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A Qualitative Evaluation of Food Accessibility on U.C Campuses

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AN EVALUATION OF HOMELESSNESS AFFECTING COLLEGE STUDENTS

By

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A capstone project submitted for Graduation with University Honors

April 18, 2021

University Honors
University of California, Riverside

APPROVED

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University Honors

ABSTRACT

Homelessness has become ubiquitous and is affecting college students at a disproportionate rate. This complex social problem experienced by some are the most vulnerable and oppressed groups in our society so much so that Larkin et al. posits that the experience of homelessness itself commonly results in further marginalization, and can result from a range of individual, familial, community, policy, and system factors. The overarching goal is to have this paper, which became a labor of love serve as an informative, historical, and guided qualitative understanding about homelessness as well as offer comprehensive real world experiential resources to scholars to aid in navigating homelessness. Contextually, I offer a brief history about the implications of McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act and how this federal legislation supports students on all educational levels who are experiencing homelessness. Additionally, the needs of individuals who are experiencing homelessness are assessed based on an in-depth survey; VI-SPDAT short for Vulnerability Index Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool. This screening provides details about each individual, which in turn is utilized to offer comprehensive housing support services. Also, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic has had deleterious effect on our homeless count, housing, and access to healthy and nutritious food, employment and overall health. Furthermore, the UCOP Global Food Initiative 2020, offers valuable necessary tools which identifies the best uses on how to assist scholar's access nutritious, affordable and safe food through establishing on campus farmers markets, and expanding food pantry storage and access. Moreover, the salient UCOP GFI is also aimed at enhancing collaborative efforts with state and county offices aiming to bring awareness to and register more students for Cal Fresh, also known as SNAP; which provides monthly food benefits to low-income individuals.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to begin by acknowledging my faculty mentor Dr. Richard Cardullo, for his unwavering support towards this project. I would also like to thank the entire UCR Honors department for believing in me, supporting me and for their warmth and guidance. I would also like to thank my entire village which includes friends, family, UCR Faculty and staff and professors for their encouragement and support. Additionally, I would like to thank my children for pushing and encouraging me on the nights when my caffeine quit working. I would also like to thank my mom “Sally” for migrating our family to America, because without her brevity, I would not be a UCR Honors Scholar. I love you and I appreciate you mommy. Lastly, I would like to thank me for believing in me and doing the work, for not quitting or giving up on the countless nights I truly wanted to tap out and throw in the towel.

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INTRODUCTION

Homelessness is a ubiquitous problem which is affecting college students at a disproportionate rate. This complex social problem experienced by some are the most vulnerable and oppressed groups in our society. And, the experience of homelessness itself commonly results in further marginalization, and can result from a range of individual, familial, community, policy, and system factors (Larkin et al., 2019). According to the National Center for Homeless Education in 2016–2017, over 360,000 high school students were identified as homeless. Of these students, more than 32,700 identified themselves also as unaccompanied (i.e., living without a parent or guardian while homeless) on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (NCHE, 2020). Moreover, findings of a national survey indicated that over half of a sample of 32,000 plus community college students reported experiencing housing insecurity while in college (Goldrick-Rab et al., 2017).

To put this epidemic into context lets go back a few years, in that the visibility of street beggars and those sleeping in public places increased substantially about three decades ago, and the homeless became a substantive political issue at approximately the time of the inauguration of Ronald Reagan in 1981. Coupled with the relatively high cost of low-quality housing, increase in income inequality and the drastic reduction of inpatient populations of mental hospitals during the 1980's are collective contributors postulated by Quigley.

As changes continued throughout the mid to late 1980's and more and more adults began experiencing homelessness, their children were also directly suffering and sharing the same experience. The solution to support students on all academic level was introduced in 1987 as The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act – Title IX, Part A of the Every Student Succeeds Act is a federal law that provides additional support for this vulnerable population during their

elementary, secondary and college education. The Act defines an unaccompanied homeless youth as a youth whose living situation is not “fixed, regular, and adequate,” and who is “not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian” unaccompanied. Additionally, The term "homeless" also includes children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, and those who are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations, are living in emergency or transitional shelters, or are abandoned in hospitals. Proposals to mitigate this massive problem includes, supporting our youth in obtaining a college education which will enable them to break the cycle of poverty and move towards a brighter and more stable future. Institutions of higher education, in collaboration with public schools and community agencies, can play a critical role in supporting unaccompanied homeless youth in their postsecondary endeavors (nche.ed.gov).

Furthermore, the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, encouraged the federal government to authorize more spending for homeless aid, including temporary shelter and housing, job training, health and mental health services, alcohol and other drug abuse services, and education for children and adults. Within three years, the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1990 expanded the concept of shelter beyond emergency facilities to the provision of "supportive services" for those in shelters and more permanent living facilities. Supportive services now included longer-term transitional housing, childcare, job counseling, literacy education and related activities. Additionally, in fiscal year 1994, McKinney Act programs were appropriated almost \$1.2 billion, an amount more than double the original 1987 appropriation (Anderson, Koblinsky 1995).

A comprehensive homeless tracking spread sheet was implemented in 2013 which was created by a consulting firm based in Ontario Canada. VI-SPDAT, shortened for the

Vulnerability Index Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool was developed as a pre-screening tool for communities and is a survey administered both to individuals and families to determine their risk and level of prioritization when providing assistance to homeless persons in communities. It was designed in collaboration with Community Solutions, creators of the Vulnerability Index, as a brief survey that can be conducted to quickly determine whether a client has high, moderate, or low acuity (<http://pehgc.org/>).

