



Marin County 2013 Point in Time Count Comprehensive Report Findings

If you have any questions regarding this report contact:

Felice McClenon, County of Marin Health & Human Services

415-473-3708 , fmcclenon@marincounty.org

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The County of Marin extends its gratitude and appreciation to the many housing and service providers, faith-based groups, educational institutions and community members who participated in the 2013 Point-in-Time Count. This effort would not happen without the commitment and support of our community partners and the many willing survey respondents, of which their tremendous efforts are reflected in the valuable data presented in this report.

The success of the Count depends on the work of many individuals and the following organizations, which recruited staff and volunteers, and helped to administer surveys on the day of the Count. We would also like to extend our special thanks to Warm Wishes for providing backpacks with survival gear to some of our most vulnerable residents experiencing homelessness.

Adopt A Family of Marin	St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Marin City	Marin Schools and Education Services:
Bay Area Community Resources	St. Mary Star of the Sea, Sausalito	College of Marin
Buckelew Programs	St. Vincent de Paul Society of Marin	Marin County Office of Education
Canal Alliance	United Way of Bay Area/211	Marin Head Start
Canal Welcome Center	Veteran's Administration	Dixie School District
CARE Team: Community Action Marin	West Marin Community Resource Center	Novato Unified School District
Center for Domestic Peace (Home of MAWS)	Westminster Presbyterian, Tiburon	Ross Valley School District
Center for Independent Living	County of Marin Programs:	San Rafael City Schools
Center Point Inc.	Aging and Adult Services	Sausalito Marin City School District
Coastal Health Alliance	CalWORKS	
Community Action Marin	Career Resource Center	
Gilead House	Community Mental Health	
Homeward Bound of Marin	Connection Center	
Huckleberry Youth	Dental Clinic	
Legal Aid of Marin	Detention Health Services	
Marin General Hospital	Employment and Training	
Marin Head Start	Health Clinics	
Marin Housing Authority	Point Reyes Service Center	
Marinlink	Probation Department	
Novato Wellness Clinic	Public Assistance	
REST Program	Public Guardian	
Ritter Center	Veterans' Services	
San Geronimo Valley Community Center	Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Marin County Department of Health & Human Services, in partnership with housing and service providers, faith based groups, and schools, led this year's effort to conduct the biennial census of persons experiencing homelessness in Marin County.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires communities that receive federal Continuum of Care homeless assistance grant funds to conduct a biennial Point-in-Time Count of unsheltered and sheltered persons experiencing homelessness.

Specifically HUD requires communities to:

- Gather statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons on the street (in places not meant for human habitation), emergency shelters and transitional housing locations on a single day;
- Identify how the data were gathered for the count; and
- Conduct a count every two years during the last week in January.

In addition to meeting HUD requirements, Marin County used this federal mandate as an opportunity to conduct a Community Count: a broader census that includes populations not formally recognized as homeless by HUD.

Marin County conducted its most recent biennial "Point-in-Time Count" on January 24, 2013. The Count is intended as a one-day **snapshot** of unduplicated numbers of homeless families and individuals in sheltered, unsheltered and other locations in Marin County and is in no way a comprehensive or complete census of all persons who experience homelessness in Marin County over a particular timeframe (e.g. throughout the course of a year).

METHODOLOGY

Marin County utilizes HUD guidance for counting sheltered and unsheltered populations in developing its count strategy and methodology. Marin conducts a detailed survey of each individual counted. This allows for a much more robust count than a simple enumeration or random interview method utilized by many other communities. The primary methodology for the count is a housing survey. On the day of the count, nearly 700 surveys were administered throughout the County at over 50 locations/programs. The numbers reflected in this report are based on data gathered from completed surveys, interviews and aggregate information collected from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).

KEY FINDINGS

2013 COUNT FINDINGS

<i>Community Count Total (sheltered, unsheltered and other homeless populations)</i>	933
<i>Persons counted in places not meant for human habitation</i>	196
<i>Persons counted in shelter and transitional housing</i>	519
<i>Persons counted as part of "other homeless populations"</i>	218
<i>Number of children</i>	195
<i>Number of adults</i>	738
<i>Number of precariously housed</i>	4388
<i>% of chronically homeless</i>	24%

- ❖ *The number of number of people experiencing homelessness decreased from 1,220 in 2011 to 933 in this year's count.**
- ❖ *This decrease may be attributed to some degree to the collective efforts to reduce homelessness through various initiatives and housing assistance programs including:*
 - Housing First - 25 chronically homeless individuals have moved into permanent housing. This represents 11% of the chronically homeless counted in 2011.
 - Improved coordination and planning among providers and agencies through 10 Year Planning efforts.
 - Over 350 transitional housing beds and more than 475 permanent supportive housing beds for families and individuals.
- ❖ *In 2010/11, 703 adults and children were re-housed through various initiatives and targeted programs including:*
 - 35 chronically homeless veterans permanently housed through Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH);
 - 101 homeless adults and children housed with one-time Homeless Prevention Rapid Re-housing (HPRP) stimulus funding;
 - Fireside permanent housing project provided housing to 18 homeless families and individuals.
- ❖ *While the number of people experiencing homelessness on the day of the count was lower this year, the number of those at risk of homelessness has increased. This year's count included 4,388* people at risk of losing their housing. In the 2011 one-day Count, 4,179 people were at risk of becoming homeless.*
- ❖ *As in previous counts, the primary reasons stated for homelessness were loss of a job, lack of affordable housing and lack of income.*

* This figure has been updated from a previous preliminary count results due to additional surveys received and updates to the HMIS system.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
TABLE OF CONTENTS	5
TABLE OF FIGURES	6
INTRODUCTION	7
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	8
DEFINING HOMELESSNESS	9
AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS	10
HOMELESSNESS IN PERSPECTIVE	10
COUNT METHODOLOGY	12
COUNT LIMITATIONS	13
ANNUALIZED ESTIMATED COUNT	14
NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL TRENDS	14
COMMUNITY COUNT RESULTS	16
COMPARING PREVIOUS COUNTS	17
COMPARISON AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES RESULTS	18
COMMUNITY COUNT FINDINGS: DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARABLE DATA	19
PROFILES OF HOMELESSNESS IN MARIN	33
ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS IN MARIN	37
CONCLUSION	39
APPENDIX A: PARTICIPATING AGENCY COUNTS	40
APPENDIX B: DATA TABLES	42

TABLE OF FIGURES

EXHIBIT 1: Marin Unemployment	11
EXHIBIT 2: Declines in US, CA and Marin.....	14
Exhibit 3: National Trends 2009-2012.....	15
Exhibit 4: State Trends 2009-2012	15
Exhibit 5: Marin Trend 2009-2012	15
EXHIBIT 6: Community Count Summary	16
EXHIBIT 7: Comparable County Results.....	18
EXHIBIT 8: Age 2013.....	19
EXHIBIT 9: AGE (2011 and 2013 comparison)	20
EXHIBIT 10: Gender.....	21
EXHIBIT 11: Race and Ethnicity	21
EXHIBIT 12: Comparing the Count to the overall population according to race.....	22
EXHIBIT 13: Length of Time Homelessness	23
EXHIBIT 14: Health Issues (Adults Only)*	24
EXHIBIT 15: 2013 Location of Adults (excludes those residing in emergency shelters or transitional housing)	26
EXHIBIT 16: Place of last permanent residence	27
EXHIBIT 17: Time in Marin	28
EXHIBIT 18: Reasons for coming to Marin	28
EXHIBIT 19: Percentage of People Receiving Income or Benefits.....	29
EXHIBIT 20: Income and Government Assistance (responses not mutually exclusive)	29
EXHIBIT 21: Reasons cited for Homelessness.....	30
EXHIBIT 22: Precariously Housed by City/Location.....	31
EXHIBIT 23: Precariously Housed by Geographic Location.....	32

INTRODUCTION

On a damp, chilly morning on January 24, 2013, dozens of volunteers, outreach teams, interns and staff from various community agencies administered surveys and conducted interviews with nearly 700 survey respondents, as part of the county-wide biennial Community Count.

The Point-in-Time Count of persons experiencing homelessness is a census conducted during the last seven days of January and takes place every two years. It provides a one-day snapshot of unduplicated numbers of individuals and families in sheltered and unsheltered locations throughout Marin County.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires a “Point-in-Time Count of Homeless Persons” across the country. The count helps HUD and local communities by providing accurate data on the scope of homelessness. These data help to better plan for services and programs, which meet local needs. The count also helps preserve over \$2.6 million in annual federal funding for homeless services in Marin County.

During the 2013 one-day count, 933 individuals and persons in families were counted as homeless in Marin.

Many people are vulnerable to becoming homeless. Homelessness happens to families, individuals, and persons from every race, age, gender, class and educational background. The gap between income and the cost of housing is often the most significant factor contributing to homelessness. Simply put, many families and individuals in Marin cannot afford housing based on what they earn.

In Marin County, the Point-in-Time Homeless Count is a Community Count, which includes persons who are living without shelter, in shelter and housing programs, and persons who are sheltered but have lost their housing and living in temporary locations such as motels or with friends or families.

The Point-in-Time census can only provide an one-day snapshot of the needs in the community; however it provides an important baseline for understanding, responding and planning for the needs of people experiencing homelessness and those at risk of losing their homes in Marin.



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition:
HUD	The U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development, HUD oversees programs under the McKinney Vento Act, which provides funding for homeless programs and services.
Literally Homeless (HUD Definition)	A person sleeping in a place not meant for human habitation (including living on the streets, in an abandoned building, or in a vehicle), or residing in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program.
Other Homeless Populations	Any person in jail or an institution who would not have a permanent address after release or “literally homeless” prior to incarceration; any person who stayed temporarily with family or friends due to loss of housing and identified themselves as homeless on the day of the count; any person living in motel/hotel and; any person in a hospital but homeless prior to admission.
Community Count Definition of Homelessness	All persons defined under the HUD “literally homeless” definition plus “other homeless populations” as defined above. Unless otherwise stated, this is the definition of homelessness presented in all tables contained in this report.
Chronically Homeless	A person who is living in a place not meant for human habitation (car, street, camp) or emergency shelter and has been homeless for one year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years and has a recognized disabling condition.
Disabling Condition	A disabling condition is defined as “a diagnosable substance abuse disorder, a serious mental illness (as defined by HUD), a developmental disability, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions.” In addition, “a disabling condition limits an individual’s ability to work or perform one or more activities of daily living.”
Sheltered	Any person residing in an emergency shelter program or transitional housing program on the night of the count. HUD recognizes this population as homeless.
Unsheltered	Any person residing in a place not meant for human habitation such as a car, encampment, or abandoned building. HUD recognizes this population as homeless
Precariously Housed	A person is considered precariously housed and at risk of homelessness if they are about to lose housing and have no other place to live, or are housed but living temporarily with friends or family because they lack the resources and/or support networks to retain or obtain permanent housing and/or are housed but have moved frequently due to economic reasons and/or are living in severely overcrowded housing.

DEFINING HOMELESSNESS

Marin conducts a Community Count, which incorporates the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) definition of homelessness and includes populations which are excluded from the HUD definition.

Point-in-Time Community Count Populations

HUD defines homeless as:

An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:

A shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations such as an emergency shelter or transitional housing program for persons who have come from the street or emergency shelter or;

A place not meant for human habitation such as a car, street, camp or abandoned building.

Additionally, the Community Count includes other homeless populations (which are excluded from HUD's definition of homelessness):

- Any person in jail or an institution for any length of time who would not have a permanent address after release or homeless prior to incarceration;

Any person who stayed temporarily with family or friends due to loss of housing and identified themselves as homeless on the day of the count;

Any person living in motel/hotel and;

Any person in hospital for any length of time but homeless prior to admission.

AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS

PRECARIOUSLY HOUSED

In order to provide a more comprehensive picture of homelessness, the Community Count includes counts of individuals and families who are precariously housed. The precariously housed include:

- Persons about to lose housing due to: eviction, lack of money, being forced out of current housing and have no other place to live.
- Persons housed and living temporarily with family or friends because they lack the resources or support networks to retain or obtain permanent housing, who were not, presumably, immediately homeless prior to living with family or friends.
- Persons who are housed but have moved frequently due to economic reasons and/or living in severely overcrowded housing.

HOMELESSNESS IN PERSPECTIVE

Causes of homelessness

There are many reasons why a family or individual may become homeless. Job loss, poverty, and domestic violence are some of the many factors that contribute to homelessness. However the primary factor contributing to homelessness is that families and individuals simply are not able to pay for housing. In fact, based on HUD studies, an estimated 12 million renter and homeowner households now pay more than 50 percent of their annual incomes for housing.ⁱ

During the last two decades, the availability of affordable rental housing has decreased. Paired with the recent economic recession, this has pushed many persons and families into poverty. Other factors have had a significant impact on the growing homeless population, including: violence in the home, medical conditions, lack of affordable health care, eroding work opportunities, and the increasing cost of living.

