

**Seattle/King County
Point-in-Time Count of
Individuals Experiencing
Homelessness**

2020





ABOUT ALL HOME

All Home is the Seattle/King County Continuum of Care (CoC) lead, bringing local governments, religious institutions, philanthropic organizations, shelter and housing providers, the private sector, and engaged citizens together to make homelessness a brief and one-time occurrence for those experiencing housing loss or instability.

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VN Research is committed to principles of equity, to meaningful and ethical engagement with diverse individuals, and to offering the most representative data collection efforts possible.

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How to Use this Report

Data Sources

In this report, data was derived from a variety of sources. Appendix A provides an overview of these sources and the overall methodology. This report uses data from the following five sources for the 2020 count of individuals experiencing homelessness in Seattle/King County¹:

- ❖ **Street Count:** Observations of unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness collected 2 AM to 6 AM, January 24, 2020, by volunteers across Seattle/King County
- ❖ **Youth Count:** Survey interviews conducted with youth experiencing homelessness across Seattle/King County on January 24, 2020 from 9 AM to 1 PM
- ❖ **Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Data:** A count of sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness as reported by homeless service agencies using the HMIS system to report data on their services
- ❖ **Non-HMIS Data:** A survey for homeless service agencies that do not report data through HMIS that mirrors key data points collected by HMIS
- ❖ **Post-Count Survey:** A survey—administered between January 24 and February 22, 2020 and distributed using an online link, smart device app, and paper survey—containing questions about experiences, health, and community needs among individuals experiencing homelessness

Because data comes from five different sources, when reading this report, please keep in mind the following:

- ❖ **Sheltered Data:** Approximately 85% of the sheltered data in this report is reported from HMIS. King County Department of Community and Human Services (DCHS) is the HMIS Lead and Bitfocus provides system administration. About 15% of the sheltered data is derived from non-HMIS provider level surveys submitted by non-HMIS participating agencies. Most of the data provided through HMIS included demographic information.
- ❖ **Unsheltered Data:** The unsheltered data of individuals and families experiencing homelessness are derived from two sources: the unsheltered count, also known as the street count, and the post-count survey.
- ❖ **Demographic Data:** The post-count survey data was extrapolated to estimate demographics and other key characteristics of the homeless population. Data in this report represent population estimates. A margin of error of $\pm 3.3\%$ should be applied to all findings. The level of confidence of all findings is 95%.

¹ For more information, please visit our HMIS data [dashboards](#) when interpreting data in this report.

Data Usage

Data in this report represents estimates of homelessness in Seattle/King County on a given night. It is important to note, the annual Point-in-Time Count presents only an estimate of homelessness in the community.

Printable Infographics

Five infographics are included in this report as a tool for readers. The purpose of these infographics is to visually convey key demographics of the overall homeless population, chronically homeless, veterans, families with children, and unaccompanied youth and young adults.

Comparing Data Across the Years

As new contractors to the work, VN Research relied on publicly available reports and guidance from regions and committees to assemble details of methodologies used in previous years. While responding to community and regional feedback, our researchers carefully deliberated and considered how to maintain consistency from previous years for Count Us In 2020. Any changes to data collection instruments or methodology were determined in collaboration with the PIT Action Committee and those participating in regional meetings.

It is important to note, trends and patterns across years presented in this report are based on publicly available reports and analyses from previous years. To maintain consistency, the data reported in this year's report uses the 2019 "multiplier". The multiplier is a number calculated using data from the post-count survey to estimate the number of individuals staying in locations volunteers cannot see into, such as cars or abandoned buildings, on the morning of the count². Still, minor methodological changes (listed below) along with external factors (i.e. weather, number of volunteers, etc.) may impact the count year to year.

Changes to the 2020 count included technological enhancements such as the following:

- ❖ An offline survey app, Qualtrics, used to collect data for both the street count and survey interview data
- ❖ Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping used to integrate key data on land use into maps used by volunteers for the street count

² This decision was based on detailed comparison of 2019 and 2020 data that provided support for maintaining the 2019 multiplier. The VN Research team's recommendation for future reports is to use a consistent multiplier that is based on King County's data alone or remove the multiplier completely and report the raw data. For additional information on the multiplier, please see Appendix A: Methodology.

Changes to the 2020 methodology include the following:

- ❖ Using one survey data collection instrument for both the post-count survey and the Youth Count (See Appendix E for survey questionnaire in English and Spanish). Prior years used two slightly different survey versions: an adult and youth survey. VN Research combined the survey instrument this year for ease of data collection. “Adult” and “youth” surveys were identified during data analysis.
- ❖ A Spanish translated version of the survey questionnaire was used this year. Prior years only had an English version of the survey. The Spanish version was available via paper and on the app—with audio integration for improved accessibility.
- ❖ Targeting surveying efforts through service and outreach agencies in addition to local volunteers and paid peer surveyors (individuals who currently are or previously have experienced homelessness). In prior years, peer surveyors were predominantly engaged for the post-count survey.
- ❖ A four-week post-count survey data collection effort³.

Additionally, it is important to note that on the morning of the street count for 2020, substantial rain fell across much of the county. Average rainfall on the day of the count 2020 was 1.14 inches compared to 0 inches in 2019, 0.18 inches in 2018, and 0 inches in 2017⁴. Specifically, heavy rain began to fall at 3:30 AM. The rain may have impacted the street count with decreased visibility from volunteers’ car windows and individuals experiencing homelessness, who were otherwise sleeping outdoors, may have taken cover from the weather during the hours of the count. While rain is common in Seattle, hard-falling rain during the street count in the early hours of the morning has not occurred for the past three years (2017-2019).

³ In 2019, surveyors were paid \$7 per completed survey. Instead of a pay per complete model, like Lived Experience Guides who were compensated for participating in data collection for the Street Count, peer surveyors were all compensated at \$20/hour in this year’s count.

⁴ Source for rainfall data: <https://www.wunderground.com/>

Executive Summary

VN Research and All Home wants to acknowledge that we could not have done this work without the support of the PIT Action Committee, regional leadership, outreach and service providers, reviewers from DCHS (King County Department of Human and Community Services), and the overall Seattle/King County leadership, community members, volunteers, and other donors who made space and food available for count volunteers. Additionally, this project would not have been possible without the support of lived experience guides, surveyors, and those who voluntarily participated in surveying efforts to help build a snapshot of the greater story of homelessness in Seattle/King County in 2020.

The Point in Time Count

To measure the extent of homelessness in the U.S., the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) asks that Continuum of Care (CoCs) across the U.S. report the number of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness⁵ during the last ten days of January. This effort is referred to as the “Point-in-Time Count” (or “Count Us In” in Seattle/King County) and is the only national count of homelessness in the U.S. (besides the U.S. Census which takes place every ten years). This count serves as a nationwide snapshot of homelessness on a single night in late January.⁶

HUD permits regions to develop their own data collection approaches for reporting the homelessness count. The approach taken by Seattle/King County includes a count of people living on the streets (also referred to as unsheltered individuals), data entered by agencies/programs through the county’s Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a survey from agencies/programs that collects key data points about sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness at agencies not using HMIS, and a follow-up survey of sheltered and unsheltered individuals and families experiencing homelessness to create the final count. All Home, the Continuum of Care for Seattle/King County, is responsible for the count. This year, All Home contracted VN Research, a Washington State Minority and Women Owned Business Enterprise, to conduct the Point-in-Time Count and subsequent analysis of count data.

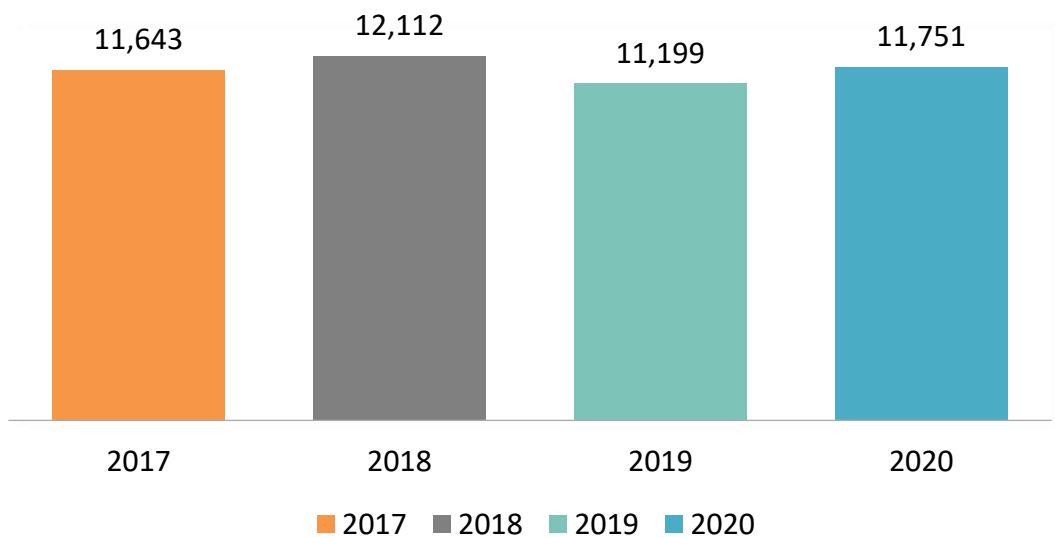
⁵ **HUD Definition of Homelessness:** This report uses the federal definition of what is known as “literally homeless”: *Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence*, meaning, 1) has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation; 2) is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state and local government programs); or 3) is exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution.

Key Findings

This executive summary provides key findings gathered directly from individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Seattle/King County. For more detailed information on methodology, please refer to Appendix A in the report.

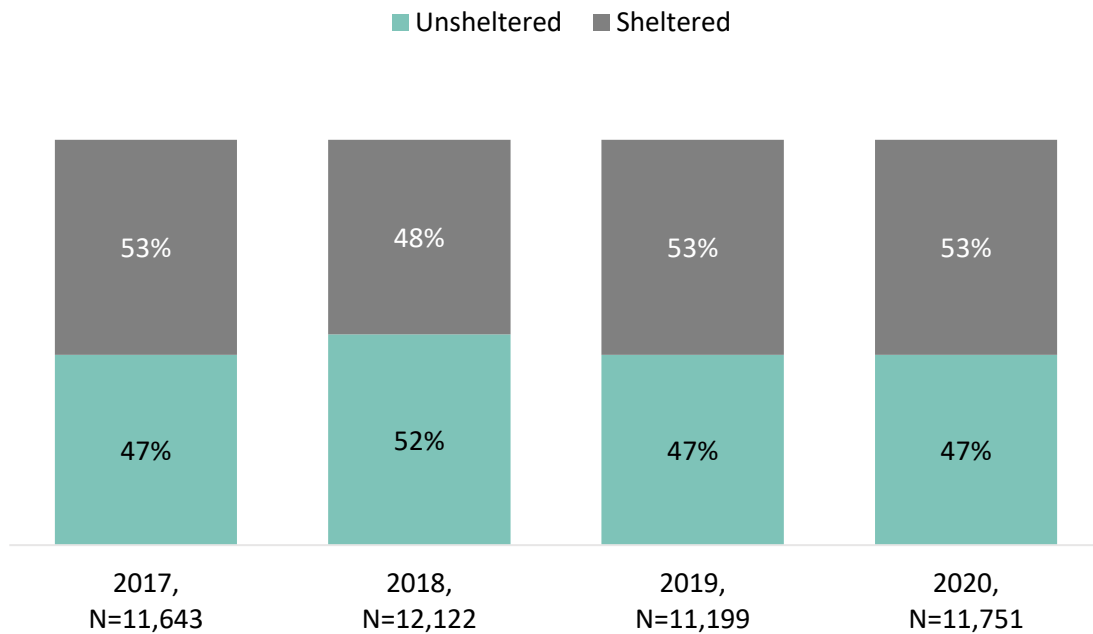
On the morning of January 24, 2020, there were an estimated **11,751** individuals experiencing homelessness in Seattle/King County. This represents an increase of 5% from 2019.

Figure 1 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness Population Count, 2017-2020



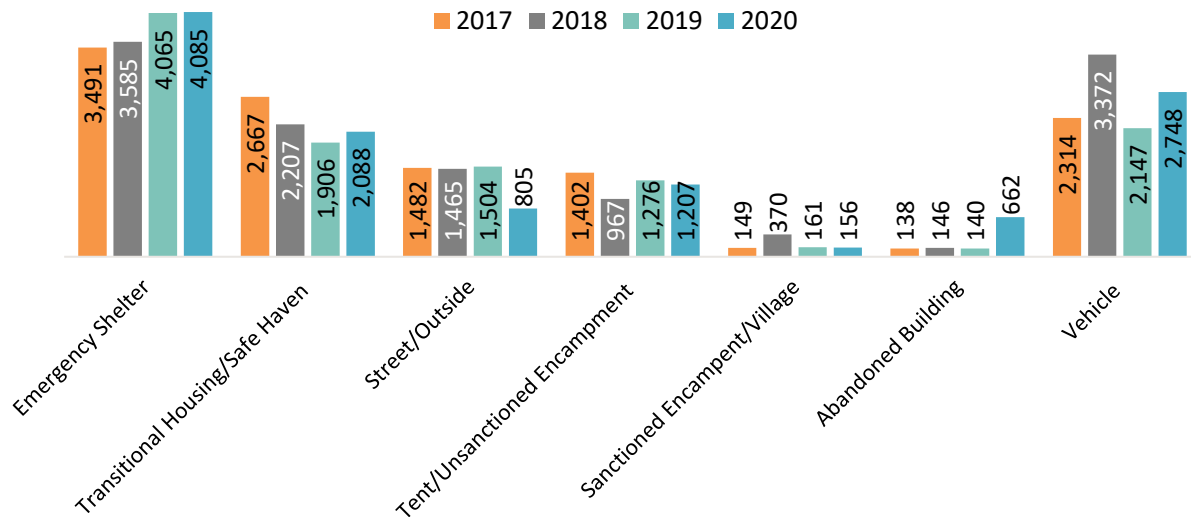
As seen in Figure 2 below, of those 11,751 counted in 2020, approximately 53% were sheltered and 47% were unsheltered. The rates of sheltered and unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness were the same in 2017, 2019, and 2020.

Figure 2 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness Population Count by Shelter Status, 2017-2020



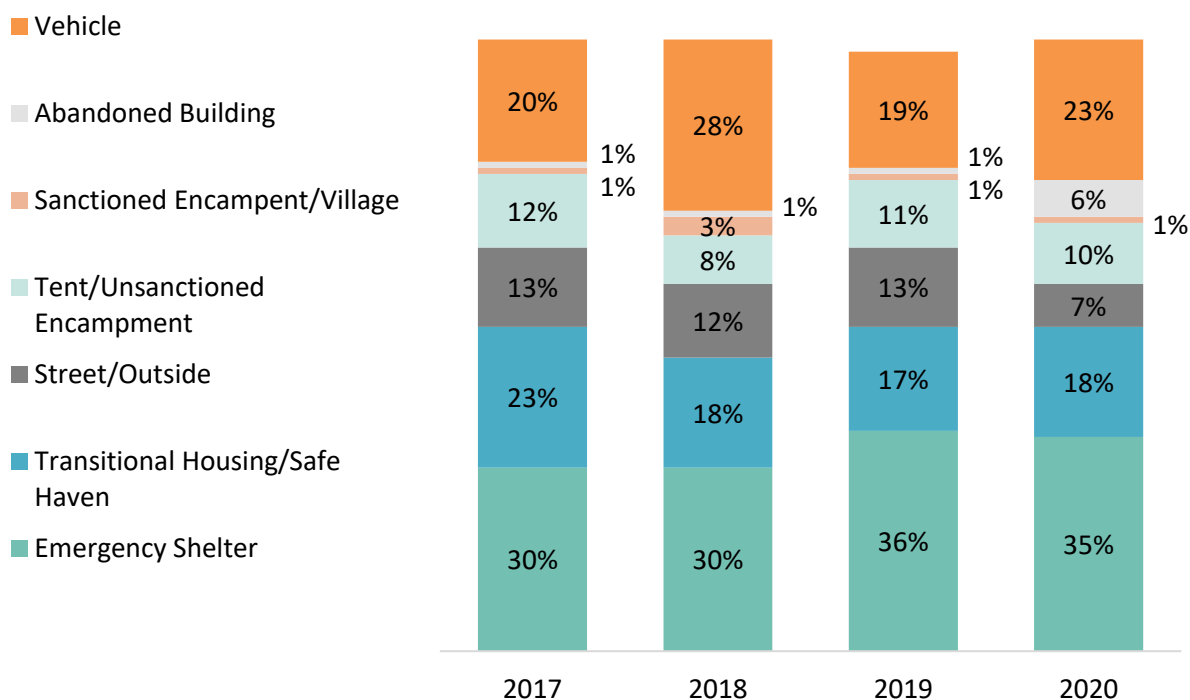
The following is a breakdown of the individuals experiencing homelessness by location types.

Figure 3 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness Population Count by Location Type (Raw Numbers), 2017-2020



As seen in Figure 3 (above) and Figure 4 (below), there has been an increase in individuals living in vehicles from 2019 to 2020. This increase may be due to the expansion of safe parking programs. The increase in the abandoned building count and decrease in this year's street/outside count may be due to rainfall on the morning of the count. Individuals who would have otherwise been counted on the street might have moved to take cover in abandoned building areas. Volunteers were instructed to count the number of individuals experiencing homelessness that were visible from a distance without going inside the building. The combined totals (of abandoned building count and street/outside count) are notably similar across the years.

Figure 4 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness Population Count by Location Type (Percent of Total Population), 2017-2020



Trends by Region

The following tables display rates of individuals experiencing homelessness by region as a proportion of the total homeless population for the county⁷. The first table displays rates of the county's sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness. There have not been many changes by region in the rate of sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness. Seattle has seen a slight increase of the number of individuals experiencing homelessness who are sheltered (as opposed to unsheltered). In 2017, Seattle sheltered individuals made up 71% of the total homeless population while in 2020 they make up 72% of the total homeless population. North County also saw a slight increase in the number of individuals experiencing homelessness who are sheltered from 2017 (1%) to 2020 (3%).

Table 1 below shows Northeast County stayed about the same for all four years at 1% of the total sheltered homeless population. Southwest County saw a slight decrease in the rate of sheltered individuals for 2020 compared to the last three years.

⁷ Data collected from unincorporated areas was assigned to regions based on established regional boundaries. Regional boundaries are consistent with the 2019 count.

Table 1 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness (Sheltered) by Region, 2017-2020

	Sheltered							
	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
East County	11%	660	11%	636	10%	569	9%	586
North County	1%	71	4%	215	3%	192	3%	204
Northeast County	1%	68	1%	43	1%	35	1%	61
Seattle	71%	4,392	69%	4,000	71%	4,239	72%	4,428
Southeast County	1%	30	1%	34	1%	56	1%	72
Southwest County	15%	937	15%	864	15%	880	13%	822
TOTAL	100%	6,158	100%	5,792	100%	5,971	100%	6,173

The table below displays rates of unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness by region as a proportion of the total homeless population for the county. Seattle saw a slight decrease in unsheltered individuals from 70% in 2017 to 67% in 2020. East County saw a slight increase in unsheltered individuals from 5% in 2017 to 8% in 2020.

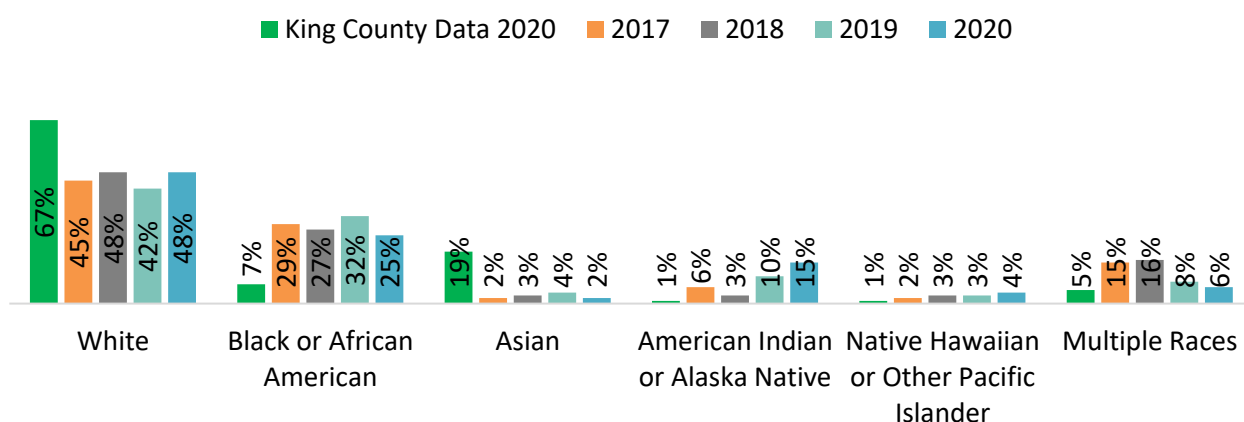
Table 2 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness (Unsheltered) by Region, 2017-2020

	Street (Unsheltered)							
	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
East County	5%	319	6%	393	6%	337	8%	446
North County	1%	53	4%	251	2%	85	1%	56
Northeast County	2%	119	2%	137	2%	99	3%	167
Seattle	70%	3,857	71%	4,488	68%	3,558	67%	3,738
Southeast County	1%	70	1%	77	1%	65	1%	56
Southwest County	20%	1,102	15%	974	21%	1,084	20%	1,115
TOTAL	100%	5,485	100%	6,320	100%	5,228	100%	5,578

Demographics of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Compared to the overall population of Seattle/King County⁸, homelessness disproportionately impacts people of color. Black/African Americans (7% of the population of Seattle/King County), American Indian/Alaska Native (1% of the population of Seattle/King County), Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (1% of the population of Seattle/King County) have disproportionately higher rates of individuals experiencing homelessness according to the 2020 count. American Indian or Alaskan Native individuals experiencing homelessness, for example, make up just 1% of the Seattle/King County according to US census estimates, but they make up 15% of the total homeless population in 2020.⁹

Figure 5 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Race, 2017-2020

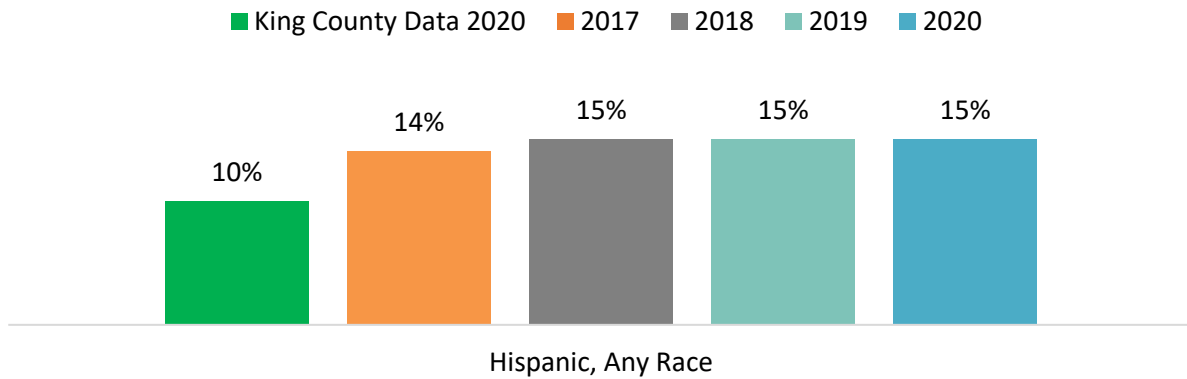


Additionally, compared to the Seattle/King County general population, homelessness disproportionately affects Hispanic individuals (of any race). Seattle/King County is comprised of 10% Hispanic individuals, yet 15% of individuals experiencing homelessness in 2020 identify as Hispanic. The rate of individuals experiencing homelessness who identify as Hispanic has stayed the same since 2018.

⁸ 2020 King County General Population Estimates Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (July 2019). [American Community Survey 2019](#) 1-Year Estimates. The 2019 census estimates do not include statistics on Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming. This does not mean the percentages are 0, only that the data was not collected.

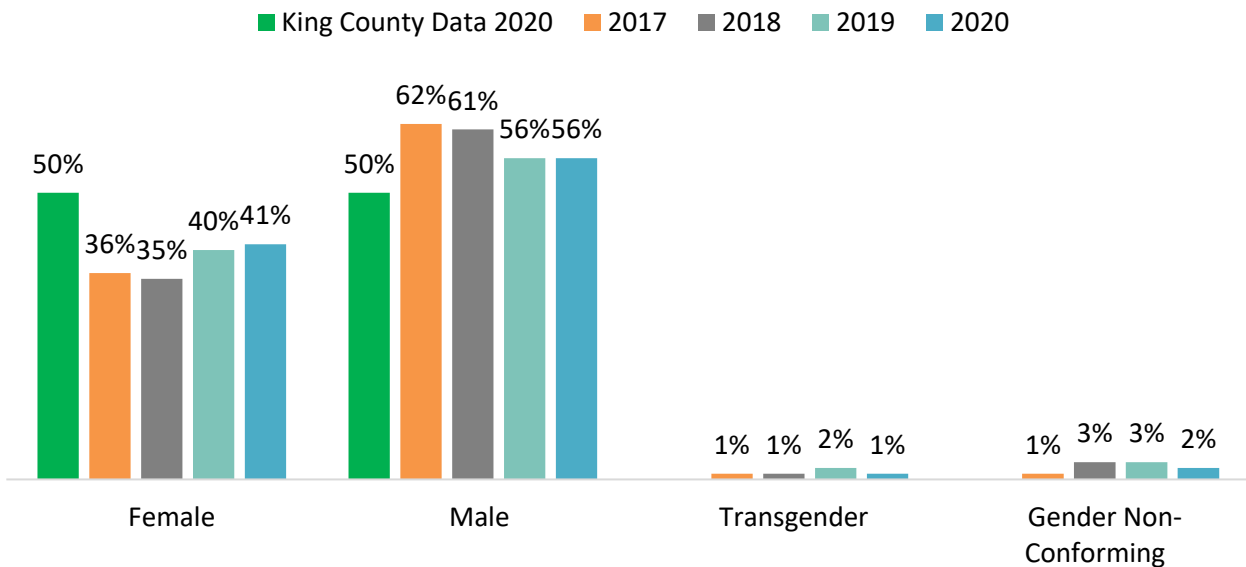
⁹ This increase in American Indian or Alaska Native can partially be attributed to concerted effort by agencies and service providers for in data collection efforts. The Seattle Indian Health Board, for example, coordinated with their staff to administer surveys across their program locations.