Another subset who are equally vulnerable are student parents, this unique growing population is gaining both support and recognition and in their 2020 report the UC regents affirmed that parenting students face unique circumstances in meeting basic needs. Unlike their non-parent student counterparts, parenting students have the additional considerations of family unit size, childcare, dependent healthcare, additional food, hygiene items, and medications. Undergraduate parenting students, who make up 1 percent of the UC undergraduate student population are more likely to have basic needs challenges than other undergraduate students. Of undergraduate parenting students, 11 percent reported ever having been homeless, compared with 4 percent for non-parenting students. Undergraduate parenting students are very concerned about the affordability of college and are more likely to have basic needs challenges than non-parenting undergraduate students. Eleven percent of undergraduate parenting students reported ever having been homeless, compared with 4 percent of non-parenting students. About two-thirds (61 percent) of undergraduate student parents reported having experienced food insecurity, 15 percentage points higher than for other undergraduate students (46 percent). Undergraduate parenting students are more worried about their debt and financial circumstances (71 percent) and more likely to cut down on personal/recreational spending (73 percent) than other undergraduate students (56 percent and 64 percent, respectively).

As the cost of living rises, coupled with hikes in food prices and other living expenses, more and more people are finding themselves stretched at the end of the month or for some at the end of the week, which contributes to physical, mental and emotional wellbeing. Food insecurity and housing insecurity or homelessness have been associated with several negative health outcomes and understanding the impacts of food and housing insecurity provides important context for emphasizing the need for all Californians to have access to services that address these basic needs (UCOP Global Food Initiative 2020). Additionally, GFI surveyed over 10,000 residents in Philadelphia and it was found that residents living in unaffordable housing had higher odds of poor self-rated health. Crowding, usually determined by higher number of persons per room in a residence, has been negatively associated with mental health status, social relationships, and sleep, and the ability to cope with stress. Crowding may also increase risk for elevated blood pressure, respiratory conditions, and exposure to infectious disease for very young children.

How do traditional and parenting students get their housing, and nutritional basic needs met? In response to growing concerns among UC students, the regents formed a Special Committee on Basic Needs to further the discussion on basic needs, identify the root causes of basic needs insecurity, and developed a long-term strategy to eliminate basic needs insecurity at the University. Below you will see a comprehensive illustration which mentions both the challenges and success of addressing basic needs of various scholar groups. In addition to the over 18 million in funding provided by the state of California, all UC campuses have established support centers.

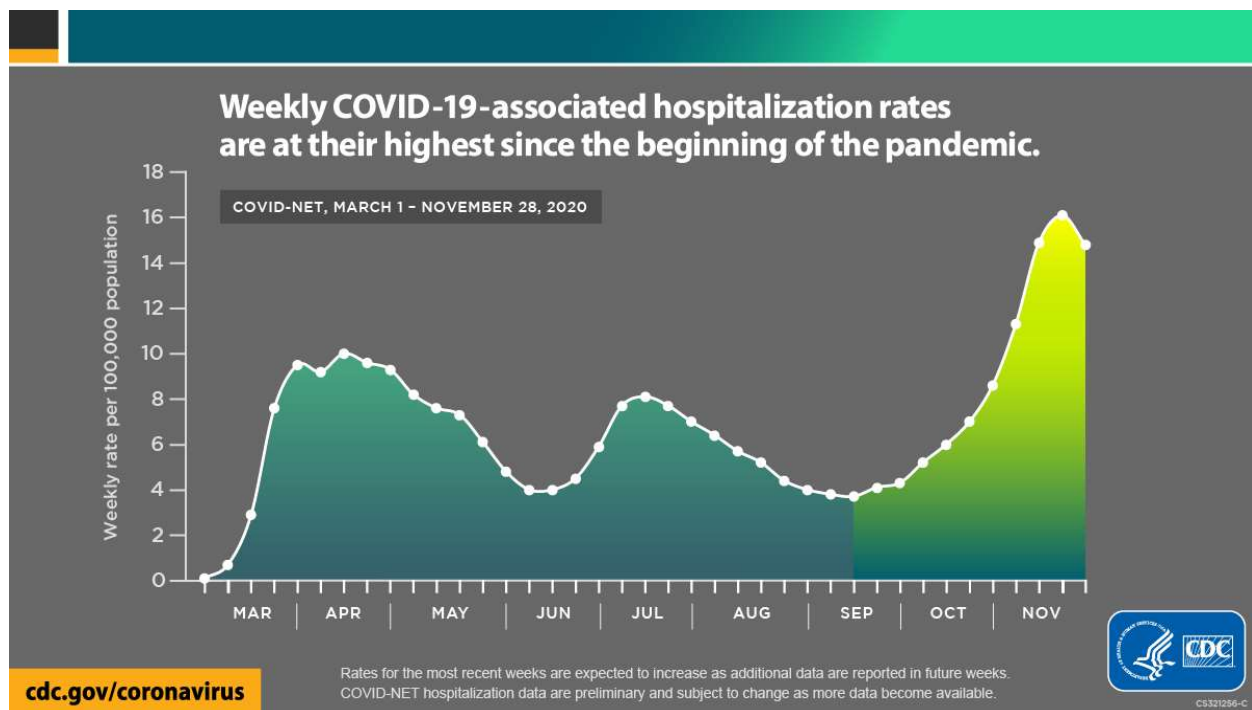
University of California began formulating a concrete plan to combat the growing joint epidemic plaguing college scholars by addressing both food and housing concerns. In its 2017

Global Food Initiative Food and Housing Security at the University of California report; University of California highlighted that 48 percent of the Universities undergraduates and 25 percent of its graduate students experience some level of food insecurity and five percent of undergraduate's experience homelessness, which includes couch surfing and individuals living on the streets. Additionally, a 2015 study by California State University which suggests nine percent of CSU's 460,000 students were homeless, while 21 percent lacked consistent food sources. Moreover, in 2016 a study by the Los Angeles Community College District (LACCD) found 63 percent of students surveyed experienced food insecurity, with 38 percent experiencing very low food security. Nineteen percent indicated experiencing homelessness within a year of the time the questionnaire was administered. And in 2017 surveys including 33,000 students across 70 community colleges in 24 states found that 67 percent of students experienced food insecurity, 50 percent experienced housing insecurity and 14 percent experienced homelessness at some point. Researchers also determined that there was minimal geographic variation in hunger and homelessness among community college students (UCOP GFI 2017).

