



Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care

Longitudinal Point-In-Time Report
2009 through 2023

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview

The Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) biennially leads a homeless Point-In-Time (PIT) Study to collect information over a 24-hour period about those experiencing homelessness. Historically, the federal Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) has mandated that local CoCs conduct the PIT during the last week of January. From 2009 to 2022, the data collected through the PIT Study was used to generate two reports – the HUD Report and the Community Report/Executive Summary. These two reports differed by their definition of homeless, and the type of information that was gathered and reported. In 2023, the CoC counted only those individuals and households who met the HUD definition of “homeless”, while also continuing to gather information that is not reported to HUD, such as input on local homelessness services.

The HUD report involves entering data collected from the PIT Study into a federal database (HDX) that is used to monitor the region’s progress in ending homelessness. It also establishes a comparative benchmark with other CoCs that is used by the federal and state governments in determining eligibility for funding and funding levels.

The Community Report’s (sometimes referred to as an Executive Summary) overarching goal is to help the community better understand homelessness in their area. It is used by the CoC, public officials and governmental housing departments to meet reporting requirements and to guide public funding priorities. Service providers use the Community Report to inform their practices and develop timely and effective housing and services that are responsive to local needs. Community members access the findings to gain insights into local homelessness and establish a baseline of common knowledge with their community leaders.

This Longitudinal Report has gathered and summarized the data from the Butte CoC’s adopted and published Community Reports for the years 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2022, and 2023. The unsheltered PIT was not conducted in 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The longitudinal study therefore summarizes more than a decade of data on homelessness in the CoC area, which aligns with the Butte County jurisdiction. Important notes about the methodology used to prepare the Longitudinal Report and data limitations are noted below, as well as throughout the report, wherever applicable.

Variability in PIT Reports

The PIT is a community-driven study, led by a CoC steering committee, and facilitated by service professionals and community members. Surveys are developed to gather HUD-required, as well as community-prioritized, data. HUD priorities and data requirements differ year-to-year and contribute to the variability in data collected. During the years summarized in this report, surveys were administered by service providers and volunteers to residents without permanent housing who were sleeping in places not meant for human habitation (parks, creek beds, etc.) and emergency shelters. In some years, those who were living transitional housing projects, temporarily doubled up with friends or family, i.e. “couch surfing”; and in treatment facilities, hospitals, and jails, that would otherwise be without shelter, were also counted. Because it is a community-driven survey, the availability of service-provider staff and volunteers is a significant factor in the quality and coverage of the survey. It is important to remember that

each PIT study is always a “snapshot” of a moment in time, and is subject to numerous variables, many of which are impossible to control. This means that while attempts are made to keep the PIT Study methodology as consistent as possible across all PIT counts, other external factors create variables unique to each PIT study. This should be kept in mind when reviewing the data and comparing the various years to each other. How this variability impacted the preparation of the Longitudinal Report is discussed in more detail below.

Methodology Used to Prepare the Longitudinal Report

The purpose of this report is to compile longitudinal data on homelessness in Butte County over the last decade into one report. The quantitative data sources used for this report are the Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Survey (PIT) Community Reports/Executive Summaries for 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2022, and 2023. Data was gleaned from all final reports adopted and published by the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care. Raw data sets from which the published reports are derived were not used.

The published reports for these years were reviewed to determine what data elements were reported each year. It was found that the survey questions and response variables were largely consistent for the years 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2022, and 2023. For 2019, there were differences between the initial report published by the CoC in September 2019, and the subsequent jurisdictional analysis completed by Housing Tools in January 2020. As explained at the February 2020 CoC meeting, these differences in the 2019 reports were attributable to several factors, including:

- Surveys for 993 people displaced by the Camp Fire who received some form of FEMA Housing Assistance were included in the 2019 Community Report, and this data provides valuable insight into emergency sheltering in response to the 2018 Camp Fire. However, FEMA could not provide the jurisdictional location for those individuals, so they could not be included in the jurisdictional breakdowns. Therefore, the 2019 surveys for these individuals are not included in this Longitudinal Report.
- Housing Tools found 12 surveys which were substantially complete that had not been included in the 2019 Community Report, however they were included in the jurisdictional breakout reports.

Of note, the 2019 PIT appears to have had a significantly different survey methodology than previous years, likely due to a variety of factors, including the need to direct resources to the Camp Fire response, which delayed the PIT by 2 months. In addition, Verizon Wireless loaned the CoC the use of tablets to collect data on a digital app that had never been used to collect data before, as well as working with the digital app vendor to aggregate and clean data or anomalies. Written documentation on methodology from the 2019 PIT is minimal and the survey did not appear to follow all HUD recommendations regarding which data should be included and how to validate outside data before including it in the overall count. The above is noted in order to provide context on the approach regarding questions that pertain to the 2019 PIT report.

Beginning in 2023, those sheltered in Rapid Rehousing or Permanent Supportive Housing were surveyed and their data was collected, but not included in the data reported to the community as in previous years, as those individuals and households do not meet HUD’s definition of “homeless”. This change in local methodology was initiated by the PIT planning committee to minimize confusion experienced in previous years.

In general, for most questions and responses, there is sufficient consistency across the years included in this report to compare the reported data with no adjustments needed. For certain questions, it was found that the wording of both the questions and available responses varied somewhat from year to year. Each question and available response were compared to each other and HUD requirements. The crosswalk ensured all response variables were accounted for as they changed year to year. This allows for a greater number of responses to be included for longitudinal analysis in addition to ensuring a more statistically sound dataset to compare year to year. One of the greatest potential benefits of a longitudinal report is to see how changing the survey questions and potential responses over time can impact the longer-term analysis of trends. This can inform the development of future PIT surveys so that the impacts of programs and services may be better ascertained.

Significant Events: 2009-2023

Natural Disasters

Butte County has experienced an unprecedented number of natural disasters in recent years, all of which have contributed to homelessness and people being unstably housed, as well as stretching and exhausting local resources, including government, service agencies and community members. These have included:

- **2017: Oroville Dam Crisis.** *In February 2017, heavy rainfall damaged Oroville Dam's main and emergency spillways, prompting the evacuation of more than 180,000 people living downstream along the Feather River.*
- **2017: Wildfires.** *In July 2017 the Wall Fire broke out near Bangor and ultimately destroyed over 6,000 acres, and in October 2017, the Cherokee Fire burned more than 8,000 acres near Oroville, while the La Porte Fire burned more than 6,000 acres near Bangor.*
- **2018: The Camp Fire.** *On November 8, 2018, the Camp Fire broke out near Pulga in the Feather River Canyon and rapidly spread to the communities of Concow, Yankee Hill, Paradise and Magalia, burning up to the eastern edge of Chico. It burned more than 150,000 acres, killed 85 people and destroyed approximately 19,000 structures, of which 11,000 were homes, displacing nearly 50,000 people. The communities of Paradise and Concow were largely destroyed by the fire.*
- **2020: The North Complex Fire (Bear Fire).** *In September 2020, the towns of Berry Creek and Feather Falls were largely destroyed in the North Complex Fire, which burned more than 300,000 acres and killed 16 people.*

The wildfires that occurred over those 5 years, especially the Camp and North Complex fires, have contributed to a situation in which many of those experiencing homelessness are people who have been burned out of their homes and are living in trailers or RVs. The 2019 PIT was definitely impacted by the Camp Fire, as noted in the Methodology section above. As of the date of this Longitudinal Report, many people displaced by the Camp Fire are still homeless, which has been especially notable in both Chico and Oroville. In the more rural areas impacted by the fires, people sometimes are camping on their burned-out property in tents or RVs and it takes tremendous time and resources to find them. Due to limitations in resources, it is highly likely that in 2022 and 2023, for example, that many people were not counted in the eastern portion of the county who were displaced by one or more of the wildfires.

COVID-19 Pandemic

Consistent with federal requirements, the Butte Countywide Homeless Continuum of Care (Butte CoC) has traditionally carried out a biennial PIT Study (a study every two years). A count was carried out in March 2019 (which was heavily impacted by the Camp Fire in November 2018), and the next planned and scheduled biennial PIT would have normally been in January 2021. However, due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic which began in the U.S. in 2020, and the need to prevent the spread of the virus among those participating in a PIT (both those experiencing homelessness and staff/volunteers carrying out the survey), the federal Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) issued a waiver to all Continuums of Care across the U.S. which allowed them to not conduct the unsheltered count. This waiver still required that the 2021 sheltered count be carried out, however. The Butte CoC complied with this requirement and then began to plan for a 2022 PIT that would include unsheltered individuals, even though it was uncertain whether HUD would issue another waiver for 2022, as the pandemic continued unabated. HUD issued its notice in November 2021 that it expected Continuums of Care to carry out both the unsheltered and sheltered PIT in January 2022.