Figure 6 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Ethnicity, 2017-2020



From 2017-2020, males experience higher rates of homelessness compared to female, transgender, and gender non-conforming groups¹⁰. However, the rate of females experiencing homelessness has continued to increase since 2018.

Figure 7 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Gender, 2017-2020



¹⁰ 2020 King County General Population Estimates Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (July 2019). [American Community Survey 2019](#) 1-Year Estimates. The 2019 census estimates do not include statistics on Transgender and Gender Non-Conforming. This does not mean the percentages are 0, only that the data was not collected.

Table 3 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Age, 2017-2020

	2017 N=11,643	2018 N=12,122	2019 N=11,199	2020 N=11,751
Race				
White	45%	48%	42%	48%
Black or African American	29%	27%	32%	25%
American Indian or Alaska Native	6%	3%	10%	15%
Asian	2%	3%	4%	2%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	2%	3%	3%	4%
Multiple Races	15%	16%	8%	6%
Hispanic or Latino	14%	15%	15%	15%
Gender				
Female	36%	35%	40%	41%
Male	62%	61%	56%	56%
Transgender	1%	1%	2%	1%
Gender Non-Conforming	1%	3%	3%	2%
Age				
<18	4%	2%	1%	19%
18-24	23%	22%	18%	9%
25+	74%	77%	82%	72%

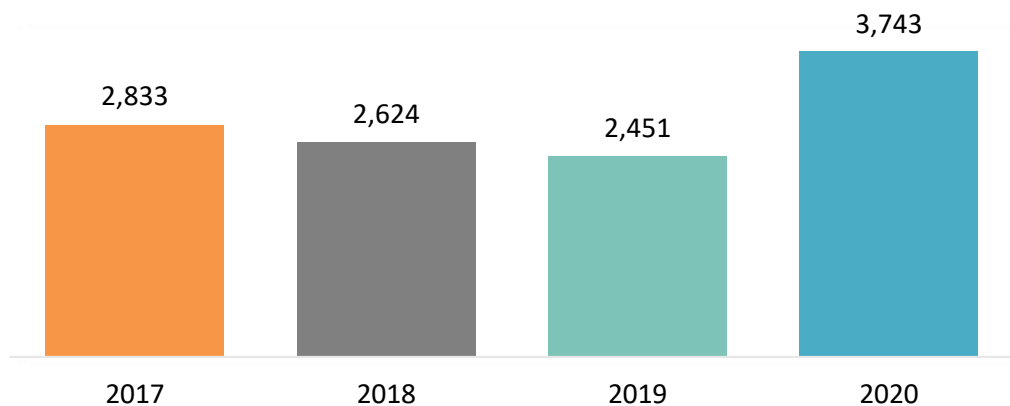
Health Conditions

Except for HIV/AIDS, from 2019 to 2020, there was an increase in conditions across all health categories for individuals experiencing homelessness. The largest increase occurred in psychiatric/emotional conditions (such as depression or schizophrenia) with an 18-percentage point increase. In 2019, 36% of individuals experiencing homelessness reported being affected by psychiatric/emotional conditions while 54% of individuals experiencing homelessness reported being affected in 2020. PTSDA and drug and alcohol abuse rates both increased by 12 percentage points. (See Figure 24 in the Survey Findings section for complete results on health status for 2017-2020.)

Families with Children, including Parenting Youth Households

1,190 Families with Children representing 3,743 adults and children were experiencing homelessness on the early morning of January 24th, 2020.¹¹ Of these families, approximately 100, comprised of 251 individuals, are from parenting youth households¹². Approximately, 71% of individuals in families with children were sheltered and 29% were unsheltered.

Figure 8 Individuals in Family Households (Adults and Children) Experiencing Homelessness, 2017-2020



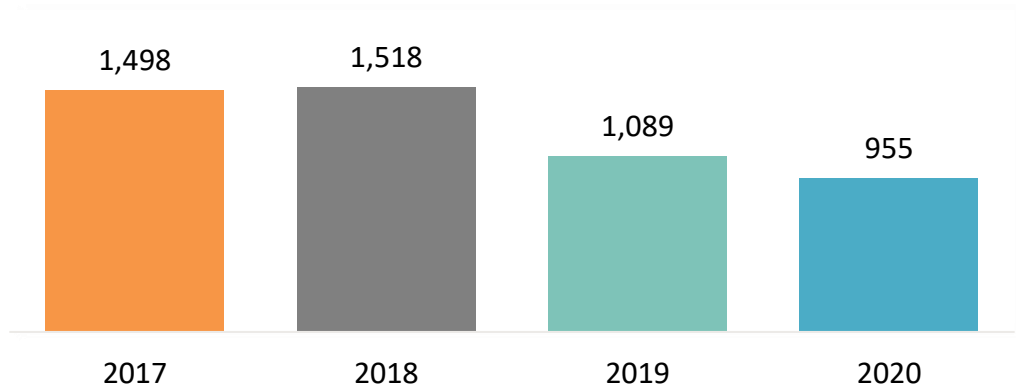
¹¹ This increase in families with children can partially be attributed to concerted effort by agencies and service providers for families engaged in data collection efforts.

¹² Obtaining household information for unsheltered families as a part of PIT is challenging, as mentioned in prior year reports. Both street count data and survey data were used to report this information. Please see Appendix A for additional methodology details.

Unaccompanied Youth and Young Adults

955 unaccompanied youth and young adults were experiencing homelessness on the morning of the count. Approximately, 37% were sheltered and 63% were unsheltered. Additionally, of the total unaccompanied youth and young adults, 26% were under 18, 74% were ages 18-24. Since 2017, there has been a decline in Youth and Young Adults experiencing homelessness.

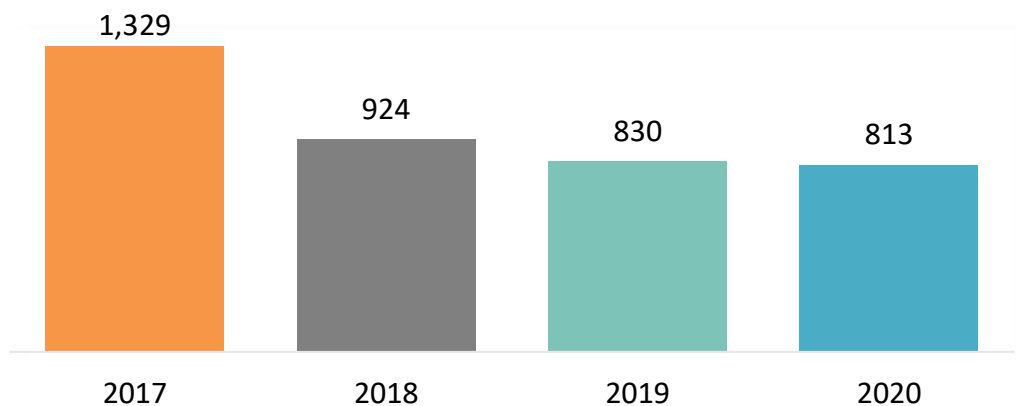
Figure 9 Unaccompanied Youth & Young Adults Experiencing Homelessness, 2017-2020



Veterans Experiencing Homelessness

813 veterans were experiencing homelessness on the morning of the count. Approximately 51% were sheltered and 49% were unsheltered. Since 2017, there has been a decline in veterans experiencing homelessness.

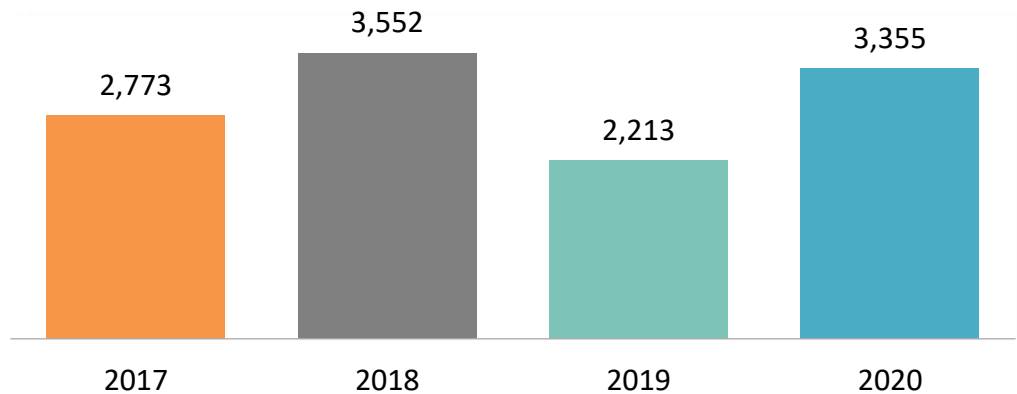
Figure 10 Veterans Experiencing Homelessness, 2017-2020



Chronic Homelessness

3,355 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness¹³ on the morning of the count. Of these 3,355 individuals, about 41% were sheltered and 59% were unsheltered.

Figure 11 Individual Experiencing Chronic Homelessness, 2017-2020

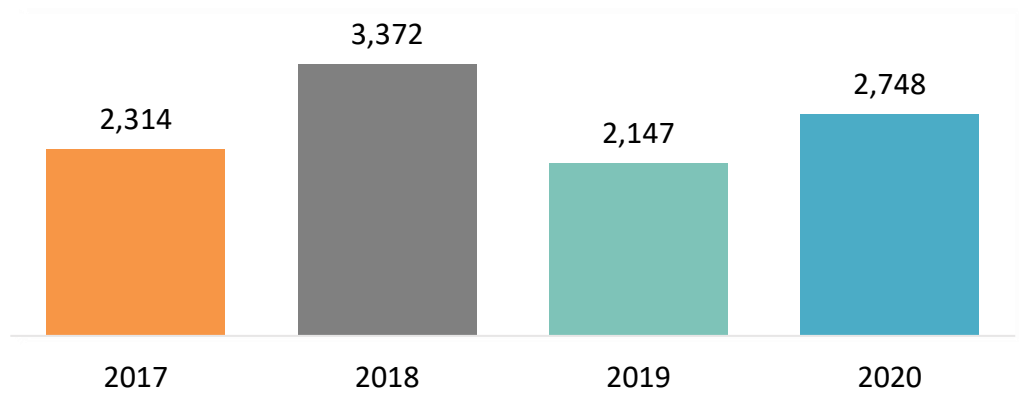


¹³ **HUD Definition of Chronically Homeless:** *An individual or family who is homeless and resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, and who has been homeless and residing in such a place for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years. The statutory definition also requires that the individual or family has a head of household with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, posttraumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairment resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability. ([Federal Register, 2015 - Rules and Regulation](#))*

Individuals Living in Vehicles

2,748 individuals were living in vehicles in 2020. 66% of vehicle residents were living in cars/vans¹⁴ while 34% lived in campers/RVs/Trucks. When compared to 2019, the total number of individuals living in a vehicle increased by 28%.

Figure 12 Individuals Living in Vehicles, 2017-2020

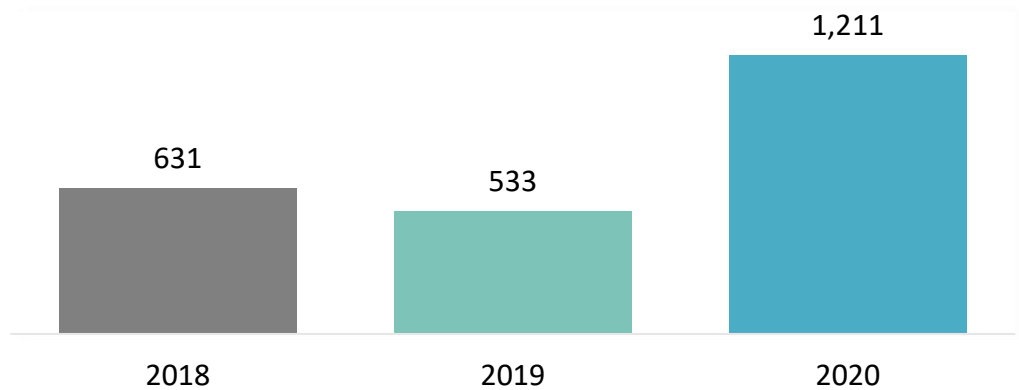


¹⁴ For 2020, cars and vans were counted in one category with campers/RVs/trucks in another. 2019 and prior counted cars, vans, and RVs as separate categories. This change was the result of discussions with the PIT Action Committee and VN Research about how to count vehicle residents as efficiently and accurately as possible.

Domestic Violence

1,211 individuals experiencing homelessness were fleeing from domestic violence in 2020. This is about 10% of the total homeless population and an increase of about 700 individuals since last year¹⁵. Domestic violence includes dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking. About 69% of domestic violence victims are unsheltered and 15% have children with them.

Figure 13 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness & Fleeing Domestic Violence, 2018-2020¹⁶



¹⁵ This increase in domestic violence can partially be attributed to concerted effort by agencies and service providers for families (and thus, women heads of household, who often are present in families with children) engaged in data collection efforts.

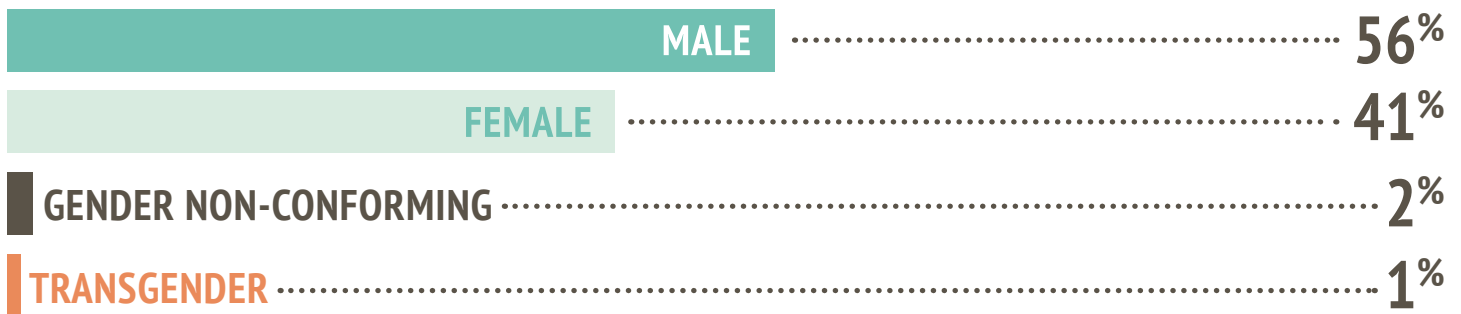
¹⁶Data on domestic violence are reported only for 2018-2020 due to a 2018 change in [HUD's definition of domestic violence](#) based on a report released September 2017. The definition changed from reporting those who are survivors of domestic violence to reporting on those who are currently experiencing homelessness and fleeing domestic violence or abuse.

PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

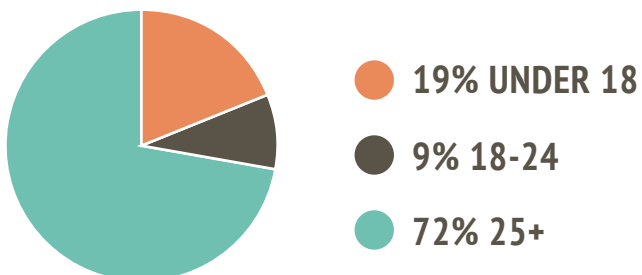
..... **TOTAL: 11,751**



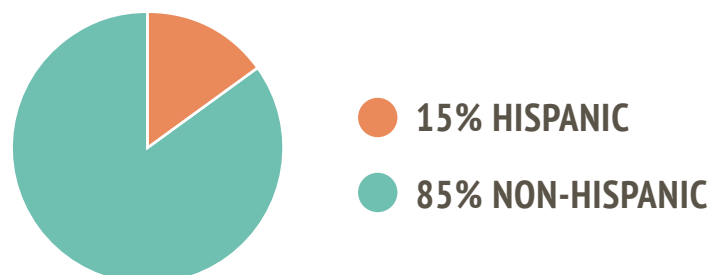
GENDER



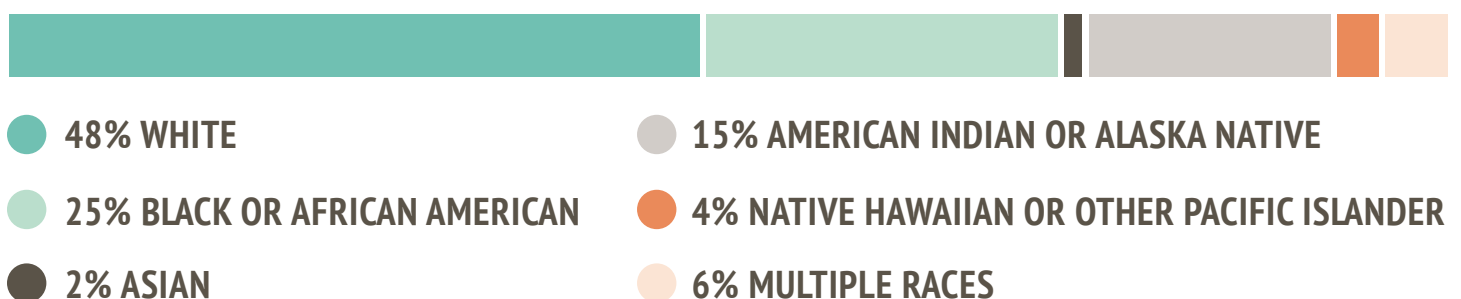
AGE



ETHNICITY



RACE



Count Us In 2020 Findings

On the early morning of January 24, 2020, there were a total of 11,751 people experiencing homelessness in Seattle/King County. Of those who experienced homelessness on that given night, 47% were unsheltered (i.e. living in a park, tent, or car) and 53% were sheltered (i.e. living at an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility).

The data presented in this section is from the street count on the early morning of January 23rd from 2:00 AM to 6:00 PM. Over three hundred volunteers, lived experience guides, and service/outreach partners met at outreach locations across the county for this four-hour data collection period. Teams were sent out with paper street maps, a smart device-based app (Qualtrics), a paper version of the tally sheet as backup, and printed instructions. For additional information on this methodology, please refer to Appendix A.

Street Count

From 2019 to 2020, there was a 5% increase in individuals experiencing homelessness in Seattle/King County. The rates of sheltered and unsheltered individuals remained about the same since 2017 except for an increase in unsheltered individuals in 2018. In 2017, 2019, and 2020, sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness make up 53% of the total population and unsheltered individuals make up 47%.

Figure 14 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness Population Count, 2017-2020

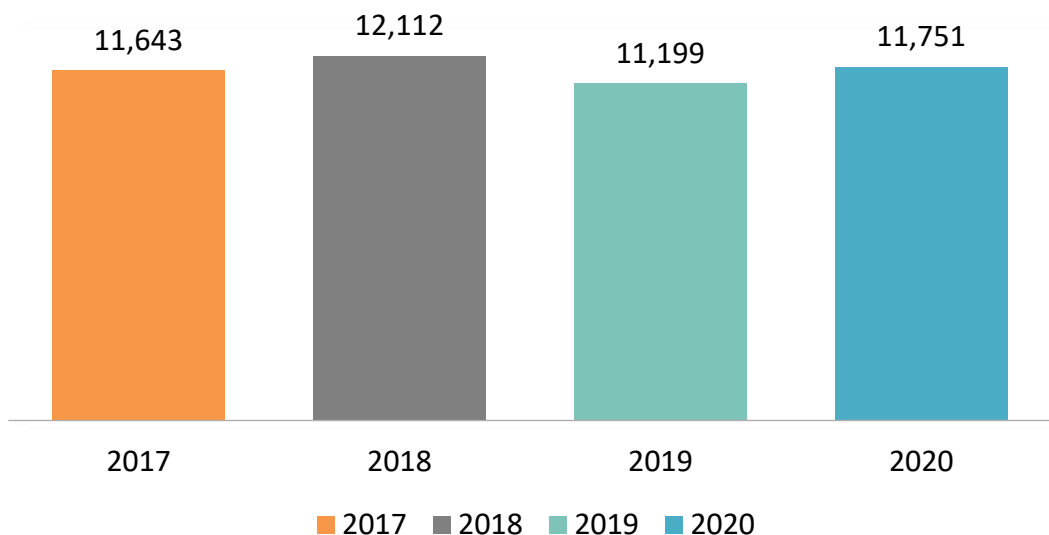


Figure 15 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness Population Count by Shelter Status, 2017-2020

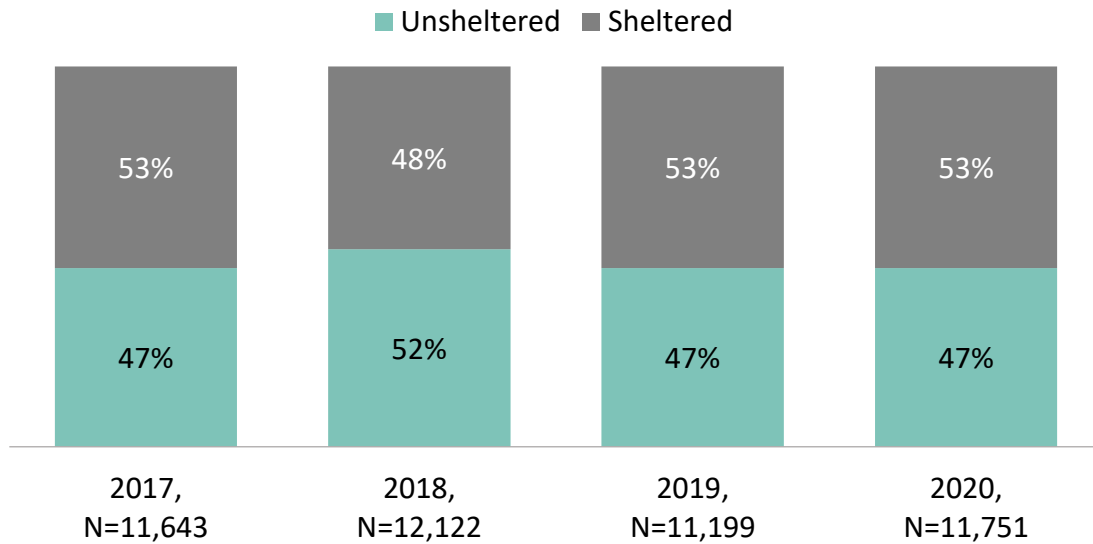


Figure 16 below displays location type of where individuals experiencing homelessness stayed on the morning of the count as a raw number (followed by Figure 17 as a percent of the total population of where individuals experiencing homelessness stayed on the morning of the count). Locations include emergency shelter, transitional housing/safe haven, street/outside, abandoned building/squatting, vehicle, tent/unsanctioned encampment, and sanctioned encampment/village.

In Figure 17, rates of emergency shelter and transitional housing use have remained mostly consistent from year to year. The combined street (7%) and abandoned building (6%) rates for 2020 have remained consistent across the years as in previous years¹⁷ (14% in 2019 and 2020, for example).

People living in vehicles increased slightly from last year from 19% in 2019 to 24% in 2020. Sanctioned encampment rates have stayed consistent across the years at 1%.

¹⁷ The increase in the abandoned building count and decrease in this year's street/outside count may be due to rainfall on the morning of the count. Individuals who would have otherwise been counted on the street might have moved to take cover in abandoned building areas.

Figure 16 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Location Type, 2017-2020

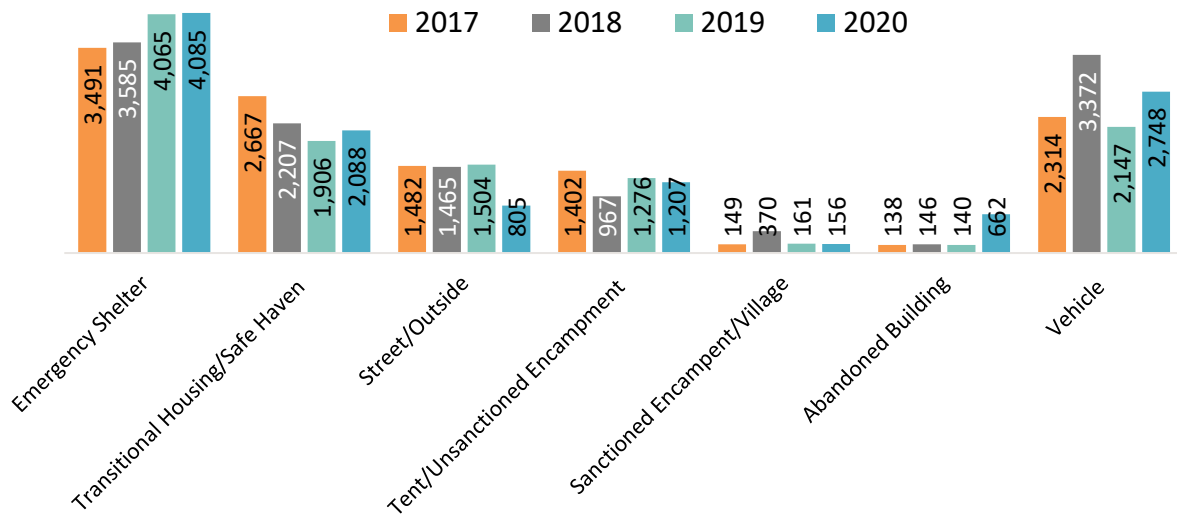
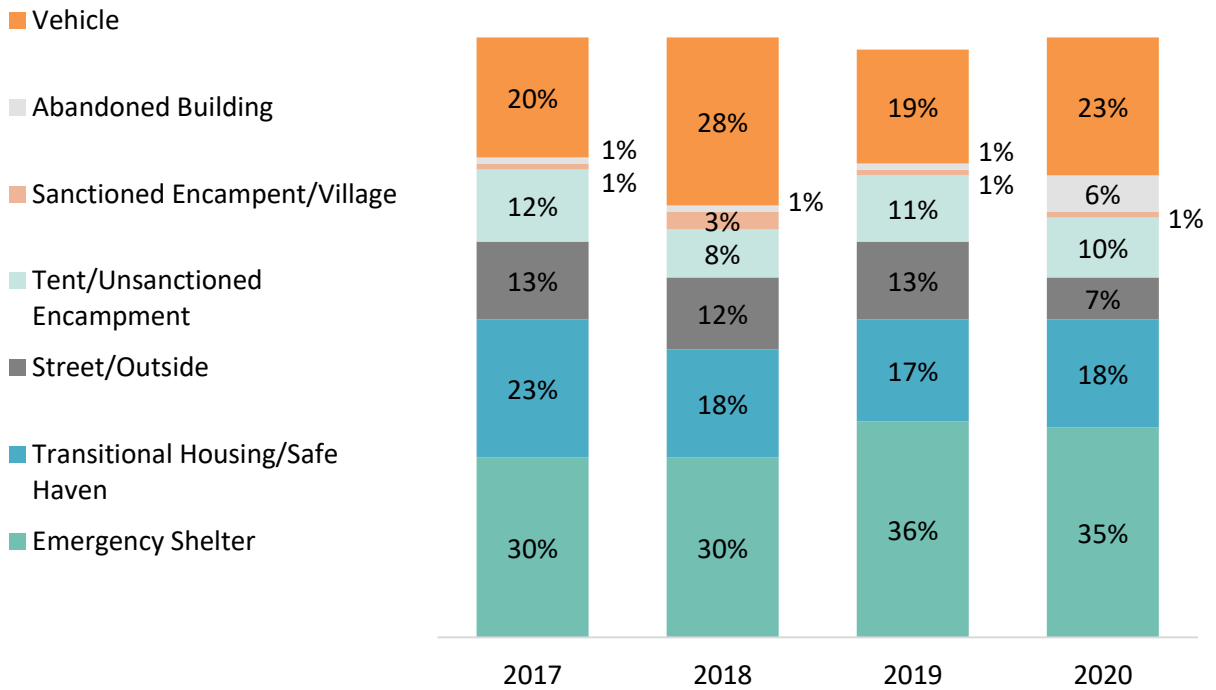


Figure 17 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Location Type, 2017-2020



Regions

The following table displays rates of homelessness by region with regional definitions broken down by city in the table below¹⁸. As illustrated by the table, most individuals experiencing homelessness (both sheltered and unsheltered) inhabit the Seattle area, followed by Southwest County, and East County.