The underlying causes of homelessness are vast and for each individual person or family the contributing factors vary and understanding comprehensively how we arrived where we are today given the rich history of homelessness can inform city, state, and federal officials about the growing need for additional aid and support through policy changes relating to human life and the pathways established that can aid in combatting and eventually end homelessness.

In March of 2020, things went from bad to worse as our homeless count increased from roughly 568,000 people according to The U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development's 2019 Annual Homeless assessment report (AHAR) to congress to over 580,000.

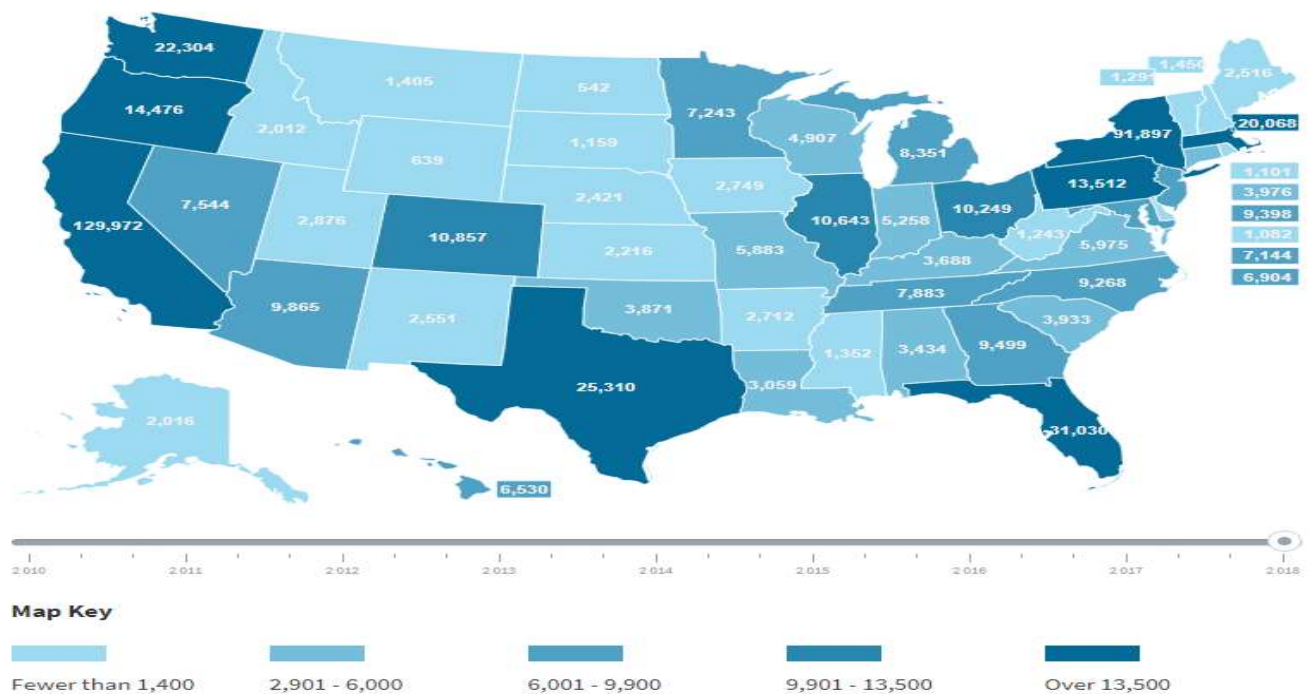
Exacerbated by global shut down due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many individuals especially students were left scrambling to figure out where they would live, if they could or should go home, and those without homes were forced to turn to shelters, community centers and many also found themselves out on the street as campus closures began in March of 2020. Additionally, because many college students work part-time or full-time in the service industry including restaurants, bars, and in healthcare, which has been one of the hardest hit economic sectors of the US economy during this crisis which guided a national survey that indicated that over half of a sample of 32,000 community college students reported experiencing housing and home insecurity while in college.



Source: covid.cdc.gov

Source: [https://www.usich.gov/tools-for-action/map/#fn\[\]=1400&fn\[\]=2800&fn\[\]=6200&fn\[\]=10000&fn\[\]=13200](https://www.usich.gov/tools-for-action/map/#fn[]=1400&fn[]=2800&fn[]=6200&fn[]=10000&fn[]=13200)

Total People Experiencing Homelessness



The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic increased both unemployment and food insecurity in the United States. Prior to the pandemic, college students exhibited higher rates of food insecurity than non-student households. The virus has had a profound deleterious effect on health and economic wellbeing in the United States. In addition to the catastrophic loss of life due to COVID-19, local and state-wide mandates (e.g., stay-at-home orders and business closures) aimed at reducing virus spread resulted in larger increases in unemployment, food insecurity, and hunger.

Studies point to the grim reality in that food-insecure college students are more likely to be younger, Black or Hispanic, low-income, employed, receiving financial aid, and housing insecure (Owens et al., 2020). Support services are available to the few who are resourceful enough to tap into those resources. The Cal Fresh/SNAP program which is the Supplemental

Nutrition Assistance Program formerly called the food stamp program, aids families by helping them pay for food. Unlike in the past, families are no longer actually given food vouchers to shop with but instead are mailed a food card, which is electronically loaded monthly with funds for food purchases. Apart from liquor and hot deli foods, just about every nutritional option is available for purchase.