The reality of the ongoing pandemic affected the 2022 PIT in a number of ways:

- *There was a spike of the Omicron variant of the virus in Butte County right before the PIT Study was carried out. Many staff at local shelters and volunteers who had signed up to help out were unavailable the day of the survey. While initially 233 people registered to volunteer, 124 people were able to participate on the day of the survey. In the two days leading up to January 26, 76 people had to drop out due to illness, or quarantine due to exposure and fear of illness. All in all, there were fewer people available to administer surveys (meaning fewer individuals participated in the survey), and this forced shelters to use “sheltered” data from the HMIS system after the survey was completed, rather than relying on completed surveys.*
- *Fewer volunteers and staff meant that teams assigned to either static sites or outdoor roaming were smaller than in previous years. Usually, teams had been comprised of four people, and in 2022, most teams were comprised of two people. Due to safety protocols, this most heavily impacted unsheltered counts of people sleeping in places not meant for human habitation, such as under bridges, next to creeks, abandoned buildings, etc. This likely resulted in an undercount of these individuals.*
- *Outreach to let individuals experiencing homelessness know about the upcoming PIT Study was hampered by the rise of Omicron. Safety considerations meant there was less face-to-face interaction ahead of the count, especially with local service agencies being impacted by staff being out ill with the virus and fewer people coming into provider sites for services. Therefore, fewer individuals experiencing homelessness may have known about the survey.*
- *The training for volunteers was conducted entirely online, rather than in person. Especially for new volunteers, this limited their ability to practice administering the survey with another volunteer and simply changed the dynamic of the training due to the online format being more intimidating for some people to ask questions. This may have resulted in volunteers not being as prepared or knowledgeable as in previous years.*
- *The Butte CoC supplied masks, hand sanitizer, and COVID-19 safety training to all survey takers. They also paired people who were already part of each other’s safety circle to the greatest extent possible.*

Community Fatigue and Burnout

The unrelenting series of natural disasters, combined with confronting the COVID-19 pandemic, has exhausted workers at non-profit agencies, volunteers, and local government employees. Many of these people were impacted first-hand and experienced their own housing instability. Additionally, people are suffering from extreme burnout, PTSD, and other physical and mental health conditions due to the sheer number of hours and energy they have devoted to helping the community and residents of Butte County survive these disasters (with its associated trauma) and attempt to find housing and access services. By the time of the 2022 PIT, these factors led to a decrease in people assisting with the PIT Study than would have otherwise been expected. By way of comparison, in 2023, 132 volunteers participated the day of the survey, while in 2019, there were more than 250 volunteers on the day of the survey. In earlier PIT surveys, the number of volunteers tended to hover close to 300.

The Point in Time Study Moving Forward

2022 was the first year that the new Butte CoC staff (contracted through the County Department of Employment and Social Services, Housing and Homeless Branch) planned for and carried out the PIT. This staff is evaluating their 2022 and 2023 experience and lessons learned, along with a questionnaire that has been sent to volunteers to garner their input, in order to improve ongoing PIT Studies. As was noted through this process, those who were living in Rapid Rehousing or Permanent Supportive Housing units were counted for the “Community Report” but not for HUD reporting requirements. Starting in 2023, the omission of those living in Rapid Rehousing or Permanent Supportive Housing from final numbers reported to the community ensures the data reported in the “community report” and HUD report now match. This change in local methodology was implemented by the PIT planning committee to minimize confusion that was expressed in previous years.

It should also be noted that the biennial PIT Study is an unfunded federal mandate. While historically local governments and community non-profit organizations have contributed their resources to ensure the PIT is carried out, the issue of sustainable support in the future needs to be addressed. With increasing costs and federal requirements, the viability of successful PIT studies will be uncertain unless funding is allocated for this purpose over the long-term.

PIT CENSUS COUNT

The communities that have been surveyed during the biennial PIT have varied somewhat over the years. **Figure 1** shows, by year, which communities have been part of the PIT.

Figure 1: Communities Surveyed During the PIT, By Year and Community, 2009-2023

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2022	2023
Chico	Chico	Chico	Chico	Chico	Chico	Chico	Chico
Oroville	Oroville	Oroville	Oroville	Oroville	Oroville	Oroville	Oroville
Paradise	Paradise	Paradise	Paradise	Paradise	The Ridge Area	The Ridge Area	The Ridge Area
	Gridley	Gridley	Gridley, Biggs	Gridley	Gridley, Biggs	Gridley, Biggs	Gridley, Biggs
	Other	Other	Other				

The 2023 PIT Study identified 1,237 individuals living without safe, adequate housing. For the purposes of this report, individuals are grouped by community, based on the location which they slept on the night designated by the count. This allows municipalities to understand and plan for their community's needs, as well as the county at large. As shown in **Figure 2**, Chico, the largest city in Butte County, has consistently had the largest proportion of people experiencing homelessness in the county. This is followed by Oroville, The Ridge Area (Paradise, Magalia, and other Ridge Communities), and Gridley/Biggs. Events such as the 2018 Camp Fire affecting the Ridge Area of Butte County forced people living in the area to relocate to Chico and Oroville to access services and supports, or deeper into unpopulated areas to avoid unwanted contact and remain in the area. The sharp decrease of people counted in the Ridge Area between 2017 (120 people) and 2019 (21 people) can likely be attributed to fires and extreme loss of housing units and opportunities experienced in the region.

Figure 2: Total Number of People Experiencing Homelessness Counted During PIT, By Year and Community, 2009-2023

	2009		2011		2013		2015		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Chico	668	60%	1043	59%	804	52%	571	51%	1096	55%	864	65%	885	77%	925	75%
Oroville	364	33%	545	31%	579	37%	390	35%	713	36%	415	31%	214	19%	277	22%
The Ridge Area	62	6%	71	4%	89	6%	49	4%	120	6%	21	2%	36	3%	11	1%
Gridley and Biggs	2	0%	97	5%	65	4%	36	3%	28	1%	23	2%	21	2%	24	2%
Other	10	1%	16	1%	16	1%	81	7%	26	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	1106	100%	1772	100%	1553	100%	1127	100%	1983	100%	1323	100%	1156	100%	1237	100%

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

Total number of those experiencing homelessness on the night designated by the PIT is required by HUD to collect in a standardized way. This number is reached each year by counting the total number of: Sheltered Surveys, Unsheltered Surveys, Observation Tallies, Youth Surveys, and Vehicle Observation Tallies. Full participation from all regions in the community is HUD’s goal for each count, but in reality it has taken time to develop the relationships and resources needed to expand to remote or rural areas of Butte County. It should be noted that those who are in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH), or Rapid Rehousing (RRH) do not meet the HUD definition of “homeless” and were not reflected in the PIT data reported to HUD. Total numbers reported to HUD, by year, can be found in **Figure 2a**. From 2009 to 2022, the Butte CoC chose to include in the PIT Community Report/Executive Summary those who have recently exited homelessness into one of these housing types to better understand how these housing models are helping to address homelessness. Beginning in 2023, individuals in PSH or RRH were surveyed but not included in the data reported to HUD or the community report to make the report easier to understand, and therefore data reported to HUD and data included in the Community Report now fully align with each other.

Figure 2a: HUD Defined Total Number of People Experiencing Homelessness During PIT, By Year

	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2022	2023
Total	689	897	712	571	1195	1266	1006	1237

DATA LIMITATIONS

Survey data was collected with a variety of Survey and Observation Tally combinations. In addition, the methodology was also variable over time, such as the utilization of vehicle and RV observation tallies used to collect data in 2019. The 2018 Camp Fire increased the number of people living fulltime in RVs and Cars in the months and years following. 2023 is the first year Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing tenants were surveyed but not included in the data reported to HUD or the community report.

Household Make Up

Household make-up consists of three types: households with only adults (adults with no children present), households with adults and children and households with only children (minor-age unaccompanied youth). Household make-up data provides information about what type of housing options might adequately meet the needs of those who are precariously housed or unhoused.

Figure 3: People Experiencing Homelessness, By Household Type and Year, 2009-2023

Household	2009		2011		2013		2015		2017		2022		2023	
Households with at least one adult and one child	257	23%	387	22%	282	18%	121	11%	132	7%	160	14%	143	12%
Households without children	925	84%	1170	66%	1007	65%	723	64%	1351	68%	991	86%	1035	84%
Households with only children	-	-	36	2%	32	2%	46	4%	100	5%	-	-	51	4%
Data not collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1%
Total number of people counted	1106	100%	1772	100%	1553	100%	1127	100%	1983	100%	1156	100%	1237	100%

Notes: 2019 household data was not collected consistently and had significant missing data, therefore it was omitted from this chart. 2022 respondents completed either an "individual" survey or a "household" survey. Household type was not collected for those who completed an individual survey, so they are all categorized as single adults with no children. Households with only children data was not collected in 2022 and do not reflect a decrease.

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

Household data is required by HUD to be collected in a standardized way. The categories include: Households with at least one adult and one child, households without children, and households with only children. It has been collected in a standardized way locally, so a question and variable table has not been included. Per HUD guidance in 2022, if an adult indicated they were homeless with children, but the children were not physically present at the time the survey was taken (such as the children were in school), those individuals were categorized as single adults with no children. This has likely resulted in an undercount of homeless families with children in 2022. In 2023 a partnership with Butte County Office of Education allowed for the identification and surveying of unhoused school-age children during the PIT count.

