

# 2011 POINT IN TIME COUNT RESULTS

APRIL 2011



New Mexico Coalition to  
End Homelessness

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## Executive Summary

The purpose of the Point-in-Time (PIT) count is to count the number of people who experienced homelessness in Albuquerque on one night. This provides a snapshot of how many people experience homelessness at a single point in time. The PIT count also provides an opportunity to collect some basic demographic information about who experiences homelessness in our community. We counted the number of people who experienced homelessness on January 30, 2011.

Whether an individual or family is considered homeless depends on how homelessness is defined. Two broadly used definitions of homelessness are those used by the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Department of Education (DOE). HUD considers a household to be homeless if it is staying in an emergency shelter, in a transitional housing program or if the household is sleeping outside or in a place not meant for human habitation. The DOE uses a more expansive definition of homelessness for homeless households. The DOE considers a household be homeless if the household is staying in an emergency shelter, in a transitional housing program, if the household is sleeping outside or in a place not meant for human habitation, if the household is doubled up with family or friends due to loss of housing or economic hardship, or if the household is living in motels to due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations.

This report provides a count of the number of people experiencing homelessness according to HUD's definition and a count of the number of people experiencing homelessness according to the Department of Education's definition.

In order to count those who stayed in an emergency shelter or transitional housing programs, the NM Coalition to End Homeless (NMCEH) asked emergency shelter and transitional housing programs to complete a survey reporting how many individuals, families, and people in families stayed in the agency's program(s) on the night of January 30, 2011. This survey also asked about the gender and veteran status of the people staying in the program(s) on that night.

However, many people experiencing homelessness do not stay in emergency or transitional housing programs. To count those people, staff and volunteers conducted surveys from January 31, 2011 to February 4, 2011. There were two surveys conducted that week, both of which included the PIT count questions. These surveys were conducted at social service agencies that provide services to people experiencing homelessness. Teams of outreach staff and volunteers also went out between 4:00am and 6:00am to locations throughout Albuquerque where unsheltered homeless people are likely to sleep. The teams conducted the longer survey with homeless people that they met.

Based on the results from the 2011 PIT Count, we estimate the number of people experiencing homelessness according to HUD's definition is 1,671. The number of people experiencing homelessness in Albuquerque according to the Department of Education's definition is 2,103.

**Total number of homeless households**

<b>Household type</b>	<b>HUD Definition*</b>	<b>DOE Definition**</b>
Households without dependent children	978	1159
Households with dependent children	174	203
Total	1152	1362

**Total number of homeless people**

<b>Household type</b>	<b>HUD Definition*</b>	<b>DOE Definition**</b>
People without dependent children	1061	1366
People in households with dependent children	610	737
Total	1671	2103

*\*Stayed in a emergency shelter, transitional housing program, outside or in a place not meant for human habitation*

*\*\* Stayed in an emergency shelter, transitional housing program, outside, in a place not meant for human habitation, doubled up with family or friends or in a motel*

This report also provides information about the gender and veteran status of people experiencing homelessness on January 30, 2011 and where people last had stable housing.

While the PIT count provides very useful data, it is important to understand the limitations of the data. There are two main limitations to the data. First, the PIT count provides an estimate of the minimum number of people who experience homelessness in Albuquerque on one given night. In other words, we know that we undercounted the number of people who experienced homelessness in Albuquerque on January 30, 2011. We have to assume that many people who experienced homelessness that night did not access the services that were included in our point in time count during the following week. Second, the PIT count provides a snapshot of how many people are homeless at a single point in time. We can use this number to get a sense of how many people might be homeless in Albuquerque on any night. The number does not tell us how many people become homeless over the course of the year.

In addition, 2011 PIT count results cannot be directly compared to 2009 PIT count results – or used to determine whether homelessness has increased or decreased in the last two years – because two different methodologies were used for the two different PIT counts.

## Point-in-Time Count Overview

The purpose of the Point-in-Time (PIT) count is to count the number of people who experienced homelessness in Albuquerque on one night. This provides a snapshot of how many people experience homelessness at a single point in time. The PIT count also provides an opportunity to collect some basic demographic information about who experiences homelessness in our community. This information is a critical part of our Continuum of Care application to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for federal funding for programs that serve people experiencing homelessness. This information also gives our local community some baseline data about the number of people who experience homelessness that we can use when designing policies and programs.