Table 4 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Region, 2020

	TOTAL, N=11,751	SHELTERED, N=6,173	UNSHELTERED N=5,578
East County	9%	9%	8%
North County	1%	3%	1%
Northeast County	2%	1%	3%
Seattle	71%	72%	67%
Southeast County	1%	1%	1%
Southwest County	16%	13%	20%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

SEATTLE

EAST COUNTY

NORTH COUNTY

SOUTHWEST COUNTY

Algona
Auburn
Burien
Des Moines
Federal Way
Kent
Milton
Normandy Park
Pacific
Renton
SeaTac
Tukwila
Vashon Island

Beaux Arts Village

Bellevue
Clyde Hill
Hunts Point
Issaquah
Kirkland
Medina

Mercer Island

Newcastle

Redmond Sammamish

Yarrow Point

Bothell

Kenmore

Lake Forest Park

Shoreline

Woodinville

SOUTHEAST COUNTY

Black Diamond

Covington

Enumclaw

Maple Valley

NORTHEAST COUNTY

Carnation

Duvall

North Bend

Skykomish

Snoqualmie

¹⁸ Data collected from unincorporated areas was assigned to regions based on established regional boundaries. Regional boundaries are consistent with the 2019 count.

For the count of sheltered individuals, rates of homelessness remained relatively consistent with previous years. Southeast County, Northeast County, and North County all continue to experience the lowest rates of sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness as a proportion of the overall county total. East County has experienced a gradual decrease in sheltered individuals from 2017. The Seattle region had the highest rates and experienced a 1-percentage point increase from 2019. Southwest County experienced a 2-percentage point decrease.

Table 5 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness (Sheltered) by Region, 2017-2020

	Sheltered							
	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
East County	11%	660	11%	636	10%	569	9%	586
North County	1%	71	4%	215	3%	192	3%	204
Northeast County	1%	68	1%	43	1%	35	1%	61
Seattle	71%	4,392	69%	4,000	71%	4,239	72%	4,428
Southeast County	1%	30	1%	34	1%	56	1%	72
Southwest County	15%	937	15%	864	15%	880	13%	822
TOTAL	100%	6,158	100%	5,792	100%	5,971	100%	6,173

Data of the unsheltered population by region, which is collected from the street count, is illustrated below. The table reflects a similar pattern as the sheltered count totals. Most individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness were in Seattle followed by Southwest County. These two counties combined make up 87% of all unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness in the county.

Table 6 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness (Unsheltered) by Region, 2017-2020

	Street (Unsheltered)							
	2017		2018		2019		2020	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
East County	5%	319	6%	393	6%	337	8%	446
North County	1%	53	4%	251	2%	85	1%	56
Northeast County	2%	119	2%	137	2%	99	3%	167
Seattle	70%	3,857	71%	4,488	68%	3,558	67%	3,738
Southeast County	1%	70	1%	77	1%	65	1%	56
Southwest County	20%	1,102	15%	974	21%	1,084	20%	1,115
TOTAL	100%	5,485	100%	6,320	100%	5,228	100%	5,578

Survey Findings

Because the street count is an observational count occurring between the early morning hours of 2:00-6:00 AM, very minimal demographic and additional data can be collected. Volunteers and lived experience guides are instructed not to approach any individual experiencing homelessness or disrupt anyone sleeping to collect the data. The goal of the street count is to count, or enumerate, all unsheltered individuals and families experiencing homelessness on that given morning. To maintain consistency with previous years, VN Research conducted a post-count survey, representative of the most recent total homeless population estimates available (2019's Point-in-Time report), of individuals experiencing homelessness on that given morning.

Population Characteristics of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

The Count Us In 2020 Survey, or post-count survey, includes self-reported data from a randomized sample of individuals experiencing homelessness. With an appropriate sample size (calculated to provide a 95% confidence level and less than $\pm 5\%$ margin of error based on the population estimate from 2019 of 11,199) and a final sample that mirrors key demographics (such as gender and race) of the population based on last year's data, the 2020 post-count survey data approximates a representative sample. To analyze representativeness, we used demographic data from previous years' publicly available reports as estimates of the homeless population in Seattle/King County. Though we do not know for certain the true total number of individuals experiencing homelessness or the true population size, the Seattle/King County Point-in-Time Count efforts, given the advanced methodology involved, are strong approximations of true population information. Once a total count is completed through the street count, survey data is then extrapolated to this total count and used to describe the population of individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Seattle/King County. Additional information collected includes demographic and household information (predominantly for unsheltered population as most demographic information for sheltered population is derived from HMIS), chronic health issues, length of time spent homeless, reasons for homelessness, etc. Please see Appendix A methodology and Appendix E for survey questionnaire.

A total of 832 surveys were collected from both the Youth Count ($n=162$) and Adult Survey ($n=670$). With a total population estimate from 2019 of 11,199, the minimum necessary to maintain 95% confidence level and a margin of error of $\pm 5\%$ was 372. With a sample size of 832, we can decrease our margin of error to $\pm 3.3\%$ and maintain our 95% confidence level.

For additional information regarding methodology, please refer to Appendix A. This section reviews data from the survey not presented in other areas of this report i.e. duration of homelessness, first time experiencing homelessness, etc.

Would individuals move inside if housing were available?

About 94% of all individuals experiencing homelessness reported they would move inside safe/affordable housing if available.

What percentage is chronically homeless¹⁹?

About 29% of all individuals experiencing homelessness are chronically homeless.

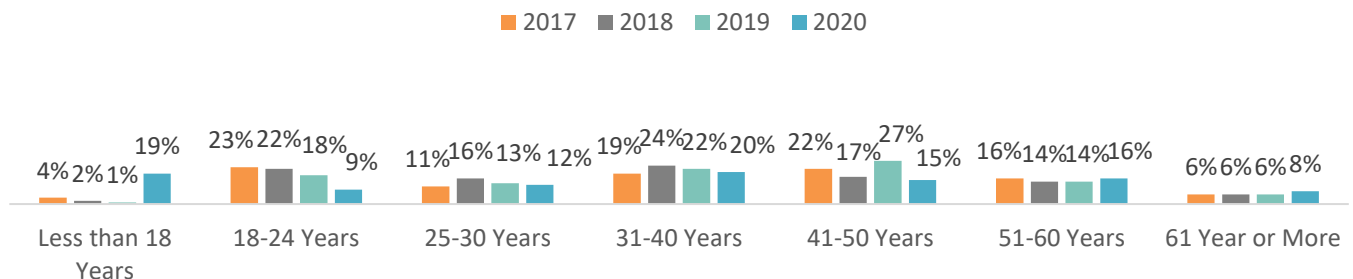
What were the ages of those experiencing homelessness?

About 19% of all individuals experiencing homelessness are under 18 years old.

About 9% of all individuals experiencing homelessness are between 18-24 years old.

About 72% all or most individuals experiencing homelessness are over 25 years old.

Figure 18 Age of Homeless Population, 2017-2020



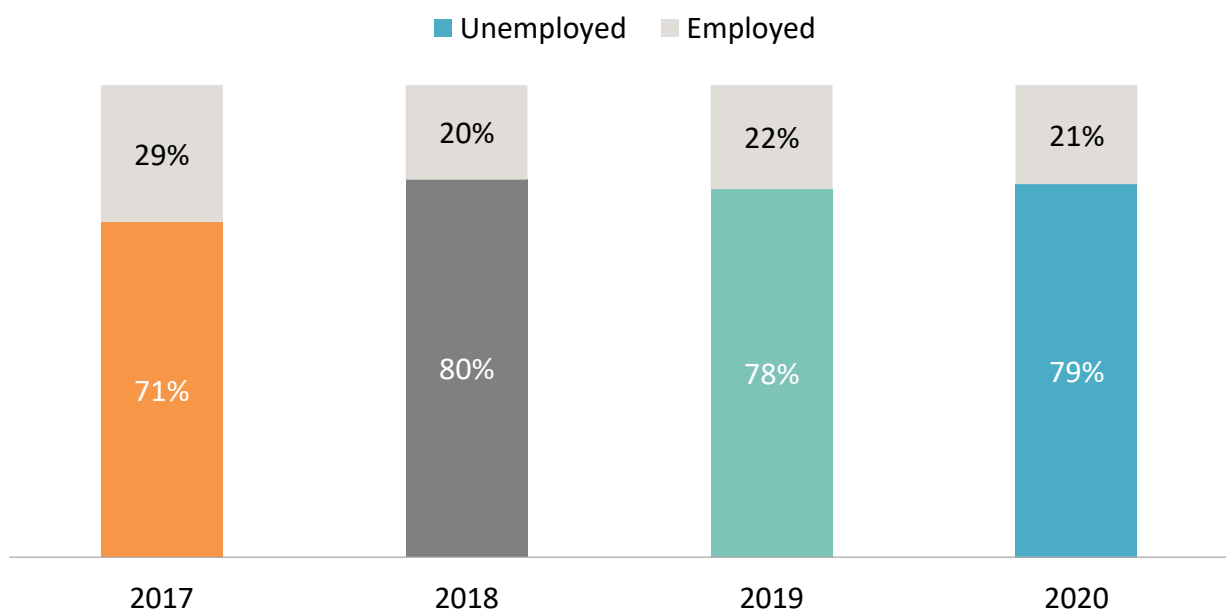
¹⁹ **HUD Definition of Chronically Homeless:** *An individual or family who is homeless and resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, and who has been homeless and residing in such a place for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years. The statutory definition also requires that the individual or family has a head of household with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, posttraumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairment resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability. ([Federal Register, 2015 - Rules and Regulation](#))*

Employment Status of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Since a rise in unemployment for individuals experiencing homelessness from the 2017 count to 2018 count, the rate of unemployment among individuals experiencing homelessness in Seattle/King County has remained consistent.

The figure below shows that 79% of individuals experiencing homeless are unemployed while 21% report having some employment. Specifically, 15% of the total population reports being employed part-time and 6% report having full-time work.

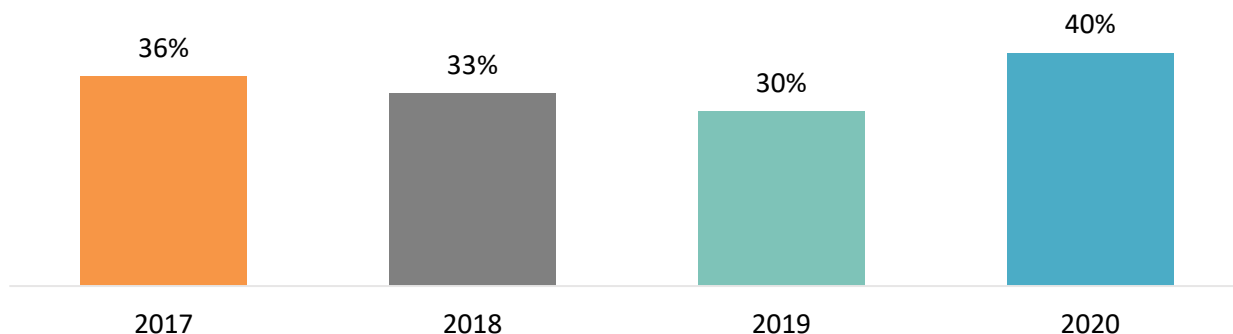
Figure 19 of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness Employment Status, 2017-2020



Duration and Recurrence of Experiencing Homelessness

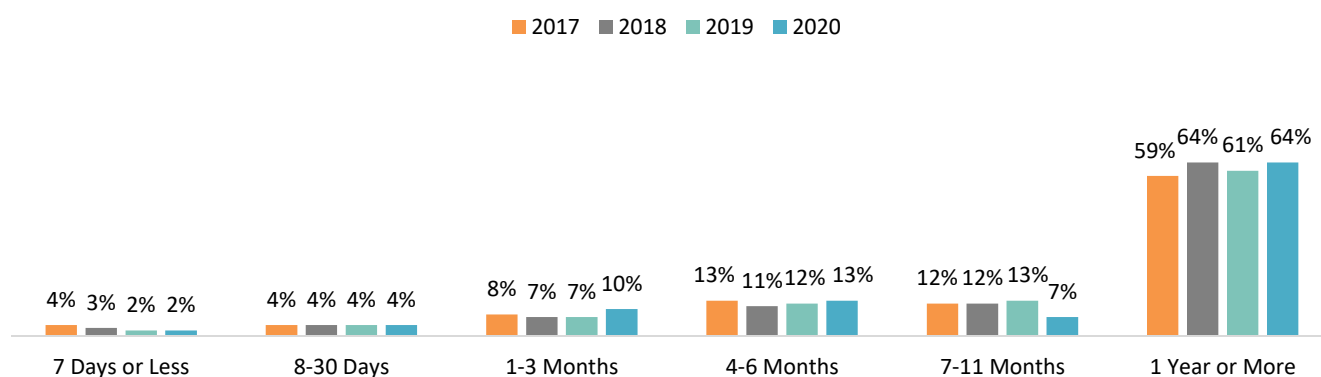
About 60% of individuals experiencing homelessness reported that they had experienced homelessness in the past. Therefore, about 40% of individuals experiencing homelessness were experiencing homelessness for the first-time during Count Us In 2020.

Figure 20 Self-Reported First Time Experiencing Homelessness, 2017-2020



When describing this current episode of homelessness, 64% of respondents reported they had been experiencing homelessness for more than one year.²⁰ This is similar to the rates of individuals experiencing homelessness for 1 year or more in 2017 (59%), 2018 (64%), and 2019 (61%).

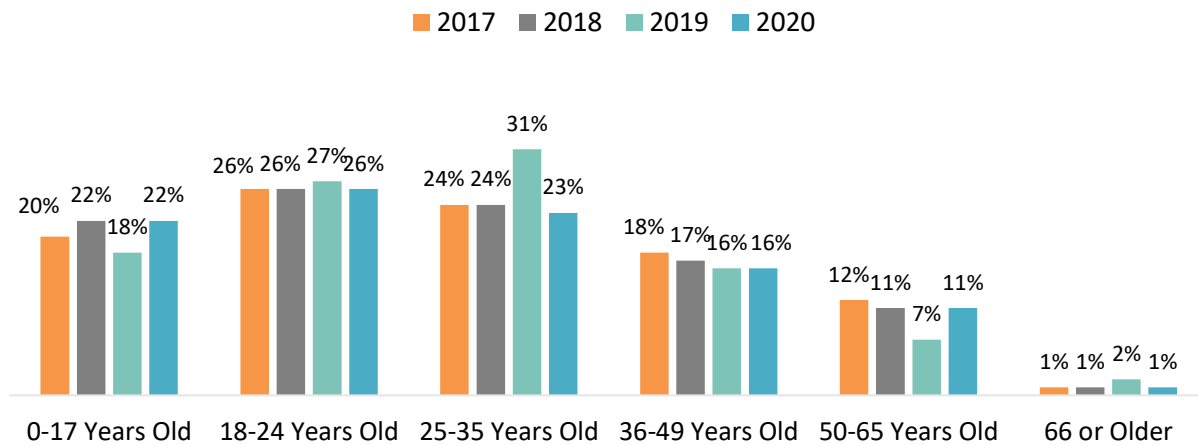
Figure 21 Self-Reported Duration of Homelessness, 2017-2020



²⁰ Individuals who have experienced homelessness for more than one year must also have “a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, posttraumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairment resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability” in order to be considered chronically homeless. For this reason, there are more individuals who have experienced homelessness for more than one year than there are chronically homeless individuals, as defined by [HUD](#).

About 22% of individuals experiencing homelessness explained they first experienced homelessness as children under 18. Another 26% of individuals experienced homelessness for the first time between 18 to 25 years old, and 51% were 25 or older when they first experienced homelessness.

Figure 22 Self-Reported Age of First Occurrence of Homelessness, 2017-2020

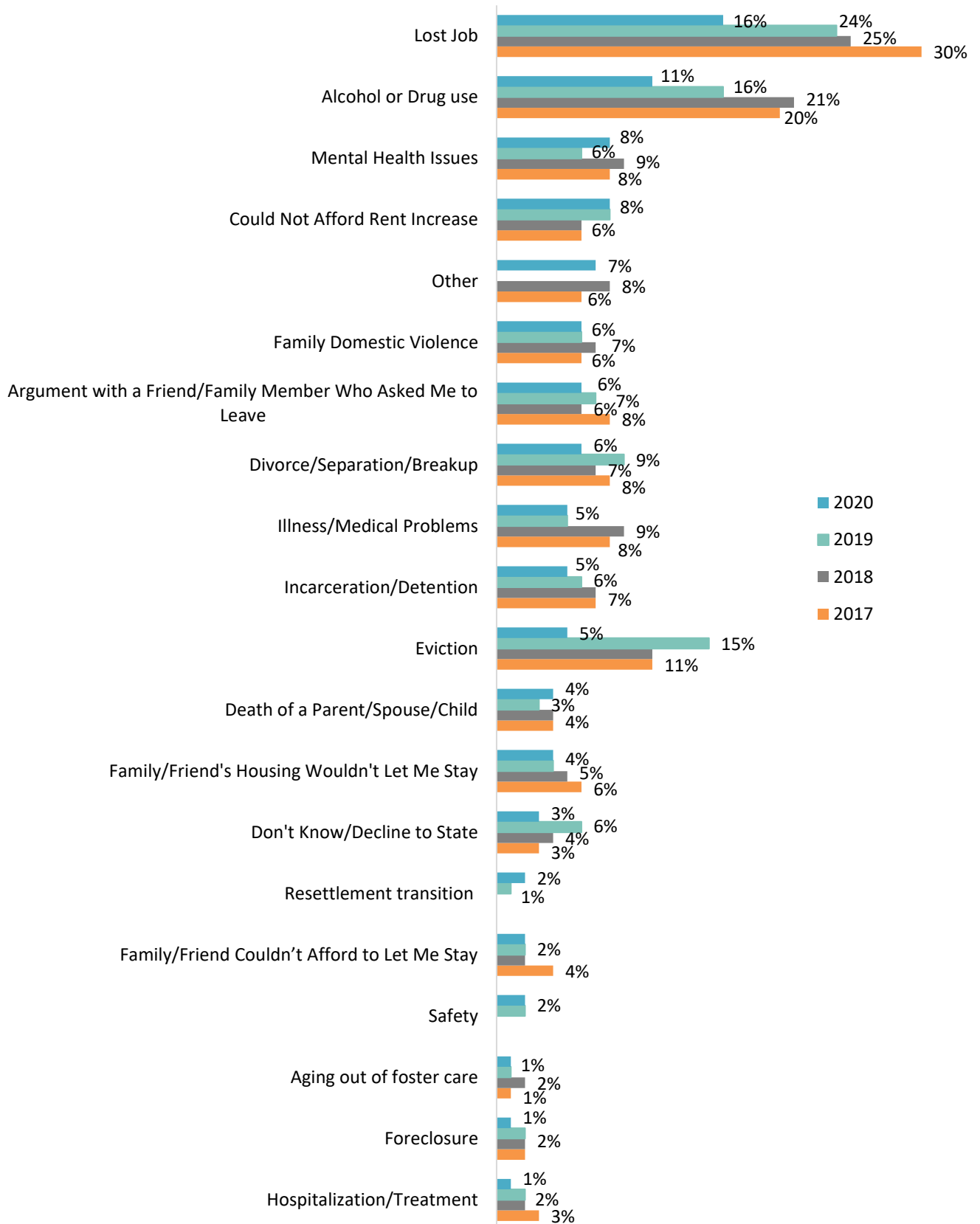


Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness

Losing a job is the most cited reason for homelessness (16%). Alcohol or drug use is the second most cited reason for homelessness (11%). Unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness cite alcohol and drug use as the reason for their homelessness at twice the rate (14%) as sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness (7%). Mental health issues (8%) and the inability to afford rent (8%) are the next most cited reasons for homelessness across the overall homeless population.

(See Appendix C for additional information in table format).

Figure 23 Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness (Select All That Apply), 2017-2020



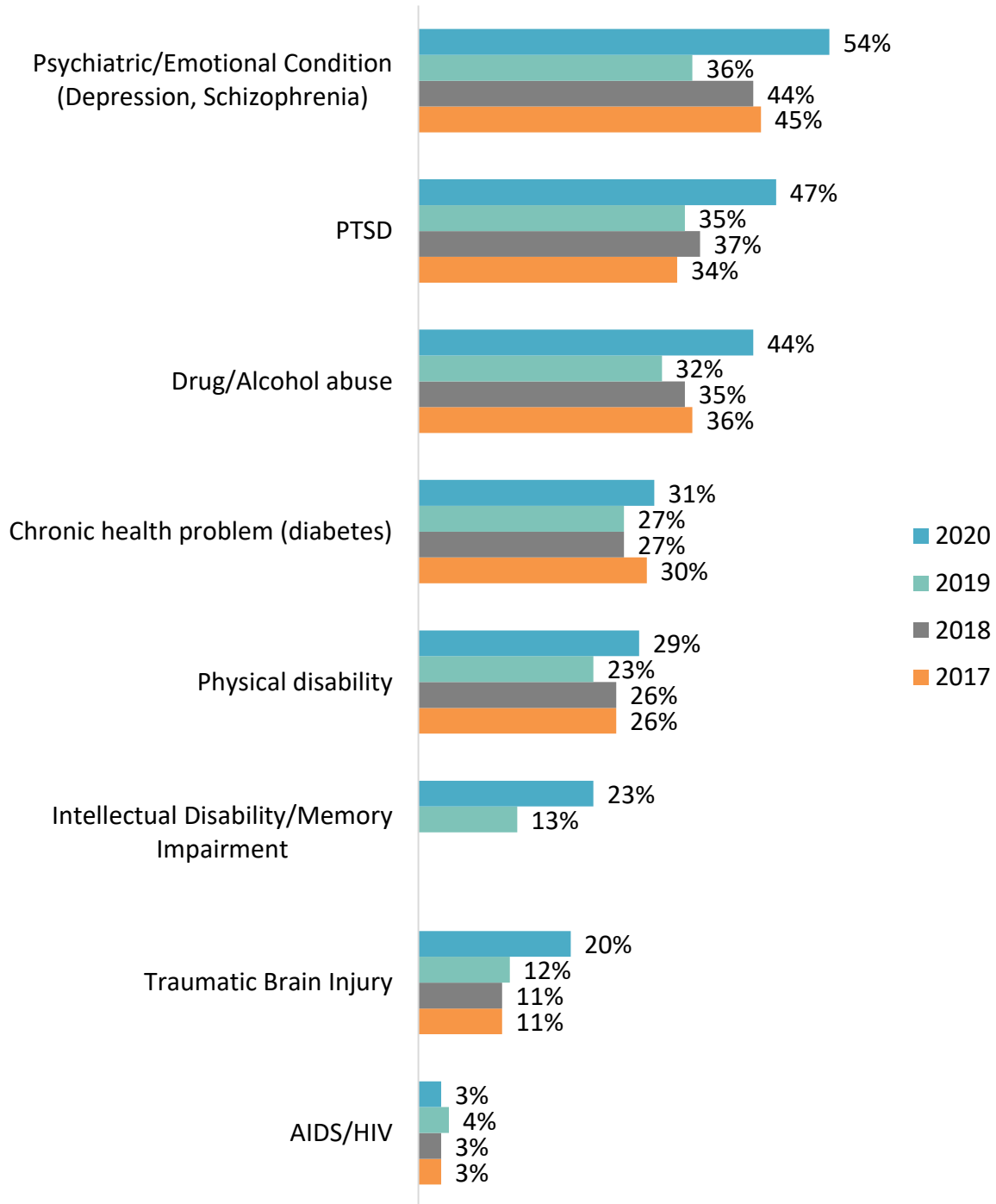
Self-Reported Health of the Homeless Population

Figure 24 shows that 54% of individuals experiencing homelessness report suffering from a psychiatric or emotional condition such as depression or schizophrenia. Of those individuals suffering from a psychiatric or emotional condition, 67% state their condition keeps them from holding a job, living in stable housing, or taking care of themselves.

Across all health problems, unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness have higher rates of self-reported health problems when compared to sheltered individuals. For example, the rate of unsheltered individuals suffering from PTSD is 51% compared to 42% of sheltered individuals.

(See Appendix C for additional information in table format).

Figure 24 Self-Reported Health Conditions of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness (Select All That Apply), 2017-2020



Services Used

The top three most used services by individuals experiencing homelessness are:

- ❖ Free meals (58%)
- ❖ Bus passes (41%)
- ❖ Hygiene services (40%)

Sheltered individuals tend to use services more frequently than unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness. For example, 55% of sheltered individuals report using bus passes while only 34% of unsheltered individuals report using this service.