Anderson and Koblinsky posits that often eviction or relationship problems precipitate homelessness for many single parent households, however the reality is that neither welfare payments nor the minimum wage earnings of these low skilled women are sufficient to pay the rent, cover child care, and meet health care and other living expenses. Equally important, when considering the role of being a student, one sub section who also have the additional responsibilities added with being a student parent, their seems to never be enough to go around, which has resulted in either delaying graduation or being forced to drop out. In addition to Cal Fresh, I have put together a comprehensive list of service available to all those who are in need of assistance which includes shelter, food panties, health clinics and clothing locations.

The most obvious solution to combating homelessness is housing which should include low income, affordable options. Additionally mental health services, rehabilitation programs, and employment assistance are imperative for those who are able to work, as well as educational opportunities and certificated training programs as alternative options. Recently California's Governor Gavin Newson, announced that because the state of California has an additional \$75.7 billion dollar surplus and outlined a plan to ensure California and those who are living in California and are homeless will benefit greatly from his proposed spending plan.

Now is the time to double down on these successful efforts,” said Governor Newsom.

“The California Comeback Plan invests a historic \$12 billion to expand these successful programs and seeks to end family homelessness within five years. That’s the idea behind the Comeback Plan’s homelessness investments – more, faster and with accountability and efficiency stitched into the fabric of these new investments.” The California

Comeback Plan includes almost \$50 million in targeted programs and grants to local governments, to move people out of unsafe, unhealthy encampments and into safer, more stable housing. Governor Newsom’s plan aims to provide stable housing for thousands of vulnerable aged youth experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness by targeting resources through Home key and supporting various youth-focused grant programs. In addition, the plan calls for stricter enforcement measures of state housing law and investments into proven strategies, ensuring local governments are meeting targets to reduce homelessness (gov.ca.gov).

My personal experience with homelessness began in December of 2020, during the COVID-19 Pandemic. My children and I were unceremoniously dismissed from the place we resided for over five years. To add insult to injury it was also during week 9/10 of my fall 2020 quarter. With finals to prepare for, I packed intermittently, studied for finals when time permitted, and wrestled with feelings of embarrassment. The urgency to move, coupled with not knowing when things would improve sent my anxiety into overdrive. I immediately reached out to UCR's basic needs <https://basicneeds.ucr.edu/>, and explained my circumstances, I was also given information about CAPS; Counseling & Psychological Services <https://counseling.ucr.edu/> which ensured that if needed I had a safe place to land, and someone to talk to just in case things got rough as well as information on how to apply for an ECRT Grant; Economic Crisis Response Team, UCR's R'Pantry hours, UCR Housing and availability on emergency food card services. Additionally I was assured that my children and I would not go hunger or unsheltered because UCR's Basic Needs department had provisions available via UCOPS, Global Food Initiative (GFI) which ensures that UC's lowest income students continue to succeed and are provided with housing, healthy food, and health care resources. Within a weeks' time, we were sheltered at a local motel, provided with a food card for meals, and advised that my ECRT grand application was submitted successfully.

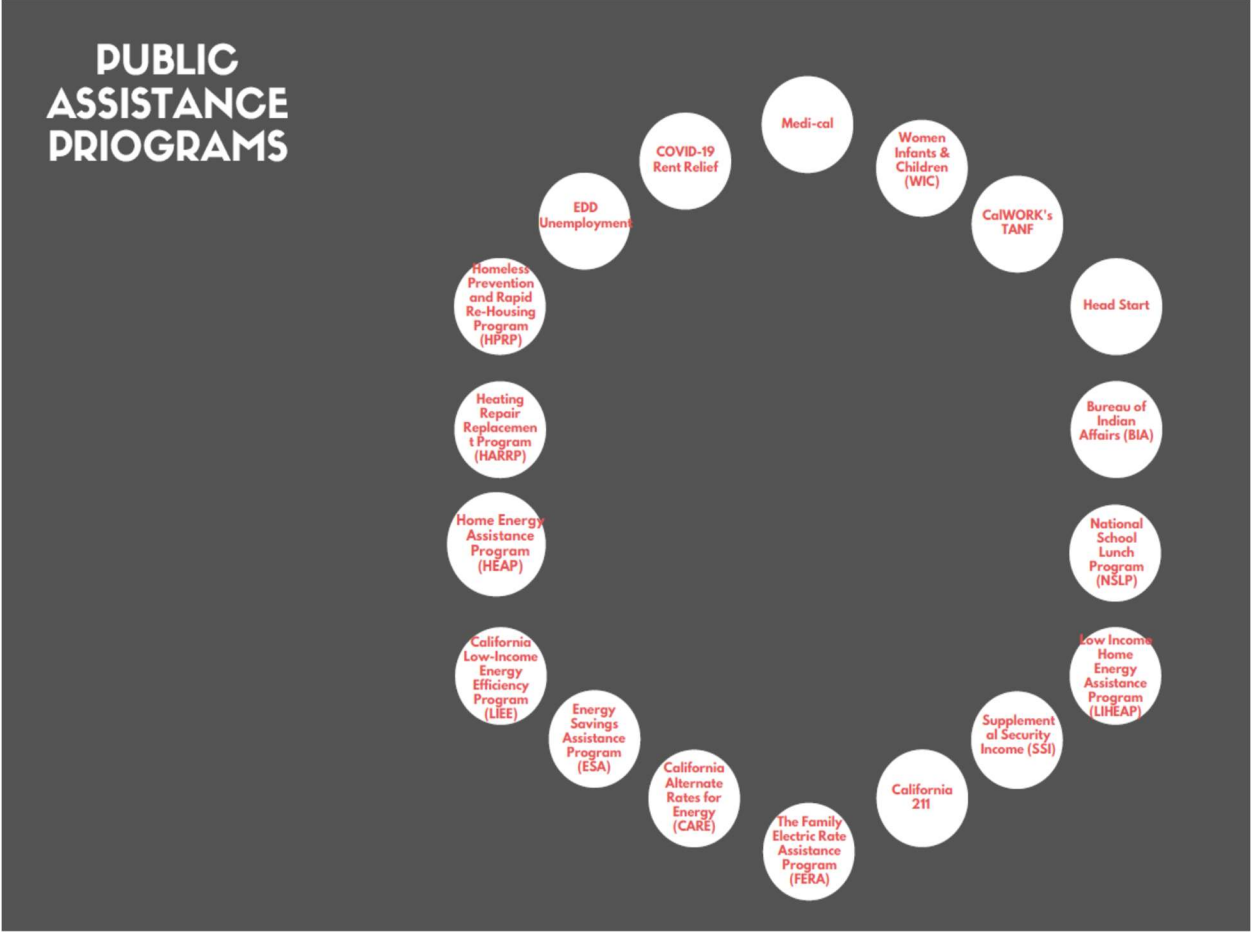
Unemployment, I was also not working during this time as, my primary focus was reaching my scholastic goals. The thing I personally did not realize is that, when I began applying for rentals, I was looked over, because I did not have steady employment, and recent employment history, which renters require. Additionally I was unable to provide check stubs based on those same reasons. The only thing that I had going for me was my credit score met the minimum requirement of 650 and I had no evictions on my credit report. I also was not making

