



Pathfinders for Hope

From the Streets to Stability

MEN'S SURVEY SUBMISSION ANALYSIS

Information

This report presents a snapshot of community representation in Vallejo, grounded in verified response data. It is designed to surface patterns, highlight disparities, and support trauma-informed, dignity-forward decision-making.

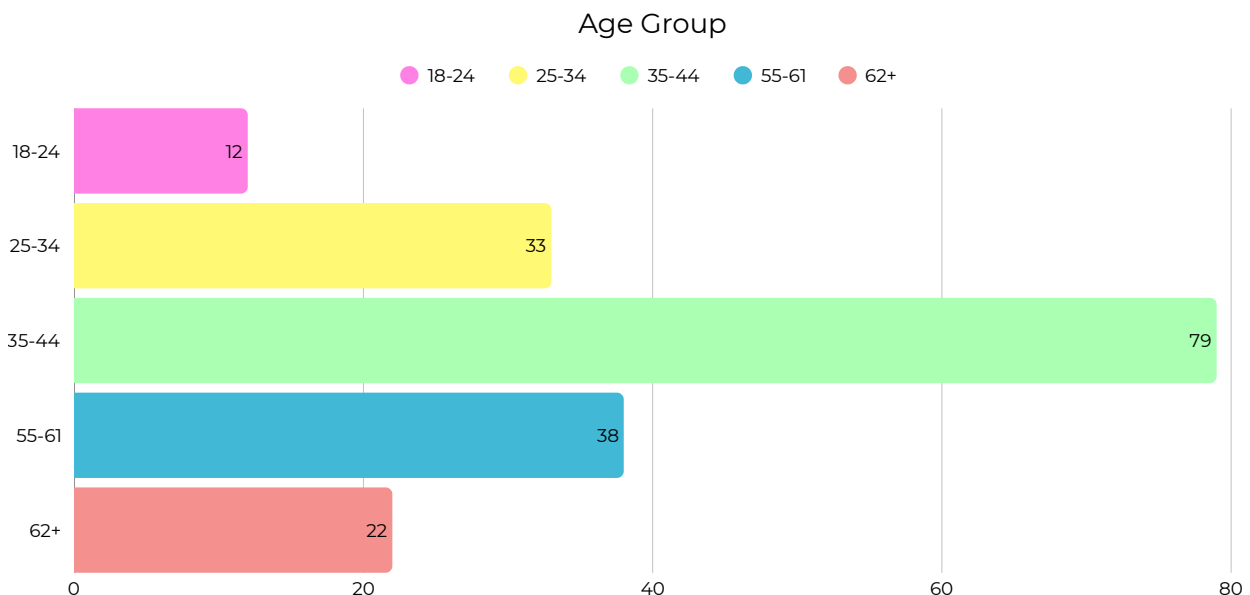
Each data point reflects lived experience. Each percentage, breakdown, and absence tells a story about who is showing up and who is not yet being reached. This report is not exhaustive. It is directional. It offers a foundation for reflection, planning, and action across systems that serve Vallejo residents.

Prepared for:

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ANALYSIS OF “AGE GROUP” RESPONSES

The men's survey collected **228 total responses** across six age demographics, revealing critical insights about homelessness experiences and service needs in Solano County.



Key Findings by Age Group

35-44 Age Group (79 responses - 35% of total)

This is the largest demographic surveyed, showing significant challenges in accessing services. Most respondents in this group have been experiencing homelessness for more than 2 years and report negative experiences with local agencies. Despite wanting help to improve their lives, many face multiple barriers including transportation issues, eligibility requirements, and negative past experiences with agencies.

45-54 Age Group (44 responses - 19% of total)

This group shows a mix of readiness for support and skepticism about available services. Many respondents are currently using substances (alcohol and/or drugs) and have been experiencing homelessness for extended period. Transportation issues and negative experiences with agencies are common barriers.

55-61 Age Group (38 responses - 17% of total)

Older respondents in this group often express reluctance to seek help and report significant barriers to accessing services. Many have tried seeking help from agencies but didn't receive it, and rate their interactions with local agencies as unsatisfactory. Transportation issues and negative experiences with agencies are prominent concerns.

25-34 Age Group (33 responses - 14% of total)

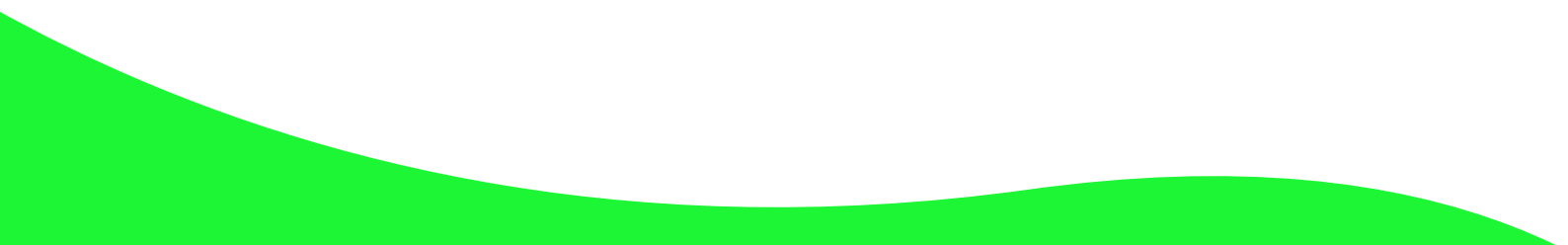
Younger adult respondents show varied attitudes toward receiving help, with some being open to support while others are resistant. Eligibility requirements appear to be a significant barrier for this age group. Many have experienced homelessness for 1-2 years and report neutral to unsatisfactory interactions with local agencies.

62+ Age Group (22 responses - 10% of total)

The oldest respondents often express mixed feelings about wanting help and support. Despite their age, many continue to struggle with substance use and have been experiencing homelessness for extended periods. Negative experiences with agencies and transportation issues are common barriers.

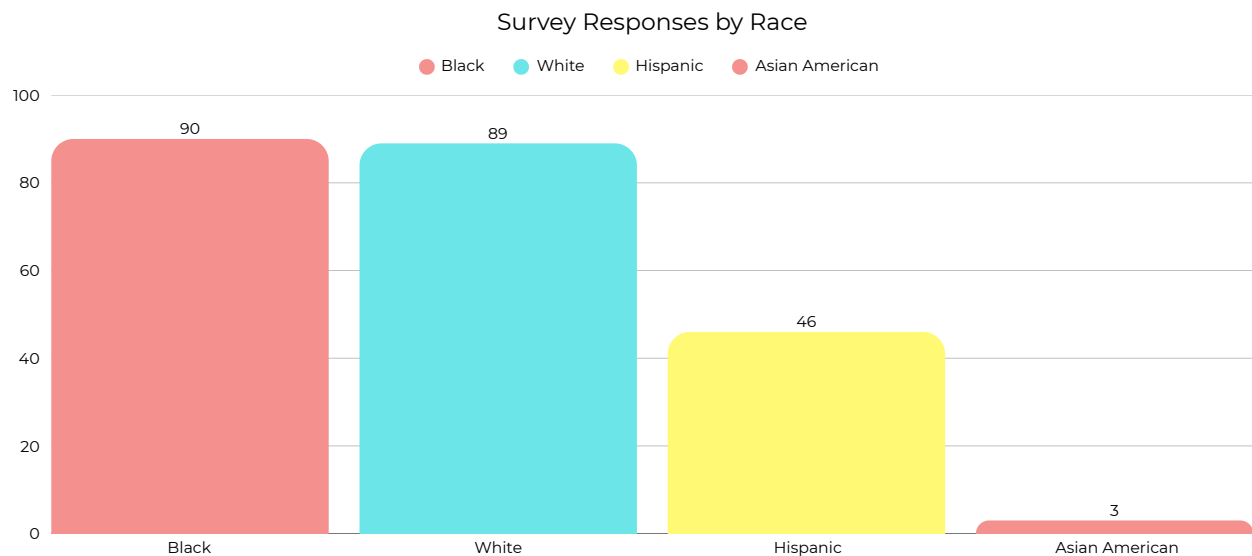
18-24 Age Group (12 responses - 5% of total)

The youngest demographic shows the most varied responses regarding support needs. Some are open to help while others are uncertain. Many have been experiencing homelessness for less than 6 months, suggesting they may be newer to the situation.



