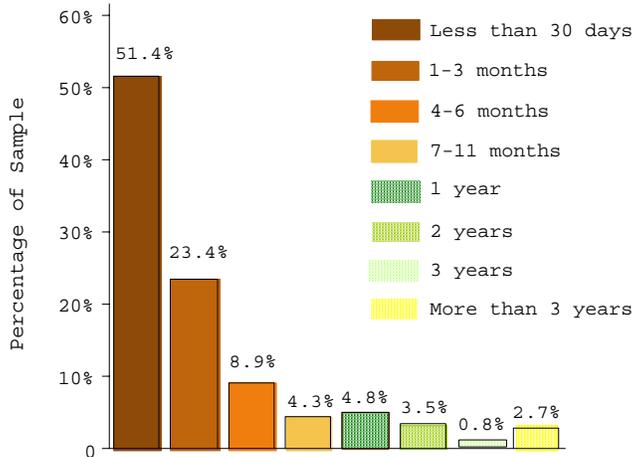


Where were you most recently living at the time you became homeless?
N=372



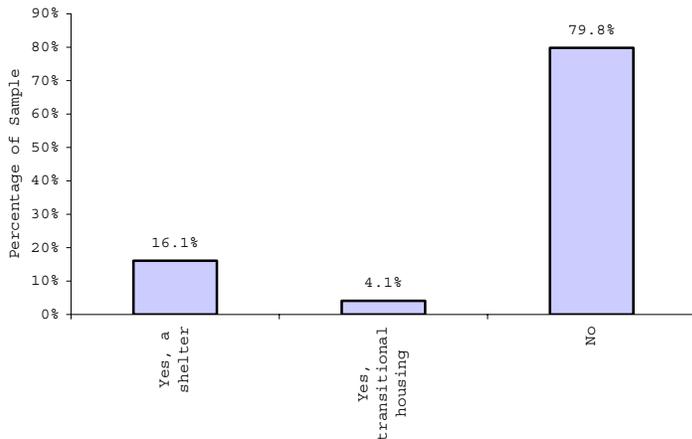
Los Angeles County was the most recent place of residence for nearly 90% of respondents.

How long have you been homeless since you last lived in a permanent housing situation?
N=371



About half of respondents reported a spell of homelessness that was short – less than 30 days.

In the last 30 days, have you tried to access a shelter or transitional housing facility in Los Angeles County and been turned away?
N=367



About 20% of respondents told DPSS that they had been turned away from a shelter or transitional housing in the past month.

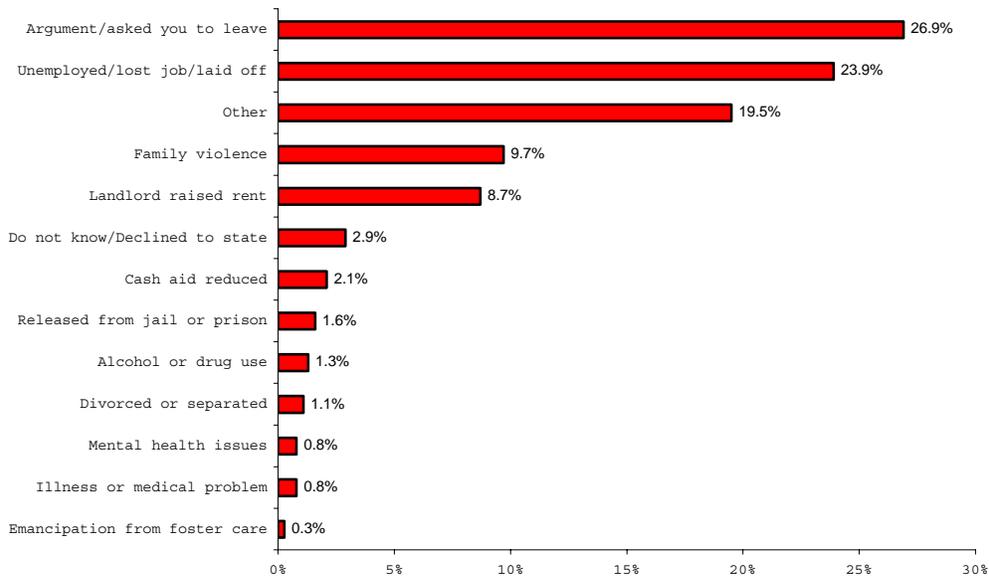
If yes, why were you turned away? (Check all that apply)

