



**Table H-29A
Disabled Persons Housing Needs / Response Summary
(For complete program descriptions, see Table H-2)**

Referrals to accessible housing and other supportive services	SHARE Program
	Continuum of Care (Shelter Plus Care component)
New accessible rental units	HOME Program
	Redevelopment Agency Set-Aside
	Multi-family Housing Program
	Low Income Housing Tax Credits
	Affordable Housing Program
	Section 811 Supportive Housing for the Persons With Disabilities

Source: Table H-2 Housing Resources/Programs Summary

Homeless Population



Enumerating the homeless population is difficult because of the transient nature of this population as well as the existence of hidden homeless or persons that move around in temporary housing situations (e.g. doubling up with another household). Identifying the needs of the homeless in the unincorporated portions only of the County is not available, although the most recent enumeration of the homeless on a County-wide basis was performed for the period July 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997. This study can be used to derive a picture of the homeless situation within the unincorporated portions of the County and derive parallel conclusions.

According to the study, during the period July 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997, there were 8,820 persons in Riverside County who were known to be homeless during part or all of that year. There were additional homeless persons who were not known and therefore not counted. During this same period, there was a total of 473 full-time shelter beds available within the entire region. Each year, between the period of November 1 through March 31, the Emergency Cold Weather Shelter Program (ECWSP) provides emergency shelter for homeless persons that cannot gain admittance into a regular full-time shelter. California National Guard Armories are used for the ECWSP, as well as other suitable facilities as needed. The Riverside and Indio armories, each with a bed capacity of 125, are operated under this program for an average of 90 nights, providing a total of approximately 25,000 shelter-bed-nights. Three National Guard Armories were closed in March of 1997, which continues to impact the shelter-providing community and the homeless. The County of Riverside, through its Department of Public Social Services, contracts with local community-based organizations to provide this program in appropriate locations.



The homeless account for approximately 0.63 percent of the total population of the County, a fact that is both significant and alarming.



– County of Riverside Consolidated Plan 1999-2004

Table H-30 shows the distribution of the known homeless. The data was gathered through the Emergency Cold Weather Shelters (ECWSP) and the Department of Public Social Services, which contacts homeless families through the Supplemental Payments to Families on or eligible for AFDC Program. The



data reveals that the majority (78%) of homeless persons seek resources in the WRCOG Area, which corresponds with the WRCOG area’s proportion of population (77.9%).

**Table H-30
Distribution of Homeless Population Riverside County 1997**

Location	Percentage
WRCOG Area	
Banning	11.9%
Corona ¹	4.6%
Hemet ¹	15.2%
Lake Elsinore	2.8%
Moreno Valley ¹	12.7%
Perris	7.2%
Riverside ¹	20.6%
Temecula	3.0%
<i>SUBTOTAL</i>	78.0%
CVAG Area	
Blythe	4.2%
Indio	7.5%
Palm Springs ¹	10.3%
<i>SUBTOTAL</i>	22.0%
<i>COUNTY TOTAL</i>	100.0%

Source: 1998 Riverside County Local Emergency Shelter Strategy (LESS)
¹ Indicates Entitlement Jurisdiction

In addition, a 1998 survey of homelessness conducted by the Economic Development Agency revealed the characteristics of homeless persons displayed in Table H-31. The Cities of Rancho Mirage, Indian Wells and Coachella are among the cities whose homeless populations are unknown. By best estimates, the participating jurisdictions not shown in Table H-30 (Beaumont, Calimesa, Canyon Lake, Cathedral City, Desert Hot Springs, Murietta, Norco, Palm Desert and San Jacinto) have an additional 106 homeless persons collectively. The data indicates that the majority of homeless persons were White (54%), male (79%), and educated at the high school level or beyond (70%). Over 40% of homeless were elderly and approximately 11% were veterans. The data also shows that over half of homeless persons have been homeless for less than one year, indicating a particular need for transitional housing.