ANALYSIS OF “RACE” RESPONSES

Based on the survey data from the men's survey in Vallejo, the responses reveal a deeply concerning pattern regarding interactions with local agencies:



Key Findings:

Highest Representation:

- **Black respondents:** 90 responses (39.6% of total)
- **White respondents:** 89 responses (39.6% of total)

Moderate Representation:

- **Hispanic respondents:** 46 responses (20.4% of total)

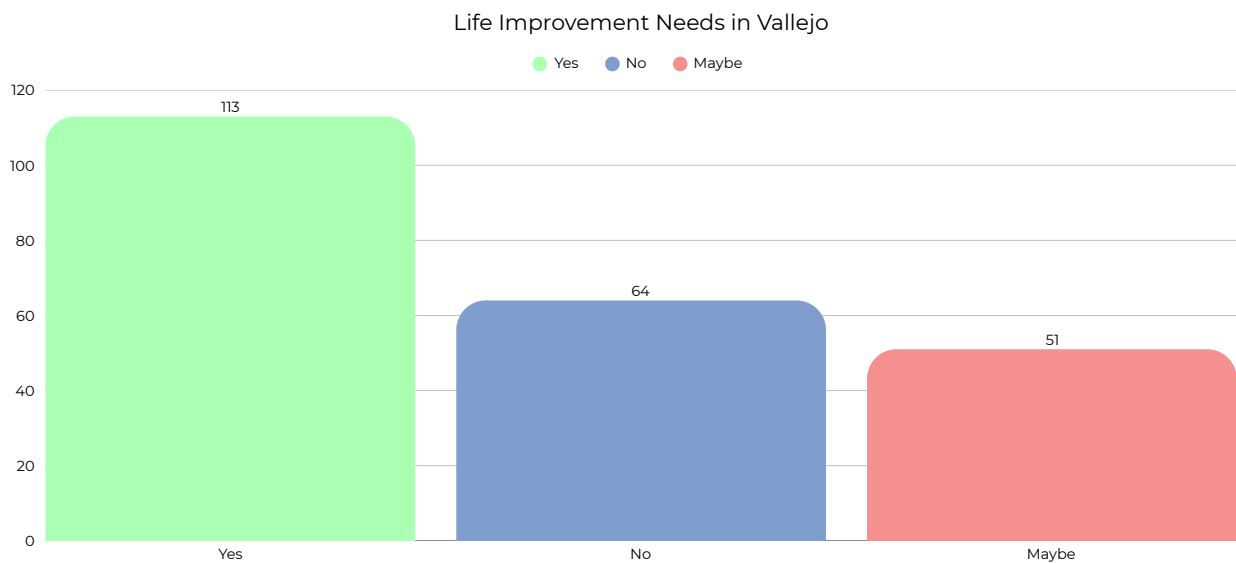
Lower Representation:

- **Asian American respondents:** 3 responses (1.3% of total)
- **American Indian respondents:** 0 responses (0% of total)

Total survey responses analyzed: 228 responses

ANALYSIS OF "DO YOU WANT HELP TO IMPROVE YOUR LIFE?" RESPONSES

The survey data reveals a significant community need in Vallejo, with 113 men (49.6%) actively seeking help to improve their lives, while 64 respondents (28.1%) said no and 51 (22.4%) indicated maybe.



Key Findings

The survey data reveals significant insights about the homeless men in Vallejo's readiness to accept help:

- **113 respondents (49.6%) answered "Yes"** - they want help to improve their lives
- **64 respondents (28.1%) answered "No"** - they do not want help
- **51 respondents (22.4%) answered "Maybe"** - they are uncertain about accepting help

The Problem: High Resistance to Support Services

Over half of the homeless men surveyed (50.4%) are either resistant to or uncertain about accepting help to improve their lives. This resistance presents a critical barrier to effective intervention and support services in Vallejo.

Patterns Among Those Who Say "No"

The men who refuse help often exhibit several concerning patterns:

- **High prevalence of substance use:** Many are using both alcohol and drugs, which may contribute to their reluctance to engage with services
- **Past negative experiences:** Several have declined services in the past and tried seeking help from Solano County agencies but didn't receive it
- **Long-term homelessness:** Many have been experiencing homelessness for extended periods, with some homeless for more than 2 years

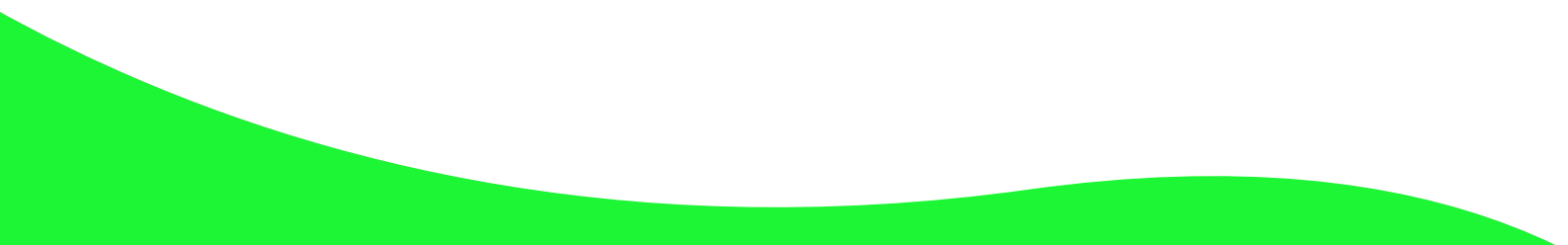
Impact on the Vallejo Community

This resistance to help has several serious implications for Vallejo:

1. **Resource Inefficiency** Limited community resources are being underutilized when half the target population refuses or is uncertain about accepting services.
2. **Chronic Homelessness Perpetuation** The data shows that many individuals who refuse help have been homeless for extended periods, creating a cycle where the most vulnerable remain on the streets longest.
3. **Public Health and Safety Concerns** High rates of substance use combined with refusal of services creates ongoing public health and safety challenges for the community.
4. **System Strain** When services are repeatedly declined or accessed unsuccessfully, it strains the capacity of local agencies and reduces their effectiveness in serving those who are ready to accept help.