REASONS	NUMBER WITH THIS REASON
No beds were available	28
Other	18
Didn't accept friend/family	1
Alcohol/drug problems	0
Couldn't follow shelter rules	0
Didn't accept teenager/children	0
I was pregnant	0
I have a disability	0
Didn't accept pets	0
No ID	0
Don't know	0

What do you think is the main reason or condition that led to your current homelessness?

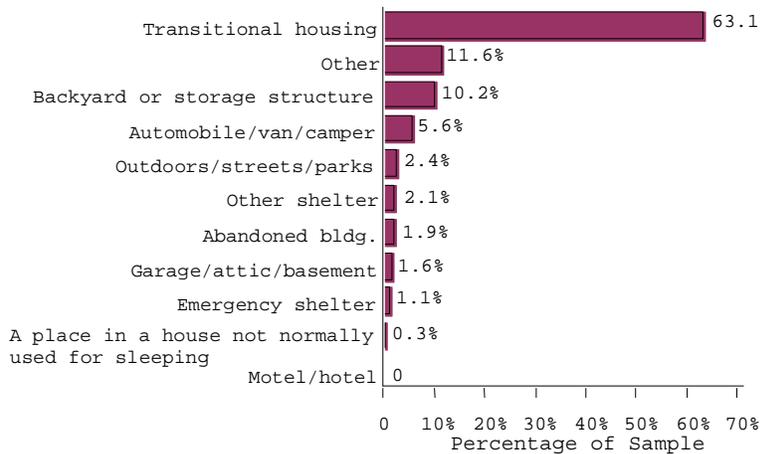
N=368

An argument and request to leave was the most frequent reason given for current homelessness.



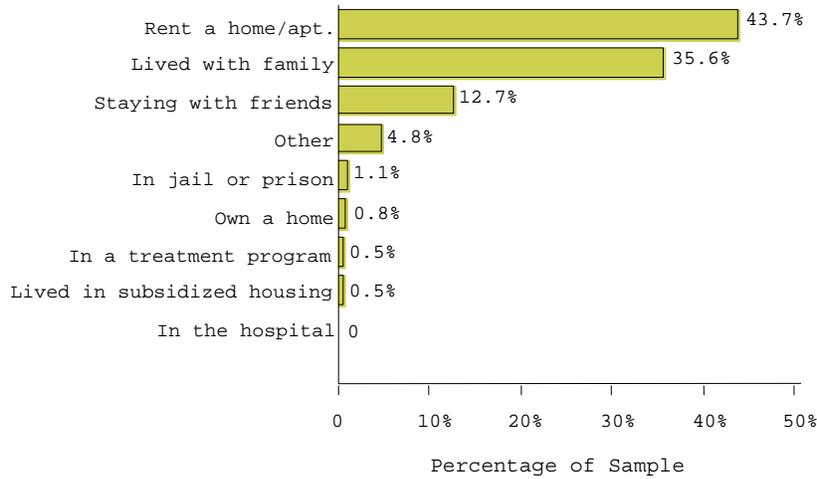
Which of the following best describes where you are currently or most often living at night?

N=371



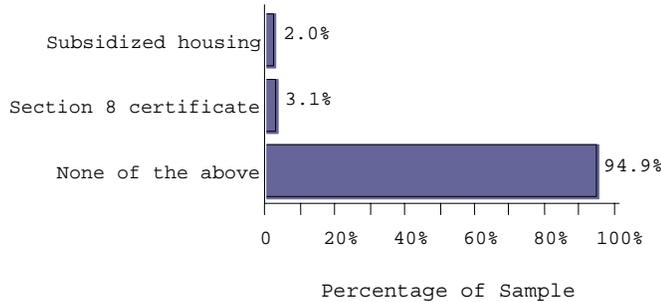
Transitional housing served as the temporary home for most respondents.

Immediately prior to becoming homeless (this time), did you (or were you)...
N=370



Many who applied for homeless services had recently left a rental home or apartment that was not government subsidized.