Almost 100% of sheltered individuals report using at least one service compared to 86% unsheltered individuals.²¹

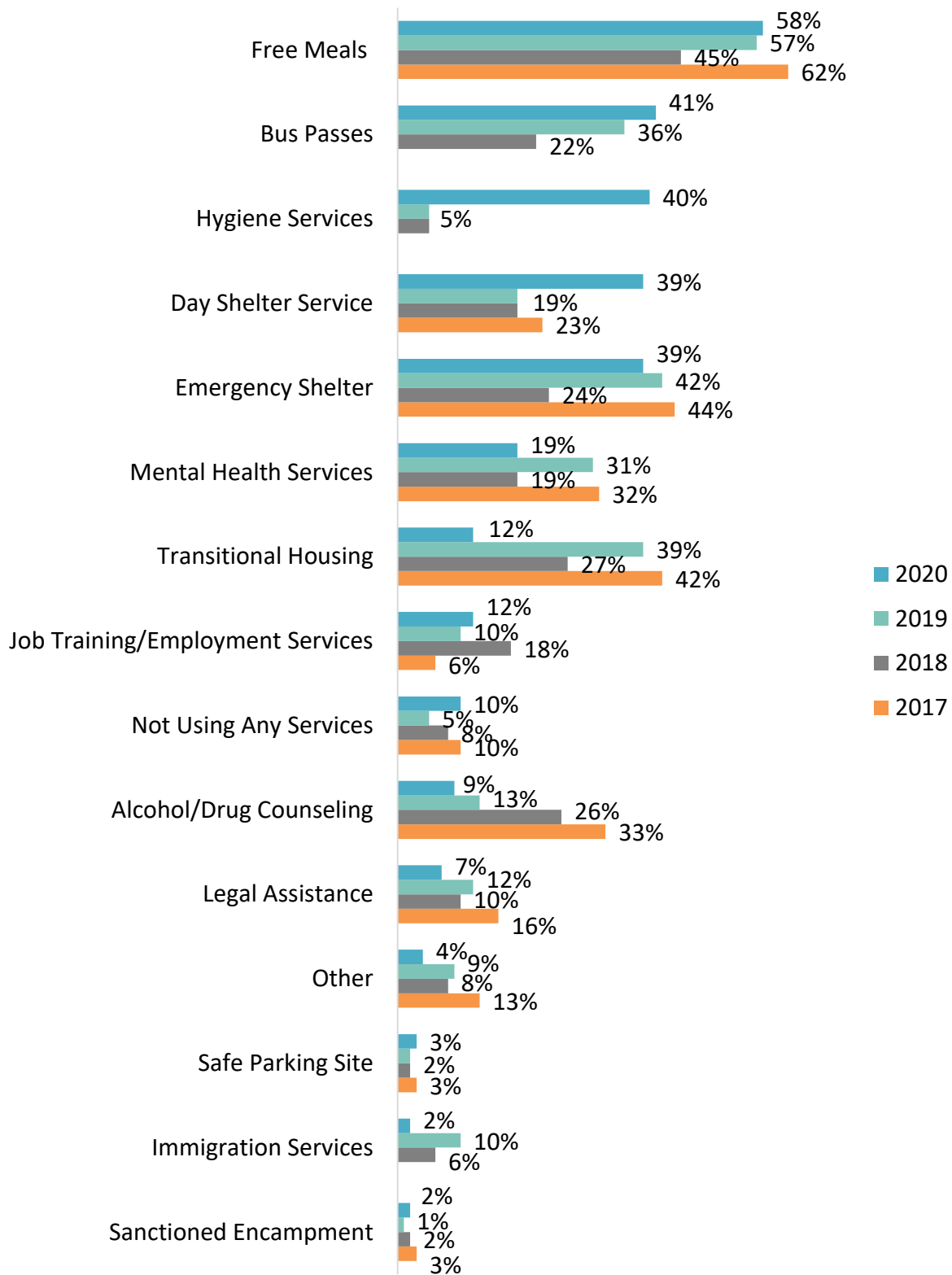
For individuals who say they do *not* use any services, which includes 10% of the overall homeless population, feeling unsafe is the most cited reason for not using services. Top reasons include the following:

- ❖ Feeling unsafe (14%)
- ❖ Over-crowdedness/bugs/germs (11%/11%/10%)
- ❖ Not feeling culturally accepted (6%)

(See Appendix C for additional information in table format).

²¹ Figure 25 (next page): For areas with no bars (i.e. 2017 “hygiene services”), no data was available from previous reports.

Figure 25 Self-Reported Services Used by Individuals Experiencing Homelessness (Select All That Apply), 2017-2020



Issues Accessing Services

When asked about issues while trying to access services, the most common issues were:

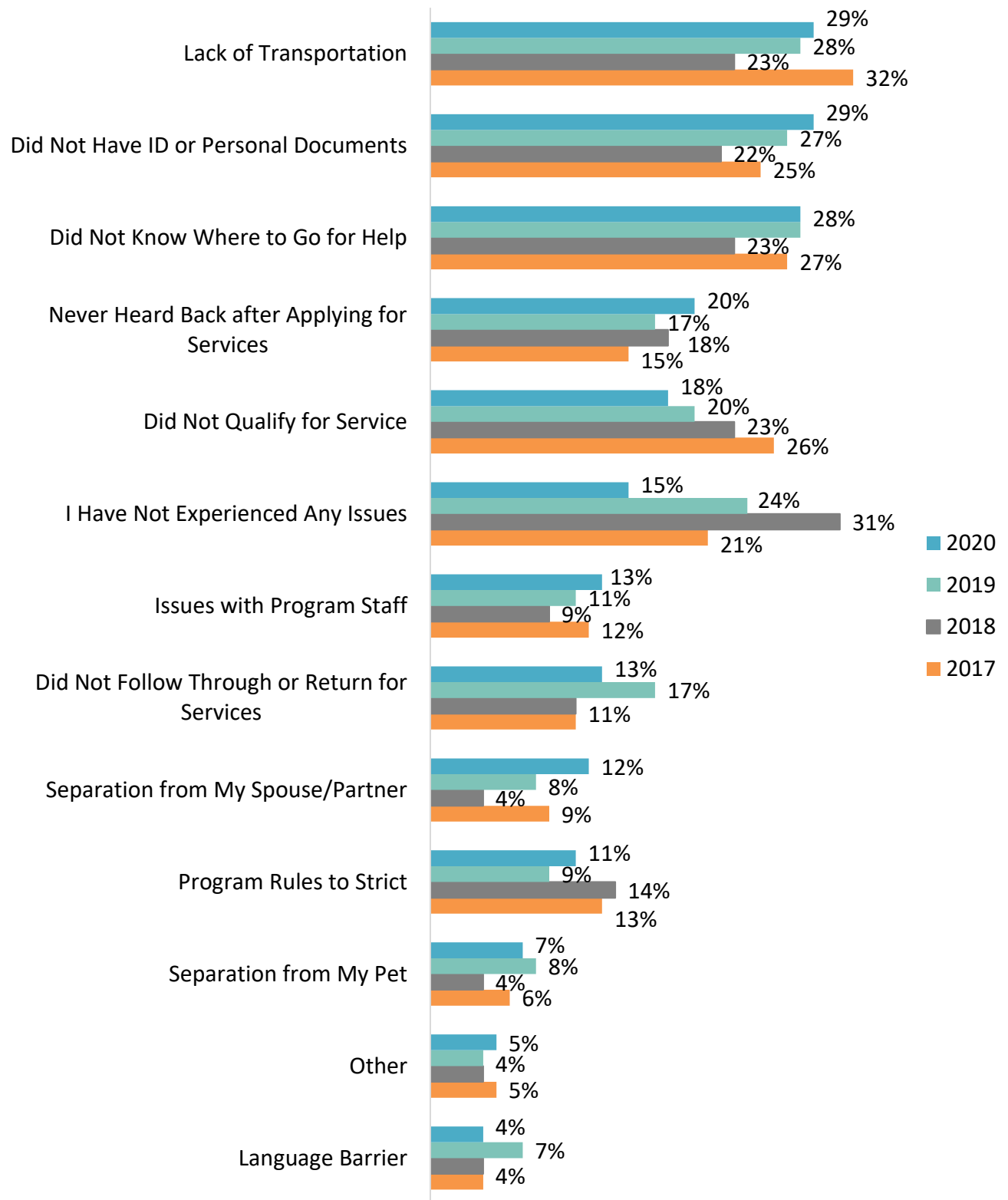
- ❖ Lack of transportation to access a service (29%) and
- ❖ Not having an ID or personal document needed to receive a service (29%).

Not knowing where to go for help (28%) and not hearing back after applying for services (20%) were the two next most cited issues experienced when attempting to access services.

15% of all individuals experiencing homelessness report they have never experienced any issues while trying to access services they need.

(See Appendix C for additional information in table format).

Figure 26 Self-Reported Experience Accessing Services for Individuals Experiencing Homelessness (Select All That Apply), 2017-2020



Key Subpopulations

To take a closer look at some of the groups that make up the homeless population, data is analyzed for specific subpopulations²². The subpopulations examined in this section include:

HUD Mandated Subpopulations

- 1) Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness
- 2) Veterans
- 3) Families with Children
- 4) Unaccompanied Youth and Young Adults

Additional Subpopulations

- 5) Vehicle Residents
- 6) Victims of Domestic Violence

Results for these subpopulations include a breakdown of demographics, such as race and gender, as well as more detailed information about these groups' experiences with homelessness including health concerns, services used, and self-reported reasons for becoming homeless.

For the four HUD Mandated subpopulations, a one-page printable infographic is included at the beginning of each section to illustrate key demographic information.

²² HUD requests that CoCs submit data on four specific subpopulations (chronically homeless, veterans, families with children, and unaccompanied youth and young adults) for each Point-in-Time Count. For this reason, these four subpopulations are analyzed in more detail in this report. In addition, this report analyzed two additional subpopulations: 1) individuals experiencing homelessness because they are fleeing domestic violence and 2) individuals staying in their vehicles.

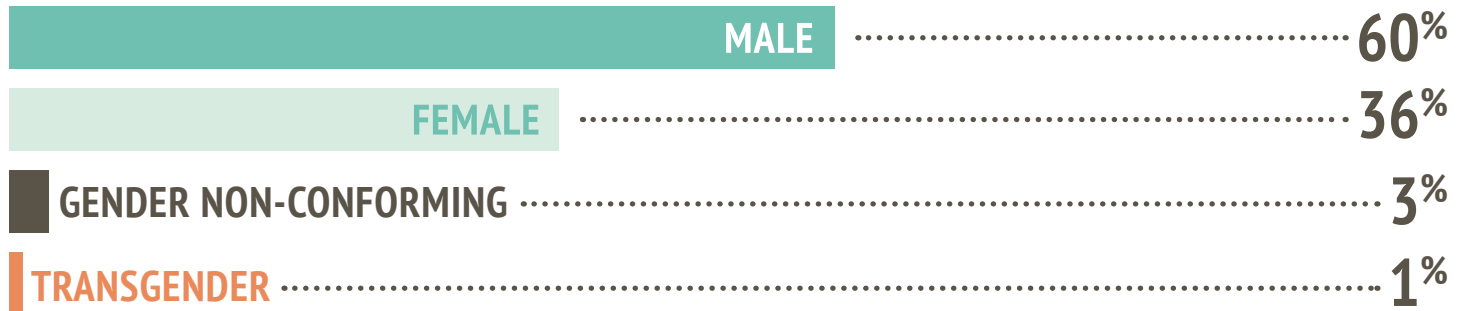
CHRONICALLY HOMELESS

..... **TOTAL: 3,355**

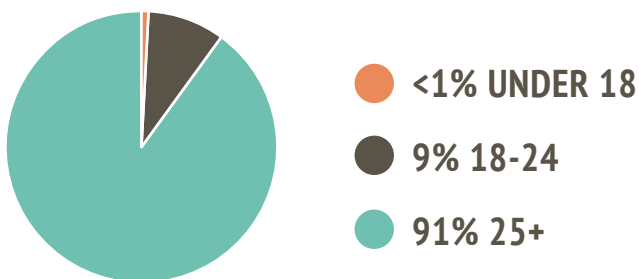
ABOUT 29% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION (11,751)



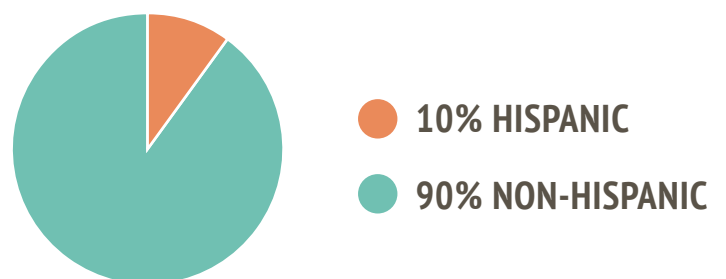
GENDER



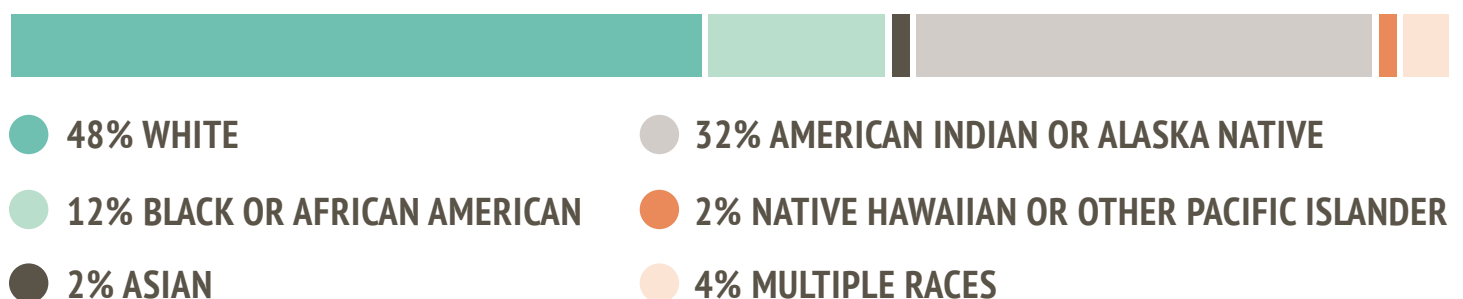
AGE



ETHNICITY



RACE



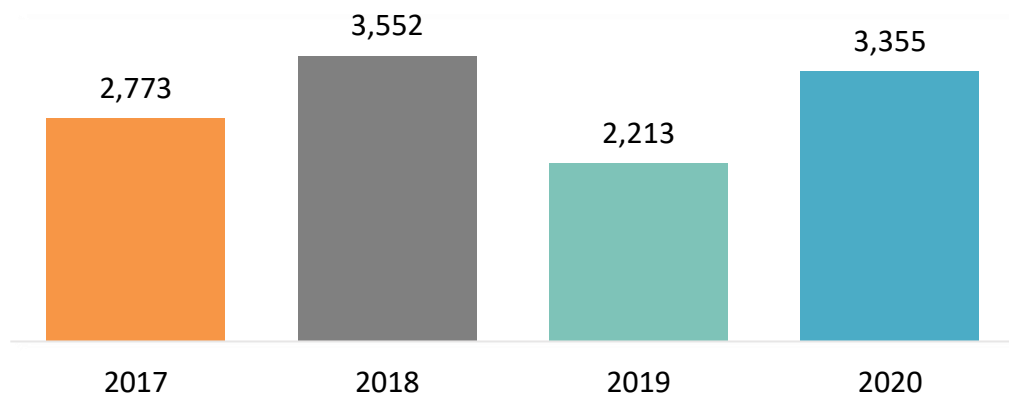
Chronically Homeless Key Findings

Defined by HUD, a chronically homeless individual or family:

“...is homeless and resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, and who has been homeless and residing in such a place for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years. The statutory definition also requires that the individual or family has a head of household with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, posttraumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairment resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability.”²³

In 2020, approximately 29% of individuals experiencing homelessness in Seattle/King County are chronically homeless.

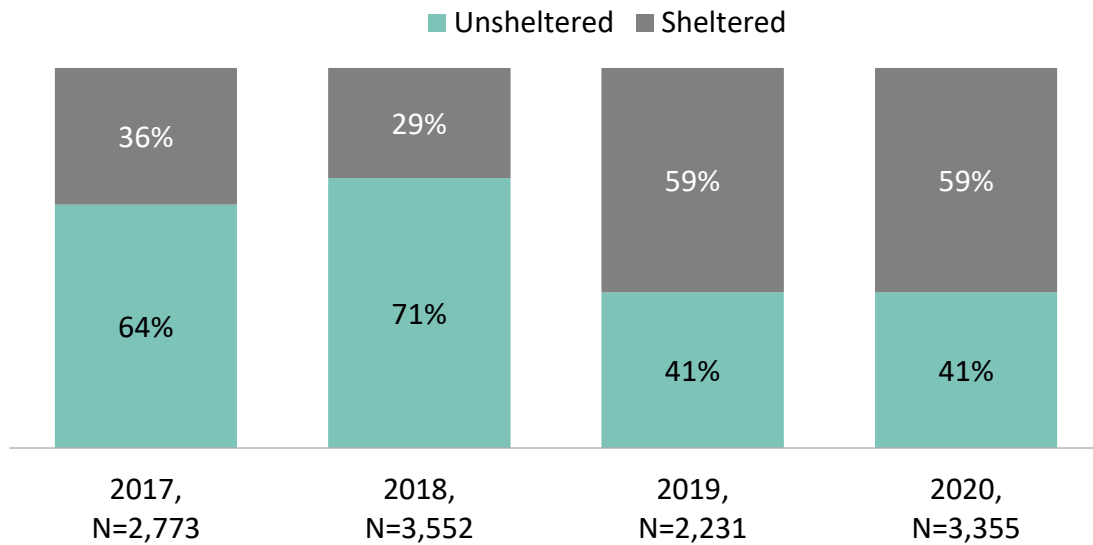
Figure 27 Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness, 2017-2020



²³ Additional information on this definition can be found at [HUD Exchange](#).

As seen in the figures above and below, rates of chronic homelessness have fluctuated from a total of 2,773 in 2017 to 3,355 in 2020. Additionally, there has been a shift from the chronically homeless being mostly unsheltered (2017 and 2018) to mostly sheltered (2019 and 2020).

Figure 28 Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness by Shelter Status, 2017-2020



Chronically Homeless Demographics

Of the chronically homeless population, about 60% were male, 48% white, 90% were non-Hispanic, and 91% were age 25 and up. About 34% of the chronically homeless reported that this was the first time that they were experiencing homelessness. Additionally, 18% of the chronically homeless (compared to 10% of the non-chronically homeless population) identified as LGBTQIA+.

Table 7 Chronically Homeless Population Demographics, 2020

	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS POPULATION	NON-CHRONICALLY HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=3,355	n=8,396
	% of Chronically Homeless	% of Non-Chronically Homeless
Gender		
Female	36%	23%
Male	60%	76%
Transgender	1%	0%
Gender Non-Conforming	3%	2%
Race		
White	48%	48%
Black or African American	12%	41%
Asian	2%	2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	32%	0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2%	5%
Multiple Races	4%	9%
Hispanic		
Non-Hispanic	90%	81%
Hispanic	10%	19%
Age		
<18	<1%	39%
18-24	9%	9%
25+	91%	51%
LGBTQIA+	18%	10%
First Time Homeless	34%	46%
Employment Status		
Unemployed	83%	75%
Employed Part-time	15%	15%
Employed Full-time	2%	10%

Chronically Homeless: Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness

For individuals experiencing chronic homelessness, alcohol or drug use is most reported as the reason they feel they have lost stable housing with 16% reporting this as the reason for their homelessness. Individuals experiencing chronic homelessness cite mental health issues (14%) and lost jobs (13%) as the next two most common reasons for their homelessness.

Table 8 Chronically Homeless Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness, 2020

	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS POPULATION	NON-CHRONICALLY HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=3,355	n=8,396
	% of Chronically Homeless	% of Non-Chronically Homeless
Alcohol or drug use	16%	6%
Mental health issues	14%	2%
Lost Job	13%	19%
Family domestic violence	7%	5%
Could not afford rent increase	7%	9%
Other	7%	7%
Incarceration/detention	6%	4%
Illness/medical problem	6%	4%
Divorce/separation/breakup	5%	7%
Argument with family/friend/roommate	3%	9%
Eviction	3%	7%
Family/friend wouldn't let me stay	3%	5%
Death of a parent/spouse/child	3%	5%
Refuse/Don't Know	2%	4%
Family/friend can't afford to let me stay	2%	2%
Safety	2%	2%
Resettlement transition	1%	3%
Foreclosure	1%	1%
Hospitalization/treatment	1%	1%

Chronically Homeless: Self-Reported Health Status

The table below shows that across all included health problems, individuals experiencing chronic homelessness have higher rates of self-reported health problems when compared to the non-chronically homeless population.

For example, about 35% of all non-chronically homeless individuals report suffering from a psychiatric or emotional condition such as depression or schizophrenia. That number is almost 73% for individuals experiencing chronic homelessness.

Table 9 Chronically Homeless Self-Reported Health Conditions (Select All That Apply), 2020

	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS POPULATION	NON-CHRONICALLY HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=3,355	n=8,396
	% of Chronically Homeless	% of Non-Chronically Homeless
Health Issues [Select all that apply]		
Psychiatric/Emotional Condition (Depression, Schizophrenia)	73%	35%
PTSD	65%	29%
Drug/Alcohol abuse	64%	24%
Chronic health problem (such as diabetes)	45%	17%
Physical disability	41%	17%
Intellectual Disability/Memory Impairment	37%	9%
Traumatic Brain Injury	31%	9%
AIDS/HIV	3%	3%

Chronically Homeless: Services Used

The top three most used services by the chronically homeless are free meals (71%), hygiene services (56%), and day shelter services (50%). Across most services, individuals experiencing chronic homelessness access services at higher rates than those not chronically homeless.

About 9% of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness say they are not currently accessing any services.

Table 10 Chronically Homeless Self-Reported Services Used (Select All That Apply), 2020

	CHRONICALLY HOMELESS POPULATION	NON-CHRONICALLY HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=3,355	n=8,396
	% of Chronically Homeless	% of Non-Chronically Homeless
Currently Used Services [Select all that apply]		
Free meals	71%	45%
Hygiene services	56%	24%
Day shelter services	50%	28%
Bus passes	48%	34%
Emergency shelter	41%	37%
Mental health services	30%	8%
Alcohol/Drug counseling	16%	2%
Transitional housing	13%	11%
Job training/employment services	12%	12%
Legal assistance	8%	6%
Something not listed	6%	2%
Sanctioned Encampment	4%	0%
Safe parking site	3%	3%
Immigration services	2%	2%
Not using any services	9%	11%

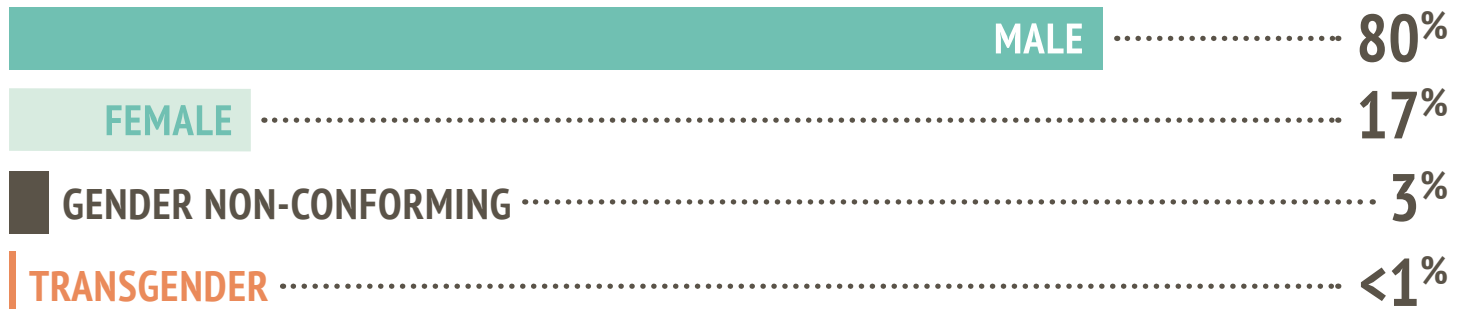
HOMELESS VETERANS

TOTAL: 813

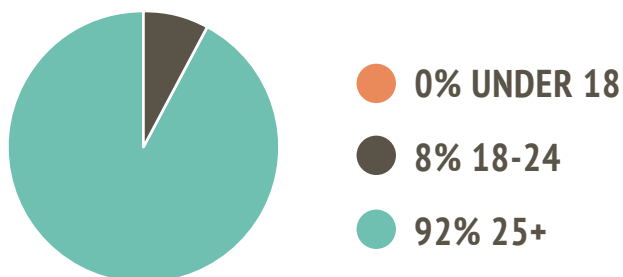
ABOUT 7% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION (11,751)



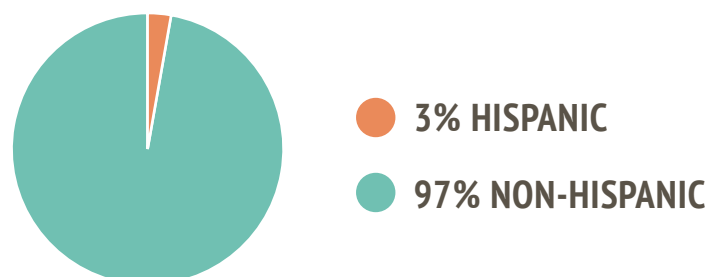
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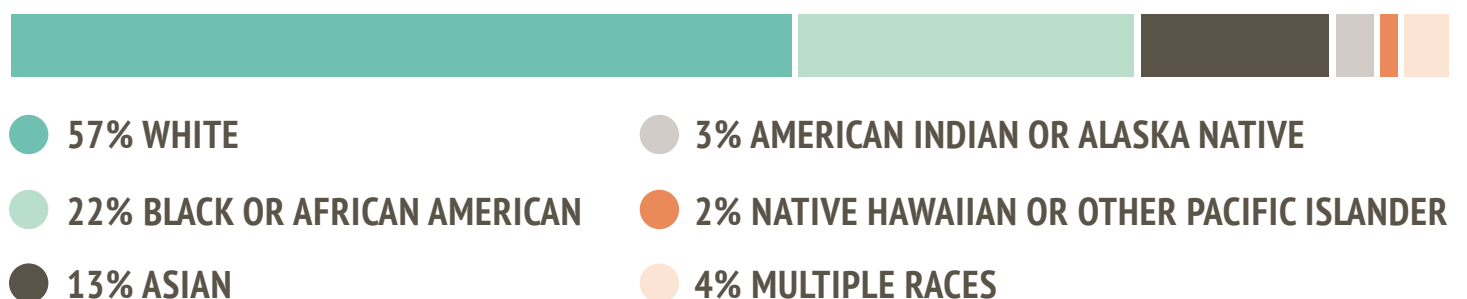
AGE