DATA LIMITATIONS

Household makeup data were collected with the same variable responses from 2009-2015, but then variables were altered in the 2017 and 2019 PIT counts. In addition, the methodology was also variable over time, such as grouping individual household members on one survey, having a youth household only survey, and individual surveys with questions intended to capture household information for those who lived in a households with only other adults and no children. Therefore, the year-to-year comparisons for household data should not be viewed as entirely representative of

households experiencing homelessness over the Longitudinal Report time period. Analysis of 2019 raw data indicated great variance in how volunteers recorded information and is not included in **Figure 3**. For the other years, 2009-2017, and 2022-2023 the data reported included all of the HUD variable responses required for a longitudinal analysis to be possible. The household data reported for 2009 adds up to a total of 1,182 households, which is higher than the total number counted in the census, 1,106. The reasons for this are unclear.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Collecting demographic information is a priority of the CoC as it provides a basis of understanding of those experiencing homelessness in Butte County and much of it is a HUD requirement. Because of this, local methodology has prioritized placing these questions at the top of the survey to ensure the likelihood of more survey participants completing these questions. Variables Included: Age, Gender, Orientation, Race and Ethnicity, Education, and Income.

Age

As mentioned in the Household Make-Up section, it is likely that there are more children experiencing homelessness with their parent(s) than reported, due to HUD guidance on how to count adults taking a survey without their children present.

Figure 4: Age of People Experiencing Homelessness, By Age Category and Year

Age Range	2011		2013		2015		2017*		2019*		2022*		2023*	
5 and under	82	5%	121	8%	61	5%	69	3%	42	3%	38	3%	43	3%
6 to 12	45	3%	78	5%	36	3%	121	6%	20	2%	53	5%	34	3%
13 to 17	88	5%	65	4%	55	5%	135	7%	20	2%	16	1%	16	1%
18 to 24	201	11%	178	11%	146	13%	143	7%	83	6%	48	4%	62	5%
25 to 40	462	26%	432	28%	306	27%	439	22%	545	41%	452	39%	491	40%
41 to 54	560	32%	418	27%	334	30%	574	29%	297	22%	240	21%	255	21%
55 and over	334	19%	261	17%	189	17%	502	25%	269	20%	299	26%	329	27%
Unknown or Data Not Collected	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	47	4%	10	1%	6	0%
	1772	100%	1553	100%	1127	100%	1983	100%	1323	100%	1156	100%	1237	100%

* Note: Varied age categories have been utilized over the years, though consistencies are present. Data from 2017, 2019, 2022, and 2023 were recategorized into comparable age groups to allow for longitudinal analysis.

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

Until 2022, HUD required age to be collected in at least three categories: Under Age 18, 18 to 24 and Over 24. Beginning in 2023, HUD required the following age categories: Under 18, 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and over 64. Local methodology has been to break age into additional subgroups to learn more about the age of those experiencing homelessness in Butte County and tailor programming to meet their needs. Varied age categories have been utilized over the years, though consistencies are present.

Figure 5: Age of People Experiencing Homelessness, Data Collection Variables By Year

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2022	2023
5 and under	5 and under	5 and under	5 and under	5 years old or younger	Under 5	Under 5	Under 5
6 to 12	6 to 12	6 to 12	6 to 12	6-14	6 -12	6 -12	5 to 12
13 to 17	13 to 17	13 to 17	13 to 17	15-17	13-17	13-17	13 to 17
18 to 24	18 to 24	18 to 24	18 to 24	18-24	18-24	18-24	18 to 24
25 to 40	25 to 40	25 to 40	25 to 40	25-35	25-34	25-34	25 to 34
41 to 54	41 to 54	41 to 54	41 to 54	36-50	35-44	35-44	35 to 44
55 and over	55 and over	55 and over	55 and over	51-65 or older	45-54	45-54	45 to 54
					55-61	55-61	55 to 64
					62+	62+	65+
						Unknown Age- Believe to be adult under 25	Unknown Age - Believe to be adult under 25
						Over 24	Unknown Age - Believe to be adult 25+
						13-18	Data not collected
						25-35	
						Data Not Collected	

DATA LIMITATIONS

When comparing this data, it's important to note that methodological differences from year to year can affect the overall number of those surveyed. Age categories were grouped, by age range, for analysis. This data should be considered a convenience sample of those who were experiencing homelessness during the week of the survey. When looking at age distributions over the past decade, it's important to consider the maturation of those who are experiencing chronic homelessness and duration of time spent in Butte County.

Gender Identity

Figure 6: Gender Identity of People Experiencing Homelessness, By Gender and Year

	2009		2011		2013		2015		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Female	442	40%	647	37%	553	36%	384	34%	729	37%	472	38%	432	37%	403	35%
Male	653	54%	1094	62%	986	63%	721	64%	1238	62%	732	59%	611	53%	714	63%
Trans or "other gender"	11	1%	31	2%	14	1%	4	0%	7	0%	3	0%	2	0%	6	1%
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0%	3	0%	8	1%	3	0%
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2%	0	0%	27	2%	103	9%	12	2%

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time. Gender identity is one's innermost concept of self as male, female, a blend of both or neither – how individuals perceive themselves and what they call themselves. One's gender identity can be the same or different from their sex assigned at birth. (Source: <https://www.hrc.org/resources/sexual-orientation-and-gender-identity-terminology-and-definitions>). With this understanding, data variables required by HUD to be collected during each PIT evolved along with their recognition of individuals who are trans, gender non-conforming, or other genders not represented by variables offered by the survey. This transformation of understanding and inclusion can be seen in **Figure 7: Gender Data Collection Variables, By Label and Year** with 2009 having only three gender categories compared to 2022 with five. This change over time accounts for the lack of data shown in answer options offered prior to 2017. Missing data is not represented in this table.

Figure 7: Gender Data Collection Variables, By Label and Year

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2022	2023
Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female	Female
Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male
Other	Transgender	Other gender	Transgender	Transgender	Trans Female (M2F)	Trans or "other gender"	A gender that is not singularly 'Female' or 'Male'
			Unknown/Refused	Doesn't identify as female, male, or transgender	Trans Male (F2M)	No single gender	Transgender
					Gender non-conforming	Questioning	Questioning
					Don't know	Client doesn't know/ Client Refused	Person doesn't know
						Data not collected	Person refused

DATA LIMITATIONS

Gender minorities are likely significantly under reported historically but continue to show that individuals would like more than only Female and Male to be offered to represent their gender on PIT surveys.

Sexual Orientation

The acronym LGBTQ+ is an umbrella term that refers to gender and sexual orientations other than heterosexual. Sexual orientation is an inherent or immutable enduring emotional, romantic or sexual attraction to other people.

Figure 8: Sexual Orientation of People Experiencing Homelessness, By Orientation and Year

	2015*		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Gay or Lesbian	2	2%	34	2%	12	1%	13	1%	33	4%
Straight	73	68%	1496	88%	908	69%	745	64%	674	86%
Bisexual	13	12%	4	0%	36	3%	30	3%	16	2%
Queer/Other	0	0%	13	0%	9	1%	4	0%	4	1%
I don't know/ questioning	1	1%	4	0%	8	1%	4	0%	18	2%
Client refused	12	11%	-	-	-	-	194	17%	38	5%
Prefer not to answer	7	6%	-	-	-	-			-	-
Data not Collected	-	-	136	8%	-	-	166	14%	-	-

**Note: Orientation was only asked of youth in 2015. This also represents the first time a sexual orientation question was included in the PIT Survey.*

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

Orientation data is not required by HUD to be collected in a standardized way. Starting in 2015, the Butte County CoC found it important to start collecting this data among youth experiencing homelessness at the time of the PIT. In subsequent years sexual orientation has been asked of all survey respondents.

Figure 9: Sexual Orientation of People Experiencing Homelessness Survey Question and Data Collection Variables, By Year

2015	2017	2019	2022	2023
Which of the following best represents how you think of yourself?	Which best represents how you think of yourself (check all you identify as)	Which best represented your sexual orientation (check all that apply)	How do you identify your sexual orientation (choose all that apply)	How do you identify your sexual orientation (choose all that apply)
Straight	Straight	Straight	Straight or heterosexual	Straight or heterosexual
Bisexual	Bisexual	Bisexual	Bisexual or Pansexual	Bisexual or Pansexual
Gay or Lesbian	Lesbian or Gay	Lesbian or Gay	Lesbian, gay, homosexual , or same gender loving	Lesbian, gay, homosexual , or same gender loving
Queer/Other	Questioning	Other	Other (please specify)	Other (please specify)
I don't know/not sure	I identify as: _____	Don't Know	Person doesn't know	Person doesn't know
Prefer not to answer	Did not Answer		Person Refused	Person Refused
			Data not collected	

DATA LIMITATIONS

Sexual orientation data was collected with comparable variable responses from 2015-2023. In addition, the methodology was also variable over time, such as only asking youth their orientation in 2015 and the question wording adjusting each year.