If you rented a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless (this time), was it...
N=351



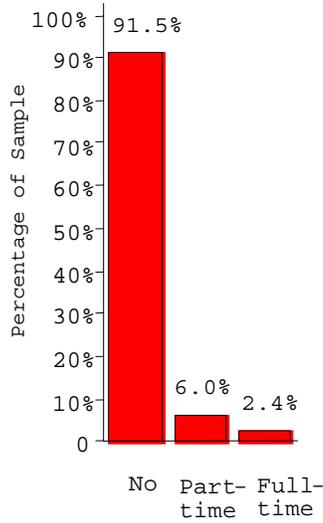
What is preventing you from living in permanent housing?
N=373

REASONS*	NUMBER WITH THIS REASON
Can't afford rent	229
No job/no earnings	172
Moving costs too high	167
Bad credit	78
Housing availability	72
Transportation	52
Eviction record	4
Other	1
Criminal record	0
Don't want to	0

*Respondents could check more than one reason.

Affordability was the most frequent barrier to permanent housing.

Are you currently employed?
N=366



The great majority of respondents were unemployed.

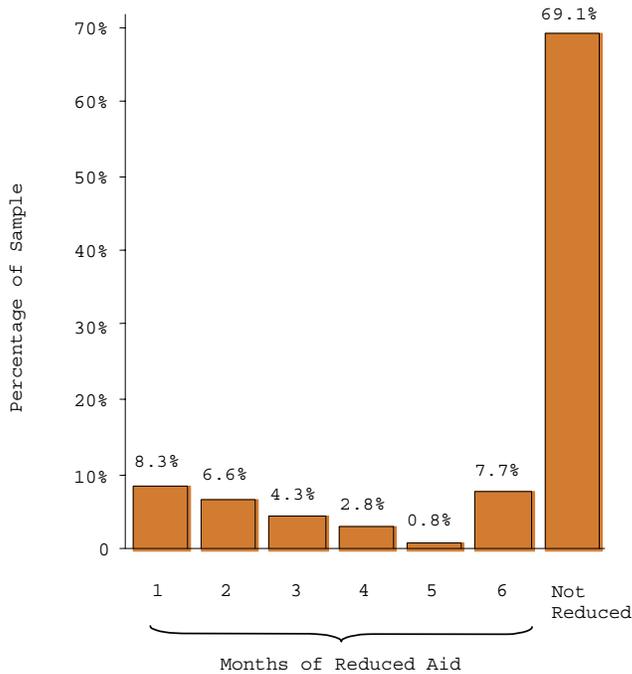
Why aren't you employed?
N=373

REASONS*	NUMBER WITH THIS REASON
No child care	117
No permanent address	106
Need training	98
Need education	86
No transportation	80
No jobs	77
Health problems	31
Disabled	24
Don't want to work	6
No phone	5
Need clothing	4
No shower facilities	4
No work permit	3
Criminal record	1
Other	1
No tools	0

No child care topped the list of reasons for unemployment.

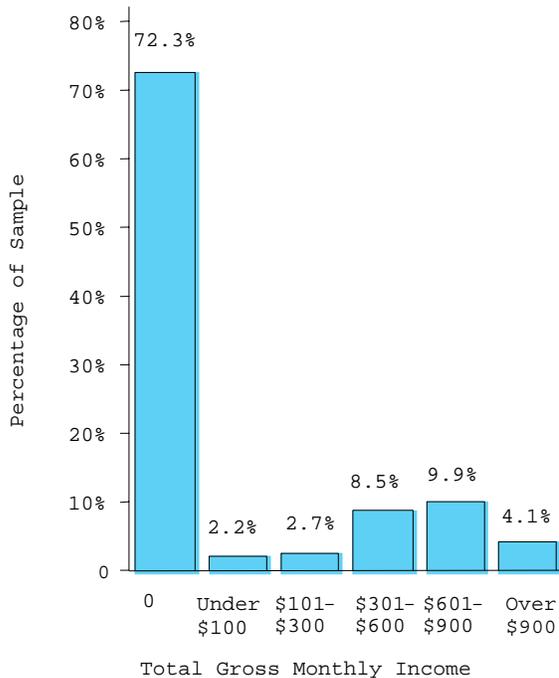
*Respondents could check more than one reason.