The PIT Count was coordinated by the New Mexico Coalition to End Homelessness (NMCEH) with assistance and input from agencies that provide direct services to people experiencing homelessness, including St. Martin's Hospitality Center, Albuquerque Health Care for the Homeless, First Nations, Joy Junction, COAST and the Veterans Outreach Program.

In 2010, the NMCEH helped develop the Albuquerque Heading Home initiative. The first phase of this initiative was to conduct a survey of people experiencing homelessness in order to identify, and then house, the most vulnerable homeless people in our community. The Metropolitan Homelessness Project (MHP) coordinated this Albuquerque Heading Home survey.

We decided to conduct the PIT count and the Albuquerque Heading Home survey during the same week, since both projects involved surveying people experiencing homelessness. The methodology section covers this collaboration in more detail.

## Definition of Homelessness

Two broadly used definitions of homelessness are those used by the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) and the U.S. Department of Education (DOE). HUD considers a household to be homeless if it is staying in an emergency shelter, in a transitional housing program or if the household is sleeping outside or in a place not meant for human habitation. The DOE uses a more expansive definition of homelessness for homeless households. The DOE considers a household be homeless if the household is staying in an emergency shelter, in a transitional housing program, if the household is sleeping outside or in a place not meant for human habitation, if the household is doubled up with family or friends due to loss of housing or economic hardship, or if the household is living in motels to due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>As discussed later in this report, we conducted a survey with people as they accessed services that people living in poverty and experiencing economic hardship are likely to utilize. Our report is based on the assumption that if a household was utilizing these services and was doubled up with family or friends or staying in a motel they were doing so because they had an economic hardship and did not have the resources to obtain an alternative adequate accommodation. Therefore, any survey participant who indicated that they stayed with family or friends or in a motel was counted as homeless under the DOE definition of homelessness.

This report provides a count of the number of people experiencing homelessness according to HUD's definition and a count of the number of people experiencing homelessness according to the DOE's definition.

## Methodology

The night of the 2011 PIT count was January 30, 2011. In other words, we counted the number of people who experienced homelessness on January 30, 2011.

The PIT count has two separate parts with two different methodologies. The first part involved counting the number of people who stayed in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs. The second part involved counting those who stayed outside, in a place not meant for human habitation, doubled up with family or friends or in a motel. These are discussed in more detail below.

### Counting those who stayed in emergency shelters and transitional housings program

This part of the PIT count includes all individuals and families that were staying in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program the night of January 30, 2011. In order to conduct this part of the count, the NMCEH e-mailed a survey to every Albuquerque emergency and transitional housing provider in Albuquerque<sup>2</sup>. Only emergency and transitional housing programs that *only* serve people experiencing homeless were included. The survey asked the agency to report how many individuals, families, and people in families stayed in the agency's program(s) on the night of January 30, 2011. For a list of agencies that completed the survey, please see Appendix A. This survey also asked about the gender and veteran status of the people staying in the program(s) on that night. The NMCEH then tallied up the data from the surveys to obtain a count of the number of individuals, families, and people in families who stayed in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program on January 30, 2011. All but one of the emergency shelters which received a survey completed and returned the survey. All transitional housing programs which received a survey completed and returned it.

### Counting those who slept someplace other than an emergency shelter or transitional housing program

This part of the PIT count includes individuals and families that were sleeping outside or in a place not meant for human habitation, doubled up with family and friends or staying in a motel on the night of January 30, 2011.

To conduct this part of the count, from January 31<sup>st</sup> to February 4<sup>th</sup>, volunteers and service providers surveyed people experiencing homelessness to find out where they spend the night of January 30, 2011. We used two different surveys. The NMCEH developed a one page survey called the Housing Status Survey. See

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<sup>2</sup> Joy Junction is included in the Balance of State Point-in-Time Count results rather than the Albuquerque Point-in-Time Count results because it is located outside the Albuquerque city limits.