3x the rent, nor did I have a sizeable down payment saved. This reality also led to feelings of shame, fear, self-loathing, and eventually depression, I recognized the signs and I immediately reached out to CAPS and spoke with a medical professional. On some days I had the coping skills to keep going but on most I felt lost and hopeless therefore, I emailed my professors for extensions on assignments, UCR's SPP & University Honors to share my embarrassing truth. To my surprise, help and support began pouring in, and the rain clouds began dissipating. We lived in the motel for two months and 2 days and I gained a lot of respect for those who are not as fortunate as we were, and are forced to live in their cars, in a tent, uninhabitable places or on the streets. This deeply personal life changing experience was not a monolithic experience as of today in May of 2021, there are over 160,000 individuals who are unhoused, and as large as this number seems, it will continue to grow until a lid is placed on this over boiling pot. Local, State and Federal policies should include additional funding to support local organizations, churches and those on the ground feeding their local residence, additionally given COVID-19 pandemic and its deleterious effect on our economy, the federal government can stimulate the economy further by providing relief packages for immigrant families, undocumented and international students as these demographics are not mentioned exclusively in this paper.

I am happy to report that the kiddos and I are housed with friends in a safe space, out of the motel, able to do laundry and I can prepare healthy nutritious meals once again. Moreover, I am acutely conscious and humbly blessed to have gained firsthand knowledge and experience about the difficulties related to navigating this space, how scarce resources are, how stringent housing application have become, and how limited housing opportunities are currently available due to the existing rent moratorium.

In conclusion, the assumptions about individuals experiencing homelessness is that drugs are involved, there is a history of mental instability, or bad financial decisions placed them there. Allow me to reintroduce myself. My name is Deidre L. Reyes, in two weeks I will be graduating with Honors standing from the University of California Riverside with my B.A degree in Public Policy. I have also been accepted into the Masters in Public Policy Program and will begin my next scholastic journey in fall of 2021. The point here is, yes I am a single mom, yes I experienced homelessness, and yes I am a no-traditional, first generation student parent, however with my continued dedication to my studies I will change this narrative and the overall perception about homelessness.

Appendix A: List of public assistance programs



Appendix B: Quick click links to available services:

1. UCLA: <https://basicneeds.ucla.edu/>
2. UC Irvine: <https://basicneeds.uci.edu/>
3. UC Santa Barbara: <https://food.ucsb.edu/>
4. UC Riverside: <https://basicneeds.ucr.edu/>
5. UC San Diego: <https://basicneeds.ucsd.edu/>
6. UC Santa Cruz: <https://basicneeds.ucsc.edu/>
7. UC Davis: <https://aggiecompass.ucdavis.edu/>
8. UC Merced: <https://basicneeds.ucmerced.edu/>
9. UC Berkeley: <https://basicneeds.berkeley.edu/>
10. Fair Housing Council: <https://fairhousing.net/>
11. Find Shelter: <https://www.hud.gov/findshelter>
12. Catholic Charities USA: <https://catholiccharitiesla.org/>
13. Low Income Rate Assistance: <https://www.calwater.com/community/lira/>
14. California Financial Assistance Programs:
https://www.needhelppayingbills.com/html/california_assistance_programs.html

Charities & Organizations

1. Feeding America: <https://www.feedingamerica.org/>
2. Project Coffee Cup: <https://www.projectcoffeecup.org/>
3. Salvation Army: <https://www.salvationarmyusa.org/usn/>
4. United Way: <https://www.unitedway.org/>