In the past 6 months, for how many months was your cash aid reduced?
N=347



Nearly 70% reported that their cash aid was not reduced in the past six months.

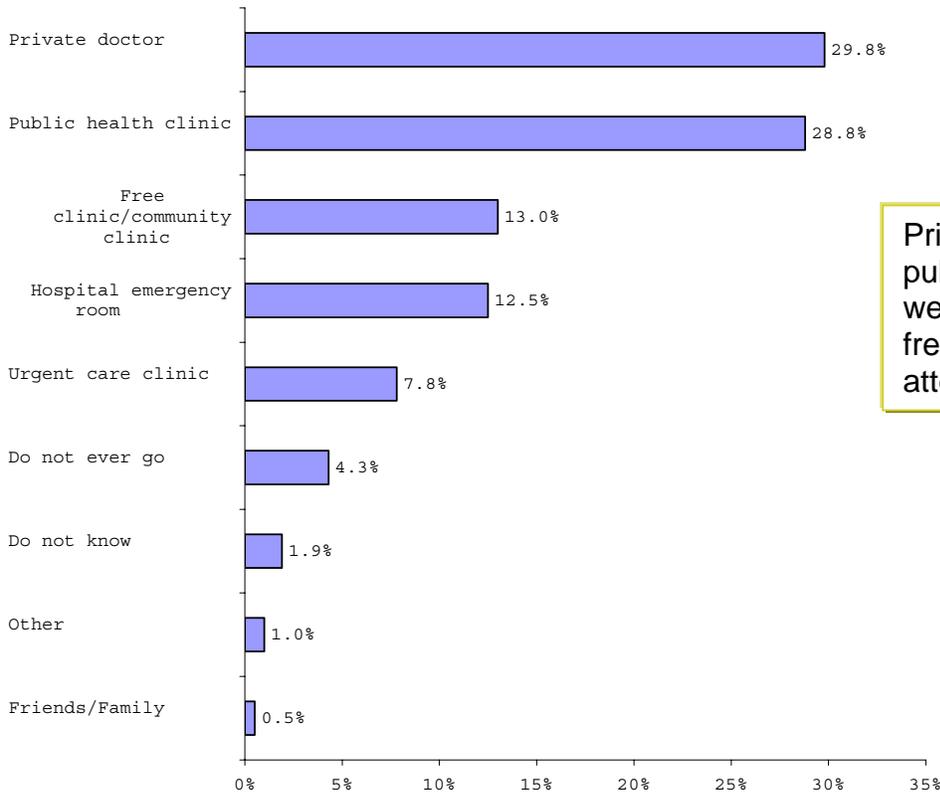
What is your total (gross) monthly income from all other sources (Unemployment and/or disability insurance)?
N=361



The bulk of respondents said they had no other source of income.

Where do you usually get medical attention?

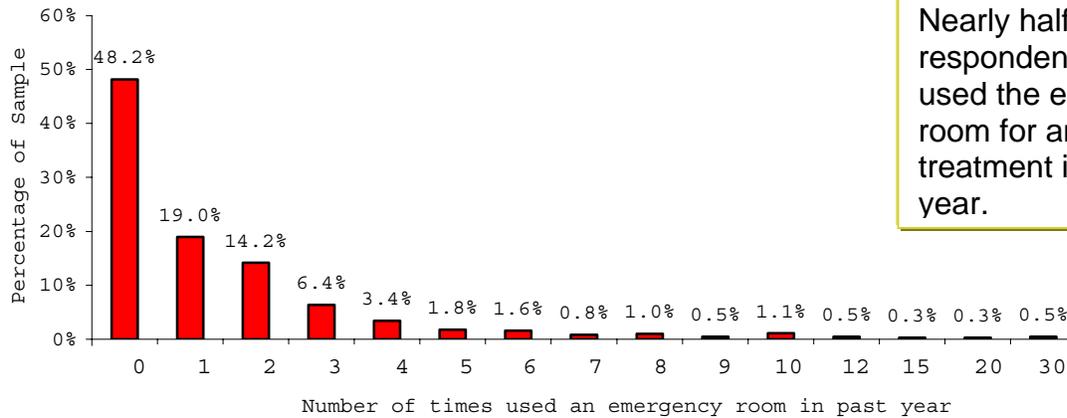
N=368



Private doctors and public health clinics were used most frequently for medical attention.