Appendix B for a copy of the survey. The Housing Status Survey asked where the participant stayed on January 30, 2011, if any other household members had stayed with him/her and for some other demographic information. As discussed above, the Metropolitan Homelessness Project (MHP) coordinated another survey project that took place the same week, as part of the Albuquerque Heading Home initiative. The purpose of that much longer survey was to identify the most vulnerable homeless people in our community. The Albuquerque Heading Home Survey included all the questions in the Housing Status Surveys, so that any person who took the Albuquerque Heading Home Survey was also in essence taking the Housing Status Survey. These two surveys were conducted at different locations.

Housing Status Survey: Agency staff and community volunteers conducted the Housing Status Survey with people as they accessed site-based services that people experiencing homelessness are likely to utilize. Site-based services are those services that are located in a set place that people have to travel to in order to access. Examples of participating agencies include soup kitchens, St. Martin's Hospitality Center, Albuquerque Health Care for the Homeless, First Nations and First United Methodist Church soup kitchen. Some agencies which conduct street outreach also conducted the Housing Status Survey with homeless people they met on their outreaches. Please see Appendix A for a complete list of service agencies that where the Housing Status Survey was conducted.

Albuquerque Heading Home Survey: MHP worked closely with APD's Crisis Outreach and Support Team (COAST) well in advance of January 30<sup>th</sup> to identify places in Albuquerque where unsheltered homeless people are likely to sleep. MHP recruited volunteers and outreach providers, who went out in teams to these areas between 4am – 6am on Monday, January 31<sup>st</sup> and Tuesday, February 4<sup>th</sup> to conduct the Albuquerque Heading Home Survey. Volunteers had also been scheduled to conduct the survey from 4am – 6am on Wednesday, February 5<sup>th</sup> but this was cancelled because of inclement weather. Volunteers also conducted the Albuquerque Heading Home Survey at emergency shelters. Normally, we would not expect to find unsheltered homeless people at emergency shelters. However, we had severely cold weather the week of our PIT count, and we think some homeless people may have sought shelter that week who normally would be unlikely to do so. Several emergency shelters and one day shelter keep their facilities open extended hours in order to provide a warm place to stay, and the Albuquerque Heading Home survey was conducted during these extended hours.

All surveys were returned to the NMCEH or to MHP. Staff and volunteers entered the surveys into a Quickbase database for analysis. We used the first two letters of the first name, last two letters of the last name, year of birth, gender and veteran status to create a unique identifier for this person. Duplicate records were eliminated if the unique identifier and the answer to where the person slept on January 30, 2011 were the same. A total of 38 duplicates were eliminated. A total of 1,098 unduplicated surveys were collected.

## Results

### PIT Count results by household type and where household/people stayed on January 30, 2011

Table 1: Number of homeless <u>households</u>				
Household type	# staying in emergency shelter	# staying in transitional housing program	# sleeping outside or in place not meant for human habitation	# doubled up with family/friends or in staying in a motel
Households without dependent children	528	182	268	181
Households with dependent children	37	128	9	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>210</b>

Table 2: Number of <u>people</u> in homeless households				
Household type	# staying in emergency shelter	# staying in transitional housing	# sleeping outside or in place not meant for human habitation	# doubled up with family/friends or in staying in a motel
<b>Households without dependent children</b>				
Adults	530	182	349	305
<b>Households with dependent children</b>				
Adults or Unaccompanied Youth	42	149	16	81
Dependent Children	86	295	22	46
<b>Total</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>432</b>

### Total PIT Count Results by Household Type

The number of people experiencing homelessness according to HUD's definition is 1,671. The number of people experiencing homelessness in Albuquerque according to the Department of Education's definition is 2,103. Tables 3 and 4 provide more details.

<b>Table 3: Total number of homeless <u>households</u></b>		
<b>Household type</b>	<b>HUD Definition*</b>	<b>DOE Definition**</b>
Households without dependent children	978	1159
Households with dependent children	174	203
<b>Total</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>1362</b>

<b>Table 4: Total number of <u>people</u> in homeless households</b>		
<b>Household type</b>	<b>HUD Definition*</b>	<b>DOE Definition**</b>
People without dependent children	1061	1366
People in households with dependent children	610	737
<b>Total</b>	<b>1671</b>	<b>2103</b>

*\*Stayed in an emergency shelter, transitional housing program, outside, in a place not meant for human habitation*

*\*\* Stayed in an emergency shelter, transitional housing program, outside, in a place not meant for human habitation, doubled up with family or friends or in a motel*

### **Gender and Veteran Status**

As part of our 2011 PIT Count, we also collected information about the gender of homeless adults and unaccompanied youth and the veteran status of homeless adults.