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It is unknown how many homeless mentally ill persons there are in Riverside County over the course of a year. However, according to the California Department of Mental Health, there are 850 homeless mentally ill individuals in mental health treatment at one point in time. According to the Care Gaps Analysis 1998, there are approximately 454 homeless mentally ill persons in the County.



**Table H-31
Characteristics of Homeless Persons
Riverside County 1998**

Characteristics	Percent of Total	Change from Prior Year
ETHNICITY:		
Asian	0.5%	+0.3%
Black	13.8%	+6.3%
Hispanic	27.8%	+6.4%
Native American	1.9%	+0.6%
White	53.9%	-17.2%
LONG TERM RESIDENT	80.3%	+18.9%
ELDERLY	40.1%	+3.4%
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES	5.9%	+3.4%
WOMEN	21.3%	+1.7%
CHILDREN	5.6%	-0.8%
VETERANS	10.7%	-1.3%
YEARS HOMELESS		
Less than One	50.7%	NA
One to Two	24.2%	NA
Two to Three	9.5%	NA
More than Three	15.6%	NA
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT:		
Eighth Grade or Less	5.1%	NA
Some High School	24.7%	NA
High School Graduate	44.2%	NA
Some College	24.7%	NA
College Graduate	1.4%	NA

Source: 1998 Riverside County Local Emergency Shelter Strategy (LESS)

In general, the homeless population in Riverside County is concentrated around urbanized cities where homeless services and transportation are readily accessible. Although no emergency or transitional shelters exist in unincorporated areas, the County has recognized the need for these facilities throughout the county, targeting the eastern and mid-county areas due to lack of shelter services in those areas. Through partnerships between the Department of Public Social Services and non-profits, programs such as the Supportive Housing Program (SHP), the Shelter Plus Care Program (S+C), the Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESG), the Community Services Block Grant Program (CSBG), FEMA and the Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP) are existing resources for the support and development of homeless facilities in the county.

Table H-32 shows some of the shelter resources available to the homeless in the County. It should be noted that there are many organizations and agencies that provides other services such as emergency food, vouchers, and rental/mortgage payment assistance. All of these facilities are located in cities where services are



available. A complete list of these resources can be found in the Riverside County 1999-2004 Consolidated Plan.

**Table H-32
Homeless Shelter Resources
Riverside County 1999**

Shelter Name	Type of Shelter	City	Clientele or Needs Served	Number of Beds ¹
WRCOG Area				
Alternatives to Domestic Violence	Emergency	Riverside/ Corona	Women & children	15
Armory	Emergency	Riverside	General	125
Corona Men's Shelter	Emergency	Corona	Single-men	50
God's Helping Hand	Emergency	Perris	General	7
I Care Shelter	Emergency	Riverside	Families	30
Operation Safehouse	Emergency	Riverside	Runaway youth	20
Riverside Men's Shelter	Emergency	Riverside	Single-men	50
Tender Loving Missions	Emergency	Lake Elsinore	General	18
Valley Restart Shelter	Emergency	Hemet	Families	85
Friends of Jefferson House	Transitional	Riverside	Substance Abuse/Dually Diagnosed	26
God's Helping Hand	Transitional	Perris	Substance Abuse	33
Inland Aids Project	Transitional	Riverside	HIV/AIDS	6
Lutheran Social Services	Transitional	Riverside	Families	28
Operation Safe House	Transitional	Riverside	Youth	6
Riverside Recovery Resources	Transitional	Hemet	Substance Abuse	12
Salvation Army	Transitional	Corona	General	54
Valley Restart Shelter	Transitional	Hemet	Families	28
Whiteside Manor	Transitional	Riverside	Dually Diagnosed	64
Whiteside Manor	Transitional	Riverside	Substance Abuse	19
Whiteside Manor	Transitional	Riverside	Substance Abuse/Women	12
Friends of Jefferson House	Permanent	Riverside	Substance Abuse/Dually Diagnosed	26
Shelter Plus Care TBRA	Permanent	Temecula	Persons With Disabilities/HIV	10
Valley Restart Shelter	Permanent	Hemet	Families	28