ETHNICITY



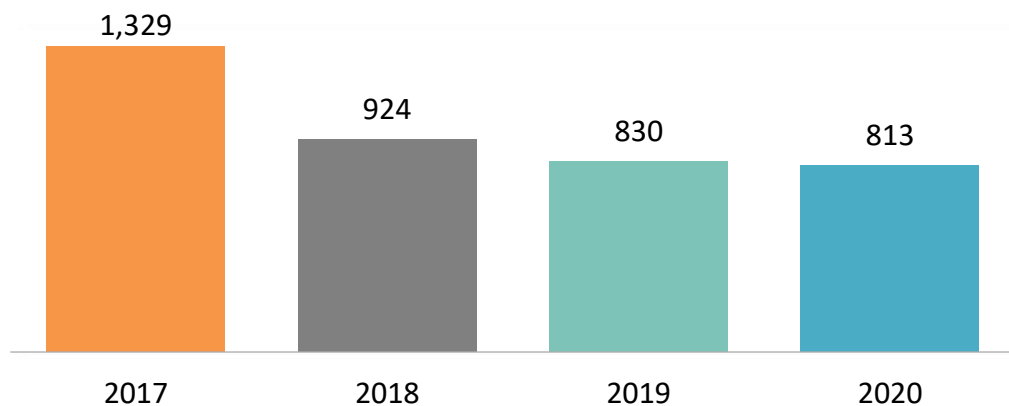
RACE



Veterans Experiencing Homelessness Key Findings

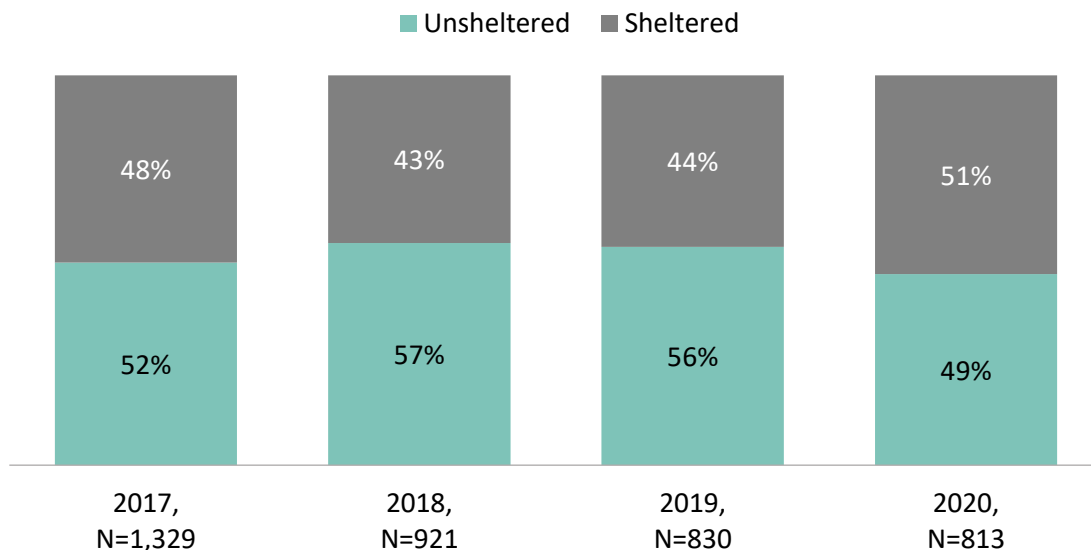
Veterans include any individual who served in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, or Coast Guard or who was called to active duty as a member of the Reserves or the Air Force or Army National Guard and was honorably discharged or released. In 2020, the 813 veterans experiencing homelessness in Seattle/King County made up 7% of the overall homeless population.

Figure 29 Veterans Experiencing Homelessness, 2017-2020



There is a downward trend in veterans experiencing homelessness from 2017 to 2020. In 2020, veterans are sheltered and unsheltered at almost equal rates (51% sheltered and 49% unsheltered). Since 2017, this year has marked the highest sheltered rate of 51%.

Figure 30 Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by Shelter Status, 2017-2020



Veterans Demographics

Of the veteran homeless population, about 80% were male, 57% white, 97% were non-Hispanic, and 92% were 25 and up. About 27% of the veterans experiencing homelessness reported that this was the first time that they were experiencing homelessness. Additionally, 11% of the veterans (compared to 17% of the non-veteran population) identified as LGBTQIA+.

Table 11 Veterans Experiencing Homelessness Demographics, 2020

	VETERAN HOMELESS POPULATION	NON-VETERAN HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=813	n=10,938
	% of Veteran Homeless	% of Non-Veteran Homeless
Gender		
Female	17%	66%
Male	80%	32%
Transgender	3%	<1%
Gender Non-Conforming	1%	2%
Race		
White	57%	39%
Black or African American	22%	31%
Asian	13%	0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	3%	24%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2%	5%
Multiple Races	4%	9%
Hispanic		
Non-Hispanic	97%	74%
Hispanic	3%	26%
Age		
<18	0%	40%
18-24	8%	10%
25+	92%	50%
LGBTQIA+	11%	17%
First Time Homeless	27%	53%
Employment Status		
Unemployed	82%	76%
Employed Part-time	15%	15%
Employed Full-time	3%	9%

Veterans: Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness

Veterans most often report alcohol and drug use (13%) and mental health issues (13%) as the reasons they are homeless. Illness or a medical problem was reported as the main reason for being homeless by 10% of veterans.

Table 12 Veterans Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness, 2020

	VETERAN HOMELESS POPULATION	NON-VETERAN HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=813	n=10,938
	% of Veteran Homeless	% of Non-Veteran Homeless
Other	15%	1%
Alcohol or drug use	13%	9%
Mental health issues	13%	3%
Illness/medical problem	10%	0%
Lost Job	8%	24%
Divorce/separation/breakup	8%	4%
Could not afford rent increase	7%	9%
Argument with family/friend/roommate	7%	5%
Incarceration/detention	5%	5%
Eviction	5%	5%
Refuse/Don't Know	3%	3%
Family domestic violence	2%	10%
Resettlement transition	2%	2%
Family/friend not let me stay	0%	8%
Death of a parent/spouse/child	0%	8%
Family/friend can't afford to let me stay	0%	4%
Safety	0%	4%
Foreclosure	0%	2%
Hospitalization/treatment	0%	2%
Aging out of foster care	0%	2%

Veterans: Self-Reported Health Status

Across almost all health challenges, veterans fare worse than the non-veteran population. Most notably, veterans have an overall rate of psychiatric or emotional conditions of 70%, and 55% report experiencing PTSD.

Table 13 Veterans Self-Reported Health Status (Select All That Apply), 2020

	VETERAN HOMELESS POPULATION	NON-VETERAN HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=813	n=10,938
	% of Total Veterans	% of Non-Veteran Homeless
Health Issues [Select all that apply]		
Psychiatric/Emotional Condition (Depression, Schizophrenia)	70%	38%
PTSD	55%	39%
Chronic health problem (such as diabetes)	49%	13%
Physical disability	48%	10%
Drug/Alcohol abuse	43%	45%
Intellectual Disability/Memory Impairment	32%	14%
Traumatic Brain Injury	29%	11%
AIDS/HIV	3%	3%

Veterans: Services Used

A vast majority (94%) of the homeless veteran population report accessing some service. The most used services by homeless veterans are free meals (70%) and hygiene services (57%), followed by bus passes (46%), and day shelter services (46%).

Table 14 Veterans Self-Reported Services Used (Select All That Apply), 2020

	VETERAN HOMELESS POPULATION	NON-VETERAN HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=813	n=10,938
	% of Total Veterans	% of Non-Veteran Homeless
Currently Used Services [Select all that apply]		
Free meals	70%	46%
Hygiene services	57%	23%
Bus passes	46%	36%
Day Shelter services	46%	32%
Emergency shelter	43%	35%
Mental health services	22%	16%
Safe parking site	11%	0%
Alcohol/Drug counseling	10%	8%
Something not listed	8%	0%
Transitional housing	6%	18%
Job training/employment services	5%	19%
Legal assistance	5%	9%
Immigration services	3%	1%
Sanctioned Encampment	2%	2%
Not using any services	6%	14%

Veterans: Experiences Accessing Services

When veterans are asked about their experiences while trying to access services, the most common experiences included not having an ID or personal document (35%) needed to receive a service and lack of transportation to access a service (32%). Not knowing where to go for help (29%) and not hearing back after applying for services (27%) were the two next most cited experiences.

16% of all homeless veterans report they have never experienced any issues while trying to access the services they need.

Table 15 Veterans Self-Reported Experience Accessing Services (Select All That Apply), 2020

	VETERAN HOMELESS POPULATION	NON-VETERAN HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=813	n=10,938
	% of Total Veterans	% of Non-Veteran Homeless
Experienced any of the following while trying to access services [Select all that apply]		
Didn't have ID or personal document	35%	23%
Lack of transportation	32%	26%
Didn't know where to go for help	29%	27%
Never heard back after applying for services	27%	13%
Issues with program staff	24%	2%
Program rules too strict	22%	0%
Didn't qualify for service	21%	15%
Other	14%	0%
Separation from my spouse/partner	13%	11%
Didn't follow through or return	11%	15%
Separation from my pet	11%	3%
Language barrier	6%	2%
I have not experienced any issues	16%	14%

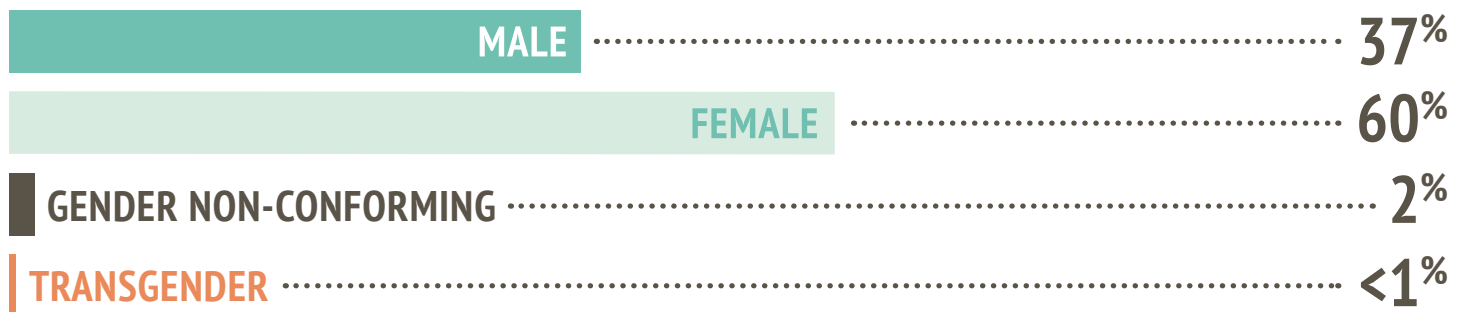
HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

TOTAL (Individuals-Adult & Children): 3,743

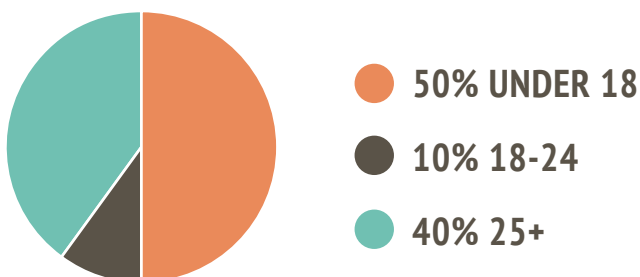
ABOUT 32% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION (11,751)



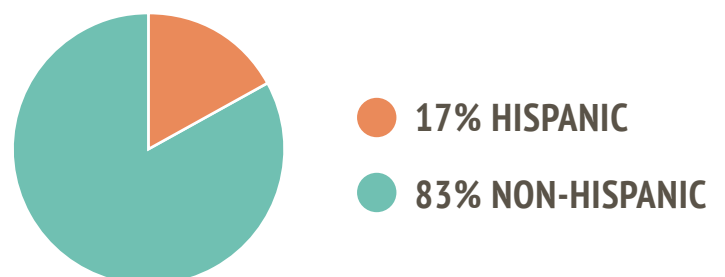
GENDER



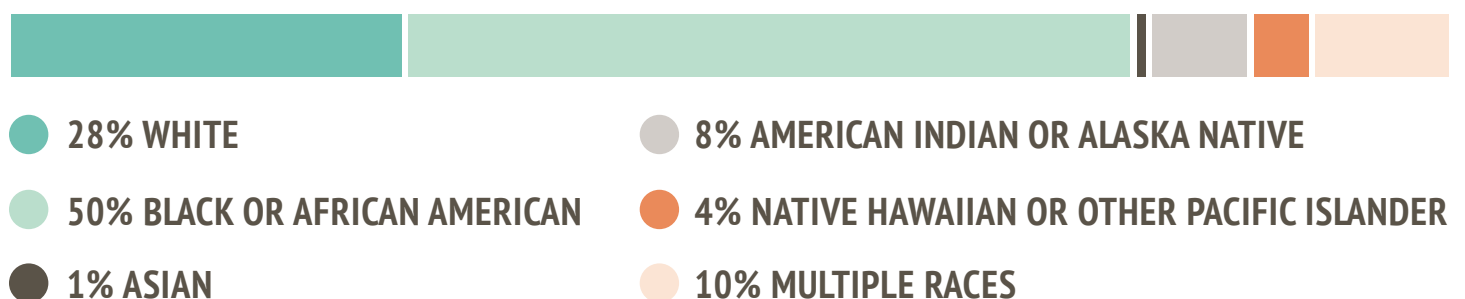
AGE



ETHNICITY



RACE

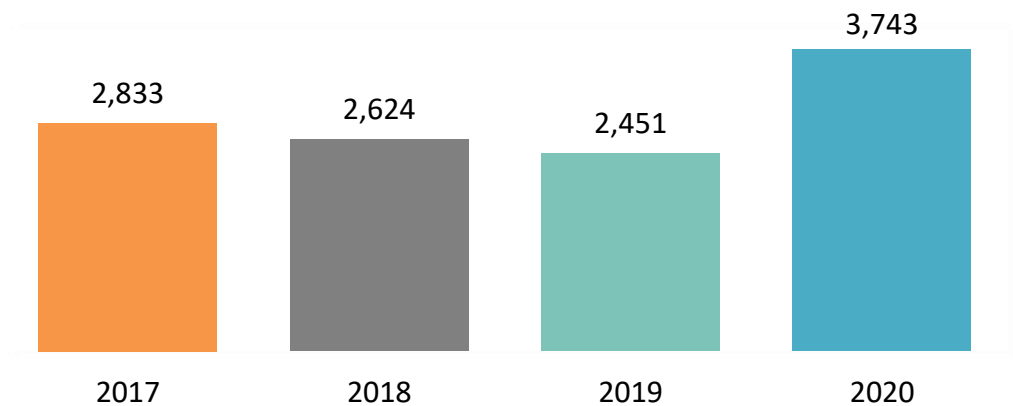


Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness Key Findings

Families with children, or Individuals in family households (adults and children), include any households with at least one adult and one child (under 18).

Individuals in Family Households (adults and children) make up a total of 3,743 adults and children, or 32% of the total homeless population in Seattle/King County in 2020²⁴. This was the first increase seen in the past four years.²⁵

Figure 31 Individuals in Family Households (Adults and Children) Experiencing Homelessness, 2017-2020

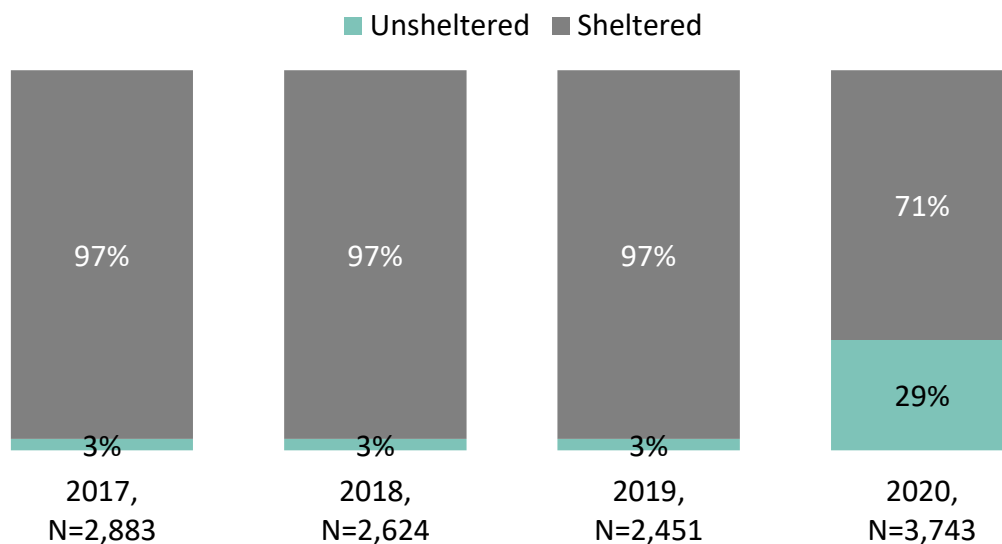


²⁴ Families with children are defined as any household with at least one adult (over 18) and one child (under 18).

²⁵ This increase in families with children can partially be attributed to concerted effort by agencies and service providers for families engaged in data collection efforts. Mary's Place, for example, coordinated with their staff to administer surveys across their program locations.

There was an increase in the rate of individuals in families experiencing homelessness being unsheltered from 3% in 2017 to 2019 to 29% in 2020. Individuals in families with children were identified through the survey that occurred after the street count. These individuals, asked to recall where they stayed on the morning of January 24, reported 29% of the time, that they had been unsheltered the night of the count, meaning they stayed in a vehicle, on the street, in an abandoned building, in a tent, or in a sanctioned encampment.

Figure 32 Individuals in Family Households (Adults and Children) Experiencing Homelessness, 2017-2020



Families with Children Demographics

Of the individuals in family household (adults and children) experiencing homelessness, about 60% were female, 50% black or African American, 83% were non-Hispanic, and 40% were 25 and up. This suggests that females and black or African American individuals experiencing homelessness are disproportionately in family households.

About 44% of the individuals in families experiencing homelessness reported that this was the first time that they were experiencing homelessness. Additionally, 21% of individuals in families experiencing homelessness (compared to 7% of the non-family with children homeless population) identified as LGBTQIA+.

Table 16 Individuals in Family Households (Adults and Children) Demographics, 2020

	INDIVIDUALS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN	NON-INDIVIDUALS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
	n=3,743	n=8,008
	% of Individuals in Family Households	% of Non-Individuals in Family Households
Gender		
Female	60%	23%
Male	37%	75%
Transgender	<1%	2%
Gender Non-Conforming	2%	1%
Race		
White	28%	68%
Black or African American	50%	3%
Asian	1%	3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	8%	19%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4%	3%
Multiple Races	10%	3%
Hispanic		
Non-Hispanic	83%	88%
Hispanic	17%	12%
Age		
<18	50%	0%
18-24	10%	8%
25+	40%	92%
LGBTQIA+	21%	7%
First Time Homeless	44%	36%
Employment Status		
Unemployed	77%	81%
Employed Part-time	11%	19%
Employed Full-time	11%	1%

Families with Children: Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness

About 24% of Individuals in Family Households experiencing homelessness say losing their job is the main event that led to their homelessness. Individuals in family households experiencing homelessness cite not being able to afford a rent increase (14%) and family domestic violence (14%) as the second most common reasons they and their family are currently experiencing homelessness.

Table 17 Individuals in Family Households (Adults and Children) Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness, 2020

	INDIVIDUALS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN	NON-INDIVIDUALS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
	n=3,743	n=8,008
	% of Individuals in Family Households	% of Non-Individuals in Family Households
Lost Job	24%	8%
Could not afford rent increase	14%	2%
Family domestic violence	14%	0%
Divorce/separation/breakup	9%	3%
Eviction	7%	3%
Argument with family/friend/roommate	4%	8%
Resettlement transition	4%	0%
Alcohol or drug use	3%	19%
Mental health issues	3%	13%
Safety	3%	1%
Illness/medical problem	3%	7%
Family/friend can't afford to let me stay	3%	1%
Hospitalization/treatment	3%	0%
Family/friend wouldn't let me stay	3%	5%
Death of a parent/spouse/child	1%	7%
Refuse/Don't Know	1%	5%
Other	0%	14%
Incarceration/detention	0%	10%
Foreclosure	0%	2%
Aging out of foster care	0%	2%

Families with Children: Self-Reported Health Status

The table below shows that across all health problems included, individuals in family households generally have lower rates of self-reported health problems when compared to individuals not in family households. For example, individuals in family households report drug and alcohol abuse less often (23%) than individuals not in family households (65%).

Table 18 Individuals in Family Households (Adults and Children) Self-Reported Health Status (Select All That Apply), 2020

	INDIVIDUALS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN	NON-INDIVIDUALS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
	n=3,743	n=8,008
	% of Individuals in Family Households	% of Non-Individuals in Family Households
Health Issues [Select all that apply]		
Psychiatric/Emotional Condition (Depression, Schizophrenia)	47%	61%
PTSD	46%	48%
Drug/Alcohol abuse	23%	65%
Physical disability	21%	37%
Chronic health problem (such as diabetes)	20%	42%
Intellectual Disability/Memory Impairment	16%	30%
Traumatic Brain Injury	6%	34%
AIDS/HIV	0%	6%

Families with Children: Services Used

The top three most used services by individuals in family households are emergency shelters (58%) followed by bus passes (51%) and free meals (44%). Almost all families with children are using at least one service (93%).

Table 19 Individuals in Family Households (Adults and Children) Self-Reported Services Used (Select All That Apply), 2020

	INDIVIDUALS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN	NON-INDIVIDUALS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
	n=3,743	n=8,008
	% of Individuals in Family Households	% of Non- Individuals in Family Households
Currently Used Services [Select all that apply]		
Emergency shelter	58%	20%
Bus passes	51%	31%
Free meals	44%	72%
Hygiene services	35%	45%
Day shelter services	35%	43%
Job training/employment services	20%	4%
Transitional housing	20%	4%
Mental health services	18%	20%
Legal assistance	10%	4%
Alcohol/Drug counseling	9%	9%
Immigration services	6%	0%
Something not listed	4%	4%
Safe parking site	4%	2%
Sanctioned Encampment	3%	1%
Not using any services	7%	13%

Families with Children: Experiences Accessing Services

For individuals in family households, lack of transportation (35%) was the most commonly cited challenge when trying to access services. This reason is followed by not knowing where to go for help (30%) and not hearing back after applying for services (25%).

Finally, 13% of all homeless families with children report they have never experienced any issues while trying to access the services they need.