For those homeless people we identified through the Housing Status Survey or the Albuquerque Heading Home Survey, we only collected demographic information on the person being surveyed. The survey did not ask for demographic information about the person's other household members. This means that we did not collect gender and veteran information for every adult or unaccompanied youth included in our PIT count. In addition, not every person who took the Housing Status Survey answered the questions regarding gender and veteran status. Therefore, the numbers below do not provide a complete picture but they do provide an indication of how many people who are experience homelessness on any given night in Albuquerque are men, women and veterans.

**Table 5: Gender**

Gender	HUD Definition		DOE Definition	
	#	%	#	%
Male	939	72%	1068	70%
Female	328	25%	405	27%
Transgender	2	.15%	7	.46%
No response	40	3%	41	3%
Total	1309	-	1521	-

**Table 6: Veteran Status**

Veteran	HUD Definition		DOE Definition	
	#	%	#	%
Veteran	189	16%	216	16%
Total number of homeless adults	1156	-	1349	-

**Last Place People Had Stable Housing**

As part of the 2011 PIT count, we also asked people where they last had stable housing. The purpose of this question was to learn more about whether people became homeless while living in Albuquerque, someplace else in New Mexico or in another state. This data was only collected for people who actually took the Housing Status Survey or the Albuquerque Heading Home Survey, so it does not reflect everyone who was homeless the night of January 30, 2011. (This data does include people who stayed in emergency shelter who took one of the surveys). The results strongly suggest that most people who experience homelessness in Albuquerque are from Albuquerque or another place in New Mexico.

**Table 7: Last Place People Had Stable Housing**

Location	People surveyed who met HUD Definition		People surveyed who met DOE Definition	
	#	%	#	%
Albuquerque	340	53%	475	56%
A community near Albuquerque	22	3%	33	4%
Other part of New Mexico	78	12%	102	12%
Another state	203	32%	236	28%
Total surveyed	643	-	843	-

**Albuquerque Public Schools Title 1 Data**

Albuquerque Public Schools (APS) Title 1 Homelessness Project provides services to school-aged children and their younger siblings, who are homeless. Over the course of the school year, APS Title 1 serves more homeless children than any other homeless service agency in Albuquerque.

Unfortunately, however, due to limited resources they are unable to participate in the PIT Count. APS Title 1 does keep records on where the children and youth they serve are staying (i.e. in their parents’ cars, in emergency shelters, in motels, etc). However, HUD rules require that APS Title 1 staff contact every single family to verify where that family stayed the night of January 30, 2011; APS Title 1 cannot rely on its records alone. As of January 30, 2011 APS was serving over 6,000 children, but they do not normally have contact with all these children and their parents every week. APS Title 1 did not have the resources to survey each family that they serve to verify where they stayed the night of January 30, 2011.

APS did provide us with data on the number of children they were serving as of January 30, 2011 and how many of these children and youth were sleeping outside/in cars, in motels or doubled-up with family and friends according to their database. For each of these categories, we subtracted the number of children and youth that had already been counted via the Housing Status and Albuquerque Heading Home surveys. Therefore, the numbers in Table 7 are *in addition* to the numbers included in our official PIT count estimate. Unfortunately, APS Title 1 was not able to provide information on the number of families or adults in those families, so the numbers in the chart below are just for children under age 18.

We are including this information in this report because we believe it important for the community to have it, even though it cannot be included in our 2011 PIT count for HUD. These numbers suggest, as discussed in the “Limits to the data” section below that our official PIT count results undercount the actual number of people experiencing homelessness in Albuquerque and that the number of families living in motels or doubled up is quite large.

**Table 7: Albuquerque Public Schools Title 1 Data**

Where Child/Youth Sleeps According to APS Title 1 Database	Number of children/youth
Outside/unsheltered/car	375
Doubled-up with family/friends or motel	5,114

## Limits to the data

While the PIT count provides very useful data, it is important to understand the limitations of the data. There are two main limitations to the data.