How many times in the past year have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

N=373



Nearly half of respondents had not used the emergency room for any medical treatment in the past year.

Since being homeless this time, have you needed but lacked medical care?

N=373

Yes 09.12%
No 90.88%

Few respondents reported using services/assistance such as emergency shelters or free meals or counseling.

Are you currently experiencing any of the following situations:

Domestic or partner violence

Yes 10.72%
No 88.47%
Declined 0

AIDS/HIV related diseases

Yes 0
No 99.46%
Declined 00.54%

Physical disability

Yes 05.90%
No 93.30%
Declined 00.80%

Chronic health problems

Yes 07.24%
No 91.96%
Declined 00.80%

Mental illness

Yes 07.77%
No 91.42%
Declined 00.80%

Depression

Yes 31.64%
No 67.83%
Declined 00.54%

There were multiple indicators of psychological distress amongst respondents. Depression was reported by about a third of the sample.

Alcoholism

Yes 01.61%
No 97.59%
Declined 00.80%

Drug addiction

Yes 01.34%
No 97.86%
Declined 00.80%

Our Impression from Data Analyses

There was considerable convergence in findings from the two sources of information on CalWORKs homeless families. For example, both sources revealed that areas served by the Lancaster and Southwest Family offices had the highest densities of homeless families. Rather than list common features, we have decided to select salient findings from PARTS I and II, and fuse these parts to form a whole, an impression of a person whom we are most likely to see entering a DPSS office to apply for homeless assistance. Our impression is not meant to reflect all or any homeless individual's experience, but instead, is meant as a way for the reader to see a bigger picture of homelessness than any of the detailed descriptions from administrative caseload and survey data can provide.

Impression

She's about 30 years old, African American or Hispanic, healthy, and lives with a young child (four or younger) and possibly a school-age child, in transitional housing. She returned to the Lancaster or Southwest Family (Inglewood) CalWORKs office to apply for homeless assistance not because she had been enduring a reduction in aid due to a sanction or having reached the 60-month time limit, but rather, because family/friends recently asked her to leave or she suffered a job loss. Additionally, she may also be fleeing domestic abuse. She's had short spells of employment in Los Angeles County and can't afford to move to a place of her own. Although she's unemployed, she's able to work and wants to work, but needs child care and transportation assistance and desires more education and training. She's presently not engaged in any job training activities. Almost certainly, this is her first homeless experience in the past three years. She hasn't lived in a permanent housing situation for several to possibly 90 days, and there's a good chance she's feeling somewhat anxious and depressed about her situation.

CalWORKs Homeless Programs & Services

DPSS provides the following services to homeless applicants and participants:

Homeless Assistance (HA) - This program provides once-in-a-lifetime housing payment, reducing the risk of families separating due to homelessness and children going into foster care. It provides:

- From \$40 up to \$80 per night (depending on the family size) for temporary shelter in a hotel or motel for up to 16 consecutive days (receipts are required to verify the hotel/motel expense); and
- Money to help with move-in costs for permanent housing, including:
 - last month's rent and security deposits;
 - key deposits and cleaning fees; and
 - utility turn on fees.(Receipts are required to verify these expenses)

Emergency Assistance to Prevent Eviction (EAPE) - Under the EAPE program, families who are at risk of losing their housing because of non-payment of rent due to a financial hardship (not for any other lease/contract violation) may receive funds to pay rent and/or utilities for up to two months in arrears to assist the family in maintaining permanent housing. To be eligible for EAPE, the family must:

- Be CalWORKs eligible, receiving CalWORKs or timed-out from CalWORKs;
- Demonstrate that they are experiencing a financial hardship that could result in homelessness if assistance is not given. Financial hardships include:
 - Loss of a job;
 - Reduction in cash aid; and
 - Auto repairs.
- Provide proof of the financial hardship (i.e., letter from former employer, notice of action, auto repair receipts).