Root Causes

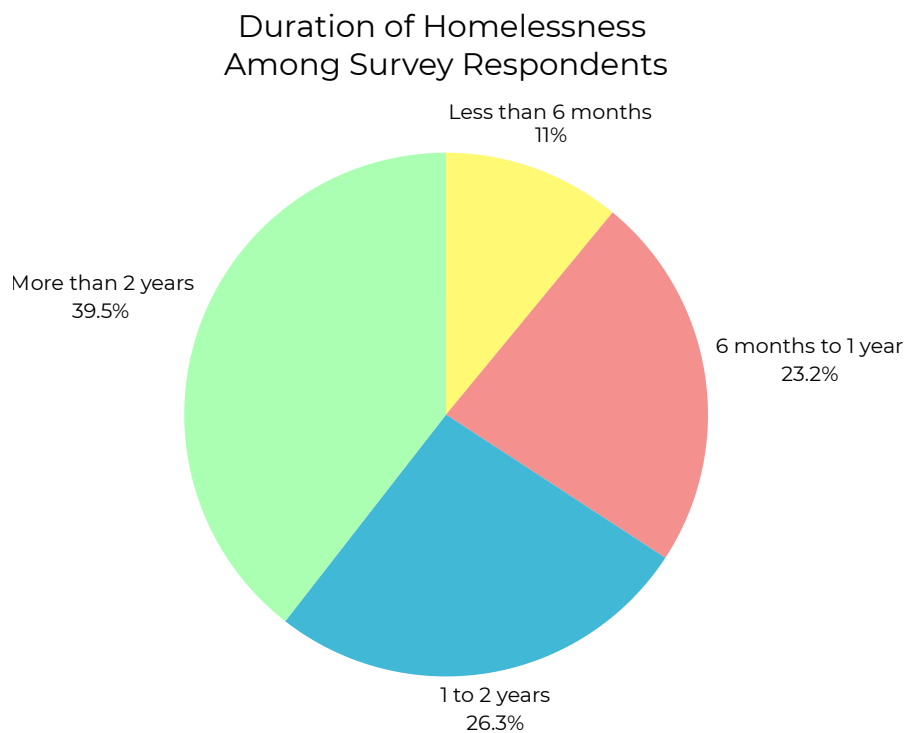
The data suggests several underlying issues contributing to this resistance:

- **Mistrust of systems:** Many respondents report that available support in Solano County does not meet their needs
 - **Barriers to access:** Previous negative experiences with agencies have created skepticism about seeking help again
 - **Addiction challenges:** High rates of substance use may interfere with willingness to engage with traditional support services
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ANALYSIS OF “HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS?” RESPONSES

Analysis and Key Problems Identified

Based on the survey data analysis, several critical issues emerge regarding homelessness duration among the men surveyed:



Distribution Breakdown:

- **More than 2 years:** 90 respondents (39.5%)
- **1 to 2 years:** 60 respondents (26.3%)
- **6 months to 1 year:** 53 respondents (23.2%)
- **Less than 6 months:** 25 respondents (11.0%)

Key Findings

The survey data reveals a concerning pattern of chronic homelessness among men in Vallejo:

- **90 respondents (39.5%)** have been experiencing homelessness for more than 2 years
- **60 respondents (26.3%)** have been homeless for **1 to 2 years**
- **53 respondents (23.2%)** have been homeless for **6 months to 1 year**
- **25 respondents (11.0%)** have been homeless for **less than 6 months**

The Problem

Chronic Homelessness Dominance: Nearly **66% of respondents** have been experiencing homelessness for **more than one year**, with 40% experiencing it for over two years. This indicates that homelessness in Vallejo is not primarily a temporary crisis but a persistent, long-term condition.

Community Impact on Vallejo

1. Strain on Public Resources

- Emergency services, healthcare systems, and law enforcement face increased demand
- Public facilities and spaces require additional maintenance and security

2. Economic Consequences

- Lost productivity and economic contribution from a significant population
- Increased public spending on crisis intervention rather than prevention
- Potential impact on local business and tourism

3. Public Health Concerns

- Higher risk of communicable disease spread
- Mental health and substance abuse issues compound over time
- Increased emergency room visits and healthcare costs

4. Social Fragmentation

- Long-term homelessness can lead to social isolation and disconnection from support networks
- Community tension and reduced sense of safety in public spaces

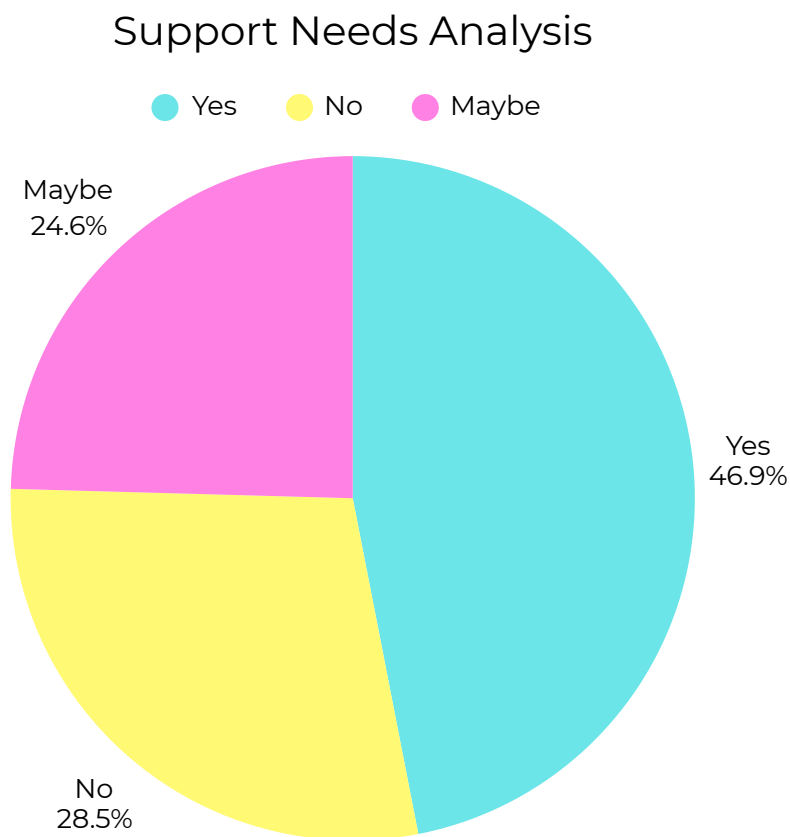
5. Cycle Perpetuation

The predominance of long-term homelessness suggests that current intervention strategies may be insufficient, creating a cycle where individuals become entrenched in homelessness rather than transitioning to stable housing.

ANALYSIS OF "WOULD YOU LIKE ANY SUPPORT?" RESPONSES

Based on the survey data from 228 total respondents, here's the breakdown of responses to "Would You Like Any Support?":

- **Yes:** 107 respondents (47%)
- **No:** 65 respondents (28.5%)
- **Maybe:** 56 respondents (24.5%)



Key Findings and Problem Analysis

The Core Problem

Nearly **72% of surveyed men** (combining "Yes" and "Maybe" responses) indicate they either definitely want support or are open to receiving it. This reveals a significant unmet need for support services among men experiencing homelessness in Vallejo.