One, the PIT count provides an estimate of the minimum number of people who experience homelessness in Albuquerque on one given night. In other words, we know that we undercounted the number of people who experienced homelessness in Albuquerque on January 30, 2011. We have to assume that many people who experienced homelessness that week did not access any of the site-based services, perhaps because they did not know the services existed, did not need them that week or were not able to get to them because of a conflict in their schedule. We did attempt to survey people who are homeless and unlikely to access services by sending teams to areas of Albuquerque where unsheltered homeless people are likely to sleep between 4:00am and 6:00am on Monday January 31<sup>st</sup> and Tuesday February 1<sup>st</sup>. However, even then we believe that these teams were not able to find everyone who was sleeping outside or in their cars. Therefore, it is important to think of the PIT count number as a minimum estimate of the number of people experiencing homelessness rather than as a complete count.

Second, the PIT count provides a snapshot of how many people are homeless at a single point in time. We can use this number to get a sense of how many people might be homeless in Albuquerque on any night. The number does not tell us how many people become homeless over the course of the year.

## Comparing 2011 PIT Count results to 2009 PIT Count results

Unfortunately, it is not possible to directly compare the 2011 PIT count results to the 2009 PIT count results. The reason is because we used a different methodology in 2009 than we did in 2011. We counted fewer homeless people sleeping outside or in places not meant for human habitation, in motels or doubled up with family in friends in 2011 than we did in 2009. **However, because of the different methodologies, it is not possible to say whether there was an increase or decrease in homelessness from 2009 to 2011 using our PIT count results.**

In 2009, for some service locations where we did not have sufficient resources to administer the Housing Status Survey to every person who accessed services during the week, we selected a stratified random sample of the possible days and times during which people might access services at these locations. We conducted the survey with every person who accessed services at that location during these randomly selected days and times. The sample was then used to produce a statistically reliable estimate of the number of people experiencing homelessness who accessed those services throughout the week. This allowed us to include people in our count that we weren't actually able to survey that week due to limited resources.

We planned to use the same methodology for our 2011 PIT count. However, we had very harsh weather the week we conducted the survey (January 31<sup>st</sup> – February 4<sup>th</sup>), including snow, icy conditions and record low temperatures. These weather conditions prevented us from surveying at all of service locations we had

randomly selected. As a result, we were not able to produce a statistically reliable extrapolation. This means our PIT count results only include those people we actually surveyed that week. Since we could not be at every service location every hour of the week, we likely missed many homeless people.

Here are some additional factors to keep in mind when comparing the 2009 and 2011 results:

- As discussed in the methodology section, the Metropolitan Homelessness Project spent several months identifying areas of the Albuquerque where homeless people are likely to sleep outside. Teams of volunteers and outreach staff were assigned to specific parts of the City and went to these areas on Monday, January 31st and Tuesday, February 1st to survey people. Survey teams did not find as many unsheltered homeless people as anticipated based on our 2009 PIT count results; only about 100 people were surveyed during the morning hours. This may mean that our 2009 estimate of the number of people sleeping outside or in other places not meant for human habitation was too high. However, it is also possible that our 2009 estimate was accurate, but that people who sleep outside are extremely difficult to find, even with good planning. Many people sleep in their cars, abandoned buildings, or camped out in the foothills and are difficult to locate.
- The APS Title 1 data provided in this report indicates that there are many homeless children and unaccompanied youth that we did not reach when we did our 2011 PIT count. This supports the hypothesis that there are indeed many families sleeping outside, in their cars, in motels and doubled-up with family and friends that we did not survey during the 2011 PIT count because we were unable to find them.
- We compared our 2009 un-extrapolated PIT count results to our 2011 PIT count results. By doing so, we can compare the actual number of people surveyed in each year, but we can only speculate on the reasons for the differences between 2009 and 2011. In 2011, we counted 213 more people staying in emergency shelter/transitional housing, but 71 less people sleeping outside/in places not meant for human habitation. This meant that overall we counted 142 more homeless people (as defined by HUD) in 2011 than we did in 2009. The Albuquerque Rescue Mission increased its bed capacity at its winter shelter by 120 beds from 2009 to 2011, which accounts for much of the increase in sheltered homeless people. We may have surveyed less unsheltered homeless people in 2011 because of the weather, which prevented us from surveying at as many times and locations as in 2009. Another factor is that people who otherwise would have gone unsheltered took advantage of the increased beds at the Albuquerque Rescue Mission.