Moving Assistance (MA) – This program helps families who are experiencing a financial hardship, or who are homeless or at risk of homelessness (already received eviction notice or 3-day notice to pay or quit). MA provides funds for the last month's rent, security deposits, and utility turn-on fees. The program also provides up to \$450 for a stove and refrigerator. A family may receive up to \$2,000 in Moving Assistance. Proof of financial hardship is required.



16. What do you think is the main reason or condition that led to your current homelessness? (Shade only 1)

- Unemployed/Lost job/Laid off
- Landlord raised rent
- Illness or medical problem
- Released from jail or prison
- Emancipation from foster care
- Alcohol or drug use
- Don't know/Declined to state
- Other: _____
- Mental health issues
- Family violence
- Divorce or separated
- Cash aid reduced
- Argument/family/friend asked you to leave

17. Which of the following best describes where you are currently most often living at night? (Shade only 1)

- Outdoors/streets/parks
- Automobile/van/camper
- Garage/attic/basement
- Motel/hotel
- A place in a house not normally used for sleeping; kitchen, living room, etc.)
- Transitional housing
- Backyard or storage structure
- Other shelter
- Emergency shelter
- Abandoned building
- Other

18. Immediately prior to becoming homeless (this time), did you (or were you)

- Own a home
- Rent a home/apt.
- Staying with friends
- Lived with family
- In a treatment program
- Lived in subsidized housing
- In jail or prison
- In the hospital
- In foster care
- Other

19. If you rented a home or apartment prior to becoming homeless (this time), was it:

- Subsidized housing (low income unit)
- Section 8 certificate
- None of the above

20. What is preventing you from living in permanent housing? (Shade all that apply)

- Can't afford rent
- No job/no earnings
- Transportation
- Criminal record
- Bad credit
- Eviction record
- Housing availability
- Moving costs too high (security deposit, first or last month's rent)
- Don't want to
- Other

21. Are you currently employed?

- No, unemployed
- Yes, part-time (Skip to question 23)
- Yes, full-time (Skip to question 23)

22. Why aren't you employed? (Shade all that apply)

- Need education
- Need training
- Need clothing
- No shower facilities
- No phone
- Health problems
- Disabled
- No jobs
- Criminal record
- No permanent address
- No transportation
- No tools for trade
- No work permit (No SS#)
- Don't want to work
- No child care
- Other

23. In the past six months, for how many months was your cash aid reduced?

- 1 month
- 2 months
- 3 months
- 4 months
- 5 months
- 6 months
- Aid was not reduced

24. What is your total (gross) monthly income from all other sources? (Job, panhandling, recycling, etc.)

- \$0
- Under \$100
- \$101 - \$300
- \$301 - \$600
- \$601 - \$900
- Over \$900

25. Are you currently using any of the following services/assistance (Shade all that apply)

- Emergency shelter
- Transitional housing
- Free Meals
- Bus passes
- Other(Specify) _____
- Job training
- Alcohol counseling
- Drug counseling
- Legal assistance

26. Where do you usually get medical attention? (Shade only 1)

- Urgent care clinic
- Public health clinic
- Private doctor
- Friends/Family
- Hospital emergency room
- Veterans Affairs Hospital/Clinic
- Free clinic/community clinic
- Don't ever go
- Don't Know
- Other

27. How many times in the past year have you used the emergency room for any treatment?

□ □ □

28. Since you became homeless this last time, have you needed medical attention and been unable to receive it?

- Yes
- No

29. Are you currently experiencing any of the following situations:

- 29a. Domestic or partner violence**
 Yes No Declined to state
- 29b. Physical disability**
 Yes No Declined to state
- 29c. Mental illness**
 Yes No Declined to state
- 29d. Depression**
 Yes No Declined to state
- 29e. Alcoholism**
 Yes No Declined to state
- 29f. Drug addiction**
 Yes No Declined to state
- 29g. AIDS/HIV related diseases**
 Yes No Declined to state
- 29h. Chronic health problems**
 Yes No Declined to state

**THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS SURVEY.
YOUR ANSWERS WILL BE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.**

Contact Information

Michael Bono, PhD
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Social Services
12820 Crossroads Blvd.
City of Industry, CA 91746
562-908-5877
michaelbono@ladpss.org