**Table H-32
Homeless Shelter Resources
Riverside County 1999**

Shelter Name	Type of Shelter	City	Clientele or Needs Served	Number of Beds ¹
CVAG Area				
ABC Recovery Center	Emergency	Indio	Women & children	78
Armory	Emergency	Indio	General	125
Coachella Valley Rescue Mission	Emergency	Indio	General	30
Colorado River Community Action	Emergency	Blythe	General	12
Nightengale Manor	Emergency	Palm Springs	Families	40
Richard Allen Community Services	Emergency	Blythe	General	8
Shelter from the Storm	Emergency	Palm Springs	Women & children	30
ABC Recovery Center	Transitional	Indio	Substance Abuse	16
Episcopal Community Services	Transitional	Cathedral City	HIV/AIDS	34
Cathedral City HIV/AIDS	Permanent	Cathedral City	HIV/AIDS	25
Shelter Plus Care TBRA	Permanent	Indio	Persons With Disabilities/ Mentally Ill	17

¹ A total of 473 full-time beds are available in the County. Some of the beds are doubled counted in this table as some shelters provide emergency, transitional, and/or permanent shelter beds.
Source: Riverside County Consolidated Plan 1999-2004

The following characteristics contribute to the at-risk and actual homeless populations.:

- The homeless account for approximately 0.63 percent of the total population of the County;
- The Inland Empire, (northwestern Riverside and southwestern San Bernardino Counties) is ranked number 154 for housing affordability in a rent survey involving 173 communities throughout the nation;
- Based upon the 1995 Department of Community Action needs assessment and data provided by the State of California Report (which places the percentage of persons living below the poverty line at approximately 11.4%), it is estimated that the total number of people living at or below the poverty level is between 150,000 to 200,000 people in Riverside County.

The large numbers of homeless persons, the high cost of housing, and the number of people living in poverty combine to create a very serious situation. This combination of circumstances exacerbates the problem of finding suitable and affordable housing for homeless and at-risk families. Without comprehensive intervention, the majority of homeless will remain so, while at the same time, more families will fall into the at-risk and actual category of homelessness.



Table H-32A provides a summary of resources and programs available through the County for the homeless. The table represents the County’s commitment to working with area non-profit agencies and attacking homeless problems from all sides, including prevention, outreach and providing shelter.

**Table H-32A
Homeless Persons Housing Needs / Response Summary
(For complete program descriptions, see Table H-2)**

Housing Need	Program Response
Homeless prevention	Once in a Lifetime Homeless and Diversion Payment Program
	Emergency Food and Shelter Program
	Rural Homeless Housing Assistance
Emergency food and shelter	Continuum of Care (Supportive Housing Program)
	Community Development Block Grant Program
	Emergency Cold Weather Shelter Program
	Emergency Housing Assistance Program
	Emergency Food and Shelter Program
	Emergency Shelter Grant Program
Acquisition, rehabilitation and/or new construction of transitional and permanent supportive housing	Rural Homeless Housing Assistance
	Continuum of Care (Supportive Housing Program and SRO Mod Rehab components)
	HOME Program
	Redevelopment Agency Set-Aside

Source: Table H-2 Housing Resources/Programs Summary



Farmworkers

Farmworkers are traditionally defined as persons whose primary incomes are earned through seasonal agricultural work. They have special housing needs because they earn lower incomes than many other workers and move throughout the season from one harvest to the next. Recent trends indicate that a growing number of farmworkers are permanent residents, however.

According to the Department of Health and Human Services Department, there were 34,991 migrant or seasonal farmworkers in Riverside County (including cities) in 2000. When other members of farmworker households are included (e.g. spouses and children) this total rises to over 62,000 (see Table H-33). Disaggregation of the information is not available by unincorporated County area only. Historically, Riverside County’s economy was linked to agriculture. However, as cities annex more agriculturally designated land into their corporate boundaries for development, the majority of operational farm lands remain within the unincorporated portions of the County. Today, many of the incorporated cities are predominantly developing with residential and



The average farmworker in Riverside County earns \$6.25 an hour.