All these factors demonstrate the difficulty and uncertainty of trying to compare 2011 results to 2009 results. This difficulty highlights the fact that the best use of this data is to provide a snapshot at a single point in time of a minimum number of people in our community who experience homelessness.

## Appendix A

**Emergency shelter and transitional housing program providers that completed and returned the survey.**

A New Day Youth and Family Services	NM VA Health Care System
Albuquerque Health Care for the Homeless	New Mexico Veterans Integration Center
Metropolitan Homelessness Project	S.A.F.E. House
Albuquerque Rescue Mission	Saranam
Amistad Crisis Shelter (YDI)	St. Martin's Hospitality Center
Barrett Foundation	Supportive Housing Coalition of New Mexico
Catholic Charities	Transitional Living Services
Good Shepherd Center	Women's Housing Coalition
Family Promise of Albuquerque (formerly Interfaith Hospitality Network)	

**Agencies where the Housing Status Survey or Albuquerque Heading Home Survey was conducted or whose outreach staff conducted the survey(s) with people they met during their outreaches.**

Albuquerque Healthcare for the Homeless	NW Income Support Division Office
APD Coast Team	NM AIDS Services
Albuquerque Rescue Mission	NM Department of Health
Catholic Charities	Noon Day Ministries
Cuidando Los Ninos	St. Martin's Hospitality Center
First Nations	UNM Psychiatric Center
First United Methodist Church	Veteran's Outreach Program
Good Shepherd Center	YDI
Hogares	Youth in Transition
Joy Junction	Veterans Integration Center

# Appendix B

## 2011 Albuquerque Housing Status Survey

### 1a. May I have:

First two letters of first name: \_\_\_\_\_ Last two letters of last name: \_\_\_\_\_

The year you were born: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Do you consider yourself:  Male  Female  Transgender

3. Have you ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces?  Yes  No

4. Were you activated into active duty as a member of the National Guard or as a Reservist?  Yes  No

### 5. Where did you spend the night of Sunday, January 30, 2011?

- | Column A  | Column B   | Column C   | Column D  |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abandoned building                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Friend/relative's house | <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment, since evicted  | <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment/house I rent               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bosque                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Motel/hotel I paid for  | <input type="checkbox"/> Home owned, since evicted | <input type="checkbox"/> Apartment rented for me              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Car                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Campground              | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital                  | <input type="checkbox"/> House I own                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency shelter                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____             | <input type="checkbox"/> Jail/Prison               | <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent supportive housing program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foothills/mountains                | _____  | <input type="checkbox"/> Juvenile detention center | <input type="checkbox"/> Public housing                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Motel/hotel, paid for by an agency |  |  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Movie theater                      |  |  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Park                               |  |  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public place                       |  |  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Street or alley                    |  |  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tent (not in a campground)         |  |  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional housing               |  |  |   |

**If participant gave an answer from Column C or D STOP HERE.**

6a. Did any other household members stay with you the night of Sunday, January 30, 2011?  Yes  No

### 6b. If YES:

How many children under age 18 stayed with you? \_\_\_\_\_ How many adults stayed with you? \_\_\_\_\_

### 7. Where was the last place where you had stable housing?

- Albuquerque
- A community near Albuquerque (i.e. Rio Rancho, Tijeras, Los Lunas)
- Other part of New Mexico
- Somewhere else (specify: \_\_\_\_\_)

### 8. If participant gave answer from Column A on Question 5, ask the following three questions.

8a. What is the total length of time you have lived on the streets or shelter? # of years \_\_\_\_\_ # of months \_\_\_\_\_

8b. In the past three years, how many times have you been homeless and then housed again? \_\_\_\_\_

8c. Do you have a disability? A disability can include a physical disability, a mental health disability or a substance use issue.  Yes  No

9. Has anyone else asked you these questions since the night of January 30, 2011?  Yes  No