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List of Figures

Source: orgcode.com

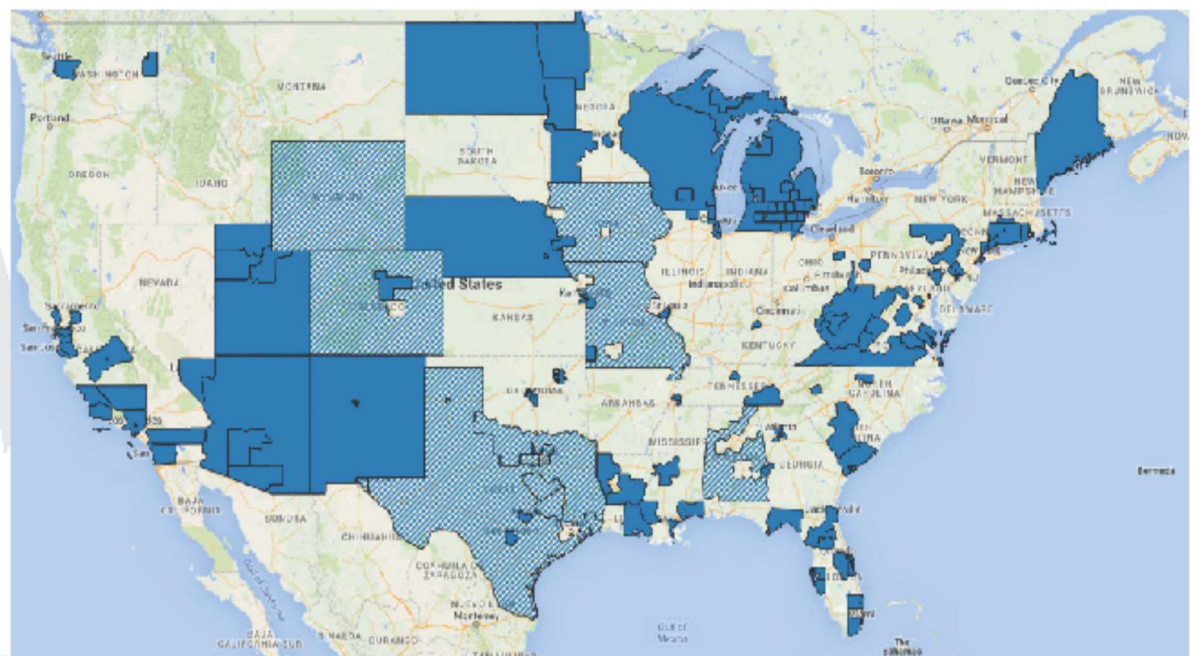
VULNERABILITY INDEX - SERVICE PRIORITIZATION DECISION ASSISTANCE TOOL (VI-SPDAT)

SINGLE ADULTS

AMERICAN VERSION 2.01

Appendix B: Where the VI-SPDAT is being used in the United States

Since the VI-SPDAT is provided completely free of charge, and no training is required, any community is able to use the VI-SPDAT without the explicit permission of Community Solutions or OrgCode Consulting, Inc. As a result, the VI-SPDAT is being used in more communities than we know of. It is also being used in Canada and Australia.



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1 (800) 355-0420 info@orgcode.com www.orgcode.com

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Figure 2- Example of quality of life survey

Source: orgcode.com

HOUSING FROM HOMELESSNESS

Quality of Life Survey

There are two sets of questions in the survey. In the first set of questions, we want to better understand changes to your quality of life since becoming housed. The second set of questions we want to understand how certain behaviors in your life may have changed since becoming housed. Please be honest. Nothing you say will negatively impact the supports you receive in housing, nor will it result in you being evicted or losing your supports. This survey is only one page long and takes only 5-10 minutes to complete.

Compared to when you were homeless, since you have been housed has:	Improved	Stayed the same	Gotten worse
The amount you sleep...	+	=	-
Your stress level...	+	=	-
Your outlook on life...	+	=	-
Your physical health...	+	=	-
The amount of food you eat...	+	=	-
The quality of food you eat...	+	=	-
Your friendships or relationships with family...	+	=	-
The quality of food you eat...	+	=	-
Your overall mental health...	+	=	-
How you feel about the future...	+	=	-
Your happiness...	+	=	-
Your safety...	+	=	-

The next questions are about certain behaviors, comparing when you were homeless to now that you are housed.

Circle **N/A** if it didn't happen when you were homeless and it hasn't happened since you were housed.

Compared to when you were homeless, since you have been housed has:	Gone down	Stayed the same	Gone up	N/A
The number of interactions with police...	-	=	+	N/A
The number of ambulance rides to hospital...	-	=	+	N/A
The number of visits to the emergency room at the hospital...	-	=	+	N/A
The amount that you drink...	-	=	+	N/A
The number of nights in jail...	-	=	+	N/A
The amount of drugs that you use...	-	=	+	N/A
How frequently you get high...	-	=	+	N/A
The number of different admissions in hospital...	-	=	+	N/A
The length of time spent in hospital...	-	=	+	N/A

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Figure 3- Visual of Food Insecure & Homeless UC Scholars Statistics

Source: Regents of the University of California
Special Committee on Basic Needs 2020

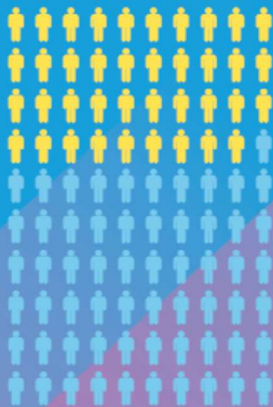
CHALLENGES

39%

of undergraduate students in 2020
said they have been

FOOD INSECURE

during their enrollment at UC,
as did half of students from
underrepresented groups (URGs),
(African American, Hispanic/
Latino and American Indian).
(More on page 40)



5%

of undergraduate and graduate
students in 2016 said
they have been

HOMELESS

during their enrollment at UC.
(2-3 percentage points higher
for students from URGs).³
(More on page 36)



64%

of UC undergraduates are concerned
about the possible effects of COVID-19
on meeting their basic needs.⁴

The average four-year graduation rate for
UC students who experienced food
insecurity and homelessness was

**11 PERCENTAGE
POINTS LOWER**

compared to students who were
food secure and housed.³



Even students with financial aid struggle
to have enough funding to meet their
basic needs. (More on page 23)



SUCCESSES

10
OUT OF
10

campuses have established an on-site
basic needs center, which provides
access to food, emergency housing,
and support services. (More on page 18)



OVER
48,000
STUDENTS

systemwide have been served by campus
basic needs efforts in fiscal year
2019–20.⁵



The California State Legislature
currently provides

\$18.5M

in annual funding to the university
to support basic needs and
rapid rehousing efforts.⁶
(More on pages 16 and 54)



Figure 4- Student Experience Model & Food Access & Security Framework

Source: Global Food Initiative: Food & Housing Security at the University of California 12/2017

UC Food and Housing Security Framework

UC students are fortunate to benefit from strong institutional and state financial aid programs that help address both fee and non-fee costs. These programs make UC far more socioeconomically diverse than any other similarly competitive universities. However, despite the university's generous financial aid programs, many UC students face food and housing insecurity.