High Cost of Housing and Shortage of Affordable Housing

Spending more than 30% of income on housing is considered “unaffordable.”ⁱⁱ Regardless, more and more households are spending more than 30% of their income on housing alone (not including other necessary expenses such as utilities and insurance). In 2009 one in four renters nation-wide paid more than half of their income on housing.ⁱⁱⁱ This places many families and individuals at risk of homelessness.

Since the last count, Marin is no longer the most expensive rental market in the country, but remains in the top 5.^{iv} Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two bedroom apartment is \$1,795.^v In order to afford this level of rent – i.e., to pay no more than 30% of income on housing -- a household must earn \$5,980 monthly or \$71,800 annually.^{vi} That translates to an hourly wage of \$34.52, assuming a 40-hour work week. Since many Marin renters do not have such incomes, 55% of Marin’s renters spend more than 30% their income on housing.^{vii}

The table below shows FMR and wage needed for other unit sizes. Even a modest studio would require a renter to earn an hourly wage of \$21.02 in order to be considered affordable. Many more households particularly those who are currently homeless cannot enter the rental market in Marin as their earnings fall far below the average cost of a studio or room for rent.

2013 Point in Time Count of Persons Experiencing Homelessness

Table 1: Housing Wage^{viii} (Income needed to afford housing in Marin)

	Fair Market Rent ^{ix}	Housing Wage (full-time 40 Hours a week hourly wage)
0 Bedroom	\$1,093	\$21.02
1 Bedroom	\$1,423	\$27.37
2 Bedroom	\$1,795	\$34.52
3 bedroom	\$2,438	\$44.89

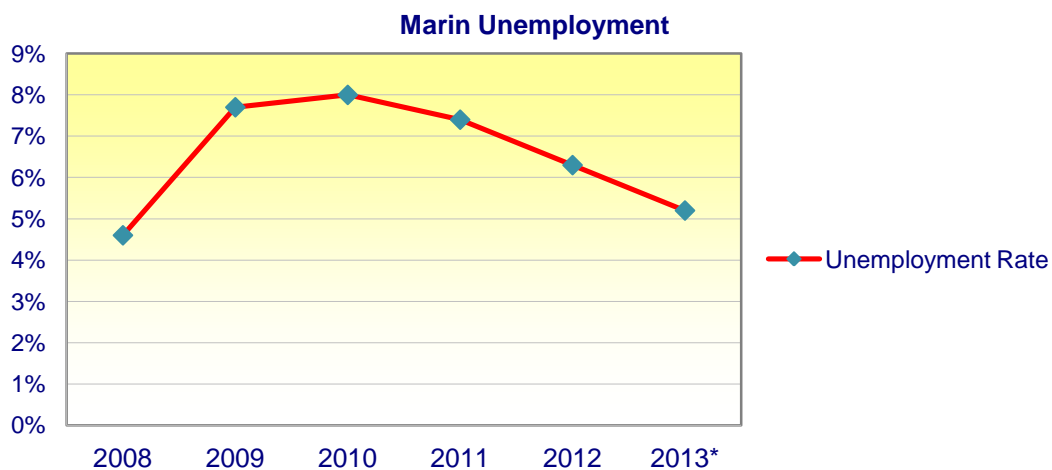
Poverty and Self-sufficiency

Poverty and homelessness are closely linked. When households lack income to provide for basic needs, they are forced to choose between housing costs, childcare, healthcare, and food. Marin is no exception when it comes to the struggles and difficult decisions many low-income residents are forced to make in order to make ends meet. Many Marin households are not able to make enough income to provide for housing stability. According to American Community Survey Census data, 7.2% of Marin's population, roughly 18,400 individuals, were estimated to live below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (for the time period covering 2007-2011).^x This represents a slight increase, up from 7.0%, for the previous 4 year period.

Employment and low-wage earners

Like housing affordability, job loss and unemployment are intrinsically linked to homelessness. A job loss or prolonged inability to find employment typifies the kind of economic condition that can cause a housing crisis.^{xi} Following significant increases in unemployment rates over the past four years, unemployment has declined in Marin. Since 2011, the rate of unemployment has declined from 7% in 2011 to the current rate of 5.2% (as of May of 2013). Although the unemployment rate declined, real income earnings and wages – adjusted for inflation – have not risen sufficiently. Unemployment, reduction in hours and wages all have an impact on the growing number of precariously housed and the number of persons experiencing first time homelessness.

EXHIBIT 1: Marin Unemployment



HOMELESSNESS IN MARIN

Economic indicators provide a mixed picture on the state of homelessness in Marin. While unemployment has declined, wages have not kept up with housing cost. Furthermore, poverty rates and the percentage of renters unable to afford their rents have also increased. Low wages, poverty and shortage of affordable housing are common precursors to homelessness.

COUNT METHODOLOGY

Marin follows approved methodology for counting shelter and unsheltered populations based on guidance developed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The primary methodology for the count was a brief survey method.

THE SURVEY:

For 2013, a housing survey was developed - in collaboration with homeless service and housing providers – based on the 2011 survey instrument. The survey was referred to as a "housing" survey rather than "homeless" survey in order to encourage broad participation and not single out persons based on their housing status.

The survey's questions ranged from simple demographic information such as gender, race, and age to information regarding reasons for homelessness, length of homelessness, where respondents stayed the night before the count, information on disabilities, veteran status, income, and experience of domestic violence, all of which provide valuable information on the characteristics of homeless populations in Marin.

A number of steps were taken to avoid duplication and to ensure the validity of the data. Each survey respondent was asked to provide a unique ID (first two letters of last name and birth date) and asked whether they had completed a survey at another location. As part of the data collection process any duplicates were removed.

The count consisted of three components:

Shelter & Housing Count: All emergency shelter and transitional housing programs participated in this count by either surveying program participants on the day of the count or by providing information through Marin's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HMIS is a county-wide database for homeless services, shelter and housing providers. The data collected are based on HUD-approved data standards. HMIS tracks program occupancy and is an effective tool for assessing the numbers of persons in programs on a given day.

Community Site Counts: The survey was distributed through seventy-five agencies/programs around the County on the day of the count. Any visitors to the program/agency on the day of the Count were asked to complete the brief housing survey.

Targeted Outreach: As part of the count there were special efforts to reach and survey some of the more marginalized populations such as families, immigrants/refugees, those living in encampments, in jail and those in the isolated West Marin area. Outreach included special teams which surveyed in the Canal area of San Rafael, participation from Marin County schools and Head Start programs, a peer-led team surveying encampments, a jail team surveying inmates and reviewing booking logs and a street team surveying the Point-Reyes and Bolinas areas.

COUNT LIMITATIONS

The Count is intended to provide a one-day **snapshot** of unduplicated numbers of homeless families and individuals in sheltered, unsheltered, and other locations in Marin County. It is in no way a comprehensive or complete measure of all persons who experience homelessness in Marin County over a particular timeframe. Research has shown that one-day counts often underestimate the number of people experiencing homelessness. In addition, counting the number of people experiencing homelessness is also difficult for other reasons. Marin is an especially challenging place to count the homeless population due to its geography, which includes various places not easily accessible (forests, open space, etc.). Due to safety concerns related to entering these areas at times when people are likely be present (early in the morning or late in the evening when it is still dark); the large geographic distances between sites; and the limited number of volunteer outreach teams, we were somewhat limited in our ability to count persons in these isolated and encampment areas.

Other factors may have impacted the outcome of the count, including:

- Inaccessible or isolated areas: Some people experiencing homelessness reside in isolated areas or places not easily accessible, such as outlying areas, forests, and open space.
- Weather: As is typical in late January, the weather was chilly and drizzly in the early morning of the count. Some count outreach efforts took place on other days during the last week in January to compensate for poor conditions on the count day. Special outreach team members reported rainy conditions on one of the alternate days of the count.
- Prior knowledge of the count: Many individuals and families do not want to be counted and will stay isolated on the day of the count. Some individuals and families experiencing homelessness feel that their survival depends on their ability to hide.^{xii} In fact, many families hide the fact that they are experiencing homelessness out of fear that their children will be taken away.
- Unaccompanied Youth experiencing homelessness are often undercounted as they are more likely to stay away from the general homeless population.
- Persons not indentifying as homeless: Although the Housing Survey attempts to assess a person's housing status, some persons interviewed do not identify as "homeless" although they may be living in a place not meant for human habitation and may select that they are housed.

One day counts offer only a snapshot of the number of people experiencing homelessness and often underestimate the extent of homeless in a community.

As mentioned, people with prior knowledge of the count may stay away from count volunteers for a variety of reasons including the stigma of homelessness, which often prevents people from accessing services and/or self-identifying as homeless. Many individuals with prior knowledge of the count often stay isolated on the day of the count or refuse to participate in the survey. Participation of survey respondents at drop-in and dining hall sites was lower in this year's count compared to 2011. However, this is not consistent with the number of people that sought services on other days during the week of the Count. Improved strategies for capturing the number of people who are unsheltered is being explored and planning for the subsequent Counts will soon take place among community and service providers.

ANNUALIZED ESTIMATED COUNT

Point in time counts can only provide a snapshot the number of people experiencing homelessness on a single day. They do not account for people who experience short episodes of homelessness or changes in a person's living circumstances during the year. Using historical data about the number of homeless persons accessing services over the last several years, an annual estimated count of people experiencing homelessness was extrapolated to estimate the number of people experiencing homelessness over a 12 month period. Based on annual calculations, an estimated 1,370 people will experience homelessness in Marin this year.

An estimated 1,370 people will experience homelessness in Marin at some time during the year.

NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL TRENDS

According to recent data from the National Alliance to End Homelessness, the number of people experiencing homeless in the US has declined from 763,000 in 2005, to 634,000 in 2012, a 17% decrease. ^{xiii}The following data are based on national, state, and local point-in-time counts from previous years. As demonstrated in the figures below, declines in homelessness in Marin (albeit not as dramatic) are consistent with national and statewide declines since 2011. (See Figure 1)

EXHIBIT 2: Declines in US, CA and Marin since 2011



Source: National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2013.

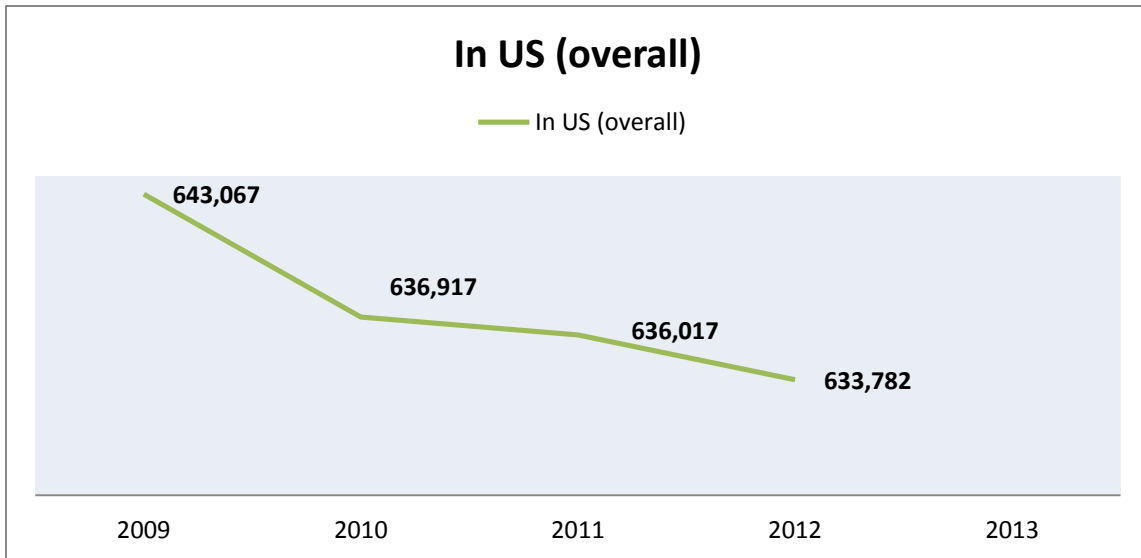


Exhibit 3: National Trends 2009-2012

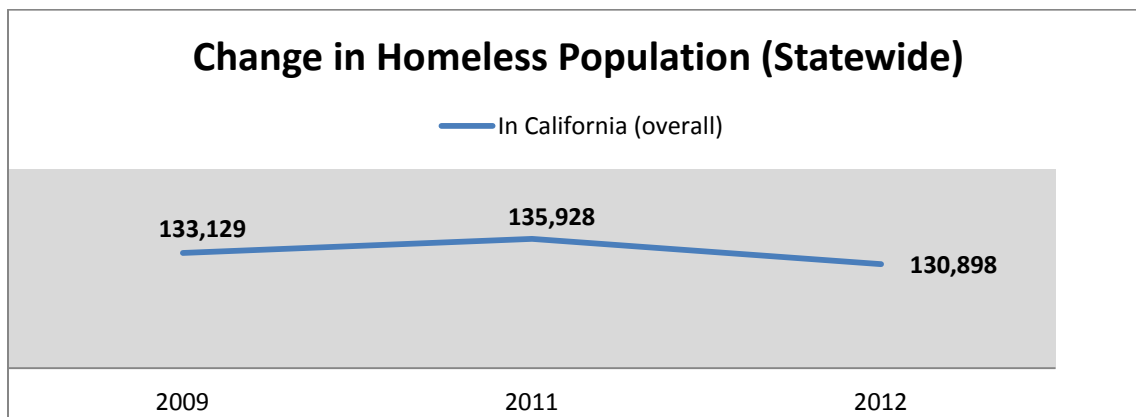


Exhibit 4: State Trends 2009-2012

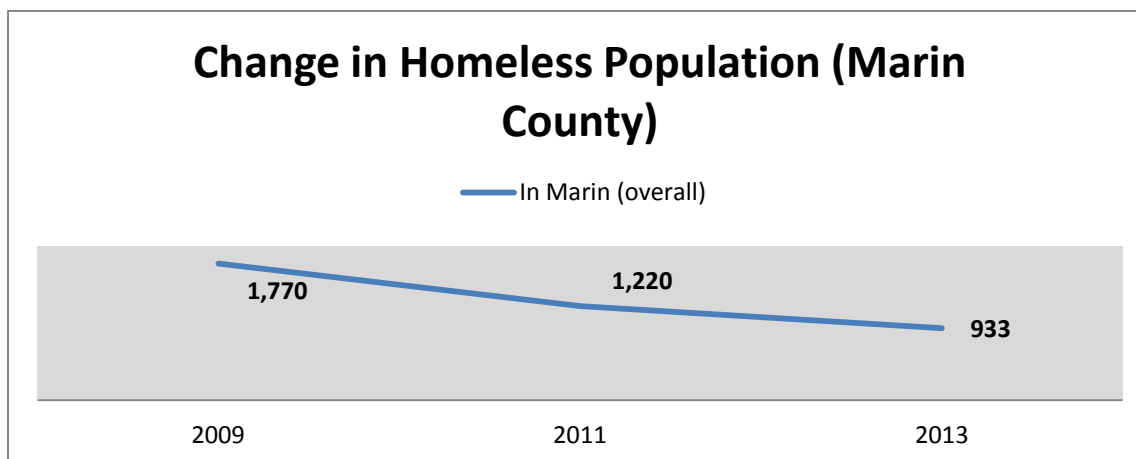


Exhibit 5: Marin Trend 2009-2012

Source: National Alliance to End Homelessness, State of Homelessness 2013 and Marin County Point in Time Counts 2009 - 2013

COMMUNITY COUNT RESULTS

Marin's Community Count was conducted on January 24, 2013 based on established guidelines for counting shelter and unsheltered homeless persons set forth by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

2013 Point-in-Time Count Results:

- A total of 933 people were counted as homeless on January 24, 2013
- 693 of the total number of people counted met HUD's definition of homeless, residing on the street, in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.
 - 174 were "literally homeless" living in places not meant for human habitation such as cars, streets, and encampments.
 - 519 were in either emergency shelter or transitional housing programs.
- An additional 240 were sheltered in settings not recognized by HUD, such as motels, jail, hospitals and temporary residence with friends or family.
 - 47 persons were counted in the county jail and 3 at Marin General Hospital. 24 persons were living in motels and 30 had lost their housing and were living with friends or family and stated they were homeless when surveyed the day of the count; 117 persons did not specify their location the night before the count.
- 4,388 persons were found to be at risk of homelessness and counted as precariously housed.

EXHIBIT 6: Community Count Summary

2013 Community Count				
	2011	% of total in 2011	2013	% of total in 2013
Unsheltered and other sheltered homeless populations	687	56%	414	44%
Sheltered (emergency shelter and transitional housing)	533	44%	519	56%
Total Sheltered and Unsheltered	1,220		933	
Precariously Housed	4,179		4388	
Total Count	5,399		5,323	

COMPARING PREVIOUS COUNTS

As in 2011, the 2013 Point in Time Count of homeless persons consisted of multiple data collection methods. These included brief survey, HMIS information, and information collected by special outreach teams. The overall count methodology remained the same; however a few adjustments were made to the 2013 Survey including two new questions. These adjustments include:

- A separate, stand-alone question on domestic violence experience was created. On the 2011 Count survey, domestic violence experience was not included as a stand-alone question but was one of many response options to a question on health and other contributing circumstances.
- A question on how long the respondent had been in Marin was added as well as a separate follow up question which asked for the reason(s) that brought the respondent to Marin if they were here for less than one year.
- As part of an effort to collect data about transitional age youth (18-24), a new age category was established to capture information on this specific population. Data from the 2011 survey were reviewed and tallied to make comparisons on the number of transitional age youth between the two counts.

COMPARISON AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES RESULTS

Count results from most comparable and neighboring counties have been released and are provided in the table below.

EXHIBIT 7: Comparable County Results

Comparable Counties ¹	2011	2013	% Change	Total Overall Population <small>xiv</small>	% Homeless in 2013
Marin	1,220	933	-24%	256,069	.4%
Sonoma	4,539	4,280	- 6%	491,829	.9%
Monterey	2,507	2,590	+3%	426,762	.6%
San Luis Obispo	3,774	Not Available		274,804	
Santa Cruz	2,771	Not Available		266,776	
Santa Barbara	1,576	1,462	-7%	431,249	
Surrounding Bay Area Counties	2011				
San Francisco	6,455	6,436	0%	825,863	.8%
Alameda	4,178	Not Available		1,554,720	.
Contra Costa	4274	3,798	-11%	1,079,597	.4%
Solano	395	Not Available		420,757	

¹ Total numbers of comparable and surrounding counties generally reflect HUD defined homelessness.

COMMUNITY COUNT FINDINGS: DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARABLE DATA

The findings reported in this section provide a deeper understanding of homelessness in Marin. They are based on data collected from surveys and interviews conducted on the day of the count as well as data from HMIS. Comparing data helps to identify trends, changes and similarities in data from this year's count, and data from previous counts. Where possible, each data set includes count results from the 2009, 2011, and 2013 counts. Although the basic count methodology was similar in 2011, some survey questions and responses were modified in 2013. Therefore some data sets do not include comparisons.

It is also important to note that the findings are based on data collected on individuals and families experiencing homelessness as defined by Marin's Community Count. This population includes the broader definition of homelessness (rather than the more limited HUD definition).

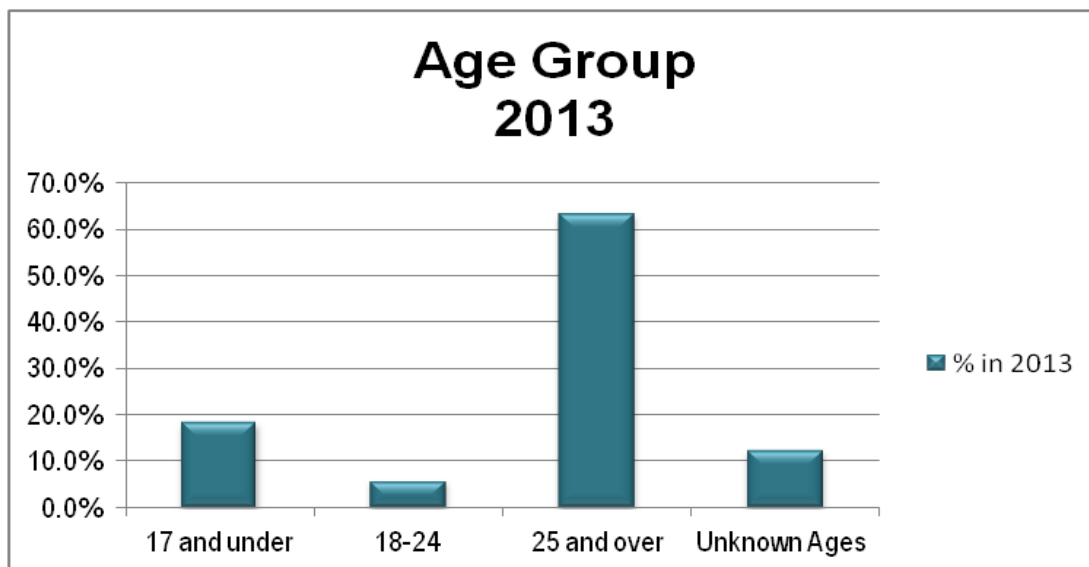
DEMOGRAPHICS

Collecting demographic information helps us to gain a better understanding of who is experiencing homelessness in Marin. Findings based on questions regarding race, age, and gender are presented below.

Age:

As mentioned previously, a new age category was created to capture data on transitional age youth (18-24). Transitional age youth make up 6% of people counted. The majority of those counted were 25 and over (see Exhibit below). The average age of people experiencing homelessness in this year's count was 40 years old.

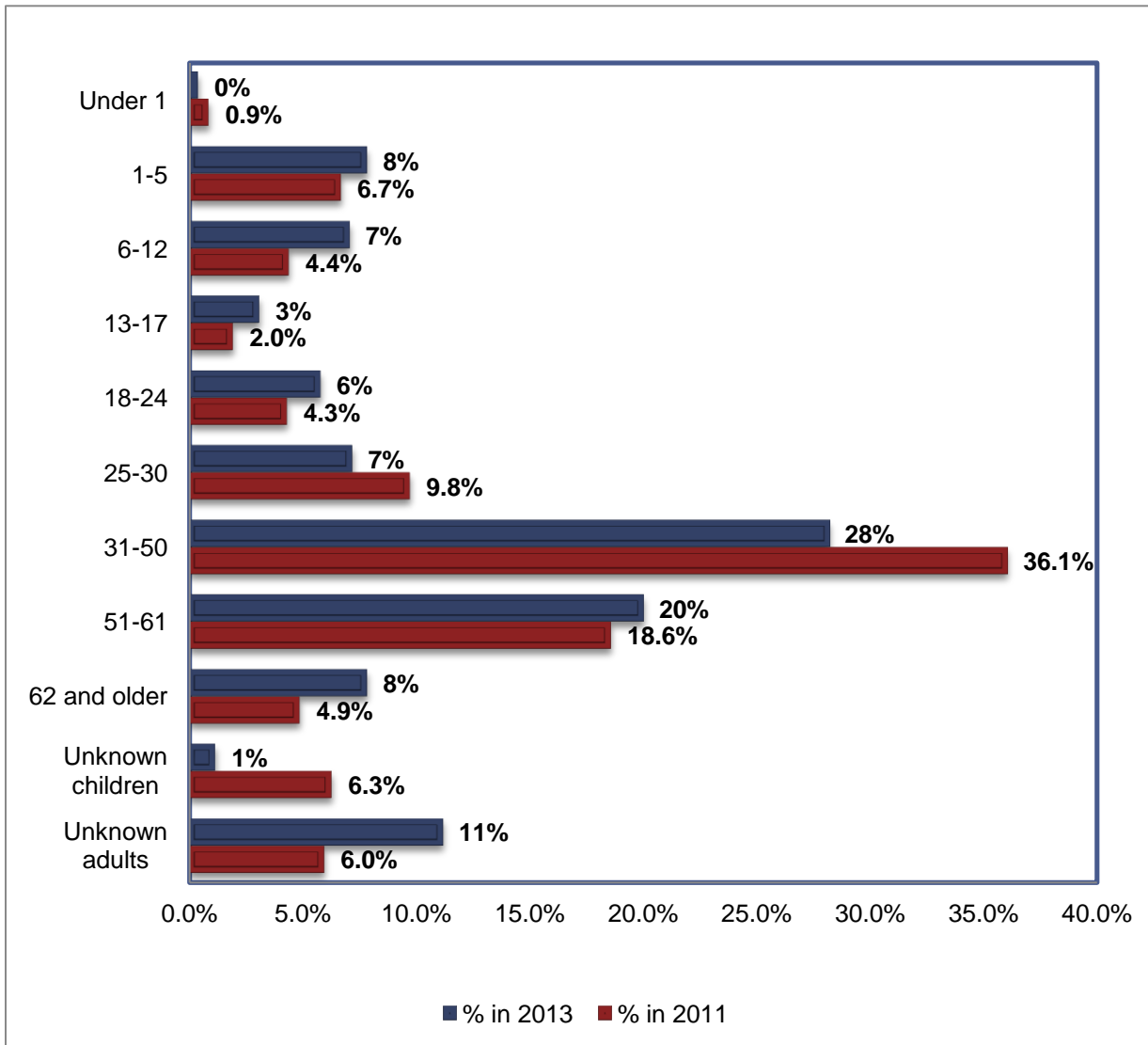
EXHIBIT 8: Age 2013



2013 Point in Time Count of Persons Experiencing Homelessness

Comparing age data to the previous 2011 count, the chart below provides a broader breakdown of age categories (see Exhibit 3). Twenty-eight percent (28%) of people experiencing homelessness on the day of the count were between the ages of **31-50**, down 22% from those counted in 2011, while those counted in the **62 and over** category, increased by 60% from the previous count. A new age category was added to this year's count. The previous 18-30 age category was separated into 18-24 age group and 25-30.

EXHIBIT 9: AGE (2011 and 2013 comparison)



Gender, Race and Ethnicity:

Males comprise the majority of those experiencing homelessness at 58%, the same percentage as reported in 2011 (see Exhibit 6). Exhibit 7 outlines the race and ethnic breakdown in the 2013 and two previous counts. Forty-three percent of those experiencing homelessness on the day of the 2013 Count identified their racial/ethnic group as White. Hispanics/Latinos comprised 20% of those counted, 13% of those counted identified as Black

EXHIBIT 10: Gender

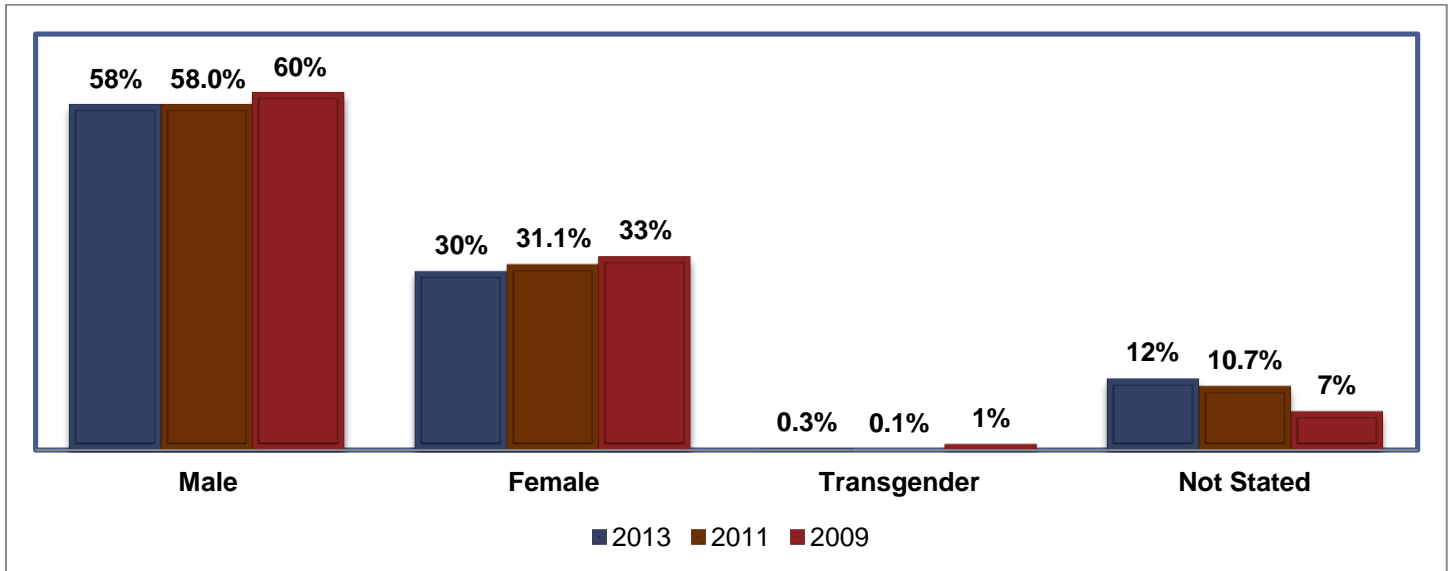
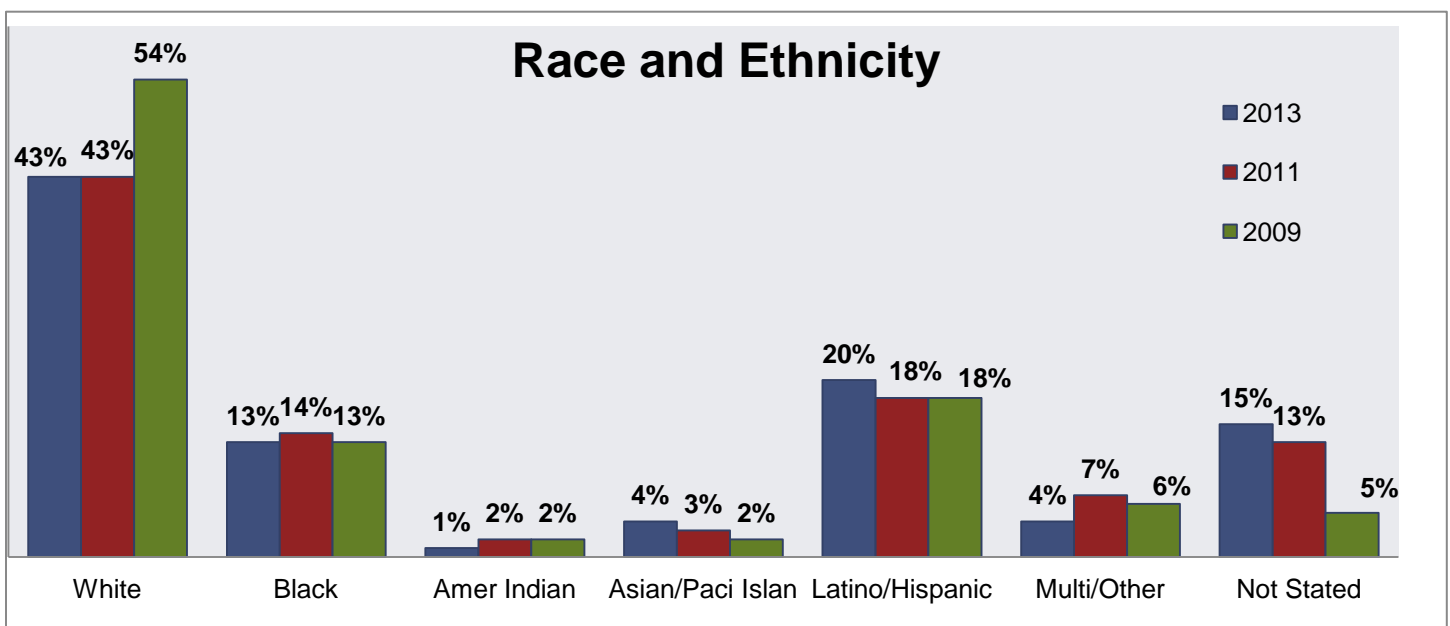


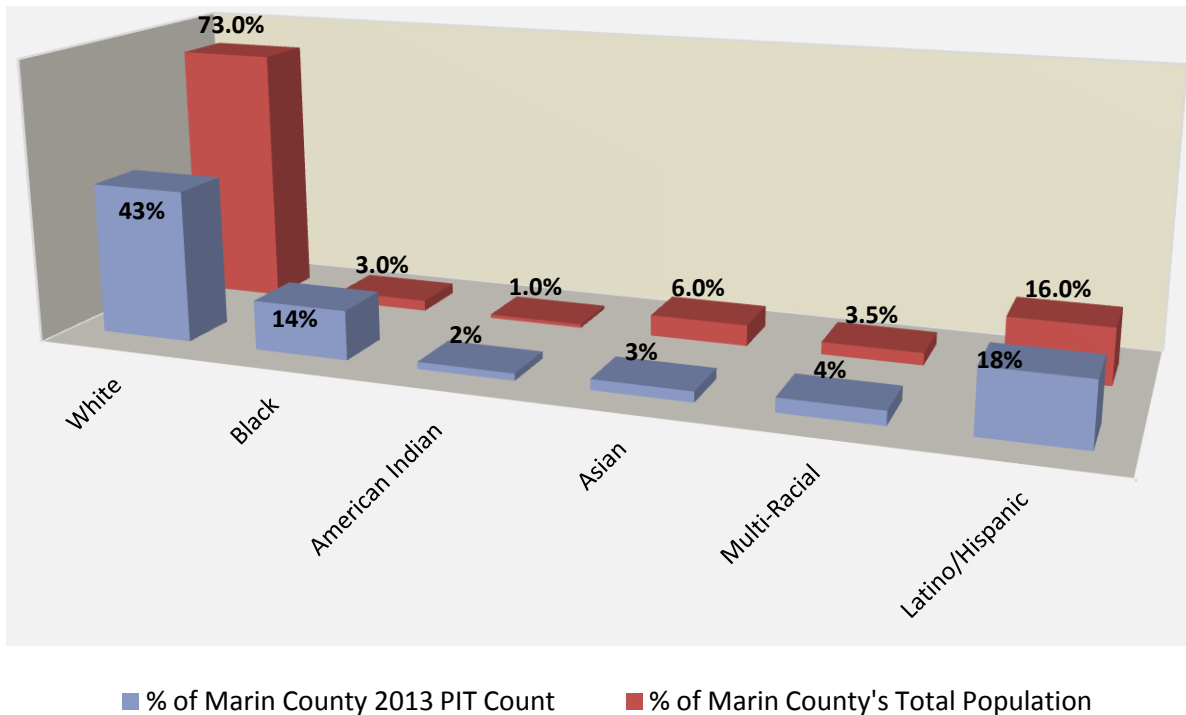
EXHIBIT 11: Race and Ethnicity



Comparing Count to overall population for race and ethnicity:

Although Whites make up the majority of the overall population in Marin, persons from communities of color are disproportionately represented in the count. In Marin, Whites (non-Hispanic) comprise nearly 73% of the overall general population, while Blacks comprise fewer than 3% and Hispanic/Latino make up 16% and Asians just less than 6%.^{xv} The majority of those experiencing homelessness identified as White. Despite this, when comparing the Count findings to the overall population, people of color, particularly African Americans, are disproportionately represented in the count of persons experiencing homelessness (see Exhibit 8).

EXHIBIT 12: Comparing the Count to the overall population according to race.



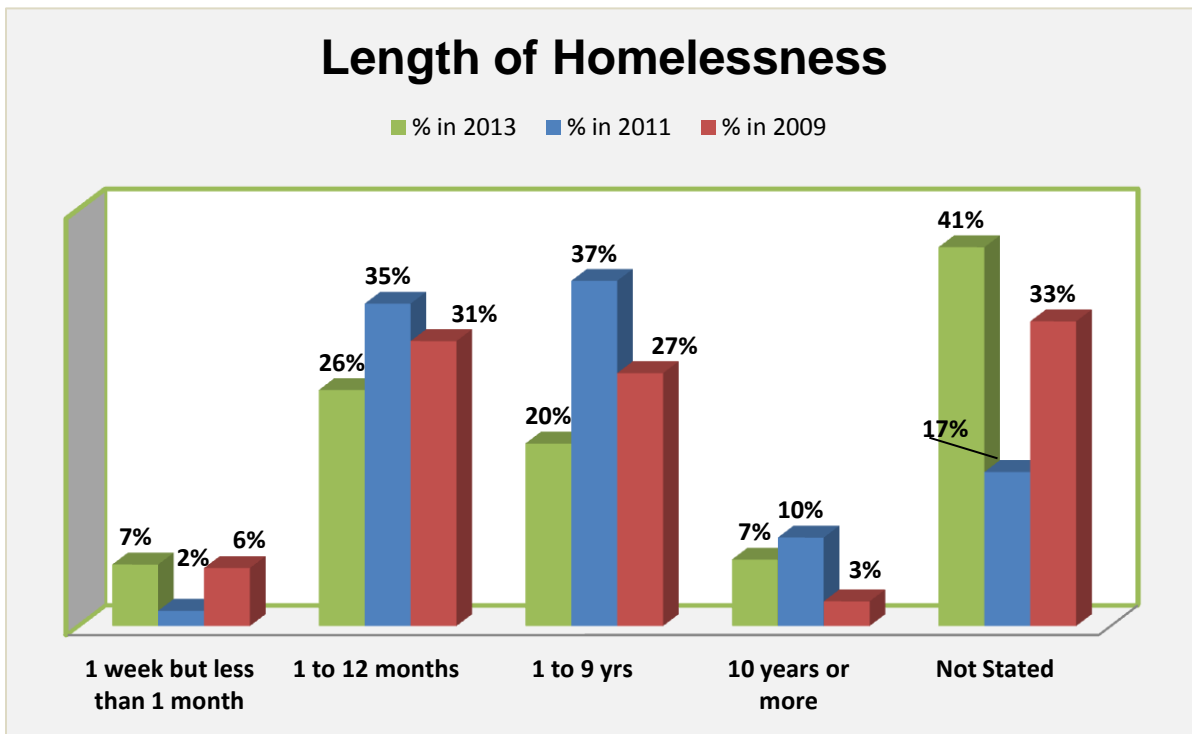
DURATION OF HOMELESSNESS

Length of Time Homelessness:

In 2013 fewer people reported being homeless for at least one year or longer. In the 2013 count, 27% of people reported being homeless for at least a year or longer, compared to 47% in 2011. Seven percent of those counted in 2013 reported being homeless for 10 years or more, a decline of 30% from those counted in 2011. However, among adults counted, nearly 10% reported being homeless for 10 years or more.

Studies show that the longer a person spends in homelessness the more difficult it is exit out of homelessness. Also, the longer time a person spends in homelessness the more vulnerable they are to chronic health and other serious medical issues that often go untreated.

EXHIBIT 13: Length of Time Homelessness



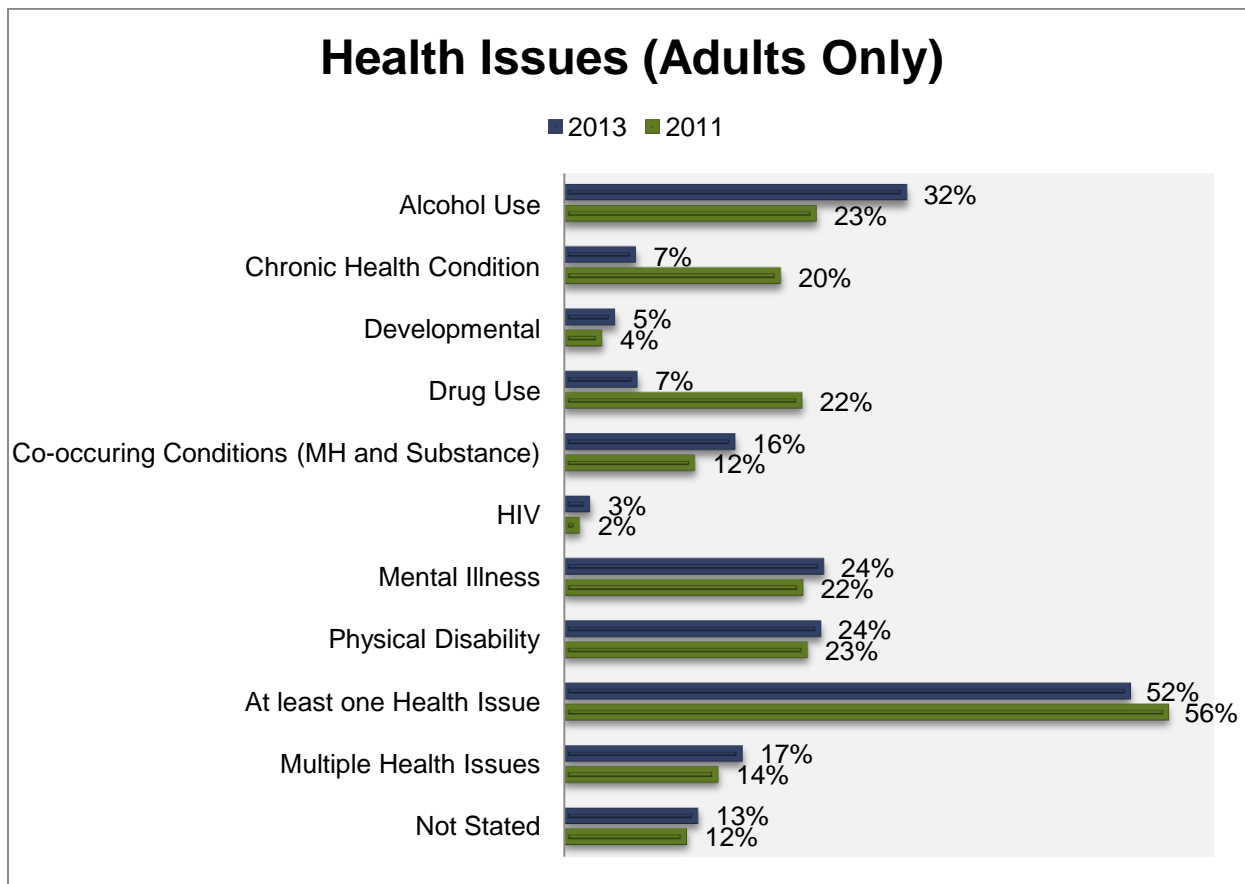
Health Issues and Domestic violence:

As noted earlier, poor health can be a contributing factor to homelessness. Research suggests that people experiencing homelessness have disproportionately high rates of health issues.^{xvi} In Marin, 52% of people counted reported having at least one health issue and, of those, 17% reported having multiple health issues.

Comparing health issues reported in 2013 to those reported in 2011:

- 32% of people counted reported alcohol use in 2013 compared to 23% in 2011, while drug use declined from 22% to 7%.
- 16% of respondents reported having co-occurring mental health and substance use conditions in this year's count compared to 12% in 2011.
- 7% of respondents reported having a chronic health condition in this year's count compared to 20% in the 2011 count.

EXHIBIT 14: Health Issues (Adults Only)*



*Responses are not mutually exclusive; respondents were asked to identify all known health issues.

Domestic Violence:

Twenty-six percent of (26%) all adults counted had experienced domestic violence in 2013 compared to 14% of adults counted in 2011. This dramatic increase is likely due to a change to the survey. On the 2011 Count survey, domestic violence was included as a response under all health issues. This year's count survey included a separate question for domestic violence, which may have contributed to the increase in response.

Among families, 56% of adults in households with children reported domestic/partner violence experience.

Thirty eight percent (38%) of all women counted and 16% of men counted had experienced domestic violence. These rates of domestic violence are higher than general U.S. population, in which 24% of women and 14% of men have experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner.^{xvii}

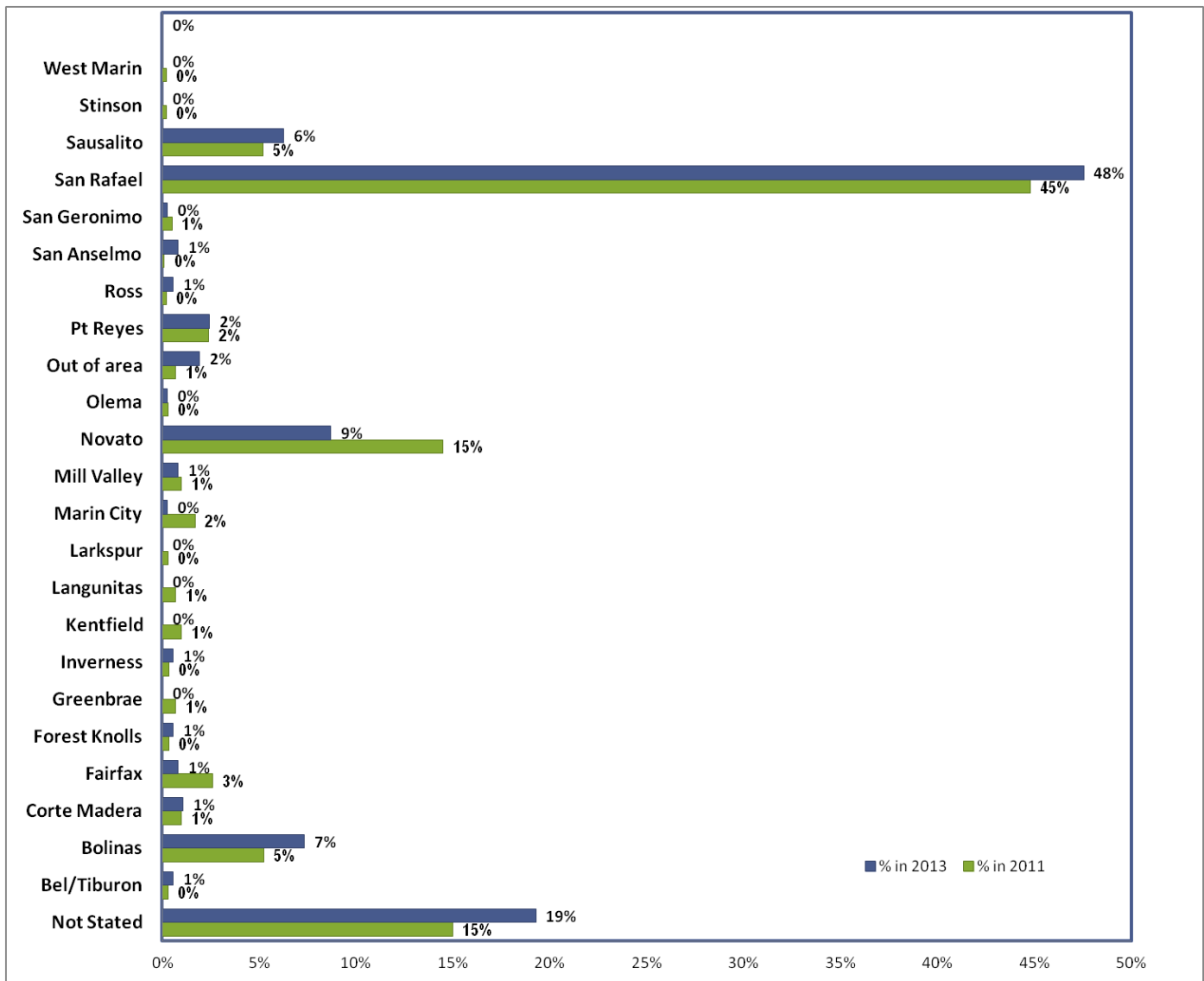
VETERANS

Veterans comprise 9% of the adults experiencing homelessness on the day of the count. This figure is similar to the number of veterans counted in 2011, which was 8%. A profile of Veteran homelessness in Marin appears in the next section of this report.

JURISDICTIONAL DATA

Location on the day of the Count: Approximately 48% of the unsheltered or other homeless populations were located in San Rafael and 9% in Novato. Many people who become homeless may be reluctant to leave the area in which they became homeless. This is particularly true of older adults and families; many have connections to the area such as family and friends.^{xviii} Likely, the thought of being homeless in an unfamiliar area is overwhelming and many feel they will have a better chance of getting back on their feet if they stay closer to the community in which they were previously housed. Exhibit 11 provides data on where people were counted.

EXHIBIT 15: 2013 Location of Adults (excludes those residing in emergency shelters or transitional housing)

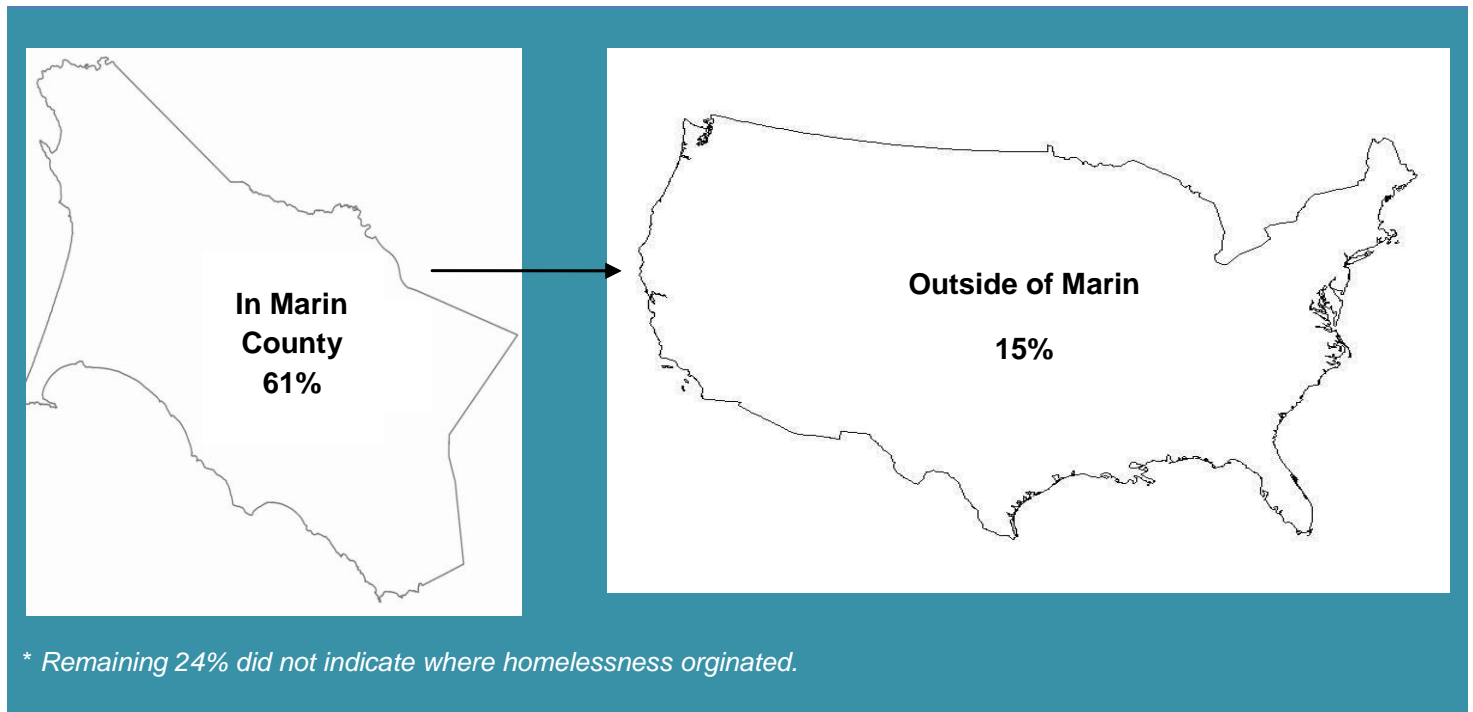


Last Permanent Residence and time in Marin:

The following data represents information on where respondents indicated they first became homeless (where homelessness originated):

- The majority of this year's survey respondents (61%) indicated they were living in Marin County prior to becoming homeless. In the 2011 Count, 56% of respondents were living in Marin prior to becoming homeless.
- Fifteen percent (15%) of respondents were living outside of Marin when they became homeless in 2013, compared to 18% in the 2011.

EXHIBIT 16: Place of last permanent residence



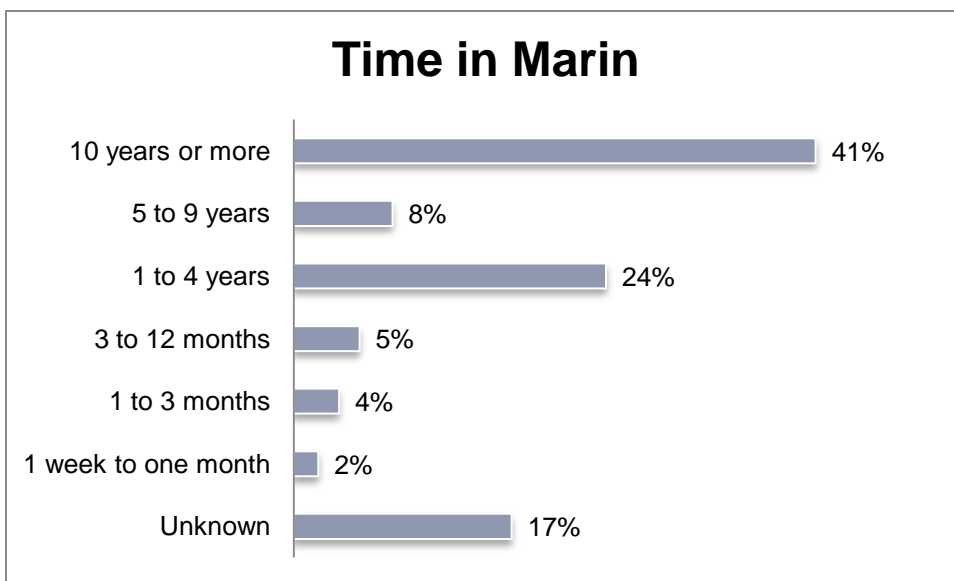
TIME IN MARIN

As noted, two new questions were added to this year's count survey to capture data on how long people have lived in Marin and reasons for coming to Marin.

As reflected in Exhibit 13 below, most respondents (73%) are long time residents of Marin, which is consistent with national studies on the mobility patterns of the homeless population.^{xix} Several studies indicate most people experiencing homelessness are long-time residents of the areas where they are found and are usually unable to move to other locations.^{xx}

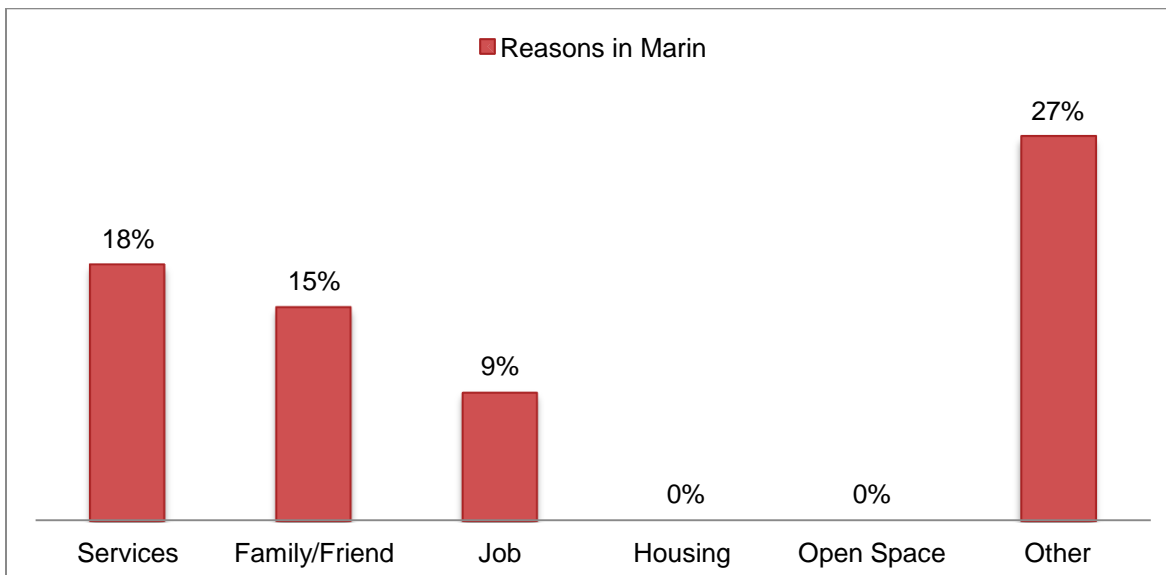
- Seventy-three (73%) percent of respondents have lived in Marin for at least one year or longer.
- Forty-one (41%) of respondents have lived in Marin for at least 10 years.
- Eleven (11%) of respondents have lived in Marin for less than one year.

EXHIBIT 17: Time in Marin



Respondents, who indicated they lived in Marin for less than one year, were asked what reason or reasons brought them to Marin. Most respondents (27%) indicated "other" unspecified reasons not included on the survey. The next top reasons for coming to Marin were for services (18%) and family or friends (15%).

EXHIBIT 18: Reasons for coming to Marin



Income and Benefits

Income and government assistance received: Since 2009, the percentage of adults receiving income or assistance has declined by 9%. In this year's count, 56% of adults reported receiving some source of income or government benefit compared to 60% in 2011, and 66% in 2009. (See exhibit 15).

EXHIBIT 19: Percentage of People Receiving Income or Benefits

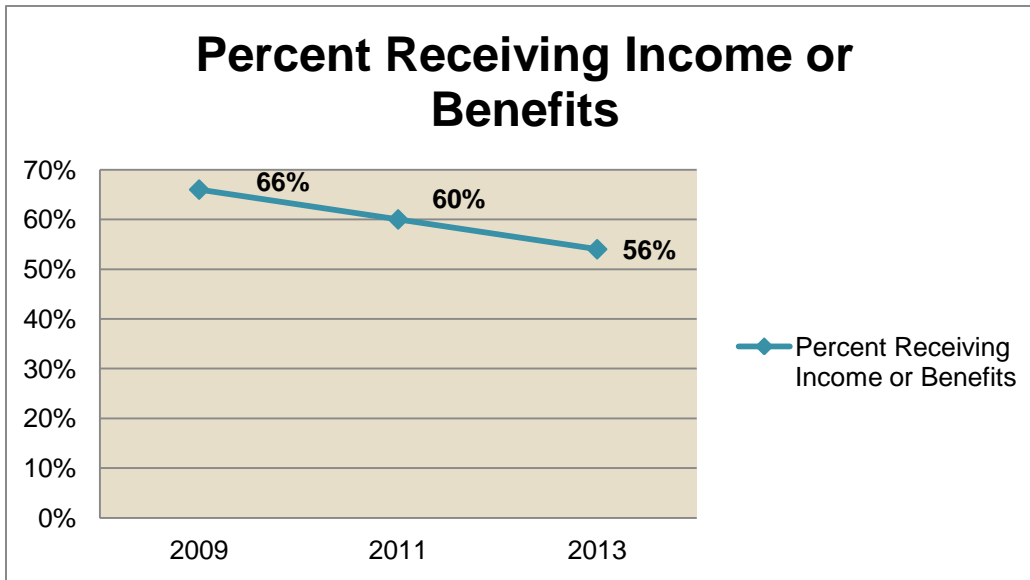
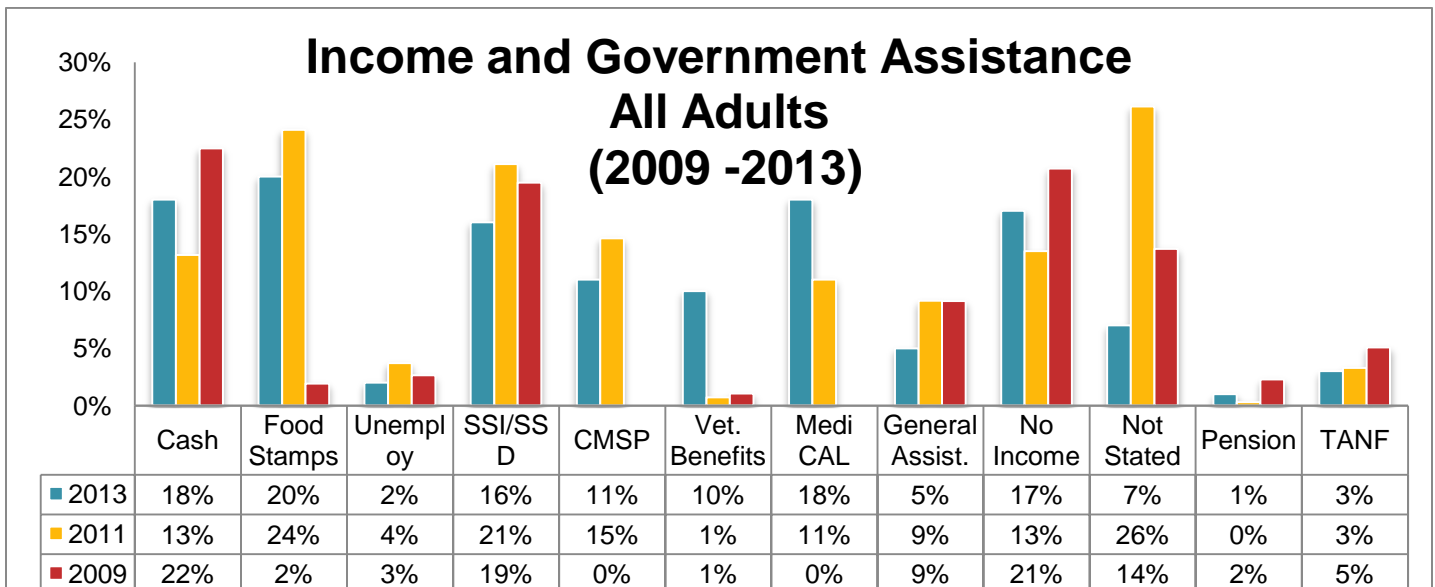


Exhibit 16 provides data on the specific forms of income or assistance reported. More respondents reported receiving cash income in this year's count (18%) than in 2011 (13%). However, the percentage of respondents that are not receiving any form of income or assistance increased from 13% in 2011 to 17% in 2013.

EXHIBIT 20: Income and Government Assistance (responses not mutually exclusive)



REASONS FOR HOMELESSNESS

As in 2009 and 2011, the top reasons cited for homelessness were job loss (30%), lack of affordable housing (29%), and lack of income (29%).

EXHIBIT 21: Reasons cited for Homelessness



*Responses are not mutually exclusive. Respondents were asked to select all that applied.

PRECARIOUSLY HOUSED

Number of precariously housed in Marin: On the day of the count, there were 4,388 adults and children identified as precariously housed in Marin. This represents a 5% increase from the number of precariously housed in 2011.

Demographics: 67% of Marin's precariously housed identified as Latino/Hispanic; 5% identified as White. African Americans comprise 2% of the precariously housed population. Racial and ethnic data are unavailable for 24% of the precariously housed population. 1,857 households were counted of which 1,591 were families with children at risk of homelessness.

Making ends meet in Marin: Many Marin households struggle to meet their housing needs with many spending over 50% of their income on housing alone. The gap between income and the cost of housing places many households at risk of homelessness.

- Marin continues to be one of the most expensive counties in the U.S. for rentals.^{xxi}
- A renter household in Marin needs one full-time job paying \$34.25 an hour in order to afford an average two-bedroom apartment.
- A renter earning minimum wage would need to work more than 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to afford rental housing in Marin.

Precariously Housed Count by City/Location: The following table provides the number of people identified as precariously housed by city or location. It should be noted that, since the Point-in-Time Count is primarily focused on homeless populations, these data represent only a fraction of those individuals and families that are experiencing housing instability.