Race and Ethnicity

The survey results in each year indicate that the homeless population in Butte County is disproportionately made up of Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), which follows the trends in the state of California overall. This was first noted in the 2009 report. “Disproportionate” refers to the fact that relative to their incidence in the overall population of Butte County, these groups are over-represented in those experiencing homelessness. For example, in the 2023 PIT report, it was noted that those who identify as Native American/Alaskan Native (Indigenous People of Color) comprise 7% of the homeless population, but only 2.7% of the county’s overall population. In addition, those who identify as Black comprise 6% of the homeless population but only 2.1% of the county’s overall population. Those who are experiencing homelessness are predominantly White (77%), while 84.3% of the County population identifies as White.

Figure 10: Race of People Experiencing Homelessness, By Race and Year

	2009*		2011		2013		2015		2017		2019		2022		2023	
American Indian or Alaskan Native	77	7%	83	5%	89	6%	81	7%	126	6%	130	10%	116	10%	84	7%
Asian	11	1%	11	1%	16	1%	7	1%	19	1%	10	1%	23	2%	13	1%
Black/ African American	55	5%	82	5%	64	4%	44	4%	71	4%	67	5%	51	4%	72	6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	11	1%	7	0%	4	0%	13	1%	28	1%	18	1%	19	2%	6	1%
White	830	75%	1337	74%	1083	70%	882	78%	1441	73%	931	74%	847	74%	892	77%
Multiple Race	166	15%	279	16%	233	15%	47	4%	298	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown/ Don’t Know	22	2%	-	-	40	3%	40	4%	-	-	29	2%	5	0%	4	0%
No Answer/ Refused	22	2%	-	-	16	1%	13	1%	-	-	-	-	40	3%	9	1%
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	6%	50	4%	84	7%

**Notes: In 2009 Race data was only reported as percentages, not raw numbers. The report authors calculated the raw numbers based upon the census denominator for 2009. In each year, people were able to choose more than one race to identify themselves and as such, totals for each year may exceed 100% or the total counted for the year. Missing data is not represented because it was not collected.*

Figure 11: Ethnicity of People Experiencing Homelessness, By Ethnicity and Year

	2009*		2011		2013		2015*		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Hispanic or Latino	100	9%	238	13%	195	13%	0	0%	277	14%	298	24%	147	13%	159	13%
Non-Hispanic or Latino	-	-	1561	87%	1350	87%	1127	100%	1706	86%	911	73%	791	68%	942	76%
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	4%	4	0%	4	0%
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	2%	2	0%
Data not collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	17%	130	11%

Notes: (1) 2009 Race data was only available as percentages and not raw numbers like in later years, therefore it was unavailable for analysis. People were able to choose more than one race to identify themselves and as such, totals for each year may exceed 100% or the total counted for the year. Missing data is not represented well because it was not collected each year. (2) 2015* Community Report states: "Both Asian and Hispanic respondents were also proportionally fewer than the general population. Translation of the survey into Spanish and Hmong and having more multi-lingual volunteers may increase surveys for those racial groups. It was also hypothesized that the Latino and Hmong cultures are often more likely to co-house in times of economic crises and may not self-identify as "homeless."*

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

HUD requires CoCs to collect race and ethnicity data in the categories used in both tables. Differences were found in races offered year to year, but universally offered the variables required by HUD.

Figure 12: Race of People Experiencing Homelessness Survey Question and Data Collection Variables, by Year

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2022	2023
Race:	Race:	Race:	Race:	Race:	What is your race? (select all that apply)	What is your race? (select all that apply)	What is your race? (select all that apply)
American Indian or Alaskan Native	American Indian or Alaskan Native	American Indian or Alaskan Native	American Indian or Alaskan Native	American Indian or Alaskan Native	American Indian or Alaskan Native	American Indian or Alaskan Native	American Indian/ Alaskan Native
Asian	Asian	Asian	Asian	Asian	Asian	Asian	Asian
Black/ African American	Black/ African American	Black/ African American	Black/ African American	Black/ African American	Black/ African American	Black/ African American	Black or African American
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
White	White	White	White	White	White	White	White
Other Multi-Racial	Other Multi-Racial	Other Multi-Racial		Multiple Race	Other	Other	Other
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Don't Know		Don't Know	Don't Know	Person doesn't know
Refused	Refused	Refused	Refused			Refused	Person refused
American Indian or Alaskan Native & Black/ African American	American Indian or Alaskan Native & Black/ African American	American Indian or Alaskan Native & Black/ African American					
American Indian or Alaskan Native & White	American Indian or Alaskan Native & White	American Indian or Alaskan Native & White					
Asian & White	Asian & White	Asian & White					
Black/ African American & White	Black/ African American & White	Black/ African American & White					

Figure 13: Ethnicity of People Experiencing Homelessness Survey Question and Data Collection Variables, by Year

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2022	2023
Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Ethnicity:	Ethnicity:	Are you Hispanic/Latino ?	Are you Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)?	Are you Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)?
Yes	Yes	Yes	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino
No	No	No	Non-Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic or Latino
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Don't know		Don't know	Don't know	Don't know
Refused	Refused	Refused	Refused			Refused	Refused
						Data not collected	Data not collected

DATA LIMITATIONS

Significant data differences from year to year were noted in Black, Indigenous, Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(é)(x), and other Communities of Color. These data gaps illustrate varied engagement with these groups in the planning process and lack of multilingual survey offerings.

The 2009 and 2011 PITs used the response variables in the bulleted list in the list below for race. While HUD only includes about half of the options listed, from year to year, CoC coordinators saw different opportunities for greater understanding and expanded the response options. In order to include the most responses from year to year to compare, questions like this are consolidated into established categories. Below, every option that has an asterisk (*) was recategorized into multiple races in *Figure 10: Race of People Experiencing Homelessness*

- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Asian
- Black/African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White
- American Indian or Alaskan Native & Black/African American*
- American Indian or Alaskan Native & White*
- Asian and White*
- Black/African American & White*
- Other Multiracial
- Unknown
- No Answer

The 2009 and 2013 PIT report narratives noted communities of color were disproportionately affected by homelessness when compared to their representation in the racial makeup of the community, with the exception of those who identify as Asian indicating translation of surveys into Hmong would be beneficial to include in future efforts.

2010 and 2011 PIT surveys were translated into Spanish and made available upon request.

2015 PIT demographic analysis indicates both Asian and Hispanic or Latino respondents were fewer than one would expect when comparing to the racial and ethnic makeup of Butte County.

2022 and 2023 PIT report narratives noted those identified as Native American/ Alaskan Native or Black/African American were disproportionately affected by homelessness when compared to their representation in the racial and ethnic makeup of the community at that point in time. Translation services were made available to surveyors to ensure those who speak Spanish or Hmong were able to take the survey in their native language.

SHELTERING STATUS AND LOCATION OF NIGHTTIME HABITATION

Unsheltered homelessness in Butte County was relatively stable from 2009 to 2015, averaging around 29%. Then in 2017, it increased 11% from the 2015 PIT figure. The significant increase in 2019 is attributable to the impacts of the Camp Fire, when thousands were displaced from their homes. The decrease shown in 2023 is a hopeful sign of a downward trend, although as noted in the 2023 report, much of this is attributed to increased sheltering options in Chico. The other jurisdictions in Butte County continue to have a lack of emergency shelters, with no shelter options available on The Ridge or in Gridley and Biggs. It should also be noted that from 2015 to 2022, those who were sheltered in Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing, or other living situations that don't meet HUD's definition of homelessness, were included in sheltered data reported below.

Figure 14: Sheltering Status of People Experiencing Homelessness, By Year

	2009		2011		2013		2015		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Unsheltered	310	28%	540	30%	479	31%	283	27%	745	38%	825	73%	578	50%	580	47%
Sheltered	796	72%	1232	70%	1074	69%	775	73%	1238	62%	299	27%	568	50%	657	53%

Figure 15: Sheltering Status By Location of Nighttime Habitation and Year

	2009		2011		2013		2015		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Hotel Motel (with or without voucher)	-	-	49	3%	55	4%	37	3%	37	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsheltered (Non-Housing (Street, Park)/ place not meant for human habitation)	310	28%	540	31%	479	31%	283	25%	747	38%	1024	77%	588	51%	580	47%
Emergency Shelter, hotel motel with paid voucher	88	8%	235	13%	127	8%	265	24%	351	18%	184	14%	244	21%	506	32%
Transitional Housing for Homeless Persons	144	13%	179	10%	341	22%	80	7%	341	17%	115	9%	174	15%	151	10%
Psychiatric Facility	-	-	-	-	1	0%	3	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Substance Abuse Treatment Facility	100	9%	165	9%	119	8%	30	3%	22	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital or Residential Medical Facility	-	-	1	0%	4	0%	2	0%	26	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jail/ Prison or Juvenile detention Facility	-	-	4	0%	1	0%	79	7%	21	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Violence Shelter	-	-	14	1%	25	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Living with Relatives, Friends	277	25%	570	32%	400	26%	205	18%	438	22%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foster Care or Group Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safe Haven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental with Subsidy	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental without Subsidy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Residential Project or Halfway House w/o homeless criteria	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owned by client with housing subsidy	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent Supportive Housing for formerly homeless persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	4%	-	-	-	-	127	11%	-	-
Other (insufficient information)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Client doesn't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unanswered	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rapid Rehousing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	2%	-	-

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

This datapoint is required to be collected by HUD to determine if someone is eligible to be surveyed.