Critical Issues Identified

1. **High Demand for Services:** With 107 men explicitly wanting support and another 56 uncertain but potentially receptive, there's a clear demand that likely exceeds current service capacity.
2. **Hesitation and Uncertainty:** The substantial "Maybe" category (24.5%) suggests barriers exist that prevent men from fully committing to seeking help, possibly indicating:
 - Past negative experiences with services
 - Trust issues with agencies
 - Concerns about program requirements or restrictions
3. **Service Gap:** Even the 28.5% who said "No" may represent individuals who have been discouraged by previous experiences or lack awareness of appropriate services.

Impact on Vallejo Community

Social Impact:

- **Increased strain on emergency services** as needs go unmet
- **Public safety concerns** from individuals living without adequate support
- **Lost human potential** from community members unable to access pathways to stability

Economic Impact:

- **Higher costs** for emergency interventions versus preventive support
- **Reduced economic productivity** from individuals unable to participate fully in the workforce
- **Increased burden on healthcare systems** for untreated physical and mental health issues

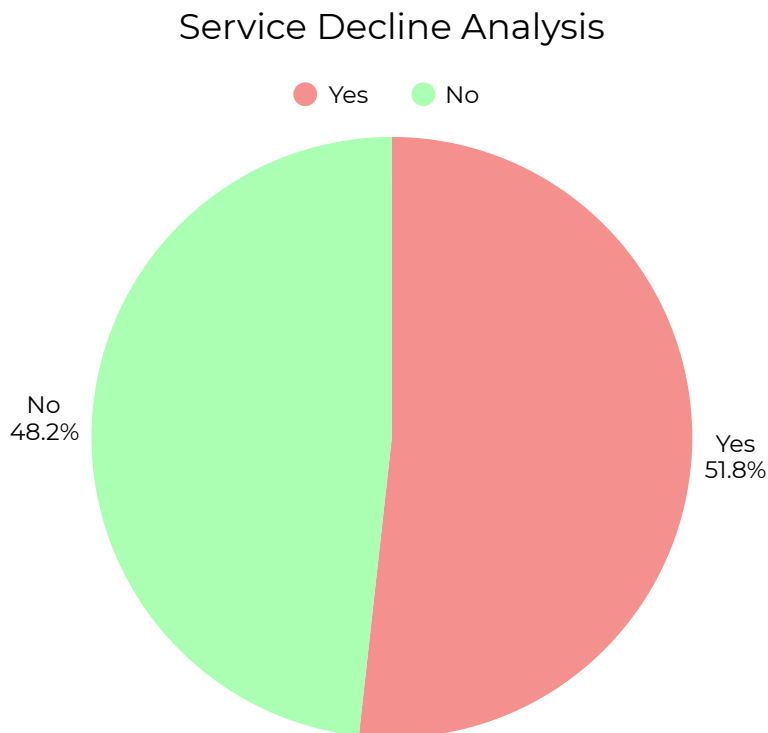
Community Well-being:

- **Perpetuation of homelessness cycles** without adequate intervention
- **Breakdown of social cohesion** when vulnerable populations lack support networks
- **Missed opportunities** for community healing and integration

ANALYSIS OF "HAVE YOU DECLINED SERVICES IN THE PAST?" RESPONSES

Based on the analysis of 228 survey responses from men in the Vallejo community, here are the key findings regarding service decline:

Survey Response Breakdown



Problem Analysis

The data reveals a significant service utilization barrier in Vallejo's men's community. More than half of the surveyed men have actively declined services that were available to them, indicating systemic issues in service delivery and acceptance.

Key Problems Identified:

1. Service Rejection Rate

- Over half of men (52%) have turned down available services
- This suggests either misaligned services or barriers to acceptance

2. Missed Opportunities

- 118 men who could have benefited from services chose not to utilize them
- Represents lost potential for community improvement and individual support

Community Impact on Vallejo

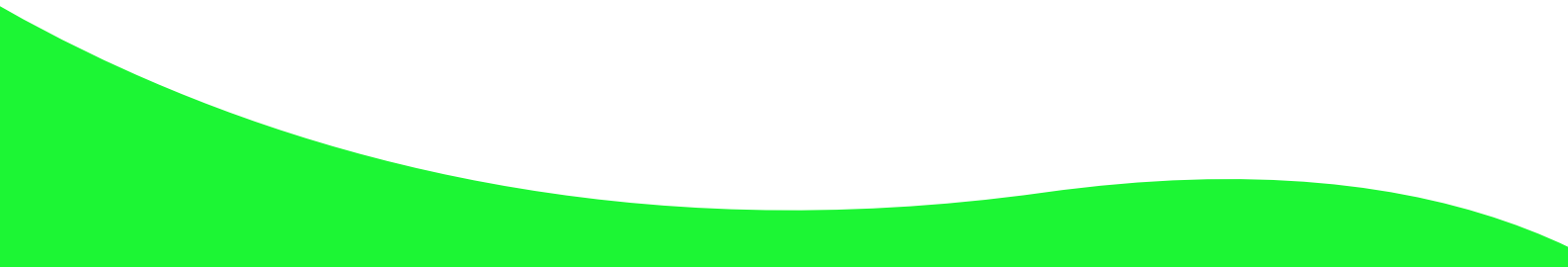
Economic Consequences

- Underutilized Resources: Public and nonprofit investments in services are not reaching their intended population effectively
- Increased Long-term Costs: Men who decline early intervention services may require more expensive crisis interventions later

Social Impact

- Perpetuated Vulnerabilities: Men remaining without support continue to face challenges that could affect families and communities
- Reduced Community Stability: Unaddressed issues among men can impact overall neighborhood safety and well-being
- Stigma Reinforcement: High decline rates may indicate cultural barriers or stigma around seeking help

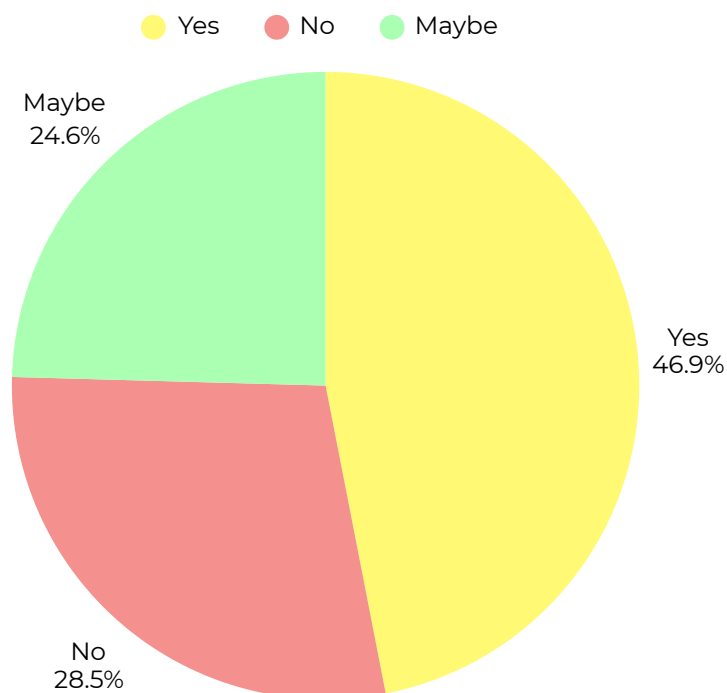
Service System Effectiveness

- Gap Between Supply and Demand: Services exist but aren't connecting with the target population
 - Need for Redesign: Current service models may not align with how men in Vallejo prefer to receive support
 - Trust Issues: High decline rates suggest potential mistrust between the community and service providers
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ANALYSIS OF “HAVE YOU TRIED SEEKING HELP FROM AGENCIES IN SOLANO COUNTY BUT DIDN'T RECEIVE IT?” RESPONSES

The survey reveals a severe service access crisis among men in Vallejo, with 169 out of 228 respondents (74%) reporting that they tried seeking help from agencies in Solano County but did not receive it. Only 58 men (25%) reported they had not tried seeking help and been denied.