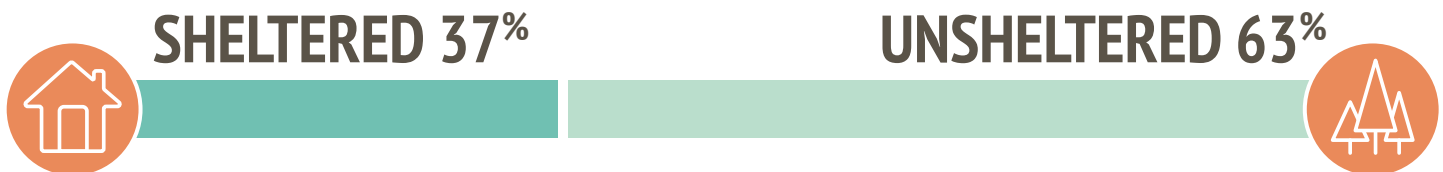
Table 20 Individuals in Family Households (Adults and Children) Self-Reported Experience Accessing Services (Select All That Apply), 2020

	INDIVIDUALS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN	NON-INDIVIDUALS IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN
	n=3,743	n=8,008
	% of Individuals in Family Households	% of Non-Individuals in Family Households
Experienced any of the following while trying to access services [Select all that apply]		
Lack of transportation	35%	23%
Didn't know where to go for help	30%	26%
Never heard back after applying for services	25%	15%
Didn't qualify for service	18%	18%
Didn't have ID or personal document	17%	41%
Separation from my spouse/partner	16%	8%
Language barrier	10%	0%
Issues with program staff	9%	17%
Didn't follow through or return	6%	20%
Separation from my pet	4%	10%
Program rules too strict	3%	19%
Other	3%	7%
I have not experienced any issues	13%	17%

UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH & YOUNG ADULTS

TOTAL: 955

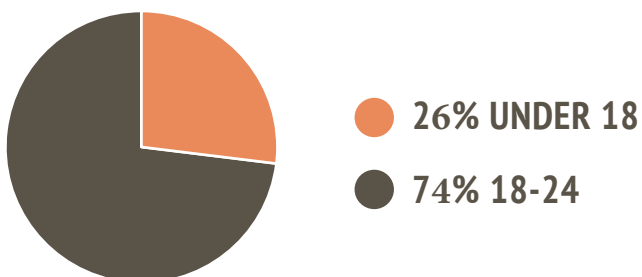
ABOUT 8% OF THE TOTAL POPULATION (11,751)



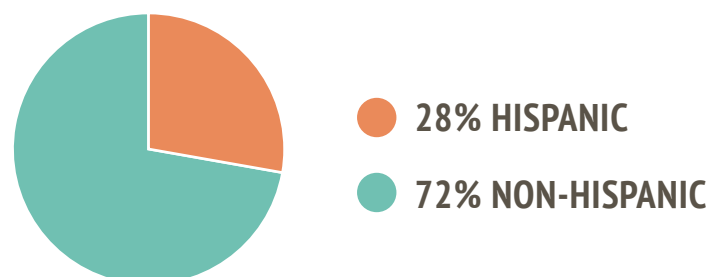
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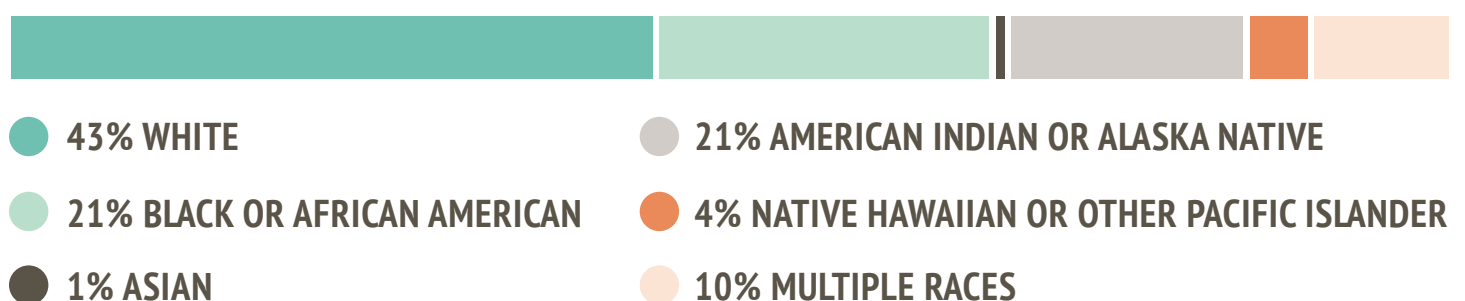
AGE



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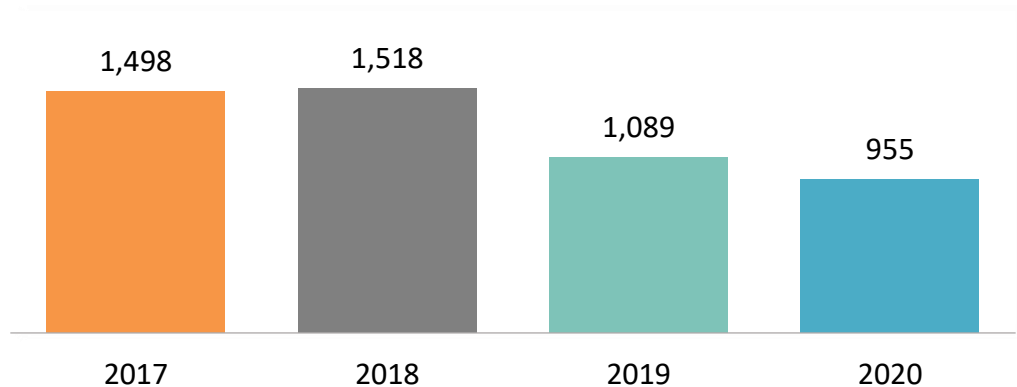
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Unaccompanied Youth & Young Adults Experiencing Homelessness Key Findings

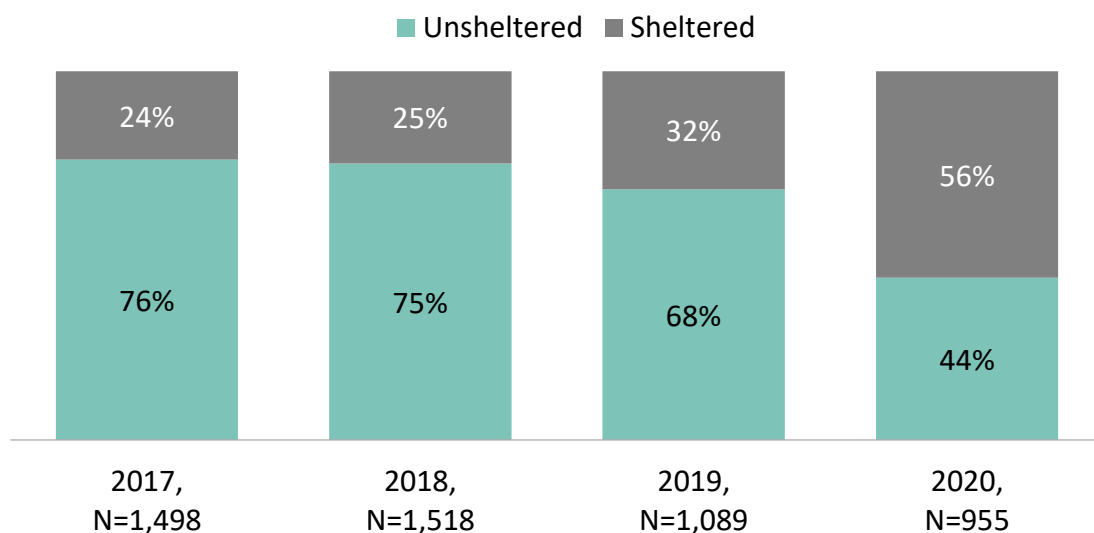
Unaccompanied youth (under 18) and young adults (18-24) make up 8% (955 people) of the total homeless population.

Figure 33 Unaccompanied Youth & Young Adult Experiencing Homelessness, 2017-2020



From 2017 to 2020, there has been a steady decline in the number of homeless unaccompanied youth and young adults in Seattle/King County. Additionally, more youth are accessing shelters in 2020 than in previous years.

Figure 34 Unaccompanied Youth & Young Adult Experiencing Homelessness by Shelter Status, 2017-2020



Unaccompanied Youth & Young Adults Demographics

Of the unaccompanied youth and young adults experiencing homelessness, about 47% were female, 43% white, 72% were non-Hispanic, and 74% were 18-24. About 31% of the unaccompanied youth and young adults experiencing homelessness reported that this was the first time that they were experiencing homelessness. Additionally, 27% of the unaccompanied youth and young adults (compared to 1% of the non-unaccompanied youth and young adult population) identified as LGBTQIA+.

See following page for table.

Table 21 Youth and Young Adult Demographics, 2020

	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH & YOUNG ADULT HOMELESS POPULATION	NON-UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH & YOUNG ADULT HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=955	n=10,796
	% of all Youth and Young Adults	% of all Non-Youth and Young Adults
Gender		
Female	47%	36%
Male	46%	66%
Transgender	2%	0%
Gender Non-Conforming	5%	0%
Race		
White	43%	53%
Black or African American	21%	32%
Asian	1%	3%
American Indian or Alaska Native	21%	6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4%	3%
Multiple Races	10%	3%
Hispanic		
Non-Hispanic	72%	99%
Hispanic	28%	1%
Age		
<18	26%	11%
18-24	74%	0%
LGBTQIA+	27%	1%
First Time Homeless	31%	49%
Employment Status		
Unemployed	68%	90%
Employed Part-time	22%	8%
Employed Full-time	9%	3%

Unaccompanied Youth & Young Adults: Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness

Losing a job (13%) is the most cited reason for an unaccompanied youth or young adult becoming homeless followed closely by an argument with family/friend/roommate (12%).

Table 22 Unaccompanied Youth & Young Adult Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness, 2020

	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH & YOUNG ADULT HOMELESS POPULATION	NON- UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH & YOUNG ADULT HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=955	n=10,796
	% of all Youth and Young Adults	% of all Non-Youth and Young Adults
Lost Job	13%	19%
Argument with family/friend/roommate	12%	0%
Mental health issues	7%	9%
Family domestic violence	7%	5%
Eviction	7%	3%
Other	7%	7%
Alcohol or drug use	6%	16%
Refuse/Don't Know	6%	0%
Could not afford rent increase	5%	11%
Family/friend wouldn't let me stay	5%	3%
Divorce/separation/breakup	4%	8%
Safety	4%	0%
Incarceration/detention	4%	6%
Death of a parent/spouse/child	4%	4%
Illness/medical problem	2%	8%
Resettlement transition	2%	2%
Family/friend can't afford to let me stay	1%	3%
Hospitalization/treatment	1%	1%
Aging out of foster care	1%	1%
Foreclosure	0%	2%

Unaccompanied Youth & Young Adults: Self-Reported Health Status

Except for psychiatric/emotional conditions, the table below shows that across all health problems, unaccompanied youth and young adults have lower rates of self-reported health problems when compared to the non-unaccompanied youth and young adult population.

Table 23 Unaccompanied Youth & Young Adult Self-Reported Health Status (Select All That Apply), 2020

	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH & YOUNG ADULT HOMELESS POPULATION	NON-UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH & YOUNG ADULT HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=955	n=10,796
	% of all Youth and Young Adults	% of all Non-Youth and Young Adults
Health Issues [Select all that apply]		
Psychiatric/Emotional Condition (Depression, Schizophrenia)	54%	54%
PTSD	39%	55%
Drug/Alcohol abuse	27%	61%
Intellectual Disability/Memory Impairment	19%	27%
Chronic health problem (such as diabetes)	16%	46%
Traumatic Brain Injury	16%	24%
Physical disability	11%	47%
AIDS/HIV	1%	5%

Unaccompanied Youth & Young Adults: Services Used

The most used services by the homeless youth and young adult population are free meals (66%), emergency shelter (48%), bus passes (47%), and day shelter services (47%).

Table 24 Unaccompanied Youth & Young Adult Self Report Services Used (Select All That Apply), 2020

	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH & YOUNG ADULT HOMELESS POPULATION	NON-UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH & YOUNG ADULT HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=955	n=10,796
	% of all Youth and Young Adults	% of all Non-Youth and Young Adults
Currently Used Services [Select all that apply]		
Free meals	66%	50%
Emergency shelter	48%	30%
Bus passes	47%	35%
Day shelter services	47%	31%
Hygiene services	35%	45%
Transitional housing	33%	0%
Job training/employment services	22%	2%
Mental health services	15%	23%
Legal assistance	15%	0%
Something not listed	9%	0%
Alcohol/Drug counseling	5%	13%
Immigration services	5%	0%
Safe parking site	2%	4%
Sanctioned Encampment	0%	4%
Not using any services	9%	11%

Unaccompanied Youth & Young Adults: Experiences Accessing Services

When asked about their experiences while trying to access services, the most common experiences cited were not having an ID or personal document needed to receive a service (38%) and lack of transportation to access a service (31%).

Not knowing where to go for help (29%) and not hearing back after applying for services (16%) were the next two most cited experiences.

Finally, about 24% of all homeless unaccompanied youth report they have never experienced issues while trying to access the services they need.

Table 25 Unaccompanied Youth & Young Adult Self-Reported Experience Accessing Services (Select All That Apply), 2020

	UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH & YOUNG ADULT HOMELESS POPULATION	NON-UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH & YOUNG ADULT HOMELESS POPULATION
	n=955	n=10,796
	% of all Youth and Young Adults	% of all Non-Youth and Young Adults
Experienced any of the following while trying to access services [Select all that apply]		
Didn't have ID or personal document	38%	20%
Lack of transportation	31%	27%
Didn't know where to go for help	29%	27%
Never heard back after applying for services	16%	24%
Didn't qualify for service	14%	22%
Issues with program staff	15%	11%
Didn't follow through or return	12%	14%
Separation from my spouse/partner	10%	14%
Program rules too strict	13%	9%
Separation from my pet	6%	8%
Language barrier	5%	3%
Other	3%	7%
I have not experienced any issues	24%	6%

Individuals Living in Vehicles

From 2019 to 2020, there was an increase in individuals living in vehicles. This may be in part due to continued improvements counting vehicles each year and collaboration with agencies helping to identify and count safe parking sites.

Figure 35 Individuals Living in Vehicles, 2017-2020

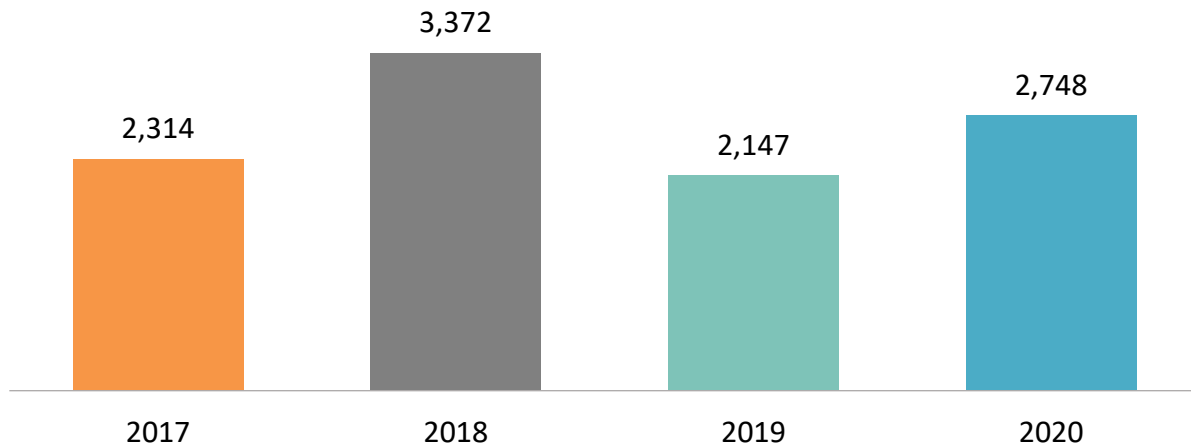
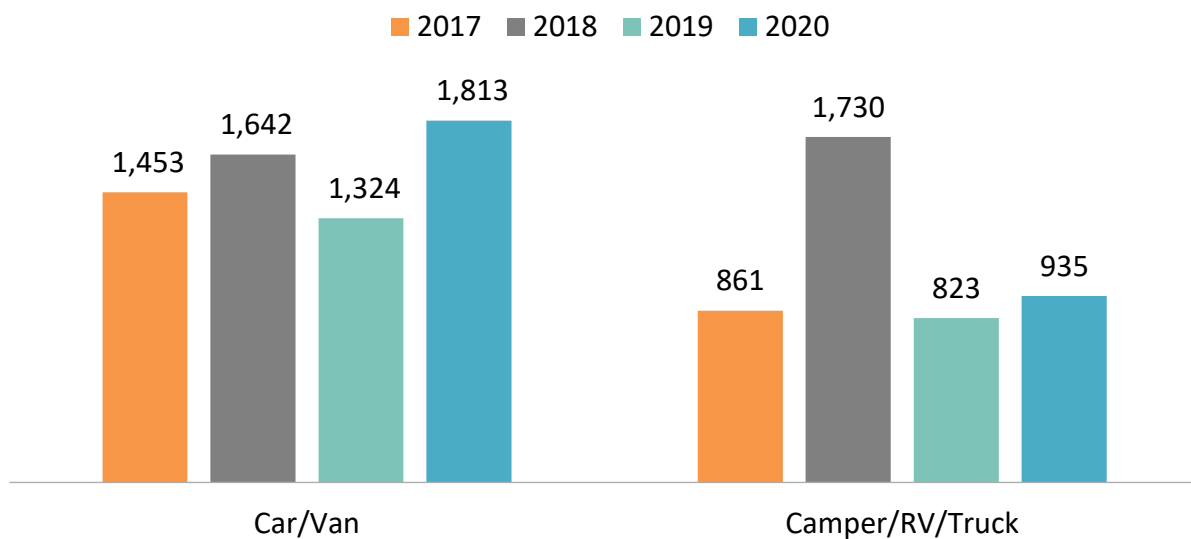


Figure 36 Individuals Living in Vehicles by Vehicle Type, 2017-2020²⁶



²⁶ For 2020, cars and vans were counted in one category with campers/RVs/trucks in another. 2019 and prior counted cars, vans, RVs as separate categories. This change was the result of discussions with the PIT Action Committee and VN Research about how to count vehicle residents as efficiently and accurately as possible.

Individuals Living in Vehicles Demographics

Of the individuals living in vehicles, about 56% were male, 55% white, 88% non-Hispanic, and 97% were 25 years and up. About 35% of the individuals living in vehicles reported that this was the first time that they were experiencing homelessness. Additionally, 5% of the individuals living vehicles (compared to 23% of individuals not living in vehicles) identified as LGBTQIA+

Table 26 Individuals Living in Vehicles Demographics, 2020

	INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN VEHICLES POPULATION	INDIVIDUALS NOT LIVING IN VEHICLES
	n=2,748	n=9,003
	% of all Individuals Living in Vehicles	% of all Non-Living in Vehicles
Gender		
Female	42%	70%
Male	56%	27%
Transgender	0%	2%
Gender Non-Conforming	2%	1%
Race		
White	55%	41%
Black or African American	25%	28%
Asian	0%	4%
American Indian or Alaska Native	16%	11%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2%	5%
Multiple Races	4%	9%
Hispanic		
Non-Hispanic	88%	83%
Hispanic	12%	17%
Age		
<18	<1%	40%
18-24	3%	15%
25+	97%	45%
LGBTQIA+	5%	23%
First Time Homeless	35%	45%
Homeless more than 1 year during this episode	62%	64%
Chronically Homeless	43%	23%
Employment Status		
Unemployed	76%	82%
Employed Part-time	13%	17%
Employed Full-time	11%	1%

Individuals Living in Vehicles: Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness

Losing a job is the most reported reason for experiencing homelessness for individuals living in vehicles. About 26% of individuals site lost job as the reason they are experiencing homelessness. Other reasons include 14% saying they could not afford rent increase and 9% reporting family domestic violence as the main reason they are currently experiencing homelessness.

Table 27 Individuals Living in Vehicles Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness, 2020

	INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN VEHICLES	INDIVIDUALS NOT LIVING IN VEHICLES
	n=2,748	n=9,003
	% of all Living in Vehicles	% of all Non-Living in Vehicles
Lost Job	26%	6%
Could not afford rent increase	14%	2%
Other	14%	0%
Alcohol or drug use	9%	13%
Family domestic violence	9%	3%
Incarceration/detention	5%	5%
Death of a parent/spouse/child	5%	3%
Mental health issues	2%	14%
Illness/medical problem	2%	8%
Divorce/separation/breakup	2%	10%
Argument with family/friend/roommate	2%	10%
Family/friend wouldn't let me stay	2%	6%
Family/friend can't afford to let me stay	2%	2%
Foreclosure	2%	0%
Eviction	0%	10%
Refuse/Don't Know	0%	6%
Resettlement transition	0%	4%
Safety	0%	4%
Hospitalization/treatment	0%	2%

Individuals Living in Vehicles: Self-Reported Health Status

Individuals living in vehicles report a psychiatric/emotional condition (such as depression or schizophrenia) 65% of the time as a health issue from which they suffer. PTSD affects 44% of individuals living in vehicles while AIDS/HIV was not reported by any individuals living in vehicles.

Table 28 Individuals Living in Vehicles Self-Reported Health Status (Select All That Apply), 2020

	INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN VEHICLES	INDIVIDUALS NOT LIVING IN VEHICLES
	n=2,748	n=9,003
	% of all Living in Vehicles	% of all Non-Living in Vehicles
Health Issues [Select all that apply]		
Psychiatric/Emotional Condition (Depression, Schizophrenia)	65%	43%
PTSD	44%	50%
Drug/Alcohol abuse	41%	47%
Physical disability	36%	22%
Chronic health problem (such as diabetes)	33%	29%
Intellectual Disability/Memory Impairment	24%	22%
Traumatic Brain Injury	23%	17%
AIDS/HIV	0%	6%

Individuals Living in Vehicles: Services Used

Free meals are use by 59% of individuals living in vehicles. This is followed by 33% who use hygiene services, 29% who use day shelter services, and 27% who use bus passes. About 16% of individuals living in vehicles say they do not use any services.

Table 29 Individuals Living in Vehicles Self-Reported Services Used (Select All That Apply), 2020

	INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN VEHICLES	INDIVIDUALS NOT LIVING IN VEHICLES
	n=2,748	n=9,003
	% of all Living in Vehicles	% of all Non-Living in Vehicles
Currently Used Services [Select all that apply]		
Free meals	59%	57%
Hygiene services	33%	47%
Day shelter services	29%	49%
Bus passes	27%	55%
Emergency shelter	20%	58%
Safe parking site	16%	0%
Transitional housing	12%	12%
Mental health services	12%	26%
Something not listed	8%	0%
Job training/employment services	4%	20%
Legal assistance	4%	10%
Alcohol/Drug counseling	4%	14%
Immigration services	0%	4%
Sanctioned Encampment	0%	4%
Not using any services	16%	4%

Individuals Living in Vehicles: Experiences Accessing Services

Never hearing back after applying for services and not qualifying for services were each reported by 25% of individuals who live in vehicles. About 22% of individuals report they did not have an ID and another 22% report they did not follow through or return for the service.

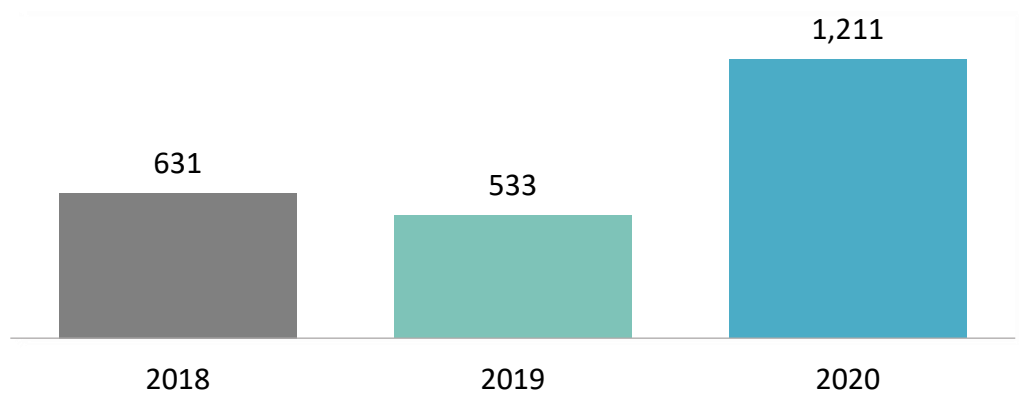
Table 30 Individuals Living in Vehicles Self-Reported Experience Accessing Services (Select All That Apply), 2020

	INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN VEHICLES	INDIVIDUALS NOT LIVING IN VEHICLES
	n=2,748	n=9,003
	% of all Living in Vehicles	% of all Non-Living in Vehicles
Experienced any of the following while trying to access services [Select all that apply]		
Never heard back after applying for services	25%	15%
Didn't qualify for service	25%	11%
Didn't have ID or personal document	22%	36%
Issues with program staff	22%	4%
Didn't follow through or return	22%	4%
Lack of transportation	20%	38%
Didn't know where to go for help	20%	36%
Program rules too strict	12%	10%
Other	12%	0%
Separation from my spouse/partner	8%	16%
Separation from my pet	6%	8%
Language barrier	0%	8%
I have not experienced any issues	8%	22%

Individuals Experiencing Homelessness and Currently Fleeing Domestic Violence Key Findings

A total of 10% of the 2020 homeless population, or 1,211 individuals, report experiencing homelessness because they are fleeing domestic violence or abuse²⁷. This includes dating violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking. This is likely an undercount. Due to the associated stigma and fears, survivors of domestic violence may not choose to report abuse during face-to-face surveys with volunteers. About 69% of these individuals are unsheltered and 15% have children with them.

Figure 37 Individuals Experiencing Homelessness & Fleeing Domestic Violence, 2018-2020²⁸



²⁷ This increase in domestic violence can partially be attributed to concerted effort by agencies and service providers for families (and thus, women heads of household, who often are present in families with children) engaged in data collection efforts.

²⁸ Data on domestic violence are reported only for 2018-2020 due to a 2018 change in [HUD's definition of domestic violence](#) based on a report released September 2017. The definition changed from reporting those who are survivors of domestic violence to reporting on those who are currently experiencing homelessness and fleeing domestic violence or abuse.

About 70% of individuals experiencing both homelessness and domestic violence are women, and 25% identify as LGBTQIA+/non-heterosexual. American Indians comprise 36% of all those fleeing domestic violence while 40% of those fleeing domestic violence identify as white and 20% as Black or African American.

Services Used by Individuals Fleeing Domestic Violence

Asked to select all services used, more than half of individuals currently experiencing domestic violence and homelessness use the following services:

- ❖ 72% use free meals
- ❖ 58% use emergency shelter
- ❖ 57% use bus passes
- ❖ 54% use day shelter services
- ❖ 51% use hygiene services

Appendix A: Methodology

Prior to beginning any data collection, research approval was obtained through Western Washington University's IRB (Institutional Review Board). The project was deemed exempt because it is considered public health surveillance.

This report uses data from the following five sources for the 2020 homelessness count in Seattle/King County:

- **Street (Unsheltered) Count:** Observations of unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness collected from 2:00 to 6:00 AM on January 24, 2020 by volunteers across Seattle/King County
 - *Method:* Volunteers and Lived Experience Guides were sent out between 2:00 to 6:00 AM to drive or walk around assigned areas to tally the number of homeless people, tents, and vehicles.
- **Youth Count:** Survey interviews were conducted with homeless youth across Seattle/King County on January 24, 2020 from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM.
 - *Method:* Volunteers and Lived Experience Youth Surveyors were sent out between 9:00 AM and 1:00 PM to drive or walk around to survey homeless youth, asking questions about topics such as length of homelessness and health needs. This year, the survey questionnaire used for this effort was the same as the post-count survey.
- **HMIS Count:** A count of individuals experiencing homelessness sheltered by homeless services agencies using the HMIS system to report their services
 - *Method:* Many homeless service agencies are required to report the number of homeless people utilizing their services on any given day. This shelter data was extracted from HMIS for the evening of January 23 (to mirror the data collection of 2:00 to 6:00 AM for January 24) and added to the total count for 2020.
- **Non-HMIS Count:** A count of individuals experiencing homelessness housed by homeless services agencies not using the HMIS system to report their services
 - *Method:* Some homeless service agencies are not required to submit data through HMIS. These agencies were separately surveyed about the number of individuals they housed on the evening of January 23 (to mirror the data collection of 2:00 to 6:00 AM for January 24). Surveys included questions about total counts for homeless individuals, families, and young adult households.
- **Post-Count Survey:** Between January 24 and February 22, 2020 a survey containing questions about experiences, health, and community needs within the homeless population was distributed using an online link, smart device app, and paper survey.
 - *Method:* The survey was made available to service and outreach providers in agencies across Seattle/King County. Lived experience surveyors and volunteers

were also involved. Surveyors were instructed to interview every third person they encountered.

