



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.



commercial/industrial uses, and while Riverside County is increasingly capturing major employers, this growth is not tied to an agricultural base.

**Table H-33
Farmworkers in Riverside County 2000**

Category	Farmworkers	Other Household Members	Total Household Population
Migrant	16,201	5,954	22,155
Seasonal	18,790	21,322	40,112
Total	34,991	27,276	62,267

Note: Data is for the entire county, including cities.

Source: Alice C. Larson, Ph.D., Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study, California, September 2000; The Planning Center

According to definitions used by the Migrant Health Program, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, a seasonal farmworker is “an individual whose principal employment (51% of time) is in agriculture on a seasonal basis, who has been so employed within the last 24 months.” A migrant farmworker meets the same definition but “establishes for the purposes of such employment a temporary abode.

Farmworker housing is often substandard or non-existent. Over the past decade much housing has been demolished and not replaced. In addition, in many areas, farmworkers must move frequently to seek employment. Larger farms may provide labor camp housing, but often this is not the case. As a result, many farm workers must camp out or sleep in their vehicle. Where housing is available, it is often expensive, overcrowded, and lacking adequate sanitary facilities.

As there are continuing agricultural activities occurring in the unincorporated portions of the County, there is a recognized need for farmworker housing. The housing needs of farmworkers will differ depending on whether they are migrant or seasonal workers. Migrant workers generally are in need of temporary shelter, which may include campgrounds or grower-provided boardinghouse-type facilities. Seasonal workers are more likely to need permanent low-cost housing and larger units to accommodate their families. Suitable housing types would include mobile homes as well as traditional single-family homes or multi-family apartments.

The County has made farmworker housing a priority and has been actively pursuing the provision of farmworker housing opportunities in conjunction with non-profit agencies. Prior to 1989, only 100 multi-family units were developed for farmworkers; however, between 1989 and 2000 the County assisted in the development of 239 farmworker units including a 100-unit migrant farmworker center. Another 295 farmworker units were developed by the Coachella Valley Housing Coalition. Table H-33A provides a summary of additional resources and programs administered by the County to provide farmworkers adequate housing.



Table H-33A
Farmworkers Housing Needs / Response Summary
(For complete program descriptions, see Table H-2)

Housing Need	Program Response
Preservation and rehabilitation of existing mobile home parks and/or units	Mobile Home Park Assistance Loan Fund program
	Mobile Home Tenant Assistance Loan program
	Agricultural Housing Assistance Loan Fund Program
	HOME Program
	Employee Housing Enforcement Program
Replacement of mobile home units	Joe Serna Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program
	Mobile Home Tenant Assistance Loan program
New construction of farmworker housing	Redevelopment Agency Set-Aside
	HOME Program
	Rural Development Loan Program
	Farmworker Housing Grant Program
	Joe Serna Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program
Temporary Housing and services for migrant seasonal farmworkers	Employee Housing Enforcement Program
	Redevelopment Agency Set-Aside
Home ownership opportunities and other supportive services	First Time Home Buyer Program
	Farmworker Housing Assistance program
	Farmworker Housing Grant Program
	Joe Serna Jr. Farmworker Housing Grant Program

Source: Table H-2 Housing Resources/Programs Summary

GROWTH NEEDS

“

The people of Riverside County represent a richly varied range of income categories. Housing is available in every increment of this range, from highly affordable to exclusive executive housing and from rental to various forms of ownership housing. This is being satisfied through a combination of new housing, rehabilitated housing, group housing, resale, mixed-use development, and various housing assistance programs where they are needed.

”

– RCIP Vision Statement

Overview of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA)

California’s Housing Element law requires that each city and county develop local housing programs designed to meet its “fair share” of housing needs for all income groups, as determined by the jurisdiction’s Council of Governments, when preparing the State-mandated Housing Element of its General Plan. This “fair share” allocation concept seeks to ensure that each jurisdiction accepts responsibility for the housing needs of not only its current population, but also for those households who might reasonably be expected to reside within the jurisdiction, particularly lower-income households.

The fair share allocation process begins with the State Department of Finance’s projection of statewide housing need for the 7-1/2-year planning period January 1998 - July 2005, which is then apportioned by the State Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) among the state’s various regions. Estimates of housing need are based on anticipated population growth,