Men Who Tried Seeking Help But Didn't Receive It



Problem Analysis

Magnitude of the Issue

- **Three-quarters of surveyed men** have experienced service denial or inability to access needed help
- This represents a systemic failure in the county's service delivery system
- The gap between need and service provision is enormous

Demographic Breakdown

Age Group Impact:

- **35-44 age group most affected:** 67 men denied services vs. only 12 who didn't experience denial
- **45-54 age group:** 32 men denied vs. 12 who didn't experience denial
- **Working-age men (25-54)** are disproportionately impacted, representing the core demographic facing service access barriers

Racial Disparities:

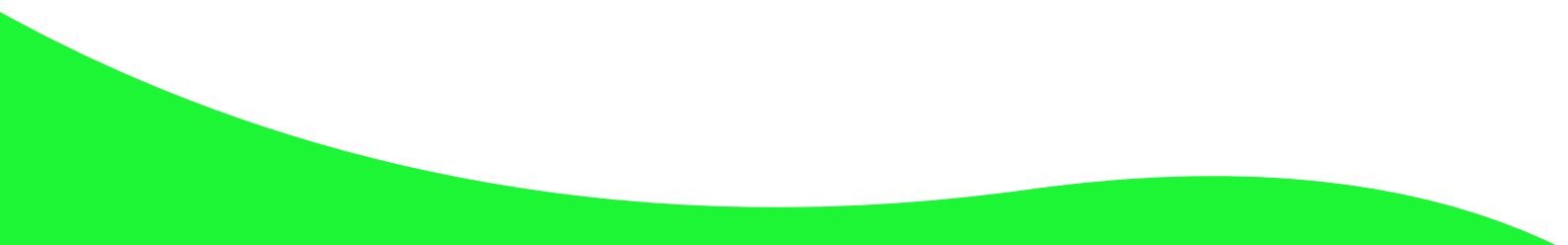
- **Black men:** 70 denied services vs. 19 who didn't experience denial (79% denial rate)
- **White men:** 68 denied services vs. 21 who didn't experience denial (76% denial rate)
- **Hispanic men:** 28 denied services vs. 17 who didn't experience denial (62% denial rate)

Community Impact on Vallejo

Immediate Consequences

- Persistent homelessness due to inability to access housing services
- Untreated mental health and substance abuse issues leading to deteriorating conditions
- Increased street-level problems as men remain without support systems

Long-term Community Effects

- Erosion of community safety as unaddressed needs manifest in public spaces
 - Economic burden from repeated emergency interventions rather than preventive services
 - Breakdown of social cohesion as vulnerable populations become increasingly marginalized
 - Strain on emergency services (police, hospitals, crisis response) handling issues that preventive services should address
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Systemic Implications

- **Loss of community trust** in local government and service providers
- **Perpetuation of cycles of poverty and homelessness** across generations
- **Reduced economic development potential** as community conditions deteriorate
- **Public health crisis** from untreated conditions spreading throughout the community

The Core Problem

This data reveals a **catastrophic gap between service capacity and community need** in Solano County. The fact that 74% of men seeking help are denied services indicates

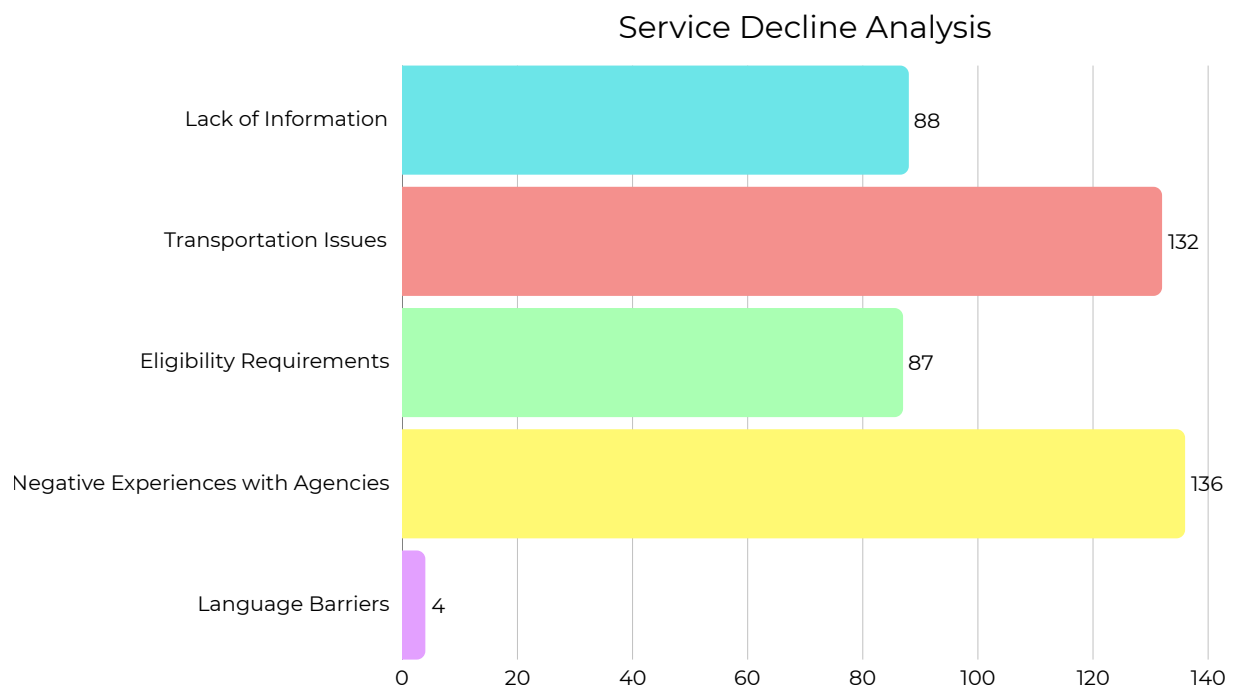
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1. **Severe underfunding** of essential services
2. **Inadequate service infrastructure** relative to population need
3. **Possible systemic barriers** (bureaucratic obstacles, eligibility restrictions, discrimination)
4. **Lack of coordination** between agencies and service providers

The impact on Vallejo's community is profound - when three-quarters of men in crisis cannot access help, the entire community bears the consequences through increased public safety issues, health crises, and social instability.