DATA LIMITATIONS

This data shows whether respondents were in Emergency Shelter, Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Rehousing or Transitional Housing on the night of the PIT. It should be noted that those who are in Permanent Supportive Housing, or Rapid Rehousing or do not meet the HUD definition of “homeless” and were not reflected in the PIT data reported to HUD. From 2015 to 2022, the Butte CoC chose to include in the PIT Community Report/Executive Summary those who have recently exited homelessness into one of these housing types to better understand how these housing models are helping to address homelessness. Beginning in 2023, data was not included for those living in Permanent Supportive Housing or Rapid Rehousing to align with HUD’s definition.

This question in the survey and the available survey responses have changed throughout the PIT studies as follows:

- *2009, 2011, 2013: What type of housing did you stay in last night?* Respondents could then choose from a list of options that were mostly consistent through the years: domestic violence shelter, emergency shelter, safe haven, hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher, hospital, jail/prison, living with relatives/friends, non-housing (streets, parks, car, bus station, camps, vacant buildings etc.), psychiatric facility, hotel/motel (paid privately), substance abuse treatment facility, transitional housing for homeless persons.

- *2015: What type of housing did you stay in last night?* Respondents could then choose from the same list of conditions used in 2009-2013, and other options such as foster care or group home, long-term care facility or nursing housing, permanent housing for formerly homeless, halfway house, etc. were also added.
- *2017: Where did you stay last night?* Respondents could then choose from: emergency shelter, hospital, jail, temporarily with friends or family, unsheltered (camp, car, abandoned buildings, etc), hotel with voucher, treatment facility, transitional housing and other.
- *2019: Where did you sleep last night?* Respondents could then choose from: emergency shelter, with a friend or family in their house/apartment, street or sidewalk, park, under bridge/overpass, outdoor encampment, bus/train station/airport, motel/hotel paid for with your own funds, transitional housing and other.
- *2022: Where are you sleeping on the night of the count?* Respondents could then choose from: emergency shelter, hospital, jail, with a friend or family member (couch surfing), street or sidewalk, park, under bridge/overpass, outdoor encampment, bus/train station, vehicle/boat/RV, house or apartment rented or owned, in a place being evicted from, motel/hotel paid for with own money, motel/hotel paid for by agency, treatment program, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and other.
- *2023:* Question asked identically to 2022.

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS AND DURATION OF HOMELESSNESS

HUD requires CoCs to monitor the number of people who are chronically homeless, based on duration, frequency and recidivism of homelessness, coupled with the existence of a disabling condition. Chronic homelessness is defined by HUD as:

- A homeless individual with a disability who:
 - Lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, and
 - Has been homeless for at least 12 months, or at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years, if the combined occasions equal at least 12 months.
- An individual who has been residing in an institutional care facility, including jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital, or other similar facility, for fewer than 90 days and met all of the criteria above before entering that facility; or
- A family with an adult head of household (or, if there is no adult in the family, a minor head of household) who meets all of the criteria of this definition, including a family whose composition has fluctuated while the head of household has been homeless.

HUD expects those who are chronically homeless with high vulnerability to be prioritized for placement in permanent supportive housing units when they become available.

The number of those who report being chronically homeless has fluctuated greatly over the last decade, as seen in **Figure 16**. Many potential variables could be at play, including the inherent variability in PIT reports that happens from year to year. Some known facts that could also be a factor include:

- Increases in 2013, 2015 and 2017: Redevelopment Agencies in California were dissolved by the State Legislature and Governor Brown in 2012. With this dissolution came the loss of the primary source of affordable housing funding that both the cities of Chico and Oroville previously had used to support the production of affordable housing. In both communities, this loss of funding essentially meant that production of these needed units completely stopped for a period of time.
- Decrease in 2019: Due to the impacts from the Camp Fire, the PIT study was not able to be as robust and comprehensive as it had been previously.

Figure 16: Chronic Homelessness Status of People Experiencing Homelessness, By Year

	2009		2011		2013		2015		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Chronically Homeless	392	39%	258	15%	432	28%	483	43%	929	47%	242	18%	326	28%	379	31%

Figure 17: Duration of Homelessness of People Experiencing Homelessness, By Year

How long have you been homeless this time (only include time in shelters and or streets)	2011		2013		2015		2017		2022		2023	
One week or less	110	6%	115	7%	67	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than week but less than 1 month	79	4%	67	4%	53	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-3 months	264	15%	152	10%	135	12%	-	-	107	9%	117	9%
More than 3 months but less than 1 year	388	22%	336	22%	189	17%	-	-	227	20%	185	14%
1 year or longer	805	45%	788	51%	483	43%	953	72%	631	55%	489	40%
Refused	7	0%	8	1%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	9	1%
Unknown	112	6%	87	6%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doesn't know	-	-	-	-	73	6%	-	-	-	-	5	0%
No answer	-	-	-	-	127	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data Not Collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	17%	442	36%

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

This datapoint is required to be collected by HUD to determine if someone is eligible to be surveyed.

Figure 18: Duration of Homelessness of People Experiencing Homelessness, Questions and Data Collection Variables, By Year

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2022	2023
How long since you last had a regular place to stay?	How long since you last had a regular place to stay?	How long since you last had a regular place to stay?	How long since you last had a regular place to stay?	How long have you been homeless this time?	How many months did you stay in shelters or on the streets during the past 3 years?	How long have you been homeless this time? (Only include time in shelters and/or streets)	How long have you been homeless this time? (Only include time in shelters and/or streets)
One week or less	One week or less	One week or less	One week or less	Less than one year	0-5	0 to 3 months	0 to 3 months
More than week but less than 1 month	More than week but less than 1 month	More than week but less than 1 month	More than week but less than 1 month	1-2 years	6 to 11	4 to 6 months	4 to 6 months
1-3 months	1-3 months	1-3 months	1-3 months	3-4 years	12 to 23	7 to 11 months	7 to 11 months
more than 3 months but less than 1 year	more than 3 months but less than 1 year	more than 3 months but less than 1 year	more than 3 months but less than 1 year	5+ years	24 to 35	1 to 2 years	1 to 2 years
1 year or longer	1 year or longer	1 year or longer	1 year or longer		36 +	2 to 3 years	2 to 3 years
Don't know	Don't know	Don't know	Don't know			3 years or more	3 years or more
						Data not collected	Data not collected
						Don't Know	Don't Know
						Refused	Refused

DATA LIMITATIONS

While it was asked, in 2009 duration of homelessness data was not included in the report narrative and raw data was not made available. 2019 data was not included for analysis as comparable variables were not offered and the number of responses collected were a small portion of the total number of people surveyed that year. Starting in 2017, there were different variables for time stayed in shelters or on the streets, making comparability over the years challenging.

FIRST TIME HOMELESS

This question was first asked in 2017 and appears to have replaced the previous “how many times have you been homeless?” question.

Figure 19: First Time Experiencing Homelessness, By Year

First Time Homeless	2017		2019		2022		2023	
Yes	555	28%	498	38%	484	42%	368	30%
No	-	-	526	40%	470	41%	434	35%
Don't Know	-	-	-	-	5	0%	5	0%
Refused	-	-	-	-	34	3%	9	1%
Data not collected	-	-	-	-	163	14%	421	34%

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

Duration of homelessness is a data point required to be collected by HUD to determine chronic homelessness status.

Figure 20: First Time Experiencing Homelessness, By Questions and Data Collection Variables, By Year

2017	2019	2022	2023
Is this the first time you've been homeless?	Is this the first time you've been homeless?	Is this the first time you've been homeless?	Is this the first time you've been homeless?
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No
		Don't know	Don't know
		Refused	Refused
		Data not collected	Data not collected

DATA LIMITATIONS

This question was only asked beginning in 2017.

DISABLING CONDITIONS

Health and homelessness issues are often tied together. Poor health is a major cause of homelessness and homelessness creates new health problems and exacerbates existing health problems. The National Health Care for the Homeless Council has found that people who are homeless have higher rates of illness and die 12 years earlier than the general U.S. population. (*National Health Care for the Homeless Fact Sheet, 2019, Homelessness and Health: What's the Connection?*). Stable housing is a key “social determinant of health” that directly impacts health outcomes. The use of Housing First principles have been found to be the best way to immediately begin addressing social determinants of health.

Systems currently in place to address mental health related disabling conditions include the Full-Service Partnership (FSP) administered by the Behavioral Health Department. An examination of FSP outcomes found, “Participation in an FSP was associated with substantial increases in outpatient services and days spent in housing. Reductions in costs of inpatient/emergency and justice system services offset 82% of the cost of the FSP.” (*Gilmer, et al, 2010*)

Substance use, chronic health conditions, mental illness, and physical disabilities are consistently reported as disabling conditions impacting a significant number of those surveyed each year.