Modifications to Data Collection

Each year, changes and modifications are implemented to fine-tune the data collection process. King County's contractor for the previous three years moved the annual count to a census-based enumeration. Changes to this year's street count include the following:

Changes to the 2020 count included technological enhancements such as the following:

- ❖ An offline survey app, Qualtrics, used to collect data for both the street count and survey interview data
- ❖ Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping used to integrate key data on land use into maps used by volunteers for the street count

Changes to the 2020 methodology include the following:

- ❖ Using one survey data collection instrument for both the post-count survey and the Youth Count (See Appendix D for survey questionnaire in English and Spanish). Prior years used two slightly different survey versions: an adult and youth survey. VN Research combined the survey instrument this year for ease of data collection. "Adult" and "youth" surveys were labeled as such during data analysis.
- ❖ A Spanish translated version of the survey questionnaire was used this year. Prior years only had an English version of the survey. The Spanish version was available via paper and on the app—with audio integration for improved accessibility for those surveyors unfamiliar with Spanish.
- ❖ Targeting surveying efforts through service and outreach agencies in addition to local volunteers and paid peer (individuals who currently are or previously have experienced homelessness) surveyors. In prior years, peer surveyors were predominantly engaged for the post-count survey.
- ❖ Including a four-week post-count survey data collection effort²⁹.

Additionally, it is important to note that on the morning of the street count for 2020, substantial rain fell across much of the county. Average rainfall on the day of the count 2020 was 1.14 inches compared to 0 inches in 2019, 0.18 inches in 2018, and 0 inches in 2017³⁰.

²⁹ In 2019, surveyors were paid \$7 per completed survey. Instead of a pay per complete model, like Lived Experience Guides who were compensated for participating in data collection for the Street Count, peer surveyors were all compensated at \$20/hr.

³⁰ Source for rainfall data: <https://www.wunderground.com/>

Specifically, heavy rain began to fall at 3:30 AM. The rain may have impacted the street count with decreased visibility from volunteers' car windows and individuals experiencing homelessness, who were otherwise sleeping outdoors, may have taken cover from the weather during the hours of the count. While rain is common in Seattle, hard-falling rain during the street count in the early hours of the morning has not occurred for the past three years (2017-2019).

Trainings/Technical Assistance

For the 2020 Street Count, VN Research offered both virtual webinar and in person trainings in January 2020. Webinar trainings were recorded and distributed to volunteers who registered on the portal. Webinar dates included training for both the Street Count and the post-count survey. In addition to webinars (January 8th and 17th), both street count and survey volunteers who asked for a refresher during the morning of the count or before they went out to survey were given a quick refresher training by a VN Research staff member. Technical assistance dates (January 14th and 16th) were when VN Research staff was on call from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM to answer any question related to the Street Count or post-count survey from any member of the community. In addition, two trainings for lived experience guides were offered in-person.

Unsheltered (Street) Count Logistics and Methodology

This section describes the methods used to collect data on the day of the count, as well as the decisions made about how to collect the data.

Unsheltered (Street) Count: Day of Logistics

Results for the unsheltered count, also referred to as the street count or "day of the count," are primarily calculated using data collected on the early morning of January 24th from 2:00 to 6:00 AM. During this time, over 300 volunteers, paid lived experience guides, service providers, and others from the community canvassed the streets of each census tract (neighborhood) of King County.

The table below shows the number of volunteers and paid lived experience guides.

	Total
Volunteers, service providers, etc. on site the day of the count	Approximately 335
Paid Lived Experience Guides (adult and youth)³¹	Approximately 125

Lived experience guides (youth and adult) were recruited with the help of local agencies and organizations. Guides attended in-person training to become familiar with the survey and guidelines for interviewing others. They were compensated at a rate \$20/hour for their time in training and during the street count (4 hours) on January 24.

The number of volunteers and guides may have been affected by the following:

- ❖ Volunteers exercised caution after a downtown shooting on the evening of Wednesday, January 22, less than two days before the count.
- ❖ On the morning of the count, it was raining throughout the county. Rain had not occurred the previous three years of data collection.
- ❖ VN Research received many calls and emails from volunteers saying they would not make it to the event.

Additionally, the number of visible individuals experiencing homelessness during the Street Count may have been affected by a variety of factors:

- ❖ Volunteers reported that rain, on the morning of January 24, increased challenges in viewing unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness, who were taking cover from the rain.
- ❖ The City of Seattle Encampment Abatement Program led to the removal of 28 tents and structures in January before the count.
- ❖ On Tuesday, January 22, police arrested seven people for selling drugs in a homeless encampment in Seattle near the freeway. While removal of this camp happened after the count (January 28), the city must provide three days' notice to vacate the area (January 25). It is possible that word spread that sweeps would take place on the day of the count. 75 tents were reported to be home to around 80 people but by January 28, only 30 people remained.

³¹ This number includes lived experience guides and surveyors (for the youth and overall post-count surveying efforts)

- ❖ A downtown shooting on the evening of Wednesday, January 22, less than two days before the count, may have also resulted in decreased visibility of homeless populations concerned for their safety since details about the nature of the shooting were unclear at the time.

Street Count: Outreach Sites

To count unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness across each of the 397 census tracts of King County, ten outreach sites (referred to as deployment centers in past years) were set up throughout the county on the day of the count, in addition to four remote/satellite sites.

The ten outreach sites served as centralized meeting locations for volunteers and guides. Staff at each of the ten outreach centers included a VN Research staff member along with an All Home or county staff member to assist on the morning with logistics. The four remote/satellite sites were organized and staffed by a contact person in the region. All materials for the street count were hand-delivered to the outreach site point of contact early in the week of the count.

Outreach Sites	Jurisdictions/Neighborhoods
Central/Downtown: <i>Compass Center</i> 77 S Washington St Seattle, WA 98104	Including Beacon Hill, Capitol Hill, Downtown, Georgetown, International District, Queen Anne, Rainier Valley, Washington Park, West Seattle
Seattle North: <i>University Congregational Church</i> 4515 16th Ave NE Seattle, WA 98105	Including Ballard, Green Lake, Greenwood, Maple Leaf, Phinney Ridge, U District, Wallingford
Shoreline: <i>Prince of Peace Lutheran Church</i> 14514 20th Ave NE Shoreline, WA 98155	Including Lake Forest Park, Shoreline
East County: <i>Bellevue Presbyterian Church</i> 1717 Bellevue Way NE Bellevue, WA 98004	Includes Bellevue, Clyde Hill, Kirkland, Medina, Mercer Island, Newcastle, Redmond
Southwest: <i>King County Housing Authority</i> 600 Andover Park W Tukwila, WA 98188	Including Burien, Des Moines, Normandy Park, SeaTac, Tukwila
Renton: <i>St Matthews Lutheran Church</i> 1700 Edmonds Ave NE Renton, WA 98056	Including Renton

Kent: <i>Kent Catholic Community Services</i> 1229 W. Smith St. Kent, WA 98032	Including Covington, Kent, Maple Valley
Federal Way: <i>MultiService Center</i> 1200 S. 336th St Federal Way, WA 98003	Includes Algona, Federal Way
Issaquah: <i>Issaquah City Hall</i> 130 E Sunset way Issaquah, WA 98027	
North County: <i>Bothell United Methodist Church</i> 18515 92nd Ave NE Bothell, WA 98011	Including Bothell, Kenmore, Woodinville
Remote/Satellites Centers	
Auburn Snoqualmie Valley Southeast County Vashon Island	

Additionally, nine sites were designated outreach sites for the Youth Count effort that occurred January 24th from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM. As with the other outreach sites, the youth outreach sites served as meeting places for volunteers, lived experience youth surveyors, and agency staff to meet, create teams, and ask questions before heading out to interview homeless youth across Seattle/King County. All Home and VN Research staff were on-site to assist with logistics and questions.

Qualtrics Survey App

Qualtrics is an industry-leading survey platform. Depending on license level, the platform offers an app that can be used offline (without data or wi-fi). Through the offline app, data can be stored on the device until a stable wi-fi connection is established (i.e. back at the outreach location).

GIS Maps/Routes

For this year's Street Count, routes were developed to orient and guide volunteers in locating persons sleeping outdoors. This contrasted with previous years when volunteers were instructed to travel the total distance of each road in their assigned tracts.

The decision to develop routes was driven by volunteer feedback expressing the need to improve their ability to effectively navigate their assigned census tracts. To do this, a multivariate refinement process was applied to determine which roads volunteers would prioritize in their travel. This process acknowledged that the character of a given area would determine both the frequency of homeless individuals using a space to sleep and the ability of volunteers to locate individuals from the street.

The following criteria were applied in the prioritization of roads: hierarchy and character of streets, location within Central Business District (CBD), proximity of public transit, proximity to homeless services, proximity to known areas, and land use designation.

Once priority roads were identified, a visual assessment using satellite imagery of each route was conducted by the VN Research team to determine the accessibility of roads for pedestrian use. The visual assessment accomplished two quality control measures: the first measure maintained connectivity between significant features within census tracts (i.e. roads linking known areas to homeless services were retained); the second provided a comprehensive visual assessment of all routes and surrounding areas that considered site specific attributes when determining which roads to add or remove from routes. This included geographic features, pedestrian accessibility, character of the built environment, and signs of long-term use for parking or encampments.

Youth Count Logistics and Methodology

The Youth Count took place all day, January 24th, at various locations across King County. While the street count consisted only of an observational count and data, the Youth Count also consisted of face-to-face interviewing using the survey instrument used throughout this project.

Youth Count: Day of Logistics

While the survey was open for all youth agencies and organizations throughout the day, more targeted efforts were made from 9:00 AM to 1:00 PM with paid peer surveyors and outreach/service workers and agencies. This year, the youth count and post-count surveys are the same instrument³². The rationale behind making separate efforts for the youth count include the following:

- ❖ Youth represent a subpopulation of homelessness and face different challenges.
- ❖ Youth are a hidden population because they blend easily into the housed population.
- ❖ Coordinating with currently or previously homeless youth provides access to this hidden population.

³² In previous years, there were two slightly different survey instruments, one for the youth count and one for everyone else in the post-count surveying.

Youth peer surveyors were compensated \$20/hour and each individual survey respondent received a \$5 gift card, provided by All Home, to encourage participation. While targeted efforts for the Youth Count took place only on January 24th, the survey remained live throughout the survey data collection period.

Youth Count: Outreach Sites

- ❖ New Horizons (2709 3rd Ave. Seattle 98121)
- ❖ Friends of Youth (16225 NE 87th St, Suite A-1)
- ❖ Burien Public Library (400 SW 152nd St, Burien, WA 98166) (10:00 to 1:00 PM)
- ❖ Capitol Hill Public Library (425 Harvard Ave E, Seattle, WA 98102)
- ❖ South Park Library (8604 8th Ave S, Seattle, WA 98108)
- ❖ United Indians Labateyah (9010 13th Ave NW Seattle 98117)
- ❖ Highline College (Building 1)
- ❖ YouthCare – Orion Center (1828 Yale Ave Seattle)
- ❖ TeenFeed (4740 B University Way NE Seattle 98155)

Sheltered Count Logistics and Methodology

The sheltered count is a count of individuals experiencing homelessness who stayed in a shelter on the morning (night before) of the count. Because these individuals are not visible through the street count, reports of how many individuals stayed in shelters across King County are collected and added to the total homeless count for January 24, 2020.

Data for the sheltered homeless comes from two types of agency-level data:

- 1) HMIS-Agencies: Agencies who report counts of individuals using their shelters to Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
 - This data is compiled by the vendor Bitfocus who then reports those numbers to VN Research to include in the total count.
- 2) Non-HMIS Agencies: Agencies who internally record data of homeless individuals staying in their shelters. These agencies do NOT report through Homeless Management Information System (HMIS).
 - The count of homeless households and individuals staying in these shelters was collected using a provider survey created by VN Research that mirrors data points collected in HMIS and disseminated to non-HMIS agencies.

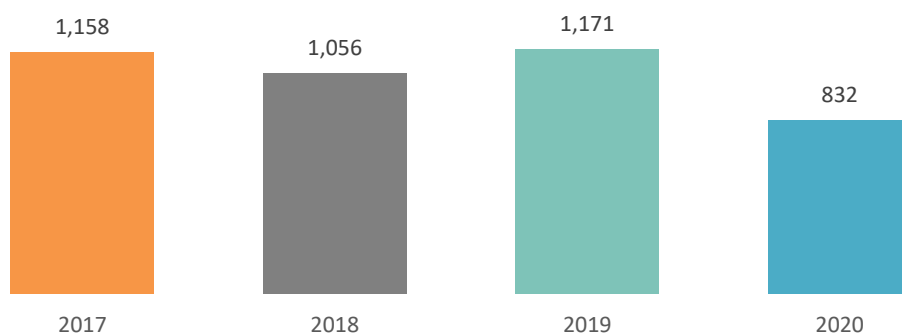
Most shelters in King County report through the county's HMIS. About 85% of the shelter count data came from HMIS and about 15% of the data came from provider level surveys for non-HMIS. VN Research monitored and contacted non-HMIS agencies for completion of the survey. HMIS numbers were also reported to VN Research to compile. Both datasets together form the shelter count.

Post-Count Survey Logistics and Methodology

The post-count survey (including both adult and youth count efforts) was developed and administered to collect additional information about homeless individuals and families including chronic homelessness, veteran status, families with children, health needs, length of time without a home, etc. While VN Research planned for a two-week data collection window for the post-count survey, our team had to extend this by two weeks to meet participation goals³³. During fielding of the survey, we recognized that many organizations were unfamiliar with the surveying effort. For many, the Street Count was the focus and in previous years, services/outreach agencies may not have been as engaged with the post-count survey as the survey seemed to have relied on peer surveyors.

This year, the VN Research team kept the survey data collection efforts open and live from January 24th through February 22nd. The final survey sample size was N=832 (including Youth Count surveys). With an estimated population size for 2019 of 11,199 individuals experiencing homelessness, the margin of error for survey results would be $\pm 3.30\%$, if this were a true random sample³⁴.

The total number of surveys collected by year:



Survey field staff included VN Research staff, paid lived experience surveyors (\$20/hour), volunteer peer surveyors, and service/outreach workers. Because VN Research does not have access to all agencies and organizations serving the population, emails were sent out from our

³³ This year, post-count survey data collection occurred for four weeks following the count. Publicly available reports do not state what the duration was for previous years.

³⁴ Because this was VN Research's first year involved in the work, we relied on many factors for survey data collection efforts: county contract monitors to send the survey to all agencies/programs as we do not have access to a comprehensive list, volunteers, and lived experience surveyors. While the instruction was to survey every 3rd person, there are circumstances that may have been out of our surveyors' control.

partners at All Home. The following initial email messaging went out with a follow up email about the extension of the survey until February 22:

*The Count Us In 2020 Survey is now live and will stay active from **January 24th at 9:00 AM to February 8 at 11:55 PM**. Two new and exciting changes to the survey:*

- 1) We are relying on volunteers, community members, agencies/service providers and outreach workers to help with data collection this year.*
- 2) The survey is offered through three different platforms in two languages—English and Spanish*
 - a. Online - Please click here: [Count Us In Survey](#) to be redirected to the survey instrument*
 - b. App (Qualtrics)*
 - c. Paper version*

Attached to this email are paper versions of the survey and a survey FAQ (which includes instructions on how to download the app).

Please don't hesitate to reach out and contact our survey project manager, at info@vn-research.com for any questions related to the survey.

Thank you for helping us coordinate this effort!

VN Research offered online and in-person training (where applicable) for field surveyors. A local VN Research staff member in Seattle also met with different groups of surveyors and agencies to assist in surveying efforts, i.e. disseminating and picking up paper surveys, compensating peer surveyors for their time, and maintaining contact with local agencies and organizations.

This year the youth count survey and the post-count survey were the same data collection instrument—a combined version of the “Youth Count” and “Adult Survey” from previous years. After careful planning with the PIT Action Committee and All Home, VN Research noticed much overlap between the two-survey questionnaires and combined it into one data collection instrument: Count Us In 2020 Survey.

Challenges & Limitations to 2020 Data Collection

Entering a project where methodology (including survey questionnaire design) has been established for a few years can be challenging and implementing major changes could potentially mean further burdening regional planning committees and staff. Additionally, it is important to maintain a consistent methodology to identify trends and patterns. This section can be used by the After-Action Committee to improve data collection efforts in future years.

When entering this contract in 2020, VN Research took these factors into consideration. Below we highlight some of the challenges faced by VN Research this year:

- 1) **Street Count:** Rainy weather, which presented challenges to volunteers and lived experience guides, and a shooting in Downtown Seattle less than two days before the count, may have been the reason behind the lower turnout in volunteers. Additionally, many volunteers called in sick a day or two prior to the count. However, improved data collection methods and trained volunteers resulted in all census tracts/routes being covered.
- 2) **Post-Count Survey:** The momentum for Count Us In 2020 slowed significantly after the unsheltered (street) count. From the community's perspective, the count was over. However, the post-count survey provides more detailed information about the needs of our homeless community. There were limited volunteers available and direct communication with service and outreach agencies became more difficult—this is understandable since many agencies were involved in the unsheltered (street) count and sending their staff out.

The request for agencies to provide additional data collection efforts after the street count was an added burden to many service and outreach agencies this year. For instance, many were unaware of the post-count survey. However, these are issues that can be addressed in the future through advanced planning and greater communication efforts with regional leadership, service/outreach agencies.

Appendix B: Data Tables Reported to HUD

The following tables display data for homelessness in Seattle/King County 2020 as submitted to HUD for yearly reporting. The data in these tables comes from HMIS and non-HMIS agency reports of sheltered individuals and families; the street count from January 24, 2020; and survey data used to supplement the street count.

Data is reported using categories pre-determined by HUD. These categories are as follows:

- ❖ Households with at least one adult (over 18) and one child (under 18)
- ❖ Households with no children
- ❖ Households with only children (head of household is under 18)

HUD also requests data on various subpopulations:

- ❖ Veterans (with and without children)
- ❖ Youth (under age 25) and young adult households (with and without children)
- ❖ Families with children (one adult over 18, one child under 18)

Data for household types listed above are reported by shelter status from multiple sources:

Sheltered Data

- ❖ Sheltered ES – Emergency shelter data comes from HMIS and non-HMIS agencies who are asked to report the number of individuals and households they housed on the early morning of the count. HMIS agencies submitted data to Bitfocus and non-HMIS reporting agencies reported data directly to VN Research. VN Research combined both datasets to report Sheltered ES (Emergency Shelter) data to HUD.
- ❖ Sheltered TH – Transitional housing data comes from HMIS and non-HMIS agencies who are asked to report the number of individuals and households they housed on the early morning of the count. HMIS agencies submitted data to Bitfocus and non-HMIS reporting agencies reported data directly to VN Research. VN Research combined both datasets to report Sheltered TH (Transitional Housing) data to HUD.
- ❖ Sheltered SH – Safe haven data comes from HMIS and non-HMIS agencies who are asked to report the number of individuals and households housed on the early morning of the count. HMIS agencies submitted data to Bitfocus and non-HMIS reporting agencies reported data directly to VN Research. VN Research combined both datasets to report Sheltered SH (Safe haven) data to HUD.

Street Count (Unsheltered) Data

- ❖ Unsheltered – Unsheltered data comes from the 2020 street count conducted on January 24, 2020. For characteristics that cannot be validly known through the observational street count (such as race, ethnicity, veteran status) survey data is used to inform rates of these characteristics for the unsheltered homeless population.

HUD Reported Data: Household Totals

ALL HOUSEHOLDS: TOTALS					
Totals					
	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	3235	977	81	4329	8622
Total number of persons	4085	2007	81	5578	11751
Number of children (under age 18)	677	850	0	654	2181
Number of persons (18 to 24)	242	262	0	577	1081
Number of persons (over age 24)	3166	895	81	4347	8489
Gender	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Female	1554	1097	16	2169	4836
Male	2502	888	65	3155	6610
Transgender	22	16	0	83	121
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	7	6	0	171	184
Ethnicity	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	3531	1707	71	4725	10034
Hispanic/Latino	554	300	10	853	1717
Race	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
White	1950	762	50	2896	5658
Black or African American	1381	881	24	667	2953
Asian	107	36	3	98	244
American Indian or Alaska Native	172	52	0	1529	1753
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	142	75	1	197	415
Multiple Races	333	201	3	191	728
Chronically Homeless	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of persons	1313	0	67	1975	3355

Households with at Least One Adult and One Child				
	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	378	495	317	1,190
Total number of persons (adults & children)	1,166	1,480	1097	3,743
Number of children (under age 18)	661	835	384	1,880
Number of young adults (age 18-24)	58	114	198	370
Number of adults (over age 24)	447	531	515	1,493
Gender (adults and children)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Female	677	923	658	2,258
Male	488	555	351	1,394
Transgender	0	1	0	1
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	1	1	88	90
Ethnicity (adults and children)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	928	1,263	911	3,102
Hispanic/Latino	238	217	186	641
Race (adults and children)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
White	320	471	241	1,032
Black or African American	563	723	569	1,855
Asian	16	26	0	42
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	32	241	298
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	88	69	2	159
Multiple Races	154	159	44	357
Chronically Homeless	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	30	0	102	132
Total number of persons	91	0	417	508

Households without Children					
	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	2842	474	81	3825	7222
Total number of persons	2903	512	81	4211	7707
Number of young adults (age 18-24)	184	148	0	379	711
Number of adults (over age 24)	2719	364	81	3832	6996
Gender (only adults)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Female	870	166	16	1376	2428
Male	2005	326	65	2669	5065
Transgender	22	15	0	83	120
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	6	5	0	83	94
Ethnicity (only adults)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	2588	430	71	3748	6837
Hispanic/Latino	315	82	10	463	870
Race (only adults)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
White	1622	285	50	2547	4504
Black or African American	812	152	24	98	1086
Asian	91	10	3	98	202
American Indian or Alaska Native	147	20	0	1126	1293
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	54	5	1	195	255
Multiple Races	177	40	3	147	367
Chronically Homeless	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of persons	1,222	0	67	1558	2,847

Households with Only Children (under age 18)					
	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	15	8	0	187	210
Total number of children (persons under age 18)	16	15	0	270	301
Gender (children only)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Female	7	8	0	135	150
Male	9	7	0	135	151
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (children only)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	15	14	0	66	95
Hispanic/Latino	1	1	0	204	206
Race (children only)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
White	8	6	0	108	122
Black or African American	6	6	0	0	12
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	162	162
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	1
Multiple Races	2	2	0	0	4
Chronically Homeless	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of persons	0	0	0	0	0

HUD Reported Data: Subpopulation Totals

Veteran Households with at Least One Adult and One Child				
	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	26	3	6	35
Total number of persons	63	12	23	98
Total number of veterans	26	3	6	35
Gender (veterans only)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Female	21	0	3	24
Male	5	3	3	11
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (veterans only)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	26	3	6	35
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	0
Race (veterans only)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
White	11	3	2	16
Black or African American	13	0	4	17
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0	0	1
Multiple Races	1	0	0	1
Chronically Homeless (Veteran Households)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of persons	0	0	0	0
Total number of households	0	0	0	0

Veteran Households without Children					
	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	269	77	39	333	718
Total number of persons	269	77	39	446	831
Total number of veterans	269	77	39	393	778
Gender (veterans only)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Female	24	4	1	84	113
Male	244	73	38	282	637
Transgender	1	0	0	0	1
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	27	27
Ethnicity (veterans only)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	253	70	36	393	752
Hispanic/Latino	16	7	3	0	26
Race (veterans only)	ShelteredES	ShelteredTH	ShelteredSH	Unsheltered	Total
White	153	49	23	223	448
Black or African American	84	17	13	44	158
Asian	7	0	1	95	103
American Indian or Alaska Native	10	5	0	8	23
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	1	1	8	12
Multiple Races	13	5	1	15	34
Chronically Homeless (Veteran Households)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of persons	132	0	25	217	374

Unaccompanied Youth Households					
	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of unaccompanied youth households	197	159	0	390	808
Total number of unaccompanied youth	197	159	0	599	955
Number of unaccompanied children (under age 18)	16	15	0	220	251
Number of unaccompanied young adults (age 18 to 24)	181	144	0	379	704
Gender (unaccompanied youth)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Female	55	66	0	325	446
Male	137	86	0	215	438
Transgender	3	4	0	18	25
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	2	3	0	41	46
Ethnicity (unaccompanied youth)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	159	133	0	329	621
Hispanic/Latino	38	26	0	270	334
Race (unaccompanied youth)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
White	100	60	0	246	406
Black or African American	54	60	0	89	203
Asian	3	5	0	0	8
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	4	0	192	204
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	6	0	31	39
Multiple Races	30	24	0	41	95
Chronically Homeless (unaccompanied youth)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of persons	0	0	0	0	0

Parenting Youth Households				
	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of parenting youth households	7	54	39	100
Total number of persons in parenting youth households	37	125	89	251
Total Parenting Youth (youth parents only)	16	54	50	120
Number of parenting youth under age 18	0	0	11	11
Number of parenting youth age 18 to 24	16	54	39	109
Children in households with parenting youth under age 18	0	0	39	39
Children in households with parenting youth age 18 to 24	21	71	0	92
Gender (youth parents only)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Female	14	47	25	86
Male	2	7	25	34
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity (youth parents only)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	14	52	13	79
Hispanic/Latino	2	2	37	41
Race (youth parents only)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
White	6	11	22	39
Black or African American	8	32	7	47
Asian	1	1	0	2
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	3	16	19
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	2	2
Multiple Races	1	7	3	11
Chronically Homeless (parenting youth households)	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Unsheltered	Total
Total number of households	3	0	0	3
Total number of persons	7	0	0	7

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS					
Additional Homeless Populations	Sheltered ES	Sheltered TH	Sheltered SH	Unsheltered	Total
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	658	204	44	3124	4,030
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	650	154	27	2900	3,731
Adults with HIV/AIDS	9	18	0	167	194
Adult Fleeing Domestic Violence (optional)	195	178	1	837	1,211

Appendix C: Additional Tables

Tables in Appendix C provide data on total population responses, as well as a breakdown of those responses for individuals experiencing homelessness who were sheltered (emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe haven) and those who were unsheltered.