ANALYSIS OF “WHAT ARE THE MAIN BARRIERS YOU FACE IN ACCESSING SERVICES?” RESPONSES

Based on the survey responses from 228 men in the Vallejo community, the analysis reveals significant systemic barriers that prevent vulnerable men from accessing essential services. Here are the key findings:



Primary Barriers Identified

1. Negative Experiences with Agencies (136 responses - 60%)

The most critical barrier is negative past experiences with service agencies. This suggests a fundamental breakdown in trust between the community and service providers, indicating:

- Poor customer service or treatment by agency staff
- Discriminatory practices or attitudes
- Ineffective service delivery that left clients feeling unsatisfied or rejected
- Lack of cultural competency in service provision

2. Transportation Issues (132 responses - 58%)

Nearly as prevalent as negative experiences, transportation barriers severely limit access to services:

- Lack of reliable personal transportation
- Inadequate public transportation options in Vallejo
- Distance between services and where men are located
- Cost of transportation creating financial barriers

3. Lack of Information (88 responses - 39%)

A significant knowledge gap exists about available services:

- Poor outreach and communication by service providers
- Lack of accessible information about eligibility and application processes
- Limited awareness of available resources in the community
- Insufficient multilingual or culturally appropriate information dissemination

4. Eligibility Requirements (87 responses - 38%)

Restrictive eligibility criteria exclude many who need help:

- Complex or rigid qualification requirements
- Documentation barriers (lack of ID, proof of residence, etc.)
- Income thresholds that exclude working poor individuals
- Categorical restrictions that don't account for individual circumstances

5. Language Barriers (4 responses - 2%)

While less common, language barriers still affect some community members, particularly those for whom English is not their primary language.

The Problem and Community Impact

Systemic Service Delivery Failure

The data reveals a critical breakdown in the service delivery system in Vallejo. With 60% of respondents reporting negative experiences with agencies, there's a clear pattern of:

- **Trust erosion** between the community and service providers
- **Institutional barriers** that perpetuate exclusion rather than inclusion
- **Inadequate service design** that doesn't meet the actual needs of vulnerable men

Geographic and Infrastructure Challenges

The high rate of transportation issues (58%) highlights **structural inequalities** in Vallejo:

- **Limited public transportation** infrastructure
- **Geographic isolation** of services from where vulnerable populations are concentrated
- **Economic barriers** that compound other challenges

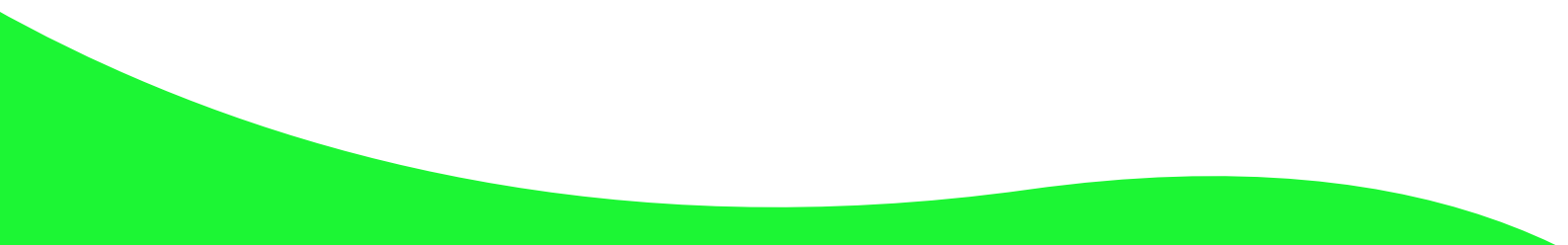
Information and Access Gaps

Nearly 40% lacking information about services indicates **systemic communication failures**:

- **Ineffective outreach strategies** that don't reach the most vulnerable
- **Complex systems** that are difficult to navigate
- **Lack of peer-to-peer information sharing** networks

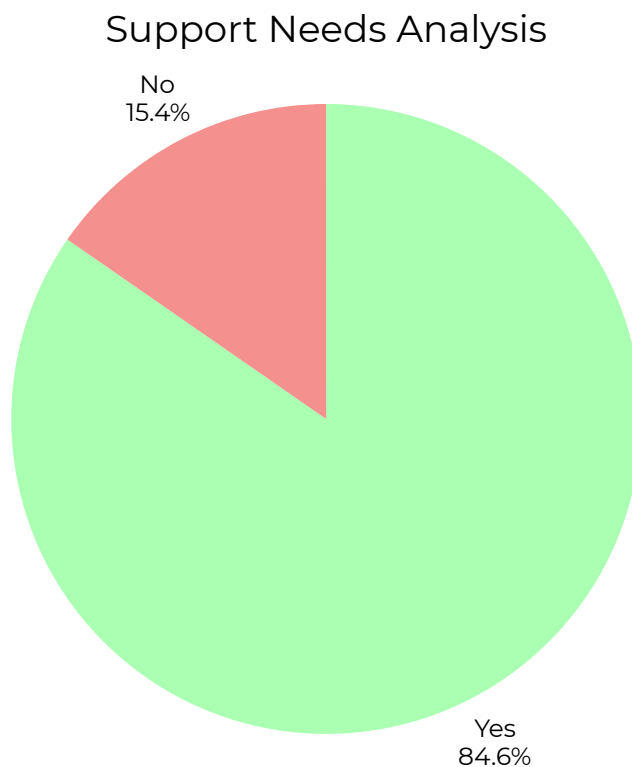
Community Impact on Vallejo Men

This combination of barriers creates a **cycle of exclusion** where the men who most need services are systematically prevented from accessing them. The result is:

- **Prolonged homelessness and housing instability**
 - **Untreated mental health and substance use issues**
 - **Increased health risks and emergency service utilization**
 - **Decreased likelihood of achieving self-sufficiency**
 - **Erosion of community trust in public institutions**
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ANALYSIS OF “DOES THE AVAILABLE SUPPORT FROM AGENCIES IN SOLANO COUNTY MEETS YOUR NEEDS?” RESPONSES

The survey responses reveal a significant gap in service delivery for men experiencing homelessness in the Vallejo/Solano County area.



Key Findings

The analysis of 228 survey responses reveals a **critical gap** in support services for men experiencing homelessness in Solano County. The data shows an overwhelming majority believe current services are inadequate.

Response Breakdown:

- **193 respondents (85%) answered "No"** - available support does not meet their needs
- **35 respondents (15%) answered "Yes"** - support meets their needs

Core Problems Identified

The survey reveals systemic barriers preventing effective support delivery:

Transportation Issues - The most commonly cited barrier, with many respondents unable to access services due to lack of reliable transportation

Negative Experiences with Agencies - Multiple respondents report poor interactions with local agencies, creating reluctance to seek help

Lack of Information - Many respondents don't know what services are available or how to access them

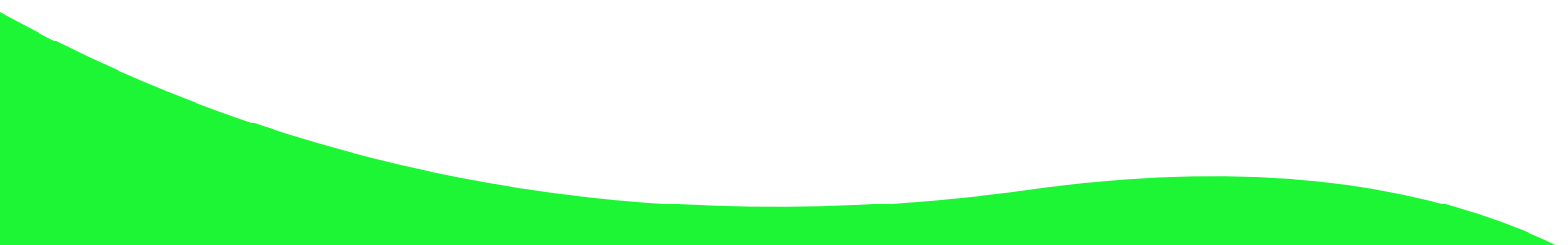
Eligibility Requirements - Strict qualification criteria exclude many who need assistance