Figure 21: Disabling Conditions, By Year

	2009*		2011		2013		2015*		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Alcohol Abuse	199	18%	152	9%	303	20%	180	16%	265	13%	82	6%	65	6%	85	7%
Drug Abuse / Use	299	27%	229	13%	356	23%	248	22%	366	18%	160	12%	168	15%	233	19%
Both alcohol and drug use disorders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	7%	77	7%	133	11%
Chronic Health Condition	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	17%	-	-	432	33%	361	31%	445	36%
Developmental Disability	44	4%	71	4%	61	4%	56	5%	134	7%	141	11%	118	10%	173	14%
Disabling Condition	66	6%	-	-	-	-	609	54%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV/AIDS	<11	<1%	5	0%	7	0%	11	1%	13	1%	18	1%	10	1%	11	1%
Mental Illness/ Mental Health Condition	332	30%	397	22%	361	23%	428	38%	461	23%	415	31%	328	28%	464	38%
Physical Disability	420	38%	526	30%	500	32%	304	27%	446	22%	375	28%	293	25%	409	33%
PTSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377	19%	-	-	-	-	-	-
TBI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Notes: 2009 and 2015 disability data was only reported as percentages, not raw numbers. The report authors calculated the raw numbers based upon the census denominator for each year. In each year, people were able to choose more than one race to identify themselves and as such, totals for each year may exceed 100% or the total counted for the year. Missing data is not represented because it was not collected.*

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

Disability status is a data point required to be collected by HUD to determine chronic homelessness status.

DATA LIMITATIONS

This question in the survey and the available survey responses have changed throughout the PIT studies as follows:

- *2009, 2011, 2013: Do you have a disabling condition?* Respondents could select “yes” or “no” and then choose from a list of conditions: physical, developmental, mental health, HIV/AIDS, drug addiction, alcohol addiction.
- *2015: Do you have any of the following disabling conditions?* Respondents could then choose from a list of conditions: chronic health condition, physical, developmental, mental health problems, drug abuse, alcohol abuse, domestic violence.

- *2017: Do you have of the following conditions or challenging circumstances which might prevent you from maintaining housing, relationships or employment? Respondents could then choose from: physical condition, developmental disability, mental health condition, HIV/AIDS, drug use, alcohol abuse, traumatic brain injury, PTSD.*
- *2019: Rather than one question with multiple choices for answers, each person was asked if they had each of the conditions listed, ie. “do you have a chronic health condition?”, “do you have a physical disability?” etc. People were also asked if they had a co-occurring disorder of both alcohol and drug use.*
- *2022, 2023: Similar to 2019, each person was asked if they had each of the conditions listed in separate question. In 2022 and 2023, the survey included a follow-up question to each question asked to determine the impact of the disability on the individual.*

CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness may be prevented if people and families are offered the support they need during a housing, personal or financial crisis. Prevention and diversion services can be improved by a better understanding among specialized and mainstream service providers of the causes of homelessness in the community. In addition, public and private entities with financial resources can invest wisely when they understand the tipping points that lead to homelessness.

Employment or financial issues, eviction, family problems, and substance use disorders are consistently reported as causes of an individual's homelessness.

Figure 22: What Led to Loss of Housing

	2009*		2011		2013		2015*		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Employment / Financial Reasons	-	-	748	42%	580	37%	381	36%	447	23%	98	9%	288	25%	381	31%
Criminal Record	-	-	-	-	196	13%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing Issues	420	38%	14	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Divorce	-	-	108	6%	96	6%	63	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Violence	-	-	124	7%	101	7%	85	8%	146	7%	32	3%	111	10%	147	12%
Death in Family	-	-	105	6%	86	6%	95	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Force to relocate from home or evicted	-	-	397	22%	278	18%	180	17%	219	11%	46	4%	195	17%	254	21%
Medical or disability problems	277	25%	324	18%	261	17%	127	12%	179	9%	16	1%	121	11%	128	10%
Family problems	-	-	341	19%	299	19%	222	21%	515	26%	138	12%	225	20%	339	27%
Substance addiction	-	-	329	19%	335	22%	127	12%	45	2%	50	4%	201	18%	240	19%
Natural other disaster	-	-	27	2%	34	2%	11	1%	46	2%	167	15%	106	9%	115	9%
Recent immigration	-	-	7	0%	7	0%	11	1%	4	0%	-	-	0	0%	2	0%
Incarceration / Release from Prison or Jail	-	-	212	12%	113	7%	138	13%	206	10%	25	2%	50	4%	90	7%
Personal Choice to be Homeless	-	-	-	-	167	11%	95	9%	60	3%	13	1%	50	4%	101	8%
Intolerance of Sexual Orientation/ Gender Identity	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%	16	1%	-	-	11	1%	14	1%
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	6%	175	9%	67	6%	-	-	79	6%
Mental Illness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	254	13%	12	1%	122	11%	142	11%
Substandard Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	3%	3	0%	16	1%	31	3%
Parent/foster parent abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	2%	3	0%	17	1%	32	3%
Age out of foster/ group home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	2%	3	0%	30	3%	25	2%
Post release-controlled supervision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	1%	-	-	-	-	8	1%
Kicked out/ pushed out/ runaway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	5%	-	-	-	-
Direct result of COVID-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	7%
Doesn't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	2%	38	3%
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	4%	49	4%

**Notes: 2009 and 2015 data was only reported as percentages, not raw numbers. The report authors calculated the raw numbers based upon the census denominator for each year. In each year, people were able to choose more than one option and as such, totals for each year may exceed 100% or the total counted for the year. Missing data is not represented because it was not collected.*

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

Reason for loss of housing is not a data point required by HUD to be collected.

DATA LIMITATIONS

This question in the survey and the available survey responses have changed throughout the PIT studies as follows:

- *2009, 2011, 2013, 2015: What caused you to become homeless? (Select all that apply).*
- *2017-2019-2023: What do you think led to your homelessness (Check all that are true or all that apply).*

BARRIERS TO PERMANENT HOUSING

Simultaneous to preventing homelessness, it is important that the community understand and remove barriers to securing permanent housing. Adults who participated in the surveys offered insight into what they believe to be their greatest barriers. People could select more than one barrier. Therefore, the figures add up to more than the total number of respondents.

Bad credit, rental history, lack of employment or income for rent or deposit, and lack of affordable housing have consistently been reported as barriers to permanent housing.

Figure 23: Barriers Accessing Permanent Housing, By Year

	2011		2013		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Bad Credit/ Eviction Record / Poor Credit / No Credit	456	26%	348	22%	536	27%	150	13%	284	25%	424	34%
Rental History	-	-	-	-	229	12%	121	11%	187	16%	256	21%
Lack of Affordable Housing/ Finding Affordable Housing	591	33%	552	36%	822	41%	439	39%	466	41%	600	49%
No Job or Income/ Finding a Job	925	52%	671	43%	587	30%	240	21%	270	24%	359	29%
Physical Disability	212	12%	189	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental Illness / Managing My Mental Health	199	11%	158	10%	295	15%	58	5%	130	11%	171	14%
Substance Addiction / Substance Use	222	13%	187	12%	252	13%	74	7%	157	14%	155	13%
Criminal History	190	11%	163	10%	265	13%	45	4%	106	9%	111	9%
No Pets Allowed / Pets	84	5%	93	6%	108	5%	25	2%	117	10%	109	9%
No Smoking Allowed	46	3%	56	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undocumented Status	21	1%	13	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of Support System	209	12%	156	10%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lack of Local Services	-	-	93	6%	-	-	-	-	159	14%	196	16%
Lack of Transportation / Transportation to services	315	18%	197	13%	277	14%	42	4%	145	13%	223	18%
Don't Know About Available Services / Finding Services	145	8%	142	9%	291	15%	52	5%	251	22%	156	13%
No Money for Rent or Deposit	-	-	-	-	711	36%	227	20%	363	32%	528	43%
Lack of ID Card	-	-	-	-	197	10%	36	3%	146	13%	159	13%
Other	-	-	-	-	157	8%	75	7%	58	5%	61	5%
Nothing, I prefer to be homeless	-	-	-	-	28	1%	-	-	30	3%	22	2%
I don't like the housing options available to me	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	7%	100	8%
Racial Discrimination	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0%	-	-	-	-
Age discrimination	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1%	-	-	-	-
Sexual orientation or gender identity discrimination	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1%	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	3%	37	3%
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	5%	49	4%

Note: Question first asked in 2011. Data not reported in 2015.

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

Barriers accessing permanent housing is not a data point required by HUD to be collected.

DATA LIMITATIONS

This question in the survey and the available survey responses have changed throughout the PIT studies as follows:

- *2009: Question was not asked*
- *2011, 2013: What barriers prevent you from accessing housing? (Select all that apply).*
- *2015: If in temporary shelter, what barriers prevent you from accessing permanent housing?*
- *2017, 2019: What is your biggest challenge in ending your homeless situation and finding permanent housing? (Check all that are true)*
- *2022, 2023: What barriers prevent you from accessing housing? (choose all that apply)*

RESIDENCY

All PIT studies have asked respondents about their length of residency in Butte County. In most years, the question asked was: “How long have you been in Butte County? If in and out, what is the TOTAL amount of time you’ve been in Butte County? (Check one).”