In order to help students meet their basic needs during their time at UC and beyond, the FAS-BN subcommittee created the UC Basic Needs Model to address holistic preventative education and training. The goal is to consistently reduce and eventually eliminate the number of students in need of emergency resources and/or experiencing a crisis. UC's Basic Needs Model approaches this goal by beginning with comprehensive educational efforts aimed at all students. This action-oriented model includes the establishment of a basic needs committee on each campus to support systemwide coordination of work and sharing of knowledge.

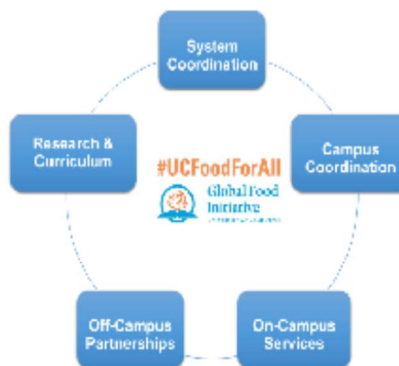


Figure 1: Food Access & Security Framework

UC's systemwide approach focuses on efforts that include:

- Updating pre-college programming curriculum and materials to teach effective basic needs strategies to high school and community college participants.
- Enhancing financial aid communications and skills training to include housing and food costs awareness and available student support services.
- Expanding existing crisis response teams to provide student support and guidance.
- Creating central basic needs online campus resources.
- Increasing collaboration with state and county offices to grow CalFresh registration of UC students where less than 10 percent of our potentially eligible students on our undergraduate campuses have enrolled.
- Expanding existing Swipe Out Hunger programs with campus dining services.
- Developing food voucher benefits and financial aid guidelines to support increased resources for students.
- Expanding healthy and culturally diverse food distribution and pantry sites.
- Establishing wellness and homeless student resolution protocols.

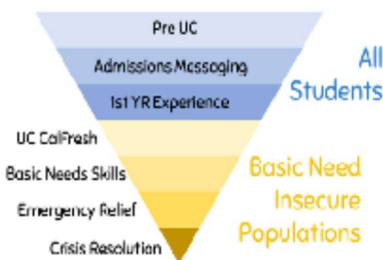


Figure 2: Student Experience Logic Model

Figure 5- Goals laid out of GFI's system wide focus on addressing food security among UC students

Source: Redefining Students Basic Needs for Higher Education July 2020



Figure 6- Undergraduate parenting students financial concerns and basic needs, based on 2016/2018 UCUES data in percentages

Source: Regents of the University of California Special Committee on Basic Needs 2020