Demographics, Total, Sheltered, and Unsheltered Populations, 2020

	TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION	SHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION	UNSHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION
	N=11,751	n=6,173	n=5,578
	% of Total Population	% of Sheltered	% of Unsheltered
Gender			
Female	41%	43%	39%
Male	56%	56%	57%
Transgender	1%	1%	1%
Gender Non-Conforming	2%	<1%	3%
Race			
White	48%	45%	52%
Black or African American	25%	37%	12%
Asian	2%	2%	2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	15%	3%	27%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	4%	4%	4%
Multiple Races	6%	9%	3%
Ethnicity			
Non-Hispanic	85%	86%	85%
Hispanic	15%	14%	15%
Age			
<18	19%	26%	12%
18-24	9%	8%	10%
25+	72%	66%	78%

Self-Reported Reasons for Homelessness, Total, Sheltered and Unsheltered Populations, 2020

	TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION	SHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION	UNSHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION
	N=11,751	n=6,173	n=5,578
	% of Total Population	% of Sheltered	% of Unsheltered
Lost Job	16%	15%	17%
Alcohol or drug use	11%	7%	14%
Mental health issues	8%	9%	7%
Could not afford rent increase	8%	8%	7%
Other	7%	5%	9%
Divorce/separation/breakup	6%	6%	7%
Argument with family/friend/roommate	6%	7%	5%
Family domestic violence	6%	8%	5%
Eviction	5%	6%	4%
Incarceration/detention	5%	3%	6%
Illness/medical problem	5%	6%	4%
Family/friend wouldn't let me stay	4%	5%	3%
Death of a parent/spouse/child	4%	4%	3%
Refuse/Don't Know	3%	3%	3%
Family/friend couldn't afford to let me stay	2%	1%	2%
Resettlement transition	2%	2%	1%
Safety	2%	2%	2%
Foreclosure	1%	1%	<1%
Hospitalization/treatment	1%	2%	1%
Aging out of foster care	1%	<1%	1%

Self-Reported Health Status, Total, Sheltered and Unsheltered Populations, 2020

	TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION	SHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION	UNSHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION
	N=11,751	n=6,173	n=5,578
	% of Total Population	% of Sheltered	% of Unsheltered
Health Issues [Select all that apply]			
Psychiatric/Emotional Condition (Depression, Schizophrenia)	54%	51%	57%
PTSD	47%	42%	51%
Drug/Alcohol abuse	44%	31%	52%
Chronic health problem (such as diabetes)	31%	30%	32%
Physical disability	29%	28%	29%
Intellectual Disability/Memory Impairment	23%	21%	24%
Traumatic Brain Injury	20%	15%	23%
AIDS/HIV	3%	3%	3%

Self-Reported Health Status Cont'd, Total, Sheltered and Unsheltered Populations, 2020

	TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION	SHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION	UNSHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION
	N=11,751	n=6,173	n=5,578
	% of Total Population	% of Sheltered	% of Unsheltered
<i>Do any psychiatric or emotional conditions (such as depression, schizophrenia) keep you from holding a job, living in stable housing or taking care of yourself?</i>	67%	60%	70%
<i>Does Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) keep you from holding a job, living in stable housing or taking care of yourself?</i>	67%	66%	70%
<i>Does drug or alcohol abuse (including prescription drugs) keep you from holding a job, living in stable housing or taking care of yourself?</i>	64%	55%	68%
<i>Does any chronic health problem or medical condition (such as diabetes, cancer) keep you from holding a job, living in stable housing or taking care of yourself?</i>	66%	64%	68%
<i>Does a physical disability keep you from holding a job, living in stable housing or taking care of yourself?</i>	72%	75%	70%
<i>Does an intellectual disability or memory impairment keep you from holding a job, living in stable housing or taking care of yourself?</i>	63%	56%	67%
<i>Does a traumatic brain injury to your brain from a bump, blow or wound to the head keep you from holding a job, living in stable housing or taking care of yourself?</i>	53%	46%	57%
<i>Does an AIDS or an HIV related illness keep you from holding a job, living in stable housing or taking care of yourself?</i>	50%	43%	55%

Services Use, Total, Sheltered and Unsheltered Populations, 2020

	TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION	SHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION	UNSHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION
	N=11,751	n=6,173	n=5,578
	% of Total Population	% of Sheltered	% of Unsheltered
Currently Used Services [Select all that apply]			
Free meals	58%	69%	52%
Bus passes	41%	55%	34%
Hygiene services	40%	48%	36%
Emergency shelter	39%	72%	21%
Day shelter services	39%	55%	31%
Mental health services	19%	24%	16%
Job training/employment services	12%	17%	9%
Transitional housing	12%	25%	4%
Alcohol/Drug counseling	9%	10%	9%
Legal assistance	7%	12%	5%
Something not listed	4%	4%	5%
Safe parking site	3%	2%	4%
Sanctioned Encampment	2%	2%	2%
Immigration services	2%	3%	1%
<i>Not using any services</i>	10%	1%	14%

Experiences Accessing Services, Total, Sheltered and Unsheltered Populations, 2020

	TOTAL HOMELESS POPULATION	SHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION	UNSHELTERED HOMELESS POPULATION
	N=11,751	n=6,173	n=5,578
	% of Total Population	% of Sheltered	% of Unsheltered
Experienced any of the following while trying to access services [Select all that apply]			
Didn't have ID or personal document	29%	31%	27%
Lack of transportation	29%	34%	26%
Didn't know where to go for help	28%	30%	26%
Never heard back after applying for services	20%	25%	17%
Didn't qualify for service	18%	21%	17%
Issues with program staff	13%	15%	12%
Didn't follow through or return	13%	12%	14%
Separation from my spouse/partner	12%	15%	10%
Program rules too strict	11%	12%	11%
Separation from my pet	7%	7%	7%
Other	5%	5%	5%
Language barrier	4%	6%	3%
<i>I have not experienced any issues</i>	15%	18%	13%

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Appendix E: Post-Count Survey Instrument

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I’m working with All Home of King County. All Home is the local agency that coordinates housing and services funding for homeless families and individuals. We are conducting a brief survey to help us understand who is experiencing homelessness in our community. We do a survey like this every year so we can see how things are changing and how we can improve our system.

Your participation is voluntary. Your participation will not affect any services you or your family are now receiving or seeking. We are surveying hundreds of people today/tonight and will put all responses together so it will not be possible to identify you from the information you provide.

Can I have about 15 minutes of your time?

☐ Yes, continue

☐ No, *stop, thank them for their time → Skip to End Survey*

Have you already completed this survey this year (in 2020)?

☐ Yes, *stop, thank them for their time → Skip to End Survey*

☐ No, continue

Section A: Accommodation

1. Where did you sleep the night of Thursday, January 23rd?

☐ Abandoned building

☐ Couchsurfing

☐ Public facility (bus/train station, transit center, airport, hospital waiting room)

☐ A friend’s house/apartment

☐ Drug alcohol treatment detox center

☐ Tent or unauthorized camp

☐ A place in a house not normally used for sleeping

☐ Emergency shelter

☐ Transitional housing

☐ Authorized encampment/village

☐ Hospital (stayed as a patient overnight)

☐ Your house/apartment, *stop, thank them for their time → Skip to End Survey*

☐ Automobile: Car/Van

☐ Jail

☐ Other (Please specify): _____

☐ Automobile: Camper/RV/Truck

☐ Motel/hotel

☐ Public transit (slept on bus, train, etc.)

☐ Backyard or storage structure

☐ Outdoors/streets/parks

Section B: Data Deduplication

2. What are your initials? *Required

3. What is your birth date? *Required

First: ____ Middle: ____ Last: ____

Month: ____ Day: ____ Year: ____

4. Including yourself, how many people that you consider your family/ household/ crew/ group stayed with you on the night of January 23? If you stayed somewhere by yourself this night, please answer 1.

of people: _____

5. Is this the first time you have been homeless?

☐ Yes ☐ No

6. How long have you been homeless this time?

Years: _____ Months: _____ Weeks: _____ Days: _____

7. Ask ONLY IF “NO” to Question 5. Including this time, how many different times have you been homeless in the past 3 years, that is since January 2017?

☐ 1 time ☐ 2 times ☐ 3 times ☐ 4 or more times

8. Ask ONLY IF “NO” to Question 5. If you added up all the times you have been homeless in the last 3 years, about how long have you been homeless?

Years: _____ Months: _____ Weeks: _____ Days: _____

9. How old were you the first time you experienced homelessness?

☐ 0-17 ☐ 18-24 ☐ 25-35 ☐ 36-49 ☐ 50-65 ☐ 66 or older

Section C: Demographics

10. Which of the following best represents how you describe your gender?

☐ Female ☐ Gender Non-Conforming ☐ Male ☐ Transgender

11. Do you think of yourself as LGBTQIA+ or non-straight?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Refused

12. Are you Hispanic or Latinx/a/o?

☐ Yes ☐ No

13. Which racial group do you identify with? (Shade all that apply)

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native

☐ Asian

☐ Black or African American

☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

☐ White

Section D: Veteran Status

14. Have you served in any of the following? (Shade all that apply)

☐ Army

☐ Navy

☐ Airforce

☐ Marine Corps

☐ Coast Guard

☐ National Guard

☐ Reserves for any of these above

15. ASK ONLY IF “National Guard” or “Reservist” to Question 14. Were you ever called into active duty as a member of the National Guard or as a Reservist?

☐ Yes ☐ No

16. Is anyone else in your household a Veteran? (including active duty National Guard or Reservist?)

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don’t know

17. Have you ever received health care or benefits from a VA (Veterans Administration) center?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don’t know

Section E: Residency

18. Thinking about the last time you had stable housing, which city and state did you live in?

City: _____

State: _____

Section F: Employment & Education

19. What is your employment status?

☐ Employed full-time ☐ Employed part-time

☐ Unemployed

20. If safe, affordable housing were available, would you move inside?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please see reverse side for continued questions →

21. What do you think is the primary/main event or condition that led to your homelessness?

- ☐ Lost job
- ☐ Hospitalization/treatment
- ☐ Safety
- ☐ Eviction
- ☐ Divorce/separation/breakup
- ☐ Resettlement transition
- ☐ Foreclosure
- ☐ Could not afford rent increase
- ☐ Aging out of foster care
- ☐ Incarceration/detention
- ☐ Argument with family/friend/roommate
- ☐ Death of a parent/spouse/child
- ☐ Alcohol or drug use
- ☐ Family domestic violence
- ☐ Refuse/Don’t Know
- ☐ Illness/medical problem
- ☐ Family/friend’s housing wouldn’t let me stay
- ☐ Other (Please Specify):
- ☐ Mental health issues
- ☐ Family/friend couldn’t afford to let me stay

Section G: Health

22. Do you experience any of the following?

- A. Any chronic health problem or medical condition (such as diabetes or cancer)

☐ Yes

☐ No
- B. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

☐ Yes

☐ No
- C. Any psychiatric or emotional conditions (such as depression or schizophrenia)

☐ Yes

☐ No
- D. A physical disability

☐ Yes

☐ No
- E. A traumatic brain injury to your brain from a bump, blow or wound to the head

☐ Yes

☐ No
- F. Drug or alcohol abuse (including prescription drugs)

☐ Yes

☐ No
- G. An AIDS or an HIV related illness

☐ Yes

☐ No
- H. An intellectual disability or memory impairment

☐ Yes

☐ No

If YES to any of the above, does it keep you from holding a job, living in stable housing or taking care of yourself?

- A. ☐ Yes ☐ No

B. ☐ Yes ☐ No

C. ☐ Yes ☐ No

D. ☐ Yes ☐ No

E. ☐ Yes ☐ No

F. ☐ Yes ☐ No

G. ☐ Yes ☐ No

H. ☐ Yes ☐ No

23. Are you currently fleeing domestic violence or abuse (includes dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking)?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ Refuse/ Don’t know

Section H: Services & Assistance

24. Are you currently using any of the following services/assistance? (Shade all that apply)

☐ Emergency shelter

☐ Job training/employment services

☐ Alcohol/drug counseling

☐ Tiny Village/sanctioned encampment

☐ Transitional housing

☐ Shelter day services

☐ Safe parking site

☐ Immigration services

☐ Legal assistance

☐ Free meals

☐ Hygiene services

☐ Other, please specify:

☐ Bus passes

☐ Mental health services

☐ Not using any services

25. If you are NOT using any type of SHELTER services, why not? (Shade all that apply)

☐ They are full

☐ I can stay with my friends

☐ I don’t feel culturally accepted

☐ They are far away

☐ They don’t accept my pet

☐ I am barred from services

☐ They are too crowded

☐ I feel unsafe

☐ I am not eligible (e.g. criminal record)

☐ There are germs

☐ There are too many rules

☐ Other, please specify:

☐ There are bugs

☐ I can stay with my partner/family

☐ There is nowhere to store my stuff

26. Have you recently experienced any of the following trying to get help or access services in the community? (Shade all that apply)

☐ Did not have ID or personal document

☐ Separation from my pet

☐ Never heard back after applying for services

☐ Did not know where to go for help

☐ Lack of transportation

☐ Separation from my partner/spouse

☐ Did not qualify for the service I wanted

☐ Language barrier

☐ Other, please specify:

☐ Issues with program staff

☐ Program rules are too strict

☐ Did not follow through or return for services

☐ I have not experienced issues

Section I: Household Members

27. Initials	F ____ L ____	F ____ L ____	F ____ L ____	F ____ L ____
28. How are they related to you? Parent/legal guardian Other adult family member Sibling My own child Spouse Non-married partner Other non-family member	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
29. Age Under 18 18–24 25 or older	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐
30. Gender Female Gender Non-Conforming Male Transgender	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
31. Race (shade all that apply) American Indian/Alaska Native Asian Black or African American Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander White	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
32. Hispanic or Latinx/o/a? Yes No	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐

33. Do they experience any of the following?

A. Any chronic health problem or medical condition (such as diabetes or cancer)

☐ Yes

☐ No

B. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

☐ Yes

☐ No

C. Any psychiatric or emotional conditions (such as depression or schizophrenia)

☐ Yes

☐ No

D. A physical disability

☐ Yes

☐ No

E. A traumatic brain injury to your brain from a bump, blow or wound to the head

☐ Yes

☐ No

F. Drug or alcohol abuse (including prescription drugs)

☐ Yes

☐ No

G. An AIDS or an HIV related illness

☐ Yes

☐ No

H. An intellectual disability or memory impairment

☐ Yes

☐ No

If YES to any of the above, does it keep them from holding a job, living in stable housing or taking care of themselves?

A. ☐ Yes ☐ No

B. ☐ Yes ☐ No

C. ☐ Yes ☐ No

D. ☐ Yes ☐ No

E. ☐ Yes ☐ No

F. ☐ Yes ☐ No

G. ☐ Yes ☐ No

H. ☐ Yes ☐ No

Introducción

Hola, mi nombre es _____ y estoy trabajando con All Home of King County. All Home es la agencia local que coordina la vivienda y los fondos de servicios para familias e individuos sin hogar. Estamos realizando una breve encuesta para ayudarnos a entender quién está experimentando la falta de vivienda en nuestra comunidad. Hacemos una encuesta como esta cada año para que podamos ver cómo están cambiando las cosas y cómo podemos mejorar nuestro sistema. Su participación es voluntaria, y no afectará ningún servicio que usted o su familia estén recibiendo o buscando. Estamos examinando a cientos de personas hoy / esta noche y pondremos todas las respuestas juntas para que no sea posible identificarlo basado en la información que usted proporciona.

¿Puedo tener unos 15 minuts de su tiempo?

☐ Sí, continuar

☐ No, *termine, agradecerles su tiempo → Skip to End Survey*

¿Ya ha completado esta encuesta este año (en 2020)?

☐ Sí, *termine, agradecerles su tiempo → Skip to End Survey*

☐ No, continuar

Sección A: Acomodaciones

1. Donde durmió la noche del 23 de Enero?
- ☐ Edificio abandonado

☐ La casa/apartamento de un amigo

☐ Un lugar en una casa que normalmente no se utiliza para dormir

☐ Campamento Autorizado/Village

☐ Automóvil: Coche/Van

☐ Automóvil: Camper/RV/Truck

☐ Patio trasero o estructura de almacenamiento

☐ Centro de desintoxicación de tratamiento de alcohol o drogas

☐ Refugio de emergencia

☐ Hospital (se quedó como paciente durante la noche)

☐ Cárcel

☐ Motel/hotel

☐ Al aire libre/calles/parques

☐ Instalaciones públicas (autobús /estación de tren, centro de tránsito, aeropuerto, sala de espera del hospital)

☐ Tienda de campaña o campamento no autorizado

☐ Vivienda de transición

☐ Su casa/apartamento, *termine, agradecerles su tiempo → Skip to End Survey*

☐ Otro (Especificar):_____

Sección B: Desduplicación de Datos

Para que solo contemos cada individuo una vez, ¿podría decirme sus iniciales y fecha de nacimiento? Esto garantiza que no duplicamos la información.

2. ¿Cuáles son sus iniciales? *Requerido

3. Fecha de Nacimiento: *Requerido

Primera: ____ Media: ____ Ultima: ____

Mes: ____ Día: ____ Año: ____

4. ¿Cuántas personas de su familia/hogado/grupo, incluyéndose a sí mismo, se quedaron con usted durmiendo en la noche del 23 de Enero? Si usted se quedo solo/a esa noche, por favor responda 1.

de personas: _____

5. ¿Es la primera vez que se ha quedado sin hogar?

☐ Sí ☐ No

6. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha estado sin hogar esta vez?

Dias:____ Semanas:____ Meses:____ Años:____

7. Pregunta SI “NO” a Q5. ¿Incluyendo esta vez, cuantas veces ha estado sin hogar en los ultimos 3 años, desde Enero de 2017?

☐ 1 vez ☐ 2 veces ☐ 3 veces ☐ 4 veces o más

8. Pregunta SI “NO” a Q5. ¿Si sumara todas las veces que ha estado sin hogar en los últimos 3 años, ¿cuánto tiempo ha estado sin hogar?

Años: _____ Meses: _____ Semanas: _____ Dias: _____

9. ¿Cuantos años tenías la primera vez que experimentaste estar sin hogar?

☐ 0-17 ☐ 18-24 ☐ 25-35 ☐ 36-49 ☐ 50-65 ☐ 66 o más

Sección C: Demografía

- 10.¿Cuál de las siguientes representa mejor cómo describiría su género?
- ☐ Mujer

☐ Género No Conforme

☐ Hombre

☐ Transgénero
11. ¿Te consideras LGBTQIA+ o no heterosexual?
- ☐ Sí ☐ No

☐ Negado a contestar
12. ¿Es Hispano o Latino/a?
- ☐ Sí ☐ No
13. ¿Con qué grupo racial se identifica? (Seleccione las aplicables)

☐ Indio Americano o Nativo de Alaska

☐ Asiático

☐ Negro o Afro-Americano

☐ Nativo Hawaiano u otro Iseño del Pacífico

☐ Blanco

Sección D: Estatus de Veterano

14. ¿Ha servido en alguno de los siguientes? (Seleccione las aplicables)
- ☐ Ejército

☐ Navy

☐ Fuerza Aérea

☐ Marines

☐ Guardia Costera

☐ Guardia Nacional

☐ Reservas para cualquiera de estos

15. Pregunta solo si “Guardia Nacional” o “Reservas” a Q14. ¿Alguna vez fue llamado al servicio activo como miembro de la Guardia Nacional o como Reservista?

☐ Sí ☐ No

16. ¿Hay alguien más en su hogar que es veterano? (inclyendo servicio activo del Guardia Nacional o Reservas?)

☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No sé

17. ¿Alguna vez ha recibido atención médica o beneficios de un centro del VA (Administracion de Veteranos)?

☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No sé

Sección E: Residencia

18. Pensando en la última vez que tenía una vivienda estable, ¿en qué ciudad y estado vivía?

Ciudad: _____

Estado: _____

Sección F: Empleo y Educacción

19. ¿Cual es su situacion laboral?

☐ Empleado a tiempo completo

☐ Emleado a tiempo parcial

☐ Desempleado

20. ¿Si un hogar económico y seguro estuviera disponible, usted se mudaria?

☐ Sí ☐ No

Please see reverse side for continued questions →

21. ¿Cuál cree que es el evento o condición principal que lo llevó a su falta de vivienda?

☐ Trabajo perdido

☐ Hospitalización o tratamiento

☐ Seguridad

☐ Desalojo

☐ Divorcio/separación/ Ruptura

☐ Transición de reasentamiento

☐ Juicio hipotecario

☐ No se podía pagar el aumento del alquiler

☐ Pasó edad límite del Cuidado de Crianza

☐ Encarcelamiento/ Detención

☐ Argumento con la familia/amigo/companero de cuarto

☐ Muerte de un padre/cónyuge/hijo

☐ Consumo de alcohol o Drogas

☐ Violencia doméstica familiar

☐ Rechazar/No se

☐ Enfermedad o problema médico

☐ La vivienda de la familia/amigo no me dejó quedarme

☐ Otro (Especifique):

Sección G: Salud

22. ¿Experimenta alguno de los siguientes?

A. Cualquier problema de salud crónico o condición médica (como diabetes o cáncer)

☐ Sí

☐ No

B. Trastorno de estrés postraumático (TEPT)

☐ Sí

☐ No

C. Cualquier condición psiquiátrica o emocional (como depresión o esquizofrenia)

☐ Sí

☐ No

D. Una discapacidad física

☐ Sí

☐ No

E. Una lesión cerebral traumática en el cerebro por un golpe, golpe o herida en la cabeza

☐ Sí

☐ No

F. Abuso de drogas o alcohol (incluyendo medicamentos recetados)

☐ Sí

☐ No

G. Un SIDA o una enfermedad relacionada con el VIH

☐ Sí

☐ No

H. Una discapacidad intelectual o un impedimento de memoria

☐ Sí

☐ No

Si respondio “Si” a algo de la pregunta anterior, esto le impide mantener un trabajo, vivir en una vivienda estable, o cuidar de si mismo?

A. ☐ Sí ☐ No

D. ☐ Sí ☐ No

G. ☐ Sí ☐ No

B. ☐ Sí ☐ No

E. ☐ Sí ☐ No

H. ☐ Sí ☐ No

23. ¿Está huyendo actualmente de violencia doméstica o abuso (incluye violencia en el noviazgo, agresión sexual y/o acecho)?

☐ Sí

☐ No

☐ Rechazar/No sé

Sección H: Servicios y Asistencia

24. ¿Está actualmente utilizando alguno de los siguientes servicios/asistencia? (Seleccione las aplicables)

☐ Refugio de emergencia

☐ Servicios de empleo/entrenamiento laboral

☐ Asesoramiento en alcohol/drogas

☐ Tiny Village/campamento sancionado

☐ Vivienda de transición

☐ Servicios diurnos de refugio

☐ Aparcamiento seguro

☐ Servicios de inmigración

☐ Otros, (especifique):

☐ Comidas gratis

☐ Servicios de higiene

☐ No uso ningún servicio

☐ Pases de autobús

☐ Servicios de salud mental

☐ Asistencia legal

25. ¿Si usted NO esta utalizando ningún tipo de servicios de albergue, por qué no? (Seleccione las aplicables)

☐ Están llenos

☐ No puedo quedarme con mis amigos.

☐ No puedo quedarme con mi pareja/familia

☐ Están muy lejos

☐ No aceptan a mi mascota

☐ No me siento culturalmente aceptado

☐ Están demasiado apiñados

☐ No me siento seguro

☐ No soy elegible (por ejemplo, antecedentes penales)

☐ Hay gérmenes

☐ Hay demasiadas reglas

☐ Otro (especifique):

☐ Hay insectos

☐ Me prohibien los servicios

☐ Espacio escaso para mis cosas

26. ¿Ha experimentado recientemente alguno de los siguientes intentos de obtener ayuda o servicios en la comunidad? (Seleccione las aplicables)

☐ No tenia identificacion o documento personal

☐ Mi mascota

☐ Nunca respondieron a mi aplicacion

☐ No sabia donde ir a buscar ayuda

☐ Falta de transporte

☐ Separacion de mi pareja/conyuge

☐ No calificaba para la ayuda

☐ Barrera del idioma

☐ Otro (especifique):

☐ No di seguimiento a los servicios

☐ Problemas con los empleados

☐ No he tenido ningun problema

☐

☐ Las reglas son muy estrictas

Sección I: Miembros del Hogar				
27. Inicialies	P U	P U	P U	P U
28. ¿Cual es su relación? Padre(s) / Tutor(es) legal(es) Otros miembros adultos de la familia Hermano/a (s) Mi propio(s) hijo/a(s) Cónyuge Pareja no casada Otro miembro que no es de la familia	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
29. Edad Menor de 18 18–24 25 o más	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐
30. Género Mujer Género No Conforme Hombre Transgénero	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
31. Raza (Seleccione las aplicables) Indio Americano o Nativo de Alaska Asiático Negro o Afroamericano Nativo Hawaiano u otro Iseño del Pacífico Blanco	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
32. ¿Hispano o Latino/a? Sí No	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐	☐ ☐

33. ¿Experimentan algunas de las siguientes?

A. Cualquier problema de salud crónico o condición médica (como diabetes o cáncer)

☐ Sí

☐ No

B. Trastorno de estrés postraumático (TEPT)

☐ Sí

☐ No

C. Cualquier condición psiquiátrica o emocional (como depresión o esquizofrenia)

☐ Sí

☐ No

D. Una discapacidad física

☐ Sí

☐ No

E. Una lesión cerebral traumática en el cerebro por un golpe, golpe o herida en la cabeza

☐ Sí

☐ No

F. Abuso de drogas o alcohol (incluyendo medicamentos recetados)

☐ Sí

☐ No

G. Un SIDA o una enfermedad relacionada con el VIH

☐ Sí

☐ No

H. Una discapacidad intelectual o un impedimento de memoria

☐ Sí

☐ No

Si respondio “Sí” a algo de la pregunta anterior, esto le impide mantener un trabajo, vivir en una vivienda estable or cuidar de si mismos?

A. ☐ Sí ☐ No

D. ☐ Sí ☐ No

G. ☐ Sí ☐ No

B. ☐ Sí ☐ No

E. ☐ Sí ☐ No

H. ☐ Sí ☐ No

C. ☐ Sí ☐ No

F. ☐ Sí ☐ No

Appendix F: Glossary of Terms

Census tract – A census tract is a statistical subdivision and geographic region established by the US Census Bureau.

Continuum of Care (CoC) – A homeless assistance program planning network—regional or local—that coordinates housing and services for homeless individuals and families.

Child – For the analyses conducted in this report, a child is a person under the age of 18 (as compared with a young adult, age 18-24).

Chronic homelessness – Defined by HUD, a chronically homeless individual is an individual who “is homeless and resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter, and who has been homeless and residing in such a place for at least 1 year or on at least four separate occasions in the last 3 years. The statutory definition also requires that the individual or family has a head of household with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, posttraumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairment resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability.” Additional information on this definition can be found at HUD Exchange.

Emergency shelter – According to HUD, an emergency shelter is any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements.

Family with children – A household comprised of at least one adult (anyone over 18), and one child (under 18).

Homeless – *Individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:*

- 1) