

POINT IN TIME COUNT OF PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS:



June
2011

Marin County 2011 Report Findings

Report prepared by Felice McClenon

If you have any questions regarding this report contact:

Lisa Sepahi, County of Marin Health & Human Services

415-473-3501, lsepahi@co.marin.ca.us

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 2011 Point-in-Time Count. The 2011 Count was a great success thanks to everyone's participation.

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	The MYC	Schools:
Bay Area Community Resources	Novato Community of Christ	Novato Unified
Bucklew Programs	Novato Human Needs Center	San Rafael City Schools
Canal Alliance	Novato Wellness Clinic	Dixie School District
Canal Welcome Center	Open Door Church, Novato	Sausalito Marin City School District
CARE Team: Community Action Marin	REST Program	Ross Valley School District
Catholic Charities	Ritter Center	Marin County Office of Education
Center for Domestic Peace (Home of MAWS)	Salvation Army	
Center for Independent Living	San Francisco Food Bank School-based pantries	
Center Point Inc.	San Geronimo Valley Community Center	
Coastal Health Alliance	St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Marin City	
Community Action Marin	St. Mary Star of the Sea, Sausalito	
Fair Housing of Marin	St. Vincent de Paul Society of Marin	
Gilead House	United Way of Bay Area/211	
Grassroots Leadership	Veteran's Administration	
Homeward Bound of Marin	West Marin Community Resource Center	
Huckleberry Youth	Westminster Presbyterian, Tiburon	
Legal Aid of Marin	Whistlestop	
Marinlink	County of Marin Programs	
Margaret Todd Senior Center	Aging and Adult Services	Point Reyes Service Center
Marguerita C. Johnson Senior Center	CalWORKS	Public Assistance
Marin City CDC	Career Resource Center	Public Guardian
Marin Community Clinics	Community Mental Health	Veteran's Services
Marin Continuum of Housing & Services	Connection Center	Vital Statistics
Marin General Hospital	Dental Clinic	W.I.C.
Marin Housing Authority	Detention Health Services	Probation Department
Marin Head Start	Employment and Training	Marin Law Library
Marin School Districts	Health Clinics	

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 cities and counties to conduct a biennial Point-in-Time Count of unsheltered and sheltered persons experiencing homelessness. Specifically HUD requires counties 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 which includes populations not formally recognized by HUD.

Marin County conducted its biennial "Point-in-Time Count" on January 27, 2011. 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.

METHODOLOGY

Marin's County utilizes the Department of Housing and Urban Development 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. Surveys were administered throughout the County at over 75 locations/programs on the day of the count.

KEY FINDINGS

2011 COUNT FINDINGS

Community Count Total (sheltered, unsheltered and other homeless populations)	1,220
Persons counted in places not meant for human habitation	343
Persons counted in shelter and transitional housing	533
Persons counted as part of "other homeless populations"	344
Number of children	248
Number of adults	972
Number of precariously housed	4,179
Number of chronically homeless	229

- The number of persons counted decreased from 1,770 in 2009 to 1,220 in 2011. This decrease may be attributed to the infusion of one-time federal "stimulus" funds. Over \$2 million in federal financial support to prevent homelessness and move persons experiencing homelessness into housing was filtered into the community since October 2009.
- The \$2million in stimulus funding helped to reduce the number of persons who are homeless and to reduce the number of persons falling into homelessness. The stimulus funding for prevention and homelessness assistance has had a positive impact nationwide in reducing the number of persons experiencing homelessness.
- Since October 2009, over 650 homeless adults and children have been re-housed in permanent housing and 1,522 adults and children were helped to prevent homelessness.
- Of the 247 children counted, 134 were living in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs. Two were unsheltered and 112 were counted in other sheltered homeless settings (motels or temporarily living with friends due to homelessness).
- The number of precariously housed increased by 38% compared to the 2009 count. This population represents the number of persons at risk of losing their homes.
- Nearly half (47%) of adults counted have been homeless for one year or more. 10% (93) of those adults counted have been homeless for 10 years or more.
- The primary reasons stated for cause of homelessness was loss of job, lack of affordable housing and lack of income. These were also cited as the top reasons for homelessness in 2009.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	3
TABLE OF FIGURES.....	6
GLOSSERY OF TERMS.....	7
INTRODUCTION.....	9
DEFINING HOMELESSNESS.....	10
AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS.....	11
HOMELESSNESS IN PERSPECTIVE.....	11
COUNT METHODOLOGY.....	15
COMMUNITY COUNT RESULTS.....	17
COMPARING PREVIOUS COUNTS.....	18
COUNT LIMITATIONS.....	19
COMPARISON AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES RESULTS.....	20
COMMUNITY COUNT FINDINGS: 2009 AND 2011 COMPARABLE DATA.....	21
PROFILES OF HOMELESSNESS IN MARIN.....	36
CONCLUSION.....	39
APPENDIX A: SURVEY.....	42
APPENDIX B: DATA BOOK.....	44
APPENDIX C: PARTICIPATING AGENCY COUNTS.....	50

TABLE OF FIGURES

EXHIBIT 1: Community Count Breakdown	18
EXHIBIT 2: Comparable County Results	20
EXHIBIT 3: Age.....	21
EXHIBIT 4: Gender	22
EXHIBIT 5: Race and Ethnicity	22
EXHIBIT 6: Comparing the Count to the overall population according to race.	23
EXHIBIT 7: Length of Homelessness.....	24
EXHIBIT 8: Length of Homelessness in 2011 Only	25
EXHIBIT 9: Episodes of Homelessness.....	25
EXHIBIT 10: Health Issues (Adults Only)*	26
EXHIBIT 11: 2011 Location of Adults.....	29
EXHIBIT 12: Place of last permanent residence	30
EXHIBIT 13: Income and Government Assistance.....	31
EXHIBIT 14: Reasons cited for Homelessness in 2011	32
EXHIBIT 15: Precariously Housed by City/Location.....	34
EXHIBIT 16: Precariously Housed by Geographic Location	35

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.
Homeless (Community Definition)	All persons defined under the HUD “literally homeless” definition plus other homeless populations which include: 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 hospital but homeless prior to admission. Unless otherwise stated this is the definition of homelessness presented in all the tables contained in this report.
Chronically Homeless (HUD Definition)	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 formerly recognized disabling condition.
Disabling Condition (HUD Definition)	A disabling condition is defined as “a diagnosable substance abuse disorder, a serious mental illness, 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.
Other Sheltered Populations	This population includes those detailed as part of the Community Definition of homeless which do not fall under the HUD definition, including persons in

motels, jail, hospital and staying temporarily with friend/family due to homelessness.

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 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.

INTRODUCTION

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 in 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 \$2.5 million in annual federal funding for homeless services in Marin County.

The last count was conducted in 2009. During that count 1,770 individuals and families were counted as part of the Community Count.

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, families and individuals can not 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, 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 a one-day snapshot of the needs in the community, however it provides an important baseline for understanding, responding and planning for the needs of persons experiencing homelessness and those at risk of losing their homes in Marin.



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: (these populations are excluded from HUD's definition of homelessness):

- Any person in jail or an institution 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 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 friends or family because they lack the resources or support networks to retain or obtain permanent housing, who were not, presumably, immediately homeless prior to living with friends/family.
- 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; however the primary factor contributing to homelessness is that families and individuals simply cannot afford housing.

During the last two decades the amount of affordable rental housing has decreased and with a poor economy many have been pushed into poverty. Poverty has had a significant impact on the growing homeless population. Factors such as lack of affordable health care, eroding work opportunities and the increasing cost of living all play a role in homelessness.

Other precipitating factors which contribute to homelessness include: drug and/or alcohol abuse, mental illness and experience of domestic violence. It is important to note that mental illness and drug and/or alcohol abuse are very rarely the primary factor for causing homelessness. It is other mitigating factors such as lack of access to treatment, living in poverty and lack of health insurance that increases vulnerability to homelessness.

Poverty and Self-sufficiency

According to American Community Survey Census data 6.4% of Marin's population was estimated to live below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (See Figure 1)ⁱ Poverty and homeless are closely linked. When households lack income to provide for basic needs, they are forced to choose between housing costs,

childcare, healthcare and food. Many households in Marin are not able to make enough income to provide for housing stability. As you can see in figure 1 there are nearly 40,000 Marin residents who earn well below the self-sufficiency wage—the amount of income needed to pay for basic expenses in Marin. When comparing cost of housing (see figure 2) to the income of persons below 100-200% federal poverty level it is easy to see why many families and individuals fall into homelessness.

Figure 1: Self-Sufficiency and Poverty in Marin County

Persons in Family	Gross Monthly Income		
	Earnings for persons at 100% FPL	Earnings for persons at 200% FPL	Earnings needed to be self-sufficient ⁱⁱ
1	\$908	\$1,815	\$2,707
2	\$1,226	\$2,452	\$4,002
3	\$1,544	\$3,088	\$5,740
4	\$1,863	\$3,725	\$5,179
5	\$2,181	\$4,362	\$8,902

Number of persons living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level- 15,385ⁱⁱⁱ

Number of persons living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level-39,004^{iv}

Figure 2: Housing Wage^v (Income needed to afford housing in Marin)

	Fair Market Rent ^{vi}	Housing Wage (full-time 40 Hours a week hourly wage)
0 Bedroom	\$1,191	\$23.36
1 Bedroom	\$1,465	\$28.74
2 Bedroom	\$1,822	\$35.25
3 bedroom	\$2,447	\$48.00

High Cost of Housing and Shortage of Affordable Housing

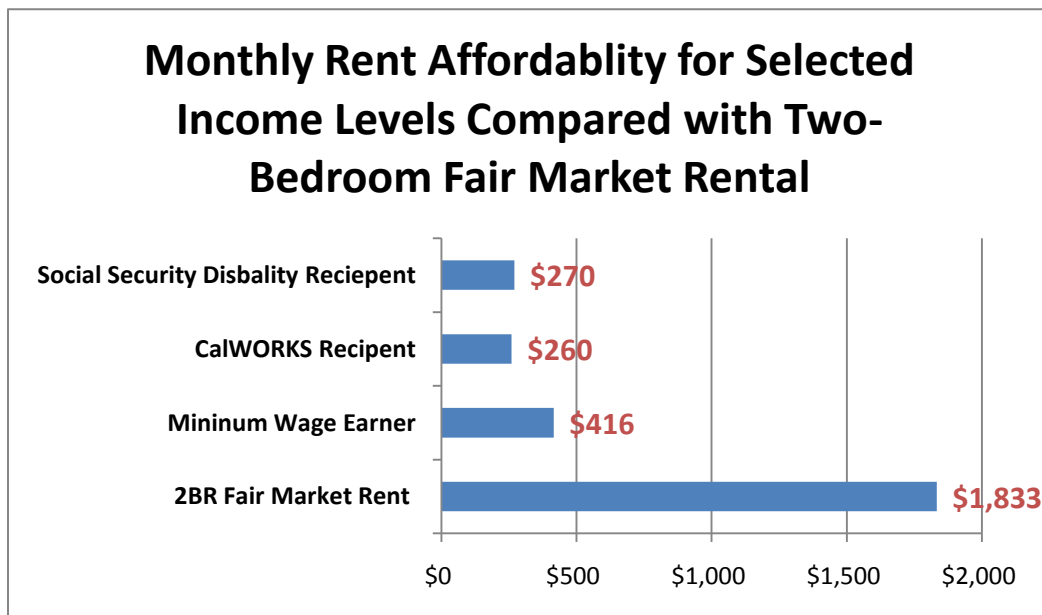
Marin County has the unique distinction of having the most expensive rental housing market in the U.S.^{vii} A worker must earn on average \$35.25 a hour working full-time to afford an average 2 bedroom rental unit in Marin. Nationally the rule of thumb is that no more than 30% of a household’s gross income should be consumed by housing costs. Spending more than 30% of income on housing is considered unaffordable.^{viii}

Despite this more and more households are spending more than 50% of their income on housing alone. In 2009 one in four renters nation-wide paid more than half of their income on housing.^{ix}This places many

families and individuals at risk of homelessness. 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.

Marin has a limited supply of affordable housing to meet the demand. The Marin Housing Authority in September 2010 had over 10,000 households on the waiting list for Section 8 affordable housing. Recently the rental market has also taken a hit with more and more households moving from ownership to renting the completion for affordable units is fierce. This coupled with very low vacancy rates overall makes it difficult for households to find housing altogether. The lack of affordability and the dearth of units is one driving factor pushing households into doubled up situations. "As an indicator of things to come, the number of households "doubling up" by moving in with friends or family members in order to reduce their housing cost burden rose 12% over the course of 2009. The National Alliance to End Homelessness estimates that the odds of a double-up household experiencing homelessness rises to 1 in 10, and living in a doubled up housing situation is common among adults just prior to entering the shelter system."^x

Figure 3: Rent Affordability by Selected income Levels

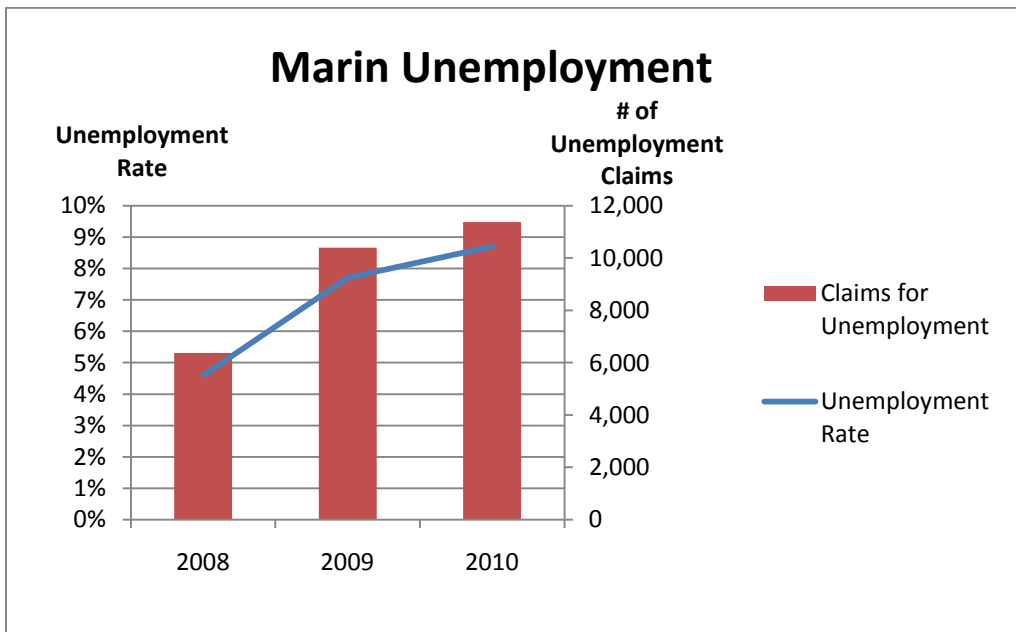


Employment and low-wage earners

Unemployment has risen significantly in the past four years from 4,800 in 2007 to 10,800 unemployed at the end of 2010. This represents a 125% increase in the number of persons claiming unemployment.

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.

Figure 4: Unemployment^{xi}



For those that are employed wages are often not enough to cover basic expenses. The figure below is an example of jobs at very-low, low-income and moderate income levels in Marin County along with a comparison of affordable rent and the income gap between income and expenses.

Figure 5: Bay Area Wages and Affordable Rents ^{xii}

Bay Area Wages and Affordable Rents ¹	Hourly Wage	Annual Income	Affordable Rent + Utilities	Median Rent Gap
Very low income- Less than 50% of median income				
Home Health Aides	\$11.75	\$24,441	\$611.03	-\$830.98
Child Care Workers	\$12.77	\$26,568	\$664.20	-\$777.80
Retail Salespersons	\$12.91	\$26,852	\$671.30	-\$770.70
Low Income – 50%-80% of Median				
Medical Assistants	\$18.28	\$38,019	\$950.48	-\$491.53
Construction Laborers	\$21.33	\$44,374	\$1,109.35	-\$332.65
Mental Health and Social Workers	\$21.57	\$44,869	\$1,121.73	-\$320.28
Chefs and Head Cooks	\$21.43	\$44,566	\$1,114.15	-\$327.85
Moderate Income – 80%-100% of Median				
Police, Fire, and Ambulance Dispatchers	\$25.68	\$53,409	\$1,335.23	-\$106.78
Licensed Nurses	\$27.31	\$56,804	\$1,420.10	-\$21.90
Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics	\$27.94	\$58,104	\$1,452.60	\$10.60
Civil Engineering Technicians	\$28.31	\$58,868	\$1,471.70	\$29.70

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:

A 'housing' survey was developed - in collaboration with homeless service and housing providers - based on the 2009 Count 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 seventeen questions range 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; valuable information on the characteristics of the population.

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.

COMMUNITY COUNT RESULTS

Marin's Community Count was conducted on January 27, 2011 based on established guidelines for counting shelter and unsheltered homeless persons set forth by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

2011 Point-in-Time Count Results:

- A total of 1,220 persons were counted as homeless on January 27, 2011.²
- 876 of those persons met HUD's definition of homeless, residing on the street, in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.
 - 343 (28 %) were "literally homeless" living in places not meant for human habitation such as cars, streets, and encampments.
 - 533 (44%) were in either emergency shelter or transitional housing programs.
- An additional 344 (28%) were sheltered in settings not recognized by HUD, such as motels, jail, hospitals and temporary residence with friends or family.
 - 84 persons were found in the county jail and 3 at Marin General Hospital.
 - 14 persons were living in motels and 100 had lost their housing and were living with friends or family and stated they were homeless when surveyed the day of the count. 143 persons did not specify their location the night before the count.
- 4,179 persons were found to be at risk of homelessness and counted as precariously housed.

² This total includes those populations as defined on page 7 which are excluded from HUD's definition of homelessness.

EXHIBIT 1: Community Count Breakdown

2011 Community Count		
	2009	2011
Unsheltered and other sheltered homeless populations	1,044	687
Sheltered (emergency shelter and transitional housing)	726	533 ³
Total	1,770	1,220
Precariously Housed	3,028	4,179

COMPARING PREVIOUS COUNTS

As in 2009, the 2011 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 2011 count methodology included some enhancements over that used in 2009, which contributed to the overall improvement in data quality. This resulted in more complete data and lower frequency of missing data points. These include:

- Improvements to the housing survey: The survey was modified in 2011 as part an overall effort to reduce incidents of missing or incomplete responses to survey questions.
- Abbreviated surveys administered by special outreach teams: In 2009, data were not available for all adults as some populations were part of a simple enumeration and no identifying information was collected. During this year’s count, special outreach teams were able to collect information from those counted.
- Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data quality improvement: Data on the sheltered population was primarily collected from HMIS and through individual surveys. Improvements to HMIS data collection procedures since 2009 contributed to overall data quality improvements to the Count.

³ The number of persons counted as sheltered is lower than 2009 due to a change in how shelter and housing beds are counted, this resulted in fewer beds that could be included in the count. This by no means reflects a fewer number of person in shelter just a technical change in the housing inventory which requires only beds specifically dedicated for homeless to be included in the count.

COUNT LIMITATIONS

One-day counts often underestimate the number of people experiencing homelessness. Homelessness, by nature, is not static. Some people who had housing on the night of the count may later become homeless. Others, who were homeless on the day of the count, may find housing. While point-in-time data attempts to capture the number of people experiencing homelessness on a single day, research shows that it does not provide accurate estimates of the homeless population throughout the year.

Identifying the homeless population is challenging for other reasons. Due to the stigma of homelessness, many people experiencing homelessness do not wish to be counted or do not access services such as shelters or social service programs. This is especially true of families, an often hidden group among the homeless population. These and other factors may have impacted the outcome of the count and are discussed below:

- 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: Individuals and families, who do not want to be counted, may stay isolated on the day of the count. 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.

COMPARISON AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES RESULTS

Count results from most comparable counties have not yet been released. Only two comparable counties have released 2011 Count results at this time (see table below).

EXHIBIT 2: Comparable County Results

Comparable Counties ⁴	2009	2011	% Change	Total Overall Population ^{xiii}	% of Homeless in 2011
Marin	1,770	1,220	-31%	252,409	.5%
Sonoma	3,247	4,539	+40%	483,878	.9%
Monterey	2,407	2,507	+4%	415,057	.6%
San Luis Obispo	3,829	3,774	-1.5%	269,237	1.4%
Santa Cruz	2,265	2,771	+22%	262,382	1%
Santa Barbara	4,121	Not Available		423,895	
Surrounding Bay Area Counties	2009	2011			
San Francisco	6,514	6,455	-1%	805,235	.8%
Alameda	4,341	4,178	-13.6%	1,510,271	.3%
Contra Costa	2,759	Not Available		1,049,025	
Solano	829	395	-52.5%	413,344	.1%

⁴ Comparable Counties total numbers represent HUD defined numbers of homelessness. Marin's number in this table represents the HUD defined population and the Community Count population.

COMMUNITY COUNT FINDINGS: 2009 AND 2011 COMPARABLE DATA

The findings reported in this section provide a deeper understanding of homelessness in Marin. Comparing data helps to identify trends, changes and similarities in data from this year's count and data from the 2009 count. Where possible, each data set includes count results from the 2009 and the 2011 count. Although the basic count methodology was similar in 2009, some survey questions and responses were modified in 2011. Therefore some data sets do not include comparisons.

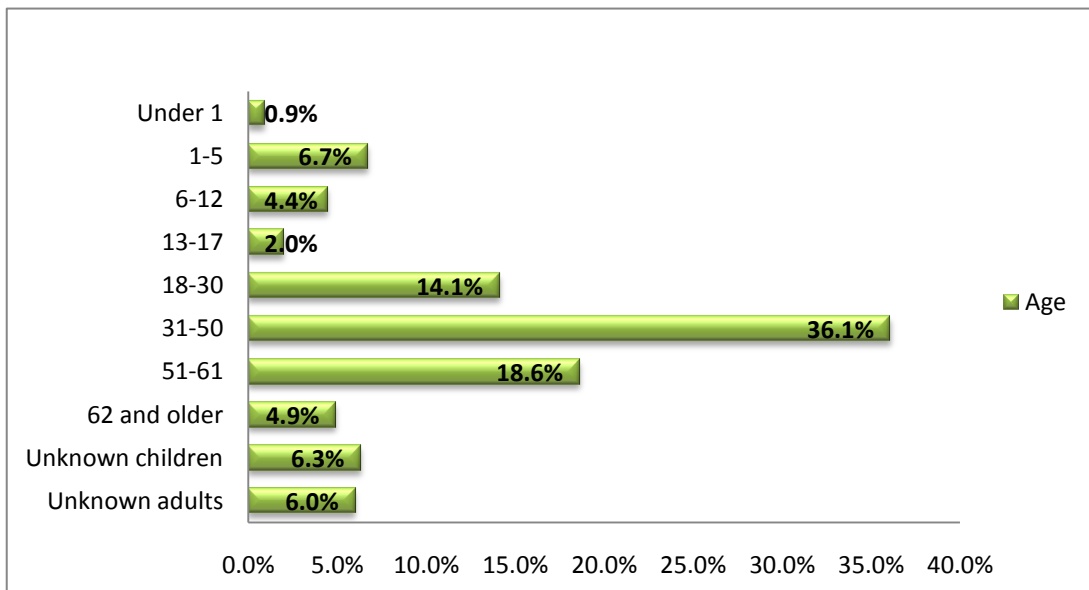
It is also important to note that the findings are based on data collected on individuals and families experiencing homelessness as defined by Marin's Community Count. This population includes the broader definition of homelessness than the HUD definition as discussed earlier.

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: 36% of people experiencing homelessness on the day of the count were between the ages of 31-50. Twenty percent (20%) of those counted were under the age of 18 (see Exhibit 3).

EXHIBIT 3: Age



Information collected for age in 2009 does not directly correspond to the age categories used in the 2011 Count and therefore is not comparable.

Gender: For gender, males comprise the majority of those experiencing homelessness at 58%. There was a slight increase in the number of respondents who did not indicate gender in the 2011 Count survey (Exhibit 4).

EXHIBIT 4: Gender

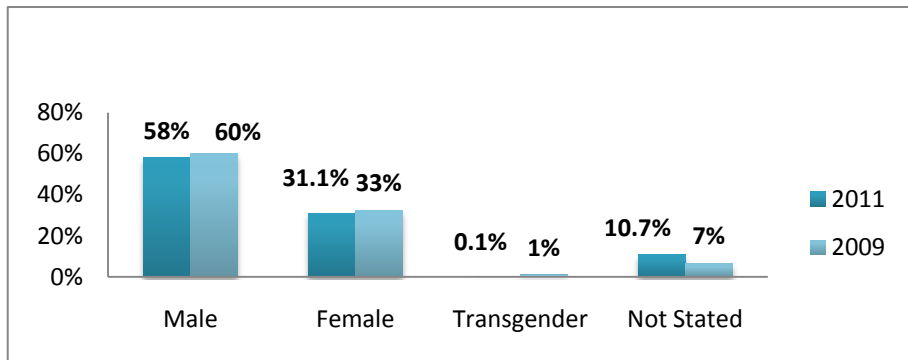
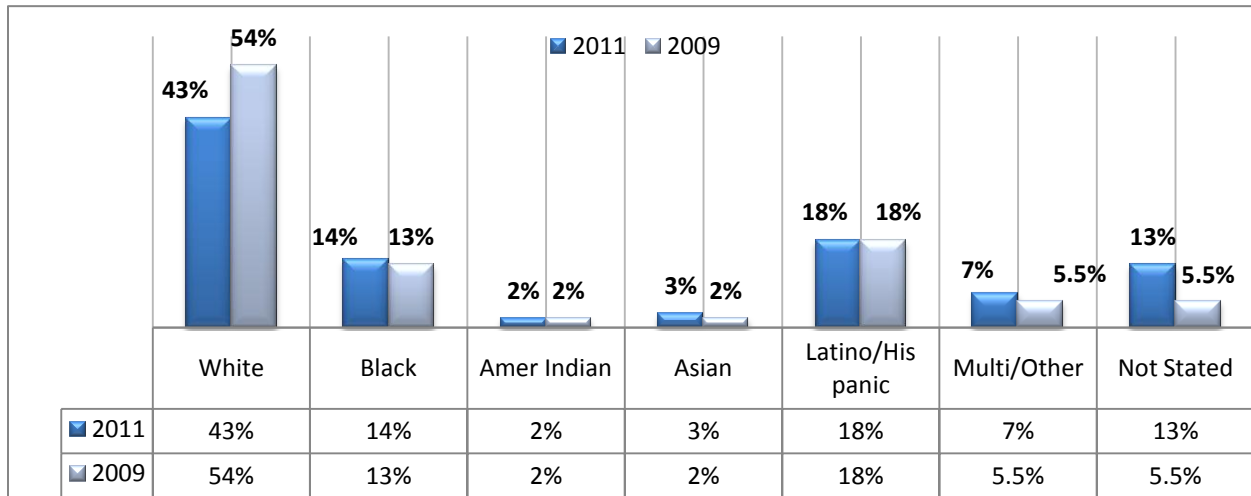


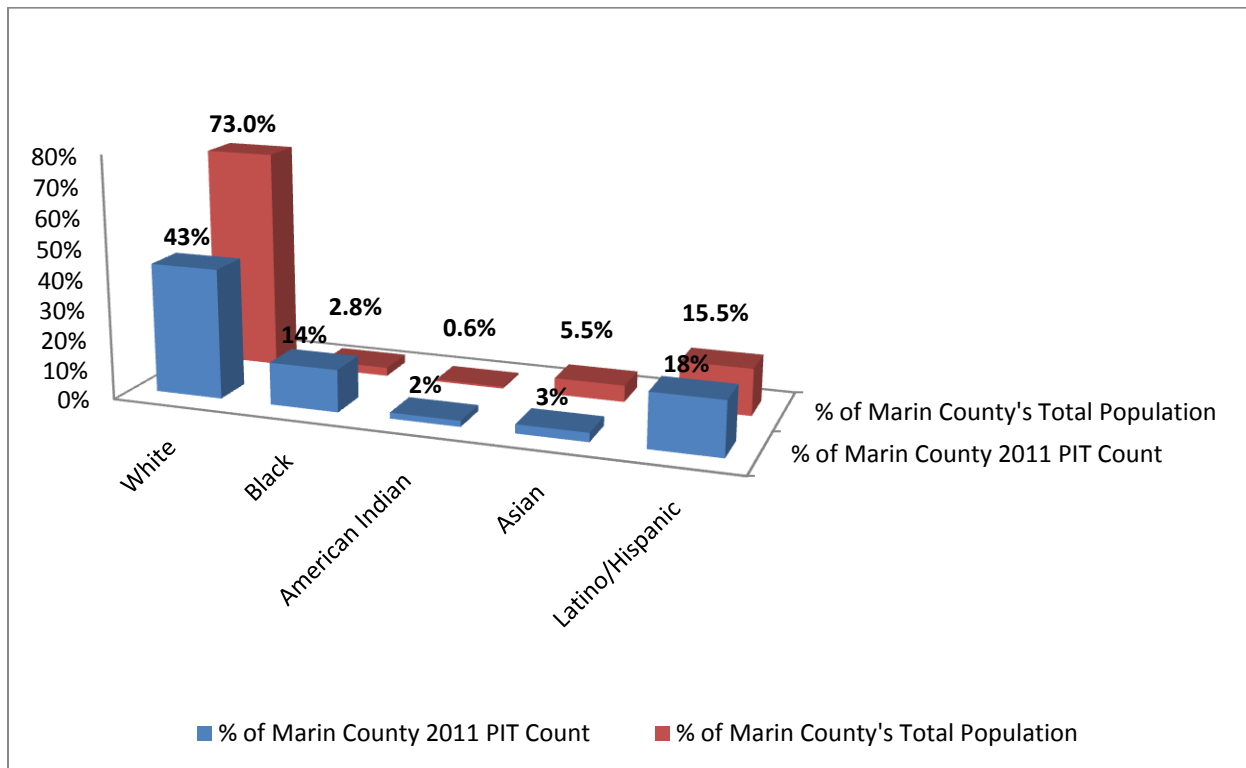
EXHIBIT 5: Race and Ethnicity



Race and Ethnicity: The chart above outlines the race and ethnic breakdown in 2011 and 2009. Forty-three percent of those experiencing homelessness on the day of the 2011 Count identified their racial/ethnic group as White. Hispanics/Latinos comprised 18% of those counted, 14% of those counted identified as Black.

In Marin, Whites (non-Hispanic) comprise nearly 73% of the overall general population, while Blacks comprise fewer than 3% and Hispanic/Latino make up 15% and Asians just less than 6%.^{xiv} The majority of those experiencing homelessness identified as White. Despite this, when comparing the Count findings to the overall population, persons from minority groups are disproportionately represented in the count of persons experiencing homelessness.

EXHIBIT 6: Comparing the Count to the overall population according to race.



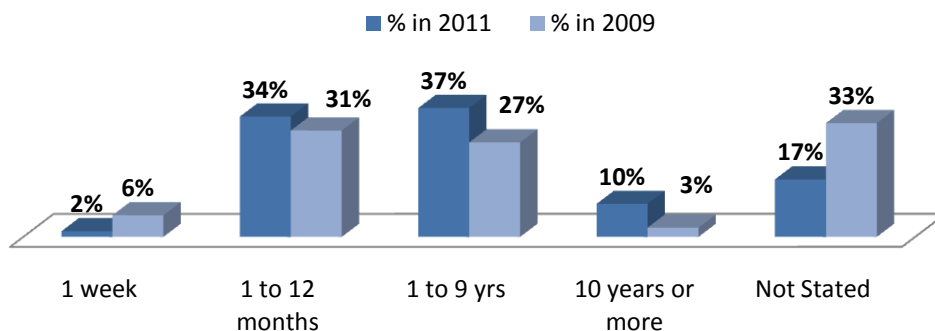
DURATION AND EPISODES OF HOMELESSNESS

Length of homelessness:

In 2011, more people reported being homeless for at least a year or longer (47%) compared to 2009 (30%). Ten percent of those counted in 2011 reported being homeless for 10 years or more, an increase of 7% from those counted in 2009. An in-depth profile on people experiencing homelessness for 10 years or more appears later in this report.

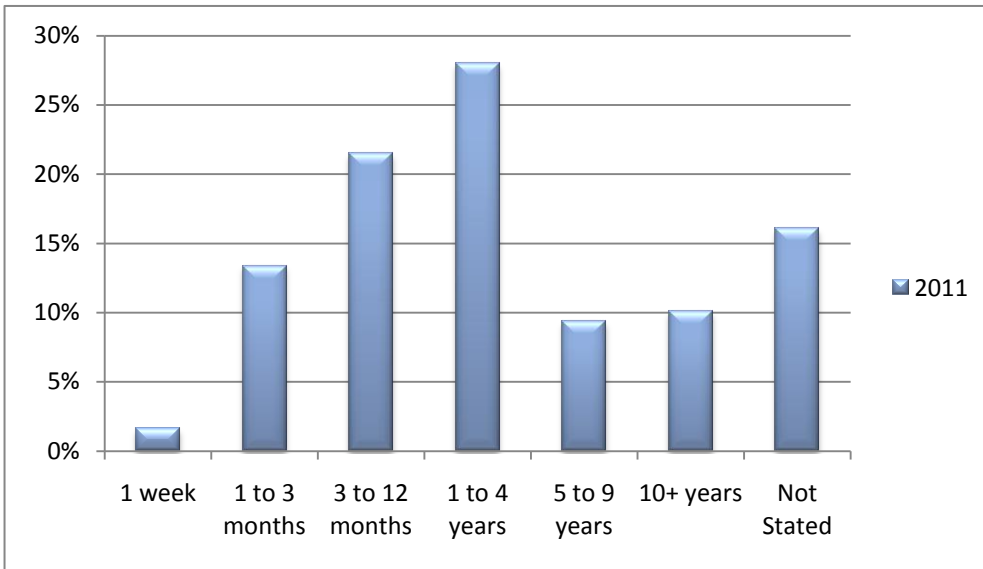
Studies show that the longer a person spends in homelessness the more difficult it is exit out of homelessness. Also the longer time a person spends in homelessness the more vulnerable they are to chronic health and other serious medical issues which often go untreated.

EXHIBIT 7: Length of Homelessness



Darren was homeless for more than 10 years. He grew up in Fairfax where he had a home and career. After a serious accident at work left him disabled he struggled emotionally with his physical disability. Darren would work off and on for years but never making enough to get back on his feet. He was also too proud to apply for benefits. Finally after more than a decade on the street, Darren was able to find housing through the Housing First program.

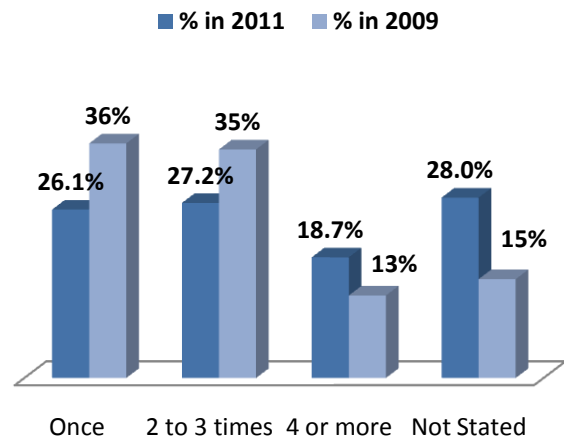
EXHIBIT 8: Length of Homelessness in 2011 Adults Only



Recurrence of Homelessness: Information regarding episodes of homelessness was not available for 28% of those counted in 2011, however it is worth noting that almost 19% reported having experienced homelessness 4 or more times. (See Exhibit 7)

Homeless for the first time: Although the survey did not directly ask respondents if this was their first time homeless, the number of persons counted who indicated they had been homeless for 12 months or less with no previous experience of homeless was 141.

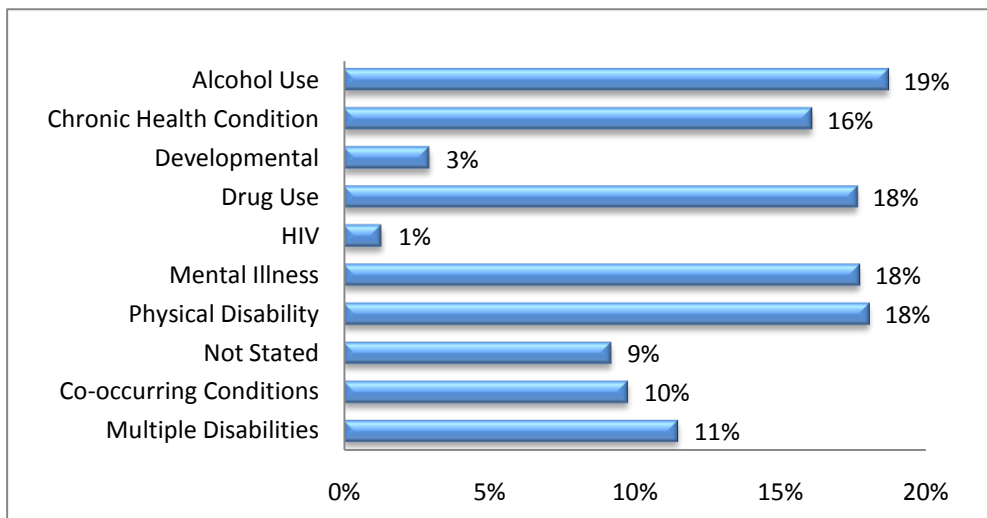
EXHIBIT 9: Episodes of Homelessness



Health issues

Physical, Mental Illness and Substance Use: Fifty-six percent (543) of adults counted reported having at least one-type of disabling condition such as a physical or developmental disability, chronic illness or a substance abuse problem. Of the 303 single individuals in emergency shelter and transitional housing, 78% reported having a disabling condition compared to 54% of unsheltered single individuals. Eleven percent reported suffering from two or more illnesses or conditions (multiple disabilities) See Exhibit 7. Ten percent also identified as having a co-occurring condition—mental health issue along with a substance abuse issue. Health issues are not atypical to the population experiencing homelessness. Homelessness is a traumatic event which can cause both physical and psychological difficulties. The lack of medical insurance and access to housing can exacerbate problems which could much more easily be managed with housing.

EXHIBIT 10: Health Issues (Adults Only)*



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

Martin worked all his life, in his younger years as a ski instructor in Europe moving to Marin over 30 years ago. Martin lived on a houseboat in Sausalito for many years but as he grew older he was unable to work due to chronic lung and heart problems. Martin lost his boat as he was unable to keep up with the slip fees living on Social Security. Life on the street was hard on Martin with his numerous health issues, he grew more and more frail and fragile shortly before his death he found housing through a permanent supported housing program in Marin..

Domestic Violence:

Fourteen percent (138) of adults counted reported experiencing domestic violence, compared to 24% in 2009.

Domestic violence information was collected from two sources, the survey responses and the number of adults residing in emergency shelter and transitional housing on the day of the count. The change in the percentage of those experiencing domestic violence from 2009 to 2011 may be attributed to how the domestic violence question was asked on the survey. In 2009, a separate question for domestic violence was included on the count survey. In this year's survey, domestic violence was included as a response under the health issues question and the reasons for homelessness question. Women in particular who are experiencing homelessness are more likely to have experienced domestic violence than their housed counterparts. It is likely that that change in methodology in how domestic violence was captured will have created a low proportion of persons reporting domestic violence issues.

VETERANS

Veterans comprise 8% (80) of the adults experiencing homelessness on the day of the count. This figure is similar to the number of veterans counted in 2009, which was 9%.

- 39% of veterans experiencing homelessness were living in emergency shelters or transitional housing.
- 20% reported having a chronic health condition; 49% reported a physical disability.
- 44% of veterans experiencing homelessness met the criteria for chronic homelessness.
- 73% of veterans experiencing homelessness reported receiving some form of income or assistance. 50% of all homeless veterans reported receiving SSI/SSD.

Frank is a Vietnam veteran and like many veterans of this era he returned from serving scarred from his experience. Frank could not find work and struggled with drugs and alcohol. He would cycle between periods of being housed and living on the streets. Frank was also reluctant to seek out help from the Veteran's Administration, but with the support of a local agency he was connected to the Veteran's Administration Supported Housing Program (VASH). He now happily lives in Terra Linda with his partner and is taking it one day at a time.

JURISDICTIONAL DATA

Location on the day of the Count: Approximately 45% of the unsheltered or other homeless populations were located in San Rafael and 14% in Novato. Many people who become homeless are 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. Often 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.

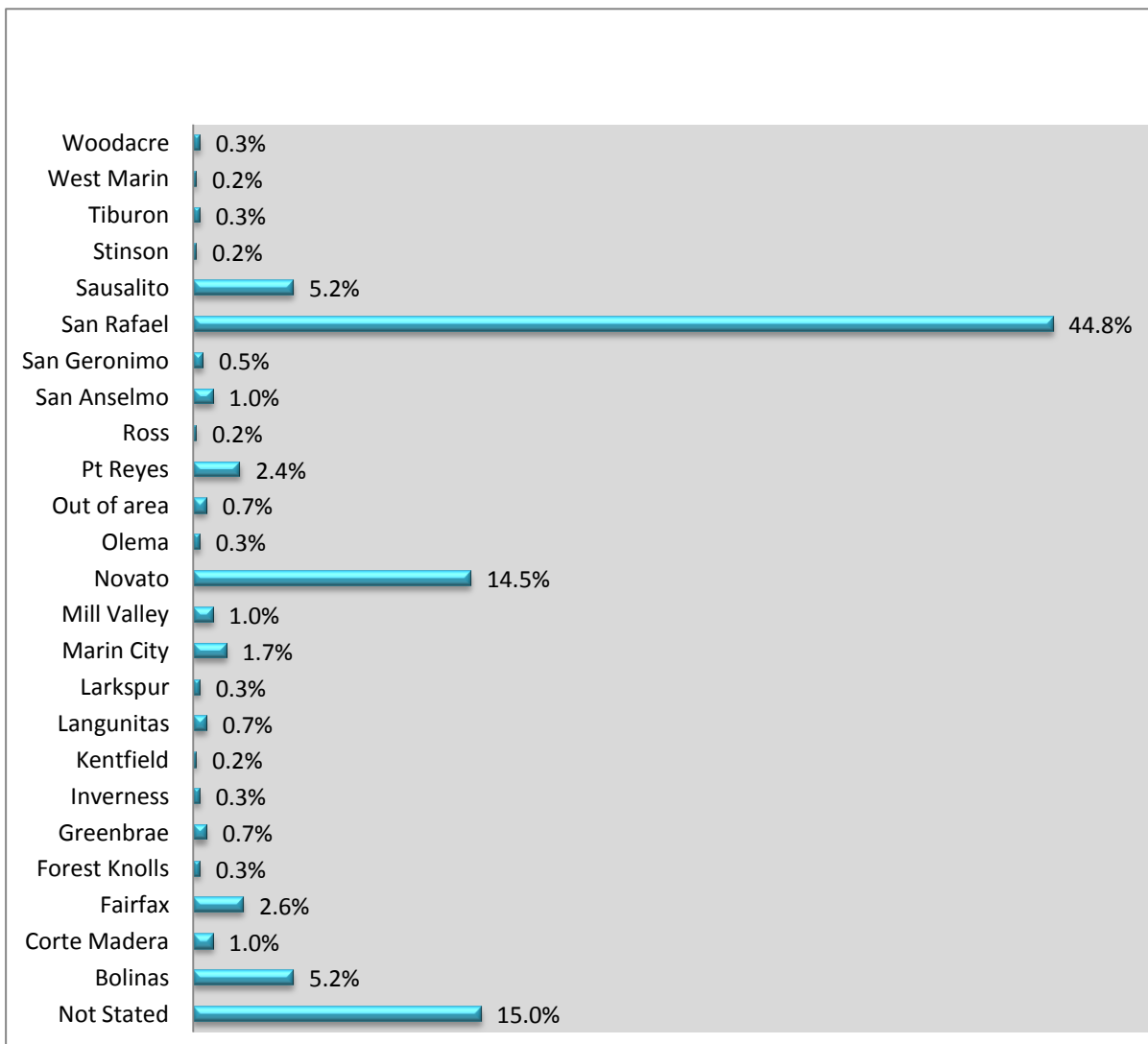
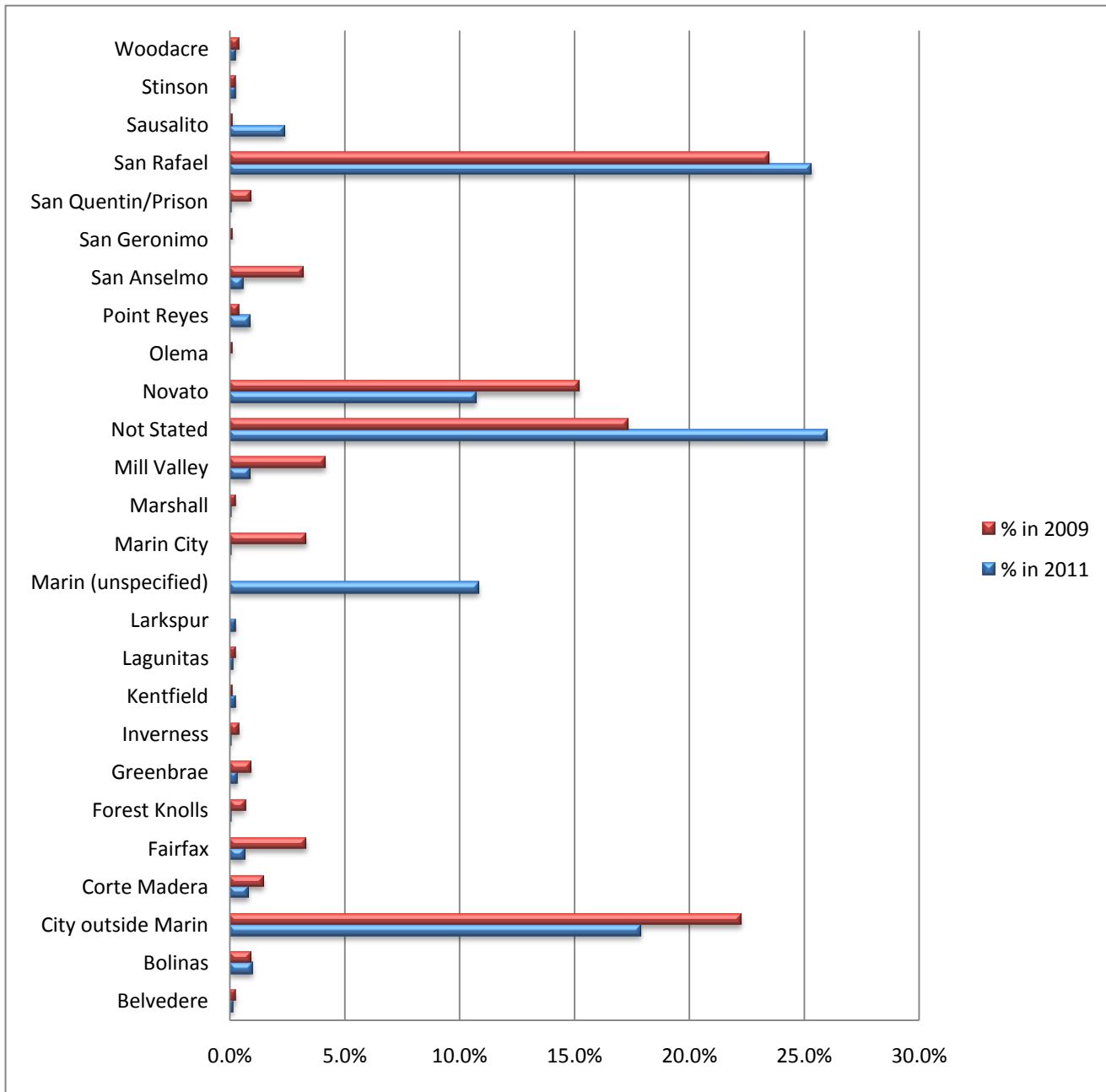


EXHIBIT 11: 2011 Location of Adults (excludes those residing in emergency shelters or transitional housing)

Last Permanent Residence: Over half (56%) of those counted were Marin residents prior to becoming homeless.

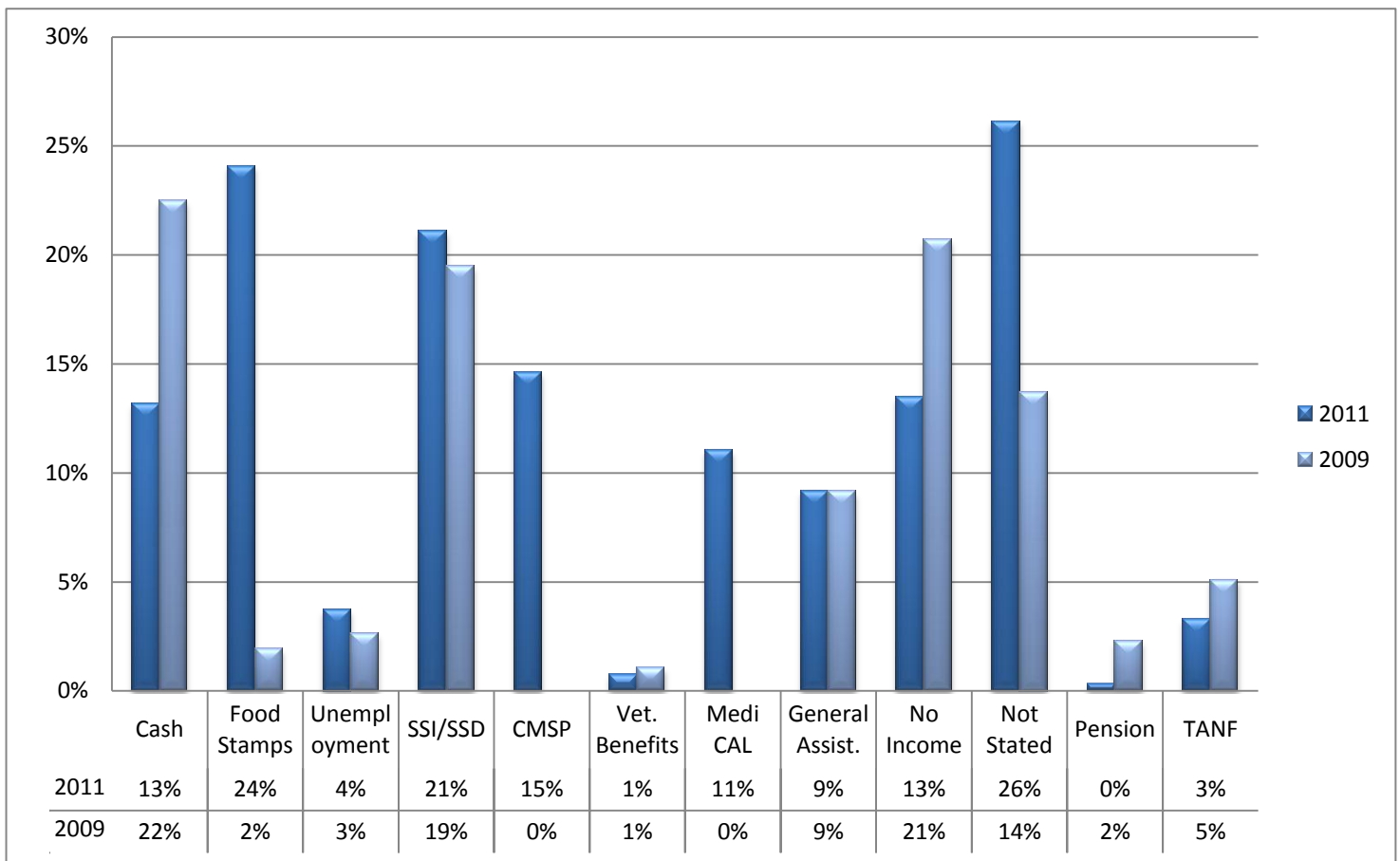
EXHIBIT 12: Place of last permanent residence



INCOME AND BENEFITS

Income and government assistance received: In 2011, 60% of adults reported receiving some source of income or assistance. In 2009, 66% reported receiving some source of income or assistance. In 2011 more adults stated they were receiving CMSP (health benefits) and Food Stamps (food assistance). Over the past two years concerted efforts have been made to increase access to these public assistance programs.

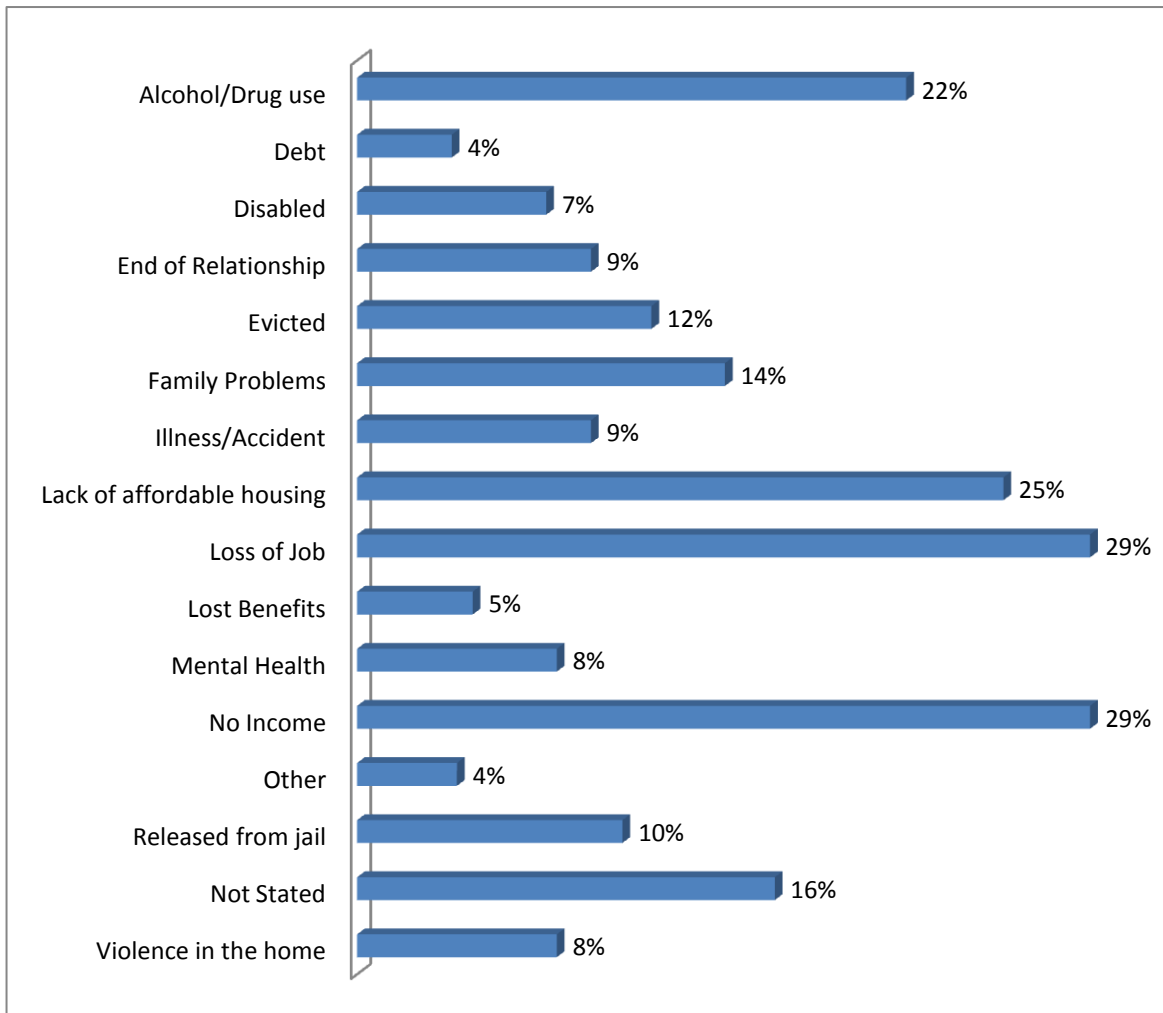
EXHIBIT 13: Income and Government Assistance



REASONS FOR HOMELESSNESS

Housing Survey respondents were asked to choose from a list of options (listed below) to describe the reasons for their homelessness. Loss of job (29%), having no income (29%), and lack of affordable housing (25%), were the top reasons cited for homelessness. Under “other” reasons stated were death of a partner or parent and leaving foster care.

EXHIBIT 14: Reasons cited for Homelessness in 2011



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

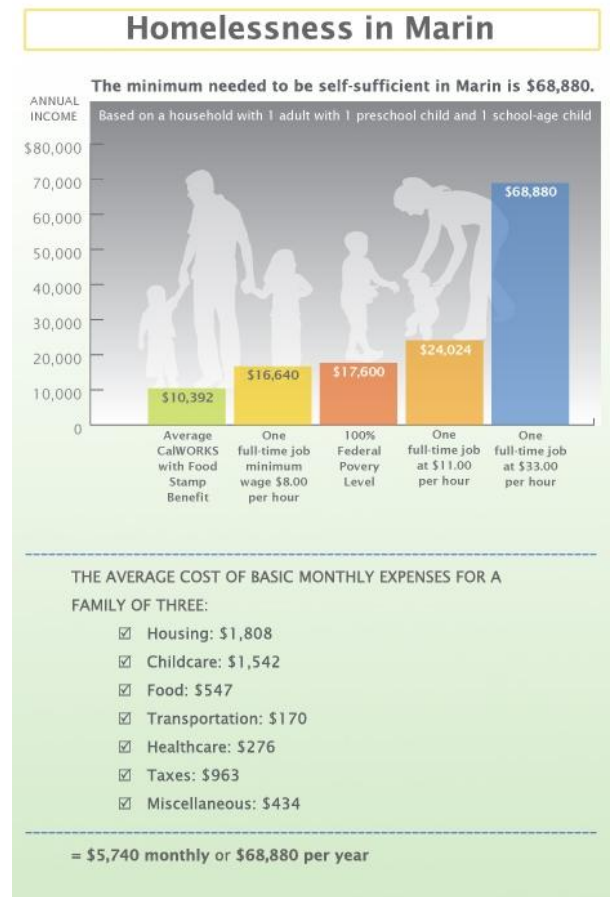
Precariously Housed

Number of precariously housed in Marin: On the day of the count, there were 4,179 adults and children identified as precariously housed in Marin. 1,519 households were counted of which 1,042 were families with children at risk of homelessness.

Demographics: 69% of Marin's precariously housed identified as Latino/Hispanic; 4% identified as White; 1% identified as Multiracial. African Americans comprise 1% of the precariously housed population. Racial and ethnic data are unavailable for 25% of the precariously housed population.

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 County is the most expensive county in the U.S. for rentals.^{xv}
- A renter household in Marin needs one full-time job paying \$35.25 an hour in order to afford an average two-bedroom apartment. From the chart below a range of workers from childcare to paramedics cannot afford average rental in Marin.
- 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

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 the Point-in-Time Count is primarily focused on homeless populations the number of persons captured in the count represent only a fraction of those individuals and families that are experiencing housing instability.

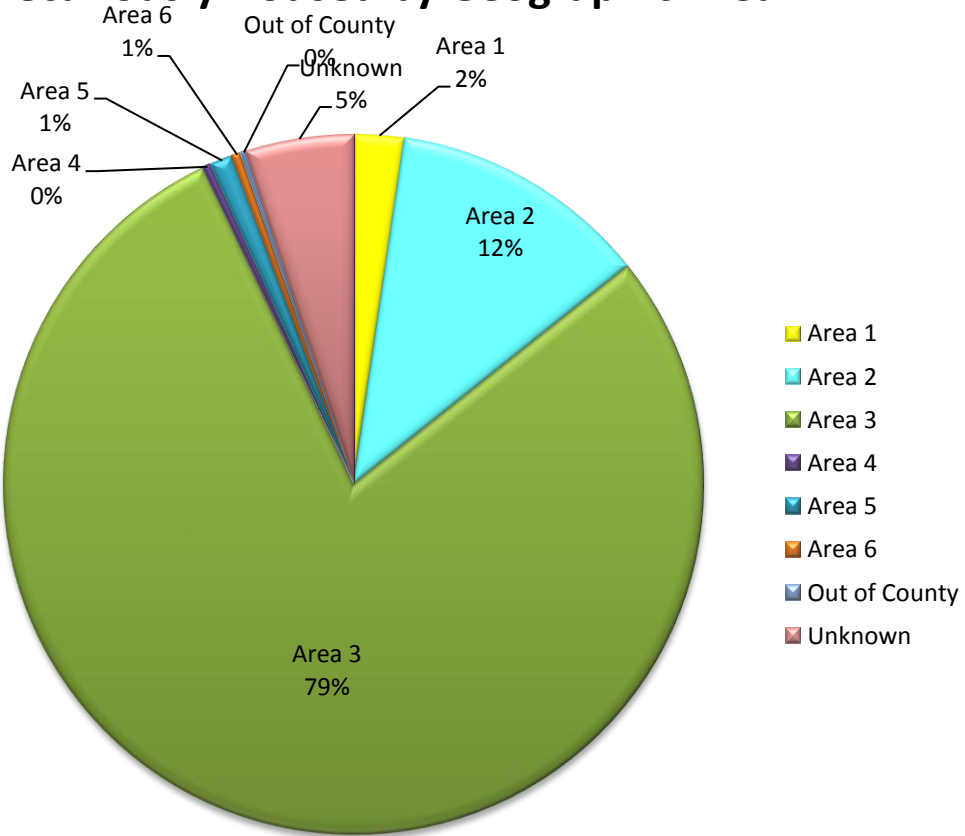
- *The majority of precariously housed are concentrated in San Rafael there are several factors that may lead to this concentration:*
 - *San Rafael has more renter-occupied units than any other city in Marin.^{xvi}*
 - *Public transportation within San Rafael is more accessible than most areas in the County.*
 - *San Rafael although similar in size to Novato has a higher percentage of persons living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. This population represents those at highest risk of homelessness. 28% of San Rafael residents live below 200% of the poverty level compared to 16% in Novato.^{xvii}*

EXHIBIT 15: Precariously Housed by City/Location

Belvedere	2	Point Reyes	9
Bolinas	6	Ross	1
Corte Madera	9	San Anselmo	11
Fairfax	14	San Quentin	2
Forest Knolls	8	San Rafael	3286
Greenbrae	7	Sausalito	17
Inverness	1	San Geronimo	7
Larkspur	8	Tiburon	1
Marin City	58	Woodacre	3
Marshall	2	Not Stated	208
Mill Valley	10	Total	4179
Novato	499		
Out of County	10		

EXHIBIT 16: Precariously Housed by Geographic Location

Precariously Housed by Geographic Area



Area 1
 Belvedere
 Corte Madera
 Marin City
 Mill Valley

Area 2
 Novato
 Marshall

Area 3
 San Rafael

Area 4
 Bolinas
 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 Homelessness 10 years or more

10% of adults counted on January 27, 2011, indicated they were homeless for at least 10 years or more.

Number of persons experiencing homelessness for at least 10 years: Of those who have experienced homelessness for 10 years or more, 62 were living in places not meant for human habitation and 17 were in emergency shelters or living in transitional housing on the day of the Count.

Demographics: The majority (86%) of those experiencing homelessness for at least ten years are male. Seventy four percent identified as White and the average age was 52.

Health/Medical Conditions: Sixty-two percent reported at least one health issue. Over a third (38%) of this population reported suffering from mental illness. Sixty-five percent reported suffering from alcohol and drug use.

Number receiving assistance: Sixty-five out of 93 reported receiving some form of income or government assistance (70%).

Veterans: 23% (21) of those persons who have been homeless for 10 years or more have served in the military.

Where did they sleep the night before the count: Most of Marin's long term homeless are "literally homeless". 67% slept in a place not meant for human habitation (street, cars, camps).

Place slept night prior to count	Number
Motel	1
Car	6
Temp w/Friend	4
Camp	1
Outside	49
Hospital	2
Boat	6
Jail	11
Emergency Shelter	10
Other (storage shed)	3
Total	93

Children and Families

Number of families with children experiencing homelessness in Marin: 155 households with children age 18 or under were counted during the one day count (247 children and 174 adults). Two households were considered literally homeless, living on a boat with no plumbing or electricity.

Demographics: Over one-third (36%) of Marin’s families with children experiencing homelessness identified as Latino/Hispanic; Blacks comprise 11% of homeless families; 8% identified as White.

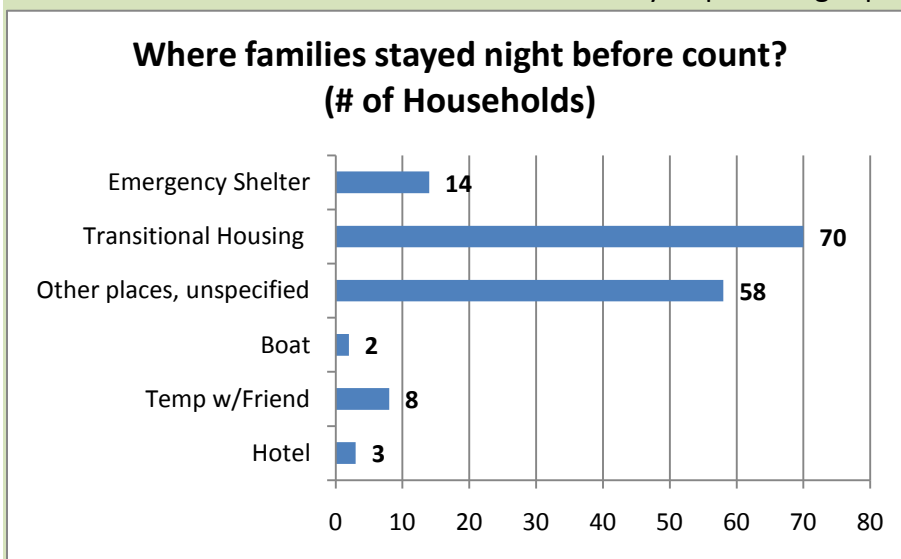
Domestic Violence: 34 (22%) of Marin’s homeless households with children indicated they had experienced domestic violence.

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: Almost half (47%) adults in family households reported having a health issue or disability within the family.

Income and governmental assistance: 36% 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 (84). Many families (58) that identified as homeless did not disclose where they slept the night prior to the count.



Chronic Homelessness

The Department of Housing and Urban Development defines chronic homelessness as applying to 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.

The number of people experiencing chronic homelessness in Marin: 229 (25%) people were identified in the 2011 count as chronically homeless. In the 2009 count, 141 (11%) people were identified as experiencing chronic homelessness. The increase in the number of does not necessarily equate to more persons who are chronically homeless. In 2009 missing data on length of homelessness prevented the Count team from determining the chronic homeless status of those counted.

Demographics: The average age for this population is forty-nine. 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. ^{xviii}

CONCLUSION

Since 2009, efforts to reduce the number of persons experiencing homelessness through various initiatives and housing assistance programs have shown promising results. In a short period of time, a number of individuals and families experiencing homelessness were moved into permanent housing or were prevented from becoming homeless through short-term financial support and case management. The impact of the federal Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) and Emergency Contingency Fund (ECF) program funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), offered communities significant new resources to curb homelessness. This one time fund of \$659,000 provided short-term rental assistance to persons at risk of homelessness and helped move many persons experiencing homelessness into permanent housing. Many communities who received stimulus funds have reported a marked decrease in the number of persons experiencing homelessness.

SHELTERED

The count included persons who are residing in an emergency shelter and transitional housing for homeless persons. Individuals and families who reside in these programs are defined as homeless by HUD as these programs provide only temporary accommodation.

The programs included in the sheltered count include 174 emergency shelter beds and 393 transitional housing beds. The inventory of beds is updated every year and reported to HUD, HUD provides strict guidelines which prohibit beds which are not dedicated solely for the homeless from being included in the inventory. In keeping with HUD guidelines the inventory was updated in 2010, this resulted in a reduction in the number of transitional housing beds which could be included as part of the shelter count. As a result the 2011 sheltered count numbers reflect a lower number of persons in shelter. This is not an indication that there are fewer shelter beds in the County or fewer persons sheltered; the beds continue to exist in Marin but can no longer be counted as part of the inventory of housing which serves only homeless persons.

It is also important to note that not all programs will have operated at full capacity on the day of the count.

UNSHeltered AND OTHER SHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATIONS

The number of persons counted as unsheltered or part of other homeless populations has decreased. Much of this decrease can be attributed to stimulus funded efforts and the opening of permanent housing programs since the 2009 Count; these measures include:

- Fireside Apartments permanent housing project opened providing permanent housing to 10 homeless families and 8 seniors;

- 35 chronically homeless veterans permanently housed through Veteran’s Administration Supported Housing program;
- 658 homeless adults and children moved into permanent housing under one-time federal Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) stimulus and Emergency Contingency funds (ECF).
- An additional 1,522 adults and children at imminent risk of homelessness assisted to prevent homelessness under HPRP and ECF stimulus funded programs.

Although these programs will have helped to move many out of homelessness the number of persons who are precariously housed has risen significantly representing a growing population at risk of homelessness.

PRECARIOUSLY HOUSED

As noted, this year’s Count indicates a sharp 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 or who have experienced job loss, reduction in wages and lack access to affordable housing options. These, along with other factors - expected cuts to state funded safety net programs -- SSI, CalWORKS others -- along with the expiration of federal stimulus funding – could pose obstacles to continuing to reduce the number of people experiencing homelessness in Marin.

TOTAL COUNT

For 2011, the combined total of persons counted was 5,323; this is inclusive of the sheltered, unsheltered, other sheltered homeless and precariously housed population. Historically, count totals were reported in this manner.

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

- The gap between rent and income is forcing many into homelessness. This group represents those persons who have been homeless for less than a year or more.
- Marin has a core group of chronically homeless individuals who have been homeless continuously for several years—many who have been homeless for over a decade. This group is unlikely to move out of homelessness without the support of subsidized housing (due to disability and chronic health needs). Without housing assistance for this population this group will continue to spend more years living on the streets and in shelters.
- Families living below self-sufficiency in Marin are at considerable risk of homelessness. Families from minority populations are disproportionately impacted.
- The lack of affordable housing continues to be the leading stressor pushing families and individuals into homelessness.
- The “literally homeless” 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.
- Rapid Rehousing- moving persons out of homelessness quickly- can be effective for stabilizing chronically homeless and families. The program helped move many individuals and families into permanent housing with a small investment with an on average onetime cost of \$1,519 per household.

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.

APPENDIX A: SURVEY



MARIN POINT-IN-TIME HOUSING SURVEY 2011

Survey Location: _____

This survey will help Marin County better understand the housing needs of people in Marin. The survey should take no more than 3-5 minutes to complete. All information is completely confidential, your services or eligibility for services will not be impacted in any way by completing this survey. Your information will not be shared with the agency.

1. Have you already participated in this survey this week? Yes No
2. What are your first two letters of your last name? _____ (For example, last name Smith, enter "Sm")
3. Birth Date _____ Age: _____

4. Gender	5. Race	6. Latino or Hispanic	7. Military Service?
<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	<input type="checkbox"/> White <input type="checkbox"/> Black/African American <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian/Alaskan	<input type="checkbox"/> Asian or Pacific Islander <input type="checkbox"/> Other/Multiracial	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Have you ever been in the military? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

8. Where did you stay last night?
- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shelter
<input type="checkbox"/> Hotel/motel
<input type="checkbox"/> Car/Van/RV or other vehicle
<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent or Transitional Housing Program
<input type="checkbox"/> Apartment/ house/ trailer
<input type="checkbox"/> Home of friend or family member | <input type="checkbox"/> Campsite
<input type="checkbox"/> Outdoors (street/park/open space)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hospital or treatment facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Boat w/no electricity and/or plumbing
<input type="checkbox"/> Jail
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) _____ |
|--|--|

9. Did you have family members staying with you last night? Yes No

If Yes, for each family member (not including yourself) who was with you last night, please tell us his/her birth day and relationship to you:

Family Member First two letters of last name	Date of Birth- note age if you do not know date of birth	Gender (M/F)	Do they have a disability (Physical, Mental health issues)? (indicate Yes or No)	Relationship (check one)		
				Spouse/ Partner	Child	Other
<i>Example, Sm</i>	<i>3/8/1970</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>No</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

10. How long have you been homeless or without housing?

- 1 week or less 1 -3 months 3 -12months 1 to 4 years 5 to 9 years 10+ years Does not apply to me

11. How many times have you been homeless or without housing (including this time)?

- one time 2-3 times 4 or more Does not apply to me

12. Do you have any of the following health issues or difficulties?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> A diagnosed Physical Disability
<input type="checkbox"/> A diagnosed Developmental Disability
<input type="checkbox"/> A diagnosed Mental Health Illness
<input type="checkbox"/> A diagnosed Chronic Health Condition
(Diabetes, hypertension, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> HIV/AIDS
<input type="checkbox"/> Drug Dependence
<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol Dependence
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence |
|--|--|

Please turn over.....More questions on other side.....Thank you.

13. Which best describes you housing situation right now. (Check only one)

- I currently live in a shelter, transitional housing program, campsite, car, boat w/no plumbing/electricity or other place not normally meant for human habitation.
- I am housed but I am about to lose my housing due any of the following reasons: eviction, lack of money, being forced out of my current housing and have no other place to live.
- I am housed and living temporarily with friends or family because I lack the resources or support networks to retain or obtain permanent housing.
- I am housed but have moved frequently due to economic reasons, or living in the home of a friend/family member due to economic hardship, and/or I am living in severely overcrowded housing.
- I am stably housed and not at risk of losing my housing.

14. In what city/area did you stay last night?

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Belvedere | <input type="checkbox"/> Larkspur | <input type="checkbox"/> San Anselmo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bolinas | <input type="checkbox"/> Marin City | <input type="checkbox"/> San Geronimo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Corte Madera | <input type="checkbox"/> Marshall | <input type="checkbox"/> San Rafael |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dillon Beach | <input type="checkbox"/> Mill Valley | <input type="checkbox"/> Sausalito |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fairfax | <input type="checkbox"/> Nicaso | <input type="checkbox"/> Tiburon |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forest Knolls | <input type="checkbox"/> Novato | <input type="checkbox"/> Tomales |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Greenbrae | <input type="checkbox"/> Olema | <input type="checkbox"/> Woodacre |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inverness | <input type="checkbox"/> Pt. Reyes | <input type="checkbox"/> Out of County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lagunitas | <input type="checkbox"/> Ross | <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |

- 15. Where did you first become homeless?** Marin County If in Marin, what city or zip code? _____
 Outside of Marin Don't Know Does not apply to me

16. What are some of the reasons why you are or (were) homeless? Check all that apply.

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lost job | <input type="checkbox"/> Lack affordable housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Lost benefits | <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Evicted | <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol/drug use | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence in the home | <input type="checkbox"/> Debt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> No income | <input type="checkbox"/> End of Relationship | <input type="checkbox"/> Released from jail/institution | <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illness/Accident | <input type="checkbox"/> Family Problems | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Does not apply to me | | | |

17. Do you receive any of the following income or benefits? (Read choices and check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cash received from work (full time, seasonal, part time etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Retirement/Pension from former job |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Food Stamps | <input type="checkbox"/> TANF/CalWorks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment | <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans Pension |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supplemental Security Income (SSI) | <input type="checkbox"/> MediCal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Social Security Disability | <input type="checkbox"/> General Assistance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> County Medical Services Program (CMSP) | <input type="checkbox"/> No income or benefits |

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME.

<i>For internal use only:</i>	<i>Agency Code:</i>	<i>Date of survey:</i>
-------------------------------	---------------------	------------------------

APPENDIX B: DATA BOOK

2011 AGE (n=1220)

Age	Number	%
Unknown adults	73	6.0%
Unknown children	77	6.3%
62 and older	60	4.9%
51-61	227	18.6%
31-50	440	36.1%
18-30	172	14.1%
13-17	24	2.0%
6-12	54	4.4%
1-5	82	6.7%
Under 1	11	0.9%

2011 GENDER (n=1220)

Gender	Number	%
Male	708	58.0%
Female	380	31.1%
Transgender	1	0.1%
Not Stated	131	10.7%

2011 RACE AND ETHNICITY (n=1220)

Race	Number	%
White	527	43%
Black	166	14%
American Indian	18	2%
Asian	39	3%
Latino/Hispanic	220	18%
Multi/Other	89	7%
Not Stated	161	13%

2011 LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS (n=972)

How long have you been homeless or without housing?	Number	%
1 week	16	2%
1 to 3 months	130	13%
3 to 12 months	209	21%
1 to 4 years	272	28%
5 to 9	91	9%
10+	93	10%
Not Stated	161	17%

2011 EPISODES OF HOMELESSNESS (N=972)

How many times have you been homeless or without housing?	Number	%
Once	254	26.1%
2 to 3 times	264	27.2%
4 or more	182	18.7%
Not Stated	272	28.0%

2011 HEALTH ISSUES (n=972) Responses not mutually exclusive

Do you have any of the following health issues?	Number	%
Physical Disability	220	18%
Not Stated	112	9%
Multiple Disabilities	140	11%
Mental Illness	216	18%
HIV	16	1%
Drug Use	215	18%
Developmental	36	3%
Co-occurring	119	10%
Chronic Health Condition	196	16%
Alcohol Use	228	19%

2011 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (N=972)

Domestic Violence	Number	%
Based on survey responses and number of persons residing in domestic violence shelter on day of the count	138	14%

2011 VETERANS (N=972)

Have you ever been in the military?	Number	%
Yes	80	8%

2011 LOCATION ON DAY OF THE COUNT (n=574)*

What city/area did you stay last night ?	Number	%
Bolinas	30	5.2%
Corte Madera	6	1.0%
Fairfax	15	2.6%
Forest Knolls	2	0.3%
Greenbrae	4	0.7%
Inverness	2	0.3%
Kentfield	1	0.2%
Langunitas	4	0.7%
Larkspur	2	0.3%
Marin City	10	1.7%
Mill Valley	6	1.0%
Novato	83	14.5%
Olema	2	0.3%
Out of area	4	0.7%
Pt Reyes	14	2.4%
Ross	1	0.2%
San Anselmo	6	1.0%
San Geronimo	3	0.5%
San Rafael	257	44.8%
Sausalito	30	5.2%
Stinson	1	0.2%
Tiburon	2	0.3%
West Marin	1	0.2%
Woodacre	2	0.3%
Not Stated	86	15.0%

*Excludes persons residing in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs on the day of the count.

2011 LAST PLACE OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE (n=1220)

Where did you first become homeless?	Number	%
Belvedere	2	0.2%
Bolinas	12	1.0%
City outside Marin	218	17.9%
Corte Madera	10	0.8%
Fairfax	8	0.7%
Forest Knolls	1	0.1%
Greenbrae	4	0.3%
Inverness	1	0.1%
Kentfield	3	0.2%
Lagunitas	2	0.2%
Larkspur	3	0.2%
Marin (unspecified)	132	10.8%
Marin City	1	0.1%
Marshall	1	0.1%
Mill Valley	11	0.9%
Not Stated	317	26.0%
Novato	131	10.7%
Olema	0	0.0%
Point Reyes	11	0.9%
San Anselmo	7	0.6%
San Geronimo	0	0.0%
San Quentin/Prison	1	0.1%
San Rafael	309	25.3%
Sausalito	29	2.4%
Stinson	3	0.2%
Woodacre	3	0.2%

2011 INCOME AND BENEFITS (N=972)

Do you receive any following sources of income or benefits?	Number	%
Cash	128	13%
Food Stamps	234	24%
Unemployment	36	4%
SSI/SSD	205	21%
CMSP	142	15%
Veteran Pension	7	1%
Medi CAL	107	11%
General Assistance	89	9%
No Income	131	13%
Not Stated	254	26%
Pension	3	0%
TANF	32	3%

2011 REASONS FOR HOMELESSNESS

What are some of the reasons why you are homeless?	Number	%
Alcohol/Drug use	209	22%
Debt	36	4%
Disabled	72	7%
End of Relationship	89	9%
Evicted	112	12%
Family Problems	140	14%
Illness/Accident	89	9%
Lack of affordable housing	246	25%
Loss of Job	279	29%
Lost Benefits	44	5%
Mental Health	76	8%
No Income	279	29%
Not Stated	159	16%
Other	38	4%
Released from jail	101	10%
Violence in the home	76	8%

APPENDIX C: PARTICIPATING AGENCY COUNTS

Agency	Homeless	Precariously Housed
Catholic Charities CYO	0	
Adopt a Family	2	12
Center Point	See sheltered	23
San Geronimo Valley Community Center	6	13
Marin Housing Authority	4	23
Novato Youth Center	0	7
Salvation Army	11	33
West Marin Resource Center	0	7
Canal Alliance	1	149
St. Vincent de Paul	94	32
Marin General Hospital / Case Managers	8	13
Ritter Center	103	0
Fair Housing of Marin	0	4
Buckelew Programs-TAY Program	0	1
Community Action Marin - Enterprise Resource Center	2	0
Community Action Marin Asian Advocacy	1	5
Marin City CDC-Enterprises	0	22
Catholic Charities CYO	0	0
Bay Area Community Resources	0	0
Legal Aid of Marin	0	4

Point in Time Count of Persons Experiencing Homelessness:
Updated August 2011

Agency	Homeless	Precariously Housed
SparkPoint	0	
Star of the Sea	28	6
Center for Independent Living	0	
HBOM Family Waitlist	0	
Whistlestop	0	9
Canal Welcome Center	1	10
Community Action Marin - Financial Services	0	0
Marin City - Senior Center	0	0
Marin Community Clinic - Greenbrae	4	22
Marin Community Clinic - Novato - 94947	0	0
Marin Community Clinic - San Rafael	1	5
Margaret Todd SC	0	2
West Marin Count	10	10
Novato Wellness Clinic	0	0

MHA Marin City	0	1
----------------	---	---

Point in Time Count of Persons Experiencing Homelessness:
Updated August 2011

Novato Human Needs Center	4	0
Open Door Church Play Group	0	0
Veteran's Administration	0	4
Westminister Pres	3	0
Buckelew-BES	4	3
St. Andrews Pantry	4	0
Huckleberry Youth	0	0
The MYC	0	0
Novato Community of Christ	0	20
Grass Roots Leadership	0	0
Law Library	1	0
Probation	22	8
Encampments	59	0
HHS	69	197
Head Start	49	395
Family Emergency Center Waitlist	73	0
Schools	49	3063
Jail	76	21
School based food pantries	0	50

EMERGENCY SHELTER		
Agency	Homeless	Precariously Housed
Winter Shelter	50	0
HB- Mill Street	51	0
HB- New Begininings	77	0
HB- Voyager	3	0
MAWS	15	0
Transition to Wellnss	2	0
HB-Family Emergency Center	38	0
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING		
MAWS	61	0
Center Point	77	0
Marin Continuum of Housing	25	0
Homeward Bound	127	0
Gilead House	5	0

ⁱ U.S. Census Bureau. (2005-2009) American Community Survey. S1701 Poverty Status in Last 12 months. Retrieved July 22, 2011, from <http://www.census.gov/>.

ⁱⁱ Insight: Center for Community Economic Development. (2008). *How much is enough in Marin County?* www.insightcced.org. Oakland, CA.

ⁱⁱⁱ U.S. Census Bureau. (2005-2009) American Community Survey. S1701 Poverty Status in Last 12 months. Retrieved July 22, 2011, from <http://www.census.gov/>.

^{iv} Ibid

^v National Low Income Housing Coalition (2011) Out of reach 2011, renters await the recovery.

^{vi} Department of Housing and Urban Development (2011) FY2011-Final Fair Market Rents for Existing Housing. www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/.../fmr2011f/FY2011F_ScheduleB_rev2.p...

^{vii} National Low Income Housing Coalition (2011) Out of reach 2011, renters await the recovery

^{viii} 7 The Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983 made the 30% “rule of thumb” applicable to all current rental housing assistance program.

^{ix} National Low Income Housing Coalition (2011) Out of reach 2011, renters await the recovery

^x Ibid

^{xi} Employment Development Department, State of California. <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/?pageid=131>

^{xii} Marin County Community Development Agency (2008). Marin County affordable housing inventory. Table Excerpt.

^{xiv} Marin County, 2010, State & County Quick Facts: US Census Bureau. Retrieved June 3, 2011 from <http://www.quickfacts.census.gov>

^{xv} National Low Income Housing Coalition (2011) Out of reach 2011: Renters await the recovery.

^{xvi} American Factfinder, San Rafael American Community Survey 2005-2009 estimates retrieved July 21, 2011

^{xvii} Ibid

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