Impact on Vallejo's Male Community

This data suggests **85% of homeless men in the surveyed population** are not receiving adequate support, indicating:

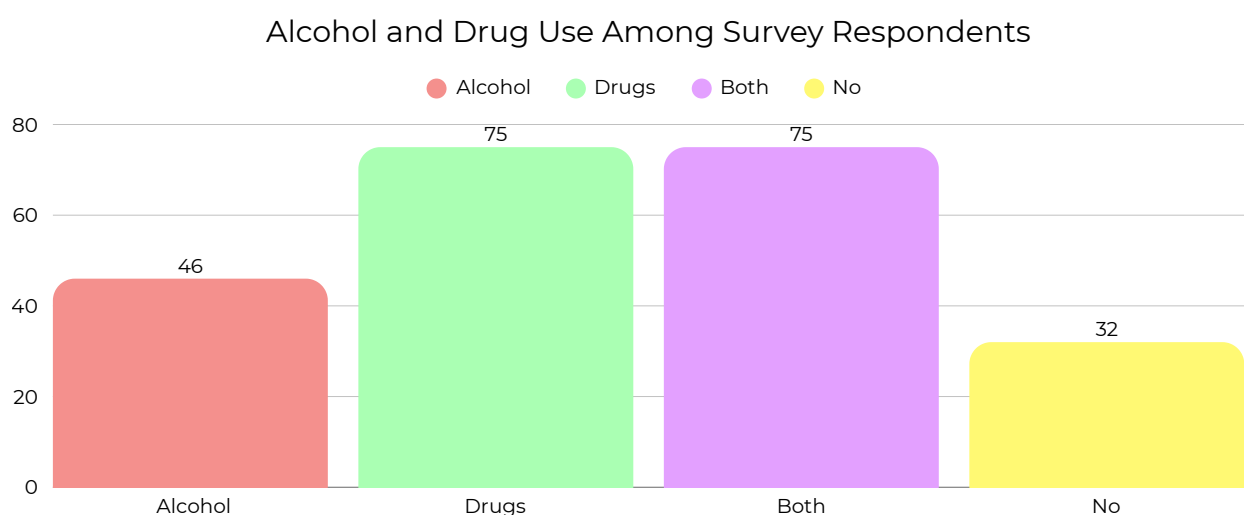
1. **Service Delivery Crisis** - Current programs are failing to meet the basic needs of the majority of homeless men
2. **Systemic Barriers** - Multiple interconnected obstacles prevent access to existing services
3. **Trust Deficit** - Negative agency experiences create lasting reluctance to seek help
4. **Geographic Challenges** - Transportation barriers suggest services may be concentrated in areas difficult to reach

The overwhelming "No" response rate indicates that despite existing programs, the actual delivery and accessibility of support services requires fundamental restructuring to effectively serve Vallejo's homeless male population.



ANALYSIS OF “ARE YOU CURRENTLY USING ALCOHOL OR DRUGS?” RESPONSES

The survey data reveals significant substance use patterns among the respondents in Vallejo's men's survey:



Key Findings:

- **196 out of 228 respondents (86%) are currently using substances:**
 - **75 individuals** are using **both alcohol and drugs** (33%)
 - **75 individuals** are using **drugs only** (33%)
 - **46 individuals** are using **alcohol only** (20%)
- **Only 32 respondents (14%) reported no current substance use**

The Problem: Dual Crisis of Homelessness and Substance Use

Severity of the Issue:

The data shows an overwhelming prevalence of substance use among homeless men in Vallejo, with nearly 9 out of 10 respondents actively using alcohol, drugs, or both. This represents a severe public health crisis.

Duration Context:

The homelessness crisis is long-term for many respondents:

- **90 individuals (39%)** have been homeless for **more than 2 years**
- **60 individuals (26%)** have been homeless for **1-2 years**
- **113 individuals (66%)** have been experiencing homelessness for over a year

Community Impact on Vallejo

Public Safety Concerns:

- **Increased crime rates** associated with substance-seeking behaviors
- **Public intoxication incidents** affecting downtown areas and public spaces
- **Emergency services strain** from overdoses and alcohol-related medical emergencies

Economic Burden:

- **Healthcare system overload** from repeated emergency room visits
- **Law enforcement resources** diverted to substance-related incidents
- **Lost economic productivity** from a significant population unable to participate in the workforce

Social Infrastructure Strain:

- **Overwhelmed social services** trying to address dual diagnoses (homelessness + substance use)
- **Community safety perceptions** affecting local businesses and residents
- **Family and social network breakdown** as substance use perpetuates homelessness cycles

Potential for Recovery

Despite the severity, there's **significant hope for intervention**

:

- **99 respondents (44%) indicated willingness to stop using substances** if stable housing was provided
- **54 respondents (24%) said "maybe"** - representing additional intervention potential
- This suggests **67% of respondents** could be receptive to treatment with proper housing support

Recommendations for Vallejo Community Response

Immediate Actions:

1. **Housing-first programs** specifically targeting men with dual diagnoses
2. **Integrated treatment services** combining addiction treatment with housing assistance
3. **Harm reduction programs** to reduce immediate community safety risks

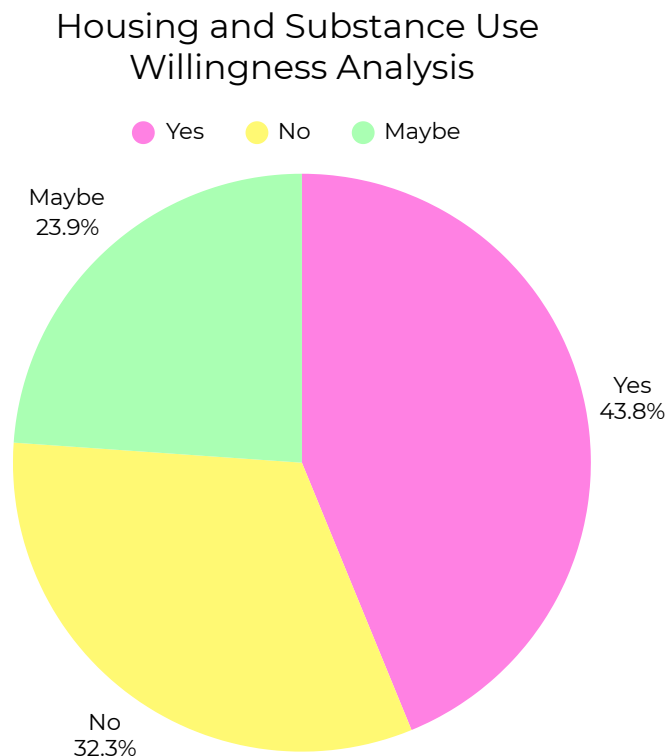
Long-term Solutions:

1. **Comprehensive case management** addressing both housing and substance use simultaneously
2. **Community treatment centers** specifically designed for this population
3. **Employment and life skills programs** to break the cycle of homelessness and substance dependence

The data clearly indicates that Vallejo is facing a complex crisis requiring coordinated community response addressing both homelessness and substance use as interconnected issues rather than separate problems.