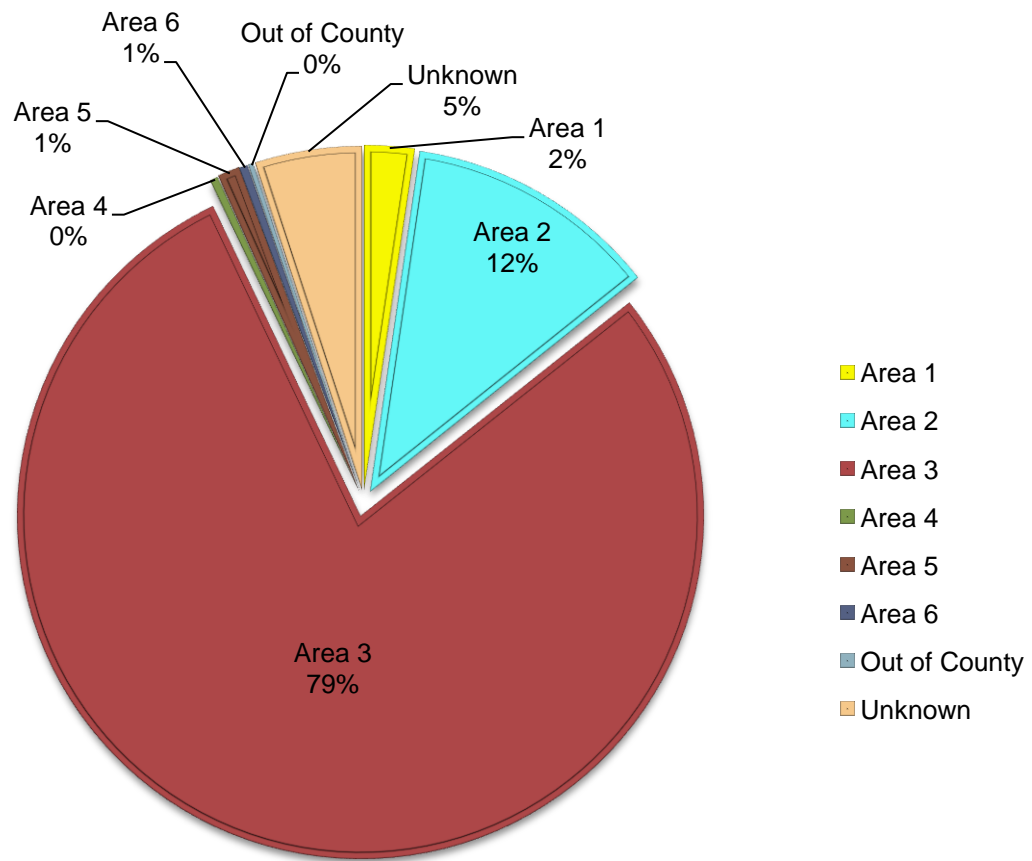
- The majority (79%) of precariously housed are located in San Rafael. There are several factors that may account for this:
 - San Rafael has more renter-occupied units than any other city in Marin.^{xxii}
 - Public transportation within San Rafael is more accessible than most areas in the County.
 - San Rafael, although similar in size to Novato, has a higher percentage of persons living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This population represents those at highest risk of homelessness. An estimated twenty-nine percent (29%) of San Rafael residents live below 200% FPL compared to 20% in Novato.^{xxiii}

EXHIBIT 22: Precariously Housed by City/Location

Belvedere/Tiburon	10	Point Reyes	18
Bolinas	9	Ross	1
Corte Madera	9	San Anselmo	5
Fairfax	20	San Geronimo	3
Forest Knolls	4	Sausalito	18
Greenbrae	1	San Rafael	3255
Inverness	4	Tomales	1
Lagunitas	11	Woodacre	4
Marin City	15	Not Stated	181
Marshall	2	Total	4388
Mill Valley	4		
Novato	786		
Out of County	27		

2013 Point in Time Count of Persons Experiencing Homelessness

EXHIBIT 23: Precariously Housed by Geographic Location



Area 1
Belvedere
Corte
Madera
Marin City
Mill Valley
Sausalito

Area 2
Novato
Marshall

Area 3
San Rafael

Area 4
Bollinas
Inverness
Point Reyes

Area 5
Fairfax
Forest Knolls
Ross
San
Anselmo
San
Geronimo
Woodacre

Area 6
Greenbrae
Larkspur
San Quentin

PROFILES OF HOMELESSNESS IN MARIN

People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness

The Department of Housing and Urban Development defines chronic homelessness as a person living in a place not meant for human habitation or in an emergency shelter, with a disabling condition, who has been continuously homeless for one year or more, or had at least 4 episodes of homelessness in the past three years. A “disabling condition” can include a diagnosed physical or mental disability, alcohol or drug addiction, HIV/AIDS, chronic health conditions, or a developmental disability.

Nationally, chronic homelessness decreased by 7% between 2011 and 2012 and in California by 2% for the same period.^{xxiv}

The number of people experiencing chronic homelessness in Marin: 89 (24%) people were identified in this year’s count as chronically homeless. In 2011, 229 people were counted were identified as experiencing chronic homelessness, which represented 25% of the homeless population at that time.

Demographics: The average age for this population is fifty. Most identify as White (67%) and male (80%).

Income and Assistance: 68% are receiving some source of income or benefit. 66% of the chronic homeless reported receiving Supplemental Security Disability Income (SSDI) or Social Security Disability (SSD).

Social Security Disability (SSD)/Security Disability Income (SSDI)

More than half of all chronically homeless in Marin receive SSD/SSDI. To receive SSDI/SSD you must have a mental or physical impairment which limits your functioning.

An individual who receives Social Security Income can afford to spend as much as \$255 per month in rent based on an average SSI payment of \$850 per month. For 151 individuals who are chronically homeless on SSI their ability to move out of homelessness will be highly dependent on their ability to find a program which provides a rental subsidy (such as Section 8 or Shelter+Care). With the average cost of a studio apartment at \$1,191, housing is far out of reach for this population with little ability to earn or move toward self-sufficiency.

Chronically homeless individuals are also often high users of emergency services and shelters, although this population generally represents only 10-15% of those experiencing homelessness they often consume 60% of homeless related resources.^{xxv}

Veterans

According to HUD, homelessness among veterans is on the decline nationally and in California. In 2012, an estimated 62,619 veterans were homeless on a single night, which represents a 7% decline compared to 2011.^{xxvi} In California, the percentage of veterans experiencing homelessness declined by 12% between 2012 and 2011.^{xxvii}

In Marin, sixty-nine (69) veterans were counted this year, compared to eighty (80) in the 2011 Count. This represents a 14% decline. Addressing homelessness among veterans has been a focus nationally and in Marin. Investments in programs for veterans experiencing homelessness include HUD and Veterans' Administration Supportive Housing program (HUD VASH), Grants Per Diem program, and Domiciliary Care for Homeless Veterans program.

Demographics: The majority of veterans counted in this year's count are male (90%); 9% are female and 1% identified as transgendered. Most veterans identified as White (62%).

Living situation and health conditions: Forty-one percent (41%) of veterans experiencing homelessness were living in emergency shelters or transitional housing. Seventy-two percent (72%) of veterans reported at least one health condition. Substance use (28%) and mental health (22%) conditions were most reported health issue among veterans.

Income or government assistance: Seventy-five percent of veterans experiencing homelessness reported receiving some form of income or assistance. The majority are receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Income (18%); 12% reported receiving a veteran benefit (pension or medical).

Transition Age and Unaccompanied Youth

There has been an increased focus on collecting information on youth homelessness both nationally and in Marin. However, counting youth experiencing homelessness can be even more challenging than counting overall homelessness. Often, youth experiencing homelessness do not identify as homeless and may not access homeless services. Also, many youth experiencing homelessness congregate at different places or during different times of the day than older people experiencing homelessness.^{xxviii} Therefore, national estimates vary widely and like overall homeless counts, underestimate the extent of youth experiencing homelessness.

These same challenges exist in Marin and information available on youth experiencing homelessness is limited. Future counts will require targeted outreach and strategies aimed at obtaining a greater understanding of youth experiencing homelessness. Based on data we were able to collect from surveys and HMIS, this section provides an overview of the number and characteristics of youth experiencing homelessness. This section explores information collected on the transition age youth and unaccompanied children as defined below:

- Unaccompanied children experiencing homelessness who are under the age of 18 ; and
- Persons experiencing homelessness who are between the ages of 18 and 24, typically referred to as “transition age youth” (TAY).

Number of unaccompanied children and transition age youth experiencing homelessness in Marin:

Fifty-four (54) total youth counted - one (1) unaccompanied child and fifty -three (53) transition age youth. Family household members are included in the transition age youth count. TAY comprises less than 6% of the Marin’s overall count of people experiencing homelessness.

Demographics: Most of Marin’s youth experiencing homelessness are males (65%) and identify as White (48%).

Where youth stayed the night before the count: Fifty-six percent (56%) of Marin’s youth were living in shelters or transitional housing program; 44% were unsheltered.

Household types: Of the 54 youth experiencing homelessness, 41% are single and unsheltered; while 30% are single and living in shelters or transitional housing. An additional 30% are household members living with older adults and 11% are parents of young children and living in shelters or transitional housing.

Domestic Violence: Nineteen percent (19%) of Marin’s homeless youth indicated they had experienced domestic violence.

Reasons for homelessness: Most youth reported the following reasons for homelessness – job loss, alcohol/drug issues, end of relationship and having no income.

Health Issues: Almost half (46%) reported having at least one health issue or disability. Forty-three (43%) reported a substance use issue; 20% reported having a mental health issue.

Chronic Homelessness among Youth: Among the youth counted, 5 (9%) were identified as chronically homeless.

Length of Time Homeless: Thirty-nine percent (39%) of youth counted have been homeless for less than one year, while 30% have been homeless for one year or more. The remaining 31% did not indicate their length of homelessness.

Prior Residence: Fifty-four percent (58%) of youth counted reported living in Marin at the time they became homeless. Fifteen percent (15%) reported living outside of Marin when they became homeless. The remaining 28% did not provide prior residence information.

Children and Families

Number of families with children experiencing homelessness in Marin: 99 households with children age 18 or under were counted during the one day count. In 2011, there were 155 households with children counted.

Altogether, there were 297 individuals counted (118 adults and 179 kids) living in households with children.

Demographics: Nearly half (48%) of Marin's families with children experiencing homelessness identified as Latino/Hispanic; 26% identified as White; 11% identified as Black/African American and Asians comprise 11% of homeless families. Notably, Whites comprised only 8% of homeless families in the 2011 Count.

Domestic Violence: Over half of (57%) of Marin's homeless households with children indicated they had experienced domestic violence.

Reasons for homelessness: Most families reported the following reasons for homelessness – lack of affordable housing, no income/loss of job, alcohol/drug issues, or end of relationship.

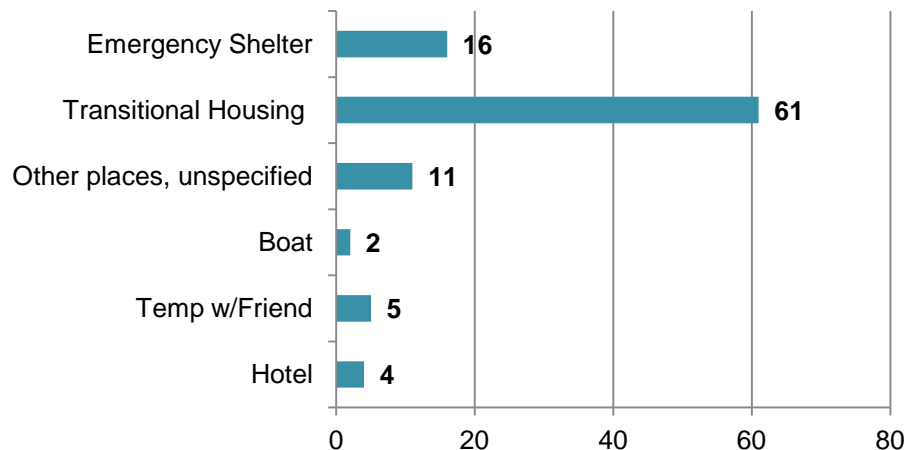
Health Issues: Nearly one-third (32%) of adults in family households reported having a health issue or disability within the family.

Income and governmental assistance: 41% reported receiving some source of income or assistance.

Where families stayed the night before the count: Most of Marin's families experiencing homelessness reside in shelters or transitional housing programs (77 households).



**Where families stayed night before count?
(# of Households)**



ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS IN MARIN

New Programs that address homelessness in Marin (LAUNCHED BETWEEN 2011 – 2013)

Housing First

Housing First is an approach to ending homelessness that centers on providing people with permanent housing as quickly as possible, and then providing intensive, wrap-around services as needed.

Marin's recently-launched Housing First program is operated by Ritter Center. Since its inception in 2011, Housing First has housed 27 chronically homeless individuals who had long histories of homelessness in our community. Program participants live in scattered site apartments throughout the County.

The program has achieved significant reductions in utilization of emergency or crisis services by program participants.

Community Intervention	Utilization by all participants during the 6-month period <u>before</u> entering Housing First Program	Utilization by all participants <u>after</u> entering Housing First Program
Hospitalizations	14	6
Emergency Department visits	39	16
Arrests	21	1
Psychiatric Emergency Services (PES) visits	2	0
Total Interventions	76	23
Total Months of Data	162 (27 participants x 6 months)	349 (27 participants x # of months in program)
Average interventions by participant per month	.469	.066
Overall decrease in average interventions per month since entering the program: 86%		

The program is funded by the County of Marin and the Marin Community Foundation.