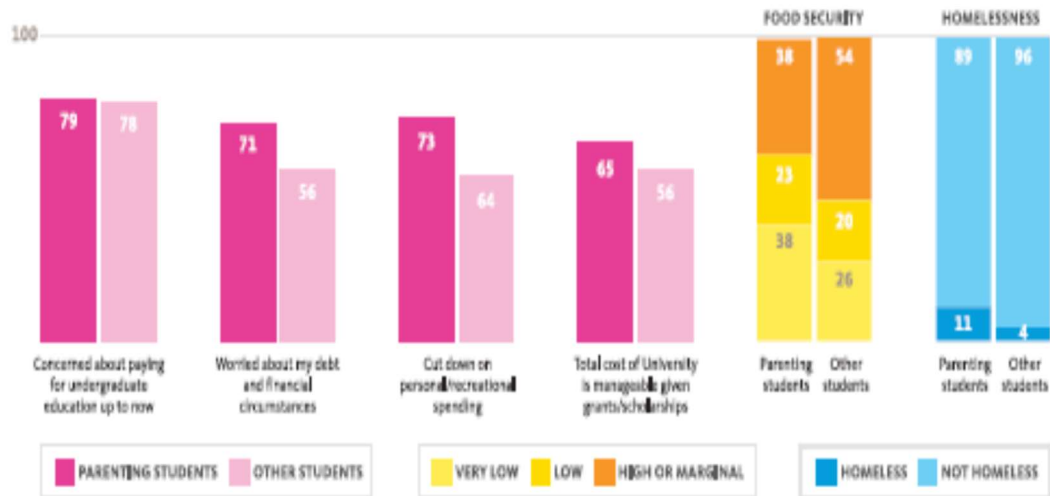


Figure 7-Seasonal Homlessness Chart

Source: Redefining Students Basic Needs for Higher Education July 2020

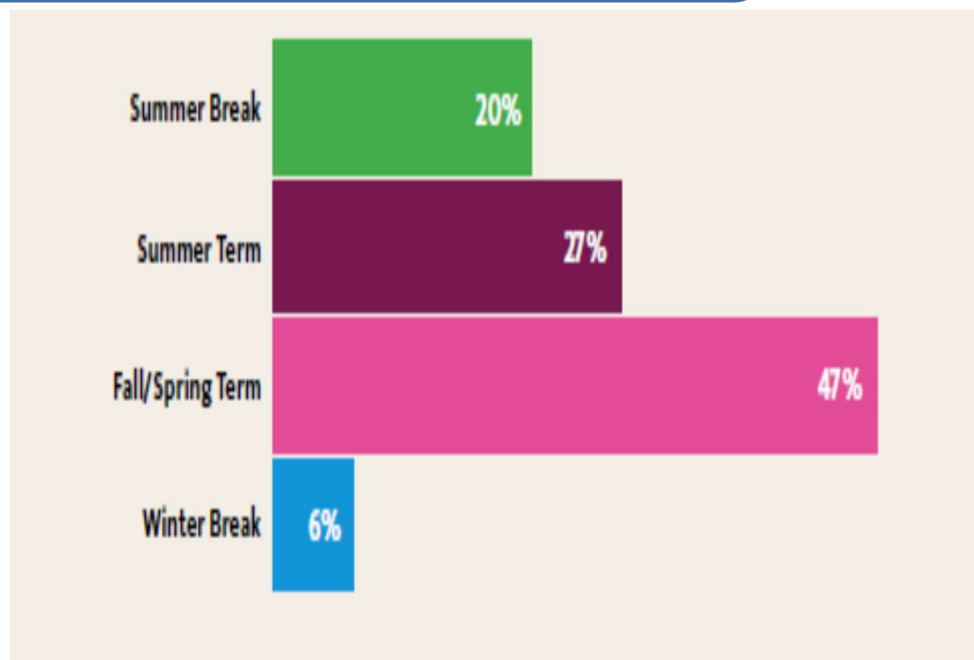
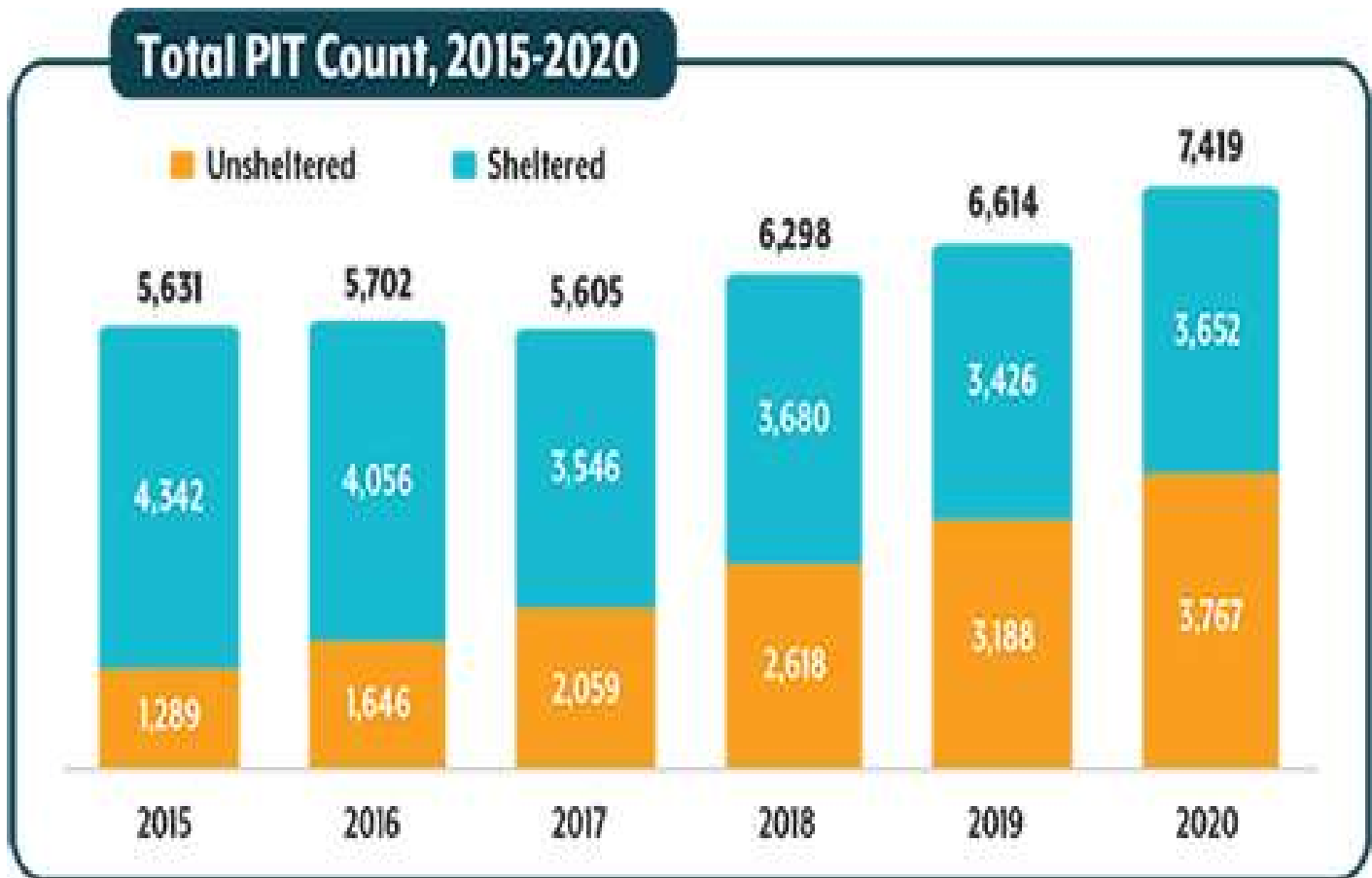


Figure 8- Unsheltered Point-In-Time Homeless Count

Source: <https://www.azmag.gov/Programs/Homelessness/Point-In-Time-Homeless-Count>



Growth Rate, 2019-2020

The unsheltered count has been steadily increasing over the years. From 2019 to 2020 the unsheltered count increased at a **higher rate** than the sheltered and overall PIT count.

12%

Total PIT Count

7%

Sheltered

18%

Unsheltered