ANALYSIS OF “IF STABLE HOUSING WAS AVAILABLE WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO STOP USING ALCOHOL OR DRUGS?” RESPONSES

The survey responses reveal critical insights about the relationship between housing stability and substance use among homeless men in Vallejo:



Response Distribution (out of 228 total responses):

- **Yes (43.4%):** 99 respondents would be willing to stop using alcohol or drugs if stable housing was available
- **No (32.0%):** 73 respondents would not be willing to stop
- **Maybe (23.7%):** 54 respondents are uncertain
- **No Response (0.9%):** 2 respondents didn't answer

Current Substance Use Context

The current substance use patterns show:

- **Both alcohol and drugs:** 75 individuals (32.9%)
- **Drugs only:** 75 individuals (32.9%)
- **Alcohol only:** 46 individuals (20.2%)
- **No current use:** 32 individuals (14.0%)

The Problem and Community Impact

Housing as a Critical Intervention Point Nearly **two-thirds (67.1%) of respondents** expressed willingness or potential willingness to stop substance use if provided stable housing. This suggests that **housing instability may be a significant driver of continued substance use** rather than just a consequence.

Scale of the Challenge With 196 out of 228 respondents (86%) currently using substances, Vallejo's homeless male population faces a substantial substance use crisis that intersects directly with housing insecurity.

Policy and Service Implications The data suggests a **"housing first" approach could be highly effective**, as the majority of men experiencing homelessness indicate they would address substance use issues if housing stability was guaranteed. This challenges traditional models that require sobriety before housing assistance.

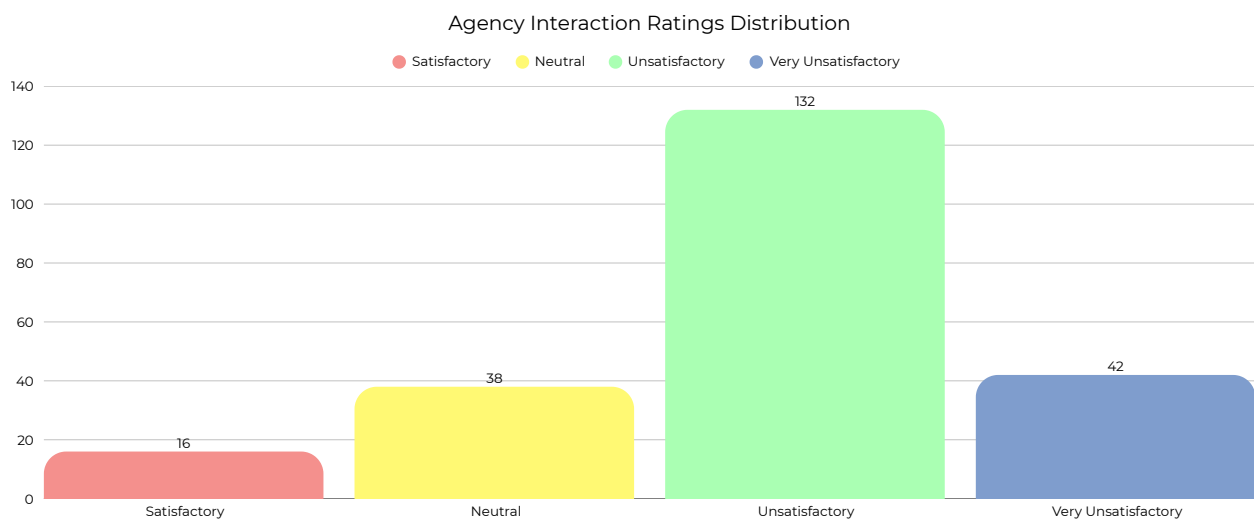
Community Burden The intersection of homelessness and substance use creates multiple community challenges:

- Increased demand on emergency services
- Public health and safety concerns
- Higher healthcare costs
- Barriers to employment and self-sufficiency
- Perpetuation of the homelessness cycle

Opportunity for Intervention The 43.4% who answered "Yes" and 23.7% who answered "Maybe" represent **153 individuals** who could potentially benefit from housing-first interventions, suggesting that stable housing could be a powerful tool for both addressing homelessness and reducing substance use in Vallejo's community.

ANALYSIS OF “HOW WOULD YOU RATE YOUR INTERACTION WITH LOCAL AGENCIES?” RESPONSES

The survey responses reveal a significant crisis in service delivery for men experiencing homelessness in Vallejo. Here's the breakdown of how respondents rated their interactions with local agencies:



Key Findings

The survey data reveals a concerning pattern in how men experiencing homelessness in Vallejo rate their interactions with local agencies:

Response Distribution:

- **Unsatisfactory:** 132 responses (58% of total)
- **Very Unsatisfactory:** 42 responses (18% of total)
- **Neutral:** 38 responses (17% of total)
- **Satisfactory:** 16 responses (7% of total)
- **Very Satisfactory:** 0 responses (0% of total)

The Problem

76% of surveyed men rated their interactions with local agencies as either "Unsatisfactory" or "Very Unsatisfactory." This represents a critical service delivery crisis, with only 7% of respondents having satisfactory experiences and zero respondents reporting very satisfactory interactions.

Core Issues Identified:

- Systematic service failures affecting three-quarters of men seeking help
- Complete absence of highly positive experiences with agencies
- Widespread dissatisfaction that likely discourages future help-seeking behavior

Impact on Vallejo's Male Homeless Community

Immediate Consequences:

1. **Service Avoidance:** Men may stop seeking help from agencies altogether, worsening their homelessness situations
2. **Decreased Trust:** Poor experiences create lasting distrust of social services and government support systems
3. **Word-of-Mouth Deterrence:** Negative experiences shared within the homeless community can discourage others from seeking help

Long-term Community Effects:

1. **Perpetuation of Homelessness:** Without effective agency support, men remain homeless longer, straining community resources
2. **Increased Crisis Interventions:** Poor preventive services lead to more expensive emergency interventions
3. **Community Safety Concerns:** Unaddressed homelessness can impact overall community well-being and safety
4. **Economic Burden:** Ineffective services waste taxpayer resources while failing to solve the underlying problem

Barriers to Recovery:

The overwhelmingly negative agency experiences likely compound other challenges these men face, creating additional barriers to:

- Accessing stable housing
- Finding employment opportunities
- Receiving mental health and substance abuse treatment
- Rebuilding family and community connections

This data suggests that Vallejo's current approach to serving homeless men requires **immediate and comprehensive reform** to rebuild trust and deliver effective support services.



Pathfinders for Hope
From the Streets to Stability

JOIN US IN ENDING **HOMELESSNESS**

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SHAPE THE FUTURE: BECOME A STRATEGIC LEADER IN OUR MISSION**

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THANK YOU

Information

This report reflects the voices, experiences, and emotional labor of Vallejo residents. Every response represents a moment of trust, a story shared, and a stake in shaping systems that listen and respond.

Our purpose is clear: to surface patterns, elevate truths, and provide a data-grounded foundation for decisions that impact real lives. This intake report is not just a snapshot it's a signal. It reveals where dignity is upheld, where readiness is strained, and where systems must evolve.

We offer this report as a tool for reflection, accountability, and action. It is designed to inform trauma-informed planning, protect emotional pacing, and support operational clarity across programs and services.