As shown in **Figure 24**, the majority of respondents have consistently reported living in Butte County for more than 5 years.

Figure 24: Duration of Residency in Butte County for of those Experiencing Homelessness, By Year

	2009		2011		2013		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Less than 1 month	55	5%	69	4%	53	3%	41	2%	11	1%	-	-		
1-9 months	-	-	227	13%	188	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-		
More than a month but less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	7%	96	9%	70	6%	74	6%
9 months- 5 years	-	-	235	13%	299	19%	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1-2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	6%	94	8%	68	6%	108	9%
3-5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	8%	139	12%	83	7%	93	8%
Over 5 years	641	58%	1062	60%	978	63%	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6-9 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	14%	79	7%	79	7%	105	8%
10-19 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	14%	171	15%	118	10%	149	12%
20+ years	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	24%	419	37%	352	30%	429	35%
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1%	9	1%
Refused	-	-	34	2%	35	2%	-	-	-	-	35	3%	32	3%
Didn't Answer/Data Not Collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	626	32%	-	-	334	29%	238	19%

Notes: Not all available data responses were included in the 2009 report therefore only available data is included. Question asked in 2015 but data not included in report and “Less than 1 month” was not an available variable for respondents to choose in 2022.

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

Duration of residency in Butte County are not data points required by HUD to be collected.

EDUCATION

Academic achievement is correlated with employment, self-sufficiency and financial stability. Each of the PIT studies from 2009 to 2023 has asked the question “*What was your last completed grade level in school?*”

In Butte County, 90.3% of the residents have at least a high school education and some amount of college. Based on the survey responses collected since 2009, the range of those who are unhoused that have that level of educational attainment is 41% to 56%. Furthermore, 29.8% of Butte County residents have a Bachelor’s Degree or higher, while consistently, approximately 4% of the total respondents report having a Bachelor’s degree or more.

Figure 25: Educational Attainment for of those Experiencing Homelessness, By Year

Education	2009*		2011		2013		2015		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Less than 8th grade	55	5%	51	3%	39	3%	30	3%	40	2%	36	3%	36	3%	59	5%
More than 8th but less than 12th grade	409	37%	494	28%	383	25%	284	27%	496	25%	231	17%	168	15%	118	10%
Less than 12 th grade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	11%
High School Grad/ GED	387	35%	453	26%	44	3%	330	31%	813	41%	358	27%	315	27%	317	26%
Some College/ AA	199	18%	335	19%	282	18%	267	25%	476	24%	246	19%	165	14%	258	21%
College degree or more	44	4%	52	3%	60	4%	51	5%	79	4%	58	4%	43	4%	54	4%
Currently in school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1%
Don't know	22	2%	25	1%	13	1%	-	-	40	2%	2	0%	8	1%	11	1%
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	4%	35	3%
Data not collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	31%	234	19%

**Notes: 2009 and 2015 data was only reported as percentages, not raw numbers. The report authors calculated the raw numbers based upon the census denominator for each year. In each year, people were able to choose more than option and as such, totals for each year may exceed 100% or the total counted for the year. Missing data is not represented because it was not collected.*

HUD REQUIREMENTS

Education data is not required by HUD to be collected.

INCOME

Each of the PIT studies from 2009 to 2023 has asked the question “What’s your household’s approximate monthly income? (select one only)” and one of the two following questions “Do you or anyone in your household receive any of the following forms of income? (select all that apply)” or “How do you get money? (choose all that apply)”.

Figure 26: Income of those Experiencing Homelessness, By Year

Income	2009*		2011		2013		2015*		2017		2019		2022		2023	
No Income	520	47%	739	42%	552	36%	444	42%	548	28%	201	15%	193	17%	151	12%
\$1-\$250	-	-	227	13%	202	13%	106	10%	150	8%	121	9%	139	12%	195	16%
\$251-\$500	-	-	133	8%	149	10%	116	11%	87	4%	81	6%	55	5%	75	6%
\$501-\$1000	-	-	504	28%	449	29%	254	24%	340	17%	246	19%	143	12%	139	11%
\$1001-\$1500	-	-	99	6%	130	8%	42	4%	74	4%	77	6%	120	10%	60	5%
\$1501-\$2000	-	-	52	3%	47	3%	21	2%	23	1%	26	2%	36	3%	9	1%
\$1001-\$2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	17%
\$2000+	-	-	18	1%	24	2%	11	1%	9	0%	33	2%	31	3%	34	3%
Unknown	-	-	0	0%	0	0%	63	6%	0	0%	0	0%	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	1%	15	1%
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	3%	38	3%
Data not collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	33%	310	25%

*Notes: 2009 and 2015 data was only reported as percentages, not raw numbers. The report authors calculated the raw numbers based upon the census denominator for each year. Missing data is not represented because it was not collected all years.

Figure 27: Source of Income of those Experiencing Homelessness, By Year and Source

Income Source	2009*		2011		2013		2015*		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Alimony/ Survivor Benefits	-	-	3	0%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Support	-	-	51	3%	20	1%	11	1%	3	0%	-	-	6	1%	7	1%
Job or Paid Internship	-	-	98	6%	185	12%	85	8%	137	7%	76	6%	83	7%	83	7%
General Assistance	-	-	158	9%	93	6%	95	9%	139	7%	41	3%	4	0%	46	4%
Job Pension or Retirement	-	-	1	0%	7	0%	0	0%	16	1%	8	1%	15	1%	17	1%
No Financial Resources	520	47%	678	38%	464	30%	444	42%	548	28%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income Source	-	-	257	15%	161	10%	116	11%	102	5%	70	5%	-	-	50	4%
Private Disability Insurance	-	-	3	0%	1	0%	0	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSA Retirement	-	-	38	2%	30	2%	11	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1%
SSDI	-	-	99	6%	92	6%	95	9%	89	4%	38	3%	89	8%	105	8%
SSI	-	-	358	20%	328	21%	180	17%	275	14%	155	12%	166	14%	161	13%
TANF	-	-	185	10%	221	14%	53	5%	73	4%	28	2%	31	3%	47	4%
Unemployment	-	-	75	4%	44	3%	11	1%	15	1%	14	1%	15	1%	9	1%
Veteran Disability	-	-	20	1%	16	1%	11	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worker Compensation	-	-	8	0%	8	1%	0	0%	2	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veteran Pension or Benefits	-	-	9	1%	3	0%	-	-	20	1%	4	0%	12	1%	15	1%
Recycling	-	-	-	-	135	9%	-	-	251	13%	86	7%	146	13%	160	13%
Pan Handling or busking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	6%	26	2%	60	5%	59	5%
Friends or Family	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124	6%	16	1%	88	8%	72	6%
Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	5%	15	1%	-	-	-	-
Temporary Employment, Odd Jobs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	5%	22	2%	155	13%	144	12%
Cal Fresh/ Food Stamps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	2%	-	-	362	31%	524	42%
Student Aid/Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1%	3	0%	4	0%	5	0%
Illegal: selling drugs, shoplifting, hustling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sell Property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charity, community	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-

Temporary or seasonal (harvest) employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1%	7	1%
Do not know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	2%	31	3%	-	-
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	5%	-	-

**Notes: 2009 and 2015 data was only reported as percentages, not raw numbers. The report authors calculated the raw numbers based upon the census denominator for each year. In each year, people were able to choose more than one question response and as such, totals for each year may exceed 100% or the total counted for the year. Missing data is not represented because it was not collected.*

HUD REQUIREMENTS

Income data are not required by HUD to be collected.

VETERANS

In recent years, HUD has increased its funding directed to ending homelessness for Veterans, especially through the VA Supportive Housing Program (HUD-VASH). HUD-VASH is a collaborative program which pairs HUD’s Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance with VA case management and supportive services for homeless Veterans. These services are designed to help homeless Veterans and their families find and sustain permanent housing and access health care, mental health treatment, substance use counseling, and other supports necessary to help them recover and maintain housing in the community. In Butte County, there has been a steady decrease in the number of people experiencing homelessness who identify as Veterans. It’s important to note that this decrease has remained steady after the 2018 Camp Fire, which disrupted typical services for veterans in the County, largely thanks to VA staff who utilized their existing housing network. Noted in their report on their efforts, the VA states, “When the 2018 Camp Fire devastated the City of Paradise in Butte County, the geographically closest Grant and Per Diem (GPD) organizations were located 88 miles away in the Sacramento area. Sacramento GPDs were able to take in Veterans who were displaced by the Camp Fire because they were only at 90% capacity and had plenty of room.” (Gin et al, 2021)

Figure 28: Veterans Experiencing Homelessness, By Year

Veteran	2009*		2011		2013		2015*		2017		2019		2022		2023	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Yes	111	10%	178	10%	150	10%	73	7%	144	7%	84	6%	73	6%	72	6%
No	-	-	1232	70%	53	3%	-	-	-	-	833	63%	743	64%	929	75%
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1%	0	0%	0	0%
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0%
Data not collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	29%	236	19%

*Notes: 2009 and 2015 data was only reported as percentages, not raw numbers. The report authors calculated the raw numbers based upon the census denominator for each year. Missing data is not represented because it was not collected.