Rapid Rehousing

Similar to Housing First, the Marin County Rapid Rehousing program is designed to help individuals and families transition out of homelessness into permanent housing as quickly as possible. The program provides time-limited, flexible funds to assist households pay security deposits, monthly rent, and some moving costs. Financial assistance is paired with in-home services to identify and resolve barriers to housing stability.

Rapid rehousing is intended to relieve pressure from other parts of the Marin County homeless system by providing an alternative to shelter and transitional housing for persons who need relatively low levels of service.

Since it was launched in early 2013, the Rapid Rehousing program has assisted 104 households to obtain permanent housing.

The program is funded by the County of Marin.

Downtown Streets Team

The Downtown Streets Team Workforce Development Program launched in San Rafael in August 2013. It is comprised of one twelve-person team of homeless persons supported by two full-time staff persons from the Downtown Streets Team organization: a Project Manager and an Employment Development Specialist.

Team Members volunteer for up to twenty hours per week, under the supervision of the Project Manager, in exchange for support services and food and/or housing vouchers. Support services, which are overseen by the Employment Development Specialist, include: job search classes, personalized business development, internship placements, mentor opportunities, and case management.

The Employment Development Specialist works closely with case managers at partner agencies including Ritter Center, St. Vincent's, the Care Team, Homeward Bound, and the Marin Employment Connection to assure services to individual Team Members are coordinated.

The program is funded by the City of San Rafael, the Marin Community Foundation, the County of Marin, Kaiser Permanente, and Marin General Hospital.

CARE Team 2.0

Expanding upon the existing CARE Team program, Community Action Marin formed a second CARE team (known as CARE Team 2.0) in January 2013. In close collaboration with the San Rafael Police Department, the CARE Team provides street outreach and crisis response services primarily in downtown San Rafael.

The team focuses on serving persons on the street experiencing mental health challenges and/or substance use disorders. Their immediate goal is to help people achieve stability and encourage them to enter safe and appropriate shelters or housing. The team regularly supports approximately 21-25 persons per month.

The program is funded by Community Action Marin.

Chronic Alcohol Users with Justice Involvement (scheduled to launch late 2013)

The County of Marin is currently collaborating with a wide array of community stakeholders to develop a jail diversion and treatment program for homeless persons who are frequently arrested and incarcerated for alcohol-related offenses. The Chronic Alcohol Users with Justice Involvement project will support participants through highly-structured and individualized coordination of services, including detoxification, residential treatment, outpatient treatment, transitional housing, and assistance to locate permanent housing.

The pilot will serve 2-3 persons. If successful, the County will pursue funding to continue the program and scale it up to serve more persons.

CONCLUSION

PRECARIOUSLY HOUSED

As noted, this year's Count indicates 5% increase in the number of people precariously housed. This population includes those living with friends/family due to economic reasons with no means of accessing permanent housing, many with limited income, people who have experienced job loss or reduction in wages, and those who lack access to affordable housing options.

TOTAL COUNT

For 2013, the combined total of persons counted is 5,321; this is inclusive of the sheltered, unsheltered, other sheltered homeless, and precariously housed population. In 2011, the total count was 5,399, a decrease of 5%.

The Point-in-Time Count is only a one-day snap shot of homelessness in Marin. However this one-day figure provides valuable insight into the needs and demographics of the population experiencing homelessness and those at risk. What we know from this count:

- Through the work and commitment of community partners, service providers and advocates, efforts to reduce the number of those experiencing homelessness may have contributed to the progress made. Various initiatives and housing assistance programs continue to demonstrate promising results most notably among veterans and people experiencing chronic homelessness.
- The majority of people experiencing homelessness are long time residents of Marin and were living in Marin when they became homeless.
- Despite declines in the unemployment rate, many individuals and families do not earn sufficient wages to afford fair market housing in Marin and are at considerable risk of homelessness.
- The lack of affordable housing continues to be the leading stressor pushing families and individuals into homelessness.
- People experiencing homelessness in Marin struggle with multiple health issues and long-term disabling conditions. The impact of this will require more concerted efforts to link persons experiencing homelessness to mainstream programs such as CMSP and SSI.
- Prevention services can work. Stimulus programs have had an impact on the Count findings. Despite this funding the population at risk continues to grow.

Our challenge is to use this information to develop strategies to address the needs of the population. The Count shows that the population experiencing homelessness is not a homogenous group and not one strategy or solution will fit the needs of this diverse group. To address homelessness the County, housing and service providers, the faith community, local jurisdictions and greater community need to work together to design approaches to help move persons out of homelessness and ensure the thousands of families and individuals who are at risk of homelessness are able to remain housed.

Despite tremendous efforts to reduce the number people experiencing homelessness, increased poverty, lack of affordable housing and low wages continue to put families and individuals at risk of homelessness.

APPENDIX A: PARTICIPATING AGENCY COUNTS

Agency	Unsheltered	Precariously Housed
Adopt a Family	0	39
San Geronimo Valley Community Center	1	11
Marin Housing Authority	7	23
Canal Alliance	3	140
Ritter Center	68	11
Community Action Marin – Enterprise Resource Center	8	4
Sparkpoint	0	1
Star of the Sea	12	2
Marin Treatment Center	3	1
MHA Marin City	3	26
St Andrews Pantry	11	6
College of Marin	0	8
Point Reyes/West Marin Community Meetings	28	17
HHS – Public Assistance Reception	5	1
Jail/Detention Intake	27	10
HHS – DSS Employment & Training	3	21
HHS – Aging and Adult (Janis Zaslav)	11	0
HHS – Mental Health and Substance Use Services (MHSUS) Bon Air Campus	1	1
HHS – MHSUS Kerner Campus	0	1
West Marin Service Center	4	15
HWC Connection Center	0	2
HHS – CalWORKS Reception	4	5
HHS – Career Resource Center	2	22
HHS – Veterans Services	2	0
HWC – All Clinics	0	2
PH – Dental Clinic	6	5
HHS – Aging & Adult	18	15
Probation Department	4	2
VASH	0	2
St. Vincent de Paul	95	54
Encampments	67	0
Head Start	0	1410
Family Emergency Center Waitlist	10	0
Schools	27	2531

EMERGENCY SHELTER		
Agency	Sheltered	Precariously Housed
Winter Shelter	40	0
HB- Mill Street/New Beginnings	106	0
HB- Next Key Transition to Wellness	1	0
HB- Voyager	9	0
HB-Family Emergency Center	40	0
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		
Center for Domestic Peace	72	0
Center Point	53	0
Marin Partnership	45	0
Homeward Bound	120	0
Gilead House	17	0

APPENDIX B: DATA TABLES

Table 2: 2013 Gender (n=933)

	Number of Respondents	%
Male	522	55.9%
Female	281	30.1%
Transgender	3	0.3%
Not Stated	127	13.6%

Table 3: 2013 Age (n=933)

Age	Number of Respondents	%
Unknown adults	104	11%
Unknown children	11	1%
62 and older	73	8%
51-61	186	20%
31-50	264	28%
25-30	69	7%
18-24	54	6%
13-17	29	3%
6-12	66	7%
1-5	73	8%
Under 1	4	0%

Table 4: 2013 Health Issues (Adults)

Do you have any of the following health issues?	Number of Respondents	%
HIV/AIDS	19	3%
Developmental Disability	36	5%
Chronic Health Condition	50	7%
Drug Use	51	7%
Physical Disability	175	24%
Mental Illness	177	24%
Alcohol Use	233	32%
Multiple Conditions	122	17%
At least 1 Health Issue	384	52%

Table 5: 2013 Race (n=933)

Race	Number of Respondents	%
White	405	43%
Black	119	13%
Native American	13	1%
Asian	30	3%
Multiple/Other	37	4%
Pac Islander	3	0%
Hispanic	190	20%
Unknown	136	15%

Table 6: 2013 Length of time homeless (n=933)

How Long have you been homeless?	Number of Respondents	%
1 week but less than 1 month	62	7%
1 to 12 months	238	26%
1 to 9 yrs	184	20%
10 years or more	67	7%
Not Stated	382	41%

Table 7: 2013 Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence	Number of Respondents	%
Based on survey responses and number of persons residing in domestic violence shelter on day of the count	193	26%

Table 8: 2013 Veterans

Have you served in the military (armed forces, or active duty as a member of National Guard)?	Number of Respondents	%
Adults Only	69	9.4%

Table 9: Time in Marin

How long have you in Marin?		Based on surveys and interviews (n=313)
	Number of Respondents	%
1 week	6	2%
1 to 3 months	11	4%
4 to 12 months	16	5%
1 to 4 years	76	24%
5 to 9	24	8%
10+	127	41%
Unknown	53	17%

Table 10: Location of Unsheltered Adults (n=368)

Where did you sleep last night? (City on the night prior to count)		
	Number of Respondents	%
Not Stated	71	19%
Belvedere /Tiburon	2	1%
Bolinas	27	7%
Corte Madera	4	1%
Fairfax	3	1%
Forest Knolls	2	1%
Greenbrae	0	0%
Inverness	2	1%
Kentfield	0	0%
Langunitas	0	0%
Larkspur	0	0%
Marin City	1	0%
Mill Valley	3	1%
Novato	32	9%
Olema	1	0%
Out of Area	7	2%
Pt Reyes	9	2%
Ross	2	1%
San Anselmo	3	1%
San Geronimo	1	0%
San Rafael	175	48%
Sausalito	23	6%
Stinson	0	0%
West Marin	0	0%
Woodacre	0	0%

- ⁱ Department of Housing and Urban Development. Who Needs Affordable Housing? http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/comm_planning/affordablehousing (Retrieved June 7, 2013).
- ⁱⁱ National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC). Out of Reach 2011. The Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983 made the 30% “rule of thumb” applicable to all current rental housing assistance program. See Pelletiere, D. (2008). *Getting to the heart of housing’s fundamental question: How much can a family afford?* Washington, D.C.: National Low Income Housing Coalition.
- ⁱⁱⁱ NLIHC (2011) Out of reach 2011, renters await the recovery
- ^{iv} Out of Reach 2013. National Low Income Housing Coalition. Retrieved June 25, 2013. <http://nlihc.org>.
- ^v Ibid.
- ^{vi} Ibid.
- ^{vii} Healthy Communities Institute. Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent. Healthy Marin Community Dashboard. Retrieved July 16, 2013. www.healthymarin.org
- ^{viii} National Low Income Housing Coalition (2011) Out of reach 2011, renters await the recovery.
- ^{ix} Department of Housing and Urban Development (2011) FY2011-Final Fair Market Rents for Existing Housing. www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/
- ^{xx} American Community Survey 2007-2011, estimates retrieved June 27, 2013. <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>
- ^{xi} National Alliance to End Homelessness. The State of Homelessness in America 2013. Retrieved July 5, 2013. <http://endhomeless.org>.
- ^{xii} Census 2010: Service Based Enumeration Operation. National Coalition for the Homeless. Retrieved July 15, 2013. <http://www.nationalhomeless.org/factsheets/CensusFactSheet.pdf>
- ^{xiii} National Alliance to End Homelessness. State of Homelessness 2013: Trends in Homeless Population and Subpopulations 2005 -2012.
- ^{xv} Marin County, 2010, State & County Quick Facts: US Census Bureau. Retrieved June 3, 2011 from <http://www.quickfacts.census.gov>
- ^{xvi} National Health Care for the Homeless Council. Homelessness & Health: What’s the Connection? January 2010. Retrieved July 19, 2013. <http://www.nhchc.org/resources>
- ^{xvii} Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2011). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual violence Survey. Atlanta, GA.
- ^{xviii} SLO Homeless. FAQ. http://slohomeless.wordpress.com/faq/#go_elsewhere (Retrieved September 13, 2013).
- ^{xix} National Law Center on Homelessness and Poverty. Myths and Facts about Homelessness. January 2002.
- ^{xx} Toro, Paul. Research Group on Homelessness and Poverty, Department of Psychology, Wayne State University. Memorandum to Catherin Bendor of the National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty. December 1997
- ^{xxi} National Low Income Housing Coalition (2011) Out of reach 2011: Renters await the recovery.
- ^{xxii} American Factfinder, San Rafael American Community Survey 2005-2009 estimates retrieved July 21, 2011
- ^{xxiii} Ibid
- ^{xxiv} National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2013). The State of Homelessness in America 2013. www.endhomelessness.org. Retrieved July 24, 2013.

^{xxv} Culhane, D. (2010) Five myths about America's homeless. The Washington Post, July 11, 2010.

^{xxvi} Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2012). Annual Homeless Assessment Report (Vol. 1).

^{xxvii} National Alliance to End Homelessness. (2013). The State of Homelessness in America 2013. Data Point: Veteran Homelessness in the U.S. and by State. www.endhomelessness.org. Retrieved July 24, 2013.

^{xxviii} Department of Housing and Urban Development. (2013) HIC/PIT Supplemental Youth Guidance Supplement. December 2012.