HUD REQUIREMENTS

Veteran’s status is a data point required to be collected by HUD.

Figure 29: Veterans Experiencing Homelessness, Questions and Data Collection Variables, By Year

2009	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2022	2023
Have you ever served in the military?	Have you ever served in the military?	Have you ever served in the military?	Veteran Status:	Have you served in the United States military, or have you been in active duty for the National Guard or as a Reservist?	Are you a veteran? (served in the US Armed Forces OR been called into active duty as a member of the National Guard or as a Reservist)	Are you a veteran? (served in the US Armed Forces OR been called into active duty as a member of the National Guard or as a Reservist)	Are you a veteran? (served in the US Armed Forces OR been called into active duty as a member of the National Guard or as a Reservist)
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Client Doesn't Know		Don't Know	Don't Know	Don't Know
Refused	Refused	Refused	Refused			Refused	Refused
						Data not collected	Data not collected
	Were you ever activated, into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a Reservist?	Were you ever activated, into active duty, as a member of the National Guard or as a Reservist?					
	Yes	Yes					
	No	No					
	Unknown	Unknown					
	Refused	Refused					

Have you ever served in the military?	Have you ever served in the military?	Have you ever served in the military?					
Yes	Yes	Yes					
No	No	No					
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown					
Refused	Refused	Refused					

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

There is a distinct connection between domestic violence and homelessness. According to the National Network to End Domestic Violence, between 22% and 57% of women and children who are homeless attribute this to domestic violence, with 38% of all domestic violence survivors experiencing homelessness at some point in their lives due to domestic violence. Survivors who leave their abusive partner multiple times due to domestic violence often experience multiple events of homelessness. A significant increase in individuals are reporting “yes” in 2023 when compared to previous years.

Figure 30: Domestic Violence Survivors Experiencing Homelessness, By Year

	2011		2013		2015		2017		2019		2022		2023	
Yes	124	7%	101	7%	146	13%	300	15%	108	8%	93	8%	349	28%
No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	60%	624	54%	626	51%
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1%	4	0%	14	1%
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1%
Data not collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439	38%	241	19%

Note: 2011 was the first year a question to asking about someone's domestic violence history was included on the PIT survey. In 2015 and 2017, it was a possible response to the question about having a disabling condition.

HUD REQUIREMENTS

Domestic Violence data is not required by HUD to be collected.

Figure 31: Domestic Violence Survivors Experiencing Homelessness, Questions and Data Collection Variables, By Year

2011	2013*	2015*	2017	2019	2022	2023
What caused you to become homeless?	What caused you to become homeless?	Do you have any of any of the following disability conditions?	Are you a victim of Domestic Violence?	Are you currently experiencing homelessness because you are fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking?	Are you a victim of Domestic Violence?	Are you a victim/survivor of Domestic Violence?
Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
			No	No	No	No
				Don't know	Unknown	Don't know
					Refused	Refused
					Data not collected	Data not collected

Note: 2013 and 2015 did not ask the question directly and numbers of domestic violence survivors were gleaned through other questions.

DATA LIMITATIONS

2011 was the first year a question was asked about someone's domestic violence history, but it was asked as a cause of homelessness and therefore, may be an undercount.

LEGAL SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT

Homelessness and being involved with the legal system (aka criminal justice system) are known to have a significant connection. Being involved with the legal system increases a person's risk of becoming homeless after incarceration, due to being disconnected from supports and services, as well as dealing with housing and job discrimination. Once a person is unhoused, the chances that they experience encounters with law enforcement and incarceration increases the longer they remain unhoused, mostly because living outside can lead to citations for loitering and illegal camping.

Figure 32: Ever Been in Jail or Prison for those Experiencing Homelessness, By Year

	2009		2011		2015		2022	
Yes	774	70%	966	55%	646	61%	496	43%
No	-	-	423	24%	-	-	191	17%
Don't know	-	-	21	1%	-	-	-	-

Note: This question was not asked in 2013, 2017, 2019, or 2023.

Figure 33: Current Probation or Parole Status for those Experiencing Homelessness, By Year

	2009		2011		2013		2015		2022		2023	
Yes	277	25%	331	19%	247	16%	202	19%	95	8%	93	8%
No	-	-	621	35%	947	61%	-	-	656	57%	806	65%
Unknown	-	-	458	26%	27	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't Know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0%	6	0%
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	3%	32	3%
Data not collected	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	362	31%	300	24%

Note: This question not asked in 2017, or 2019.

HUD REQUIREMENTS

Legal system involvement data is not required by HUD to be collected.

Figure 34: Jail or Prison History and Current Probation or Parole Status for those Experiencing Homelessness, Questions and Data Collection Variables, By Year

2009	2011	2013	2015	2022	2023
Have you ever been to jail or prison?	Have you ever been to jail or prison?		Have you ever been to jail or prison?	Have you ever been to jail or prison?	
Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	
No	No		No	No	
Unknown	Unknown		Unknown	Unknown	
Refused	Refused		Refused	Refused	
If yes, are you currently on probation or parole?	If yes, are you currently on probation or parole?	If yes, are you currently on probation or parole?	If yes, are you currently on probation or parole?	If yes, are you currently on probation or parole?	Are you currently on probation and/or parole? (Only ask if client is over 18 yrs old)
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	No
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Person doesn't know
Refused	Refused	Refused	Refused	Refused	Person refused
					Data not collected

DATA LIMITATIONS

Question asked in the same way for 2009, 2011, 2015, 2022 and 2023. In 2013 only probation or parole status was asked. In 2017 and 2019 specific questions related to local sit-lie ordinances replaced the regular questions.

YOUTH

Youth who are experiencing homelessness can typically fall into one of three categories: minors who are homeless with a parent(s) or guardian; minors who are homeless entirely on their own; and individuals who are “transition-aged youth” ages 18-24 who are technically “adults” but continue to be subject to the same vulnerabilities as minors. Especially for any youth who is unaccompanied by an adult, their survival on the street often results in them choosing harmful situations such as survival sex, human trafficking, substance use, and being more vulnerable to violence. Housing and service interventions that address homelessness among youth are especially important in curtailing generational and chronic homelessness. Foster youth are especially at risk of homelessness. According to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, between 31% and 46% of youth exiting foster care experience homelessness by age 26 and a history of foster care correlates with becoming homeless at an earlier age and remaining homeless for a longer period of time.

Figure 35: Ever Been in Foster Care or Group Home for Those Experiencing Homelessness, By Year

	2009*		2011		2013		2015		2022		2023	
Yes	221	20%	274	15%	210	14%	199	19%	150	13%	266	22%
No	-	-	1104	62%	983	63%	-	-	543	47%	694	56%
Unknown	-	-	32	2%	28	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0%	6	0%
Refused	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	2%	37	3%
Data not collected		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	433	37%	234	19%

Note: Question not asked in 2017 and 2019

Figure 36: Youth Experiencing Homelessness, By Age Category and Year

	2011		2013		2015		2017*		2019*		2022*		2023*	
5 and under	82	5%	121	8%	61	5%	69	3%	42	3%	38	3%	43	3%
6 to 12	45	3%	78	5%	36	3%	121	6%	20	2%	53	5%	34	3%
13 to 17	88	5%	65	4%	55	5%	135	7%	20	2%	16	1%	16	1%
18 to 24	201	11%	178	11%	146	13%	143	7%	83	6%	48	4%	62	5%

** Note: Varied age categories have been utilized over the years, though consistencies are present. Data from 2017, 2019, 2022, and 2023 were recategorized into comparable age groups to allow for longitudinal analysis.*

Figure 37: Youth Experiencing Chronic Homelessness, By Age Category and Year

	2017*		2022*		2023*	
Under 18	11	10%	2	1%	3	2%
18 to 24	46	32%	6	3%	17	11%

* Note: Varied age categories have been utilized over the years, though consistencies are present. Data were recategorized into comparable age groups to allow for longitudinal analysis.

HUD DATA REQUIREMENTS

C Until 2022, HUD required age to be collected in at least three categories: Under Age 18, 18 to 24 and Over 24. Beginning in 2023, HUD required the following age categories: Under 18, 18-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and over 64. Local methodology has been to break age into additional subgroups to learn more about the age of those experiencing homelessness in Butte County and tailor programing to meet their needs. Varied age categories have been utilized over the years, though consistencies are present.

Figure 38: Ever Been in Foster Care or Group Home for Those Experiencing Homelessness, Questions and Data Collection Variables, By Year

2009	2011	2013	2015	2022	2023
Were you ever a foster care child?	Were you ever in foster care?	Were you ever in foster care?	Were you in foster care?	Were you ever in foster care or stayed in a group home?	Were you ever in foster care or stayed in a group home?
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
No	No	No	No	No	No
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	-
Refused	Refused	Refused	Refused	Refused	Refused
				Data not collected	Data not collected
					Don't know

DATA LIMITATIONS

Foster care and group home related questions were not asked in 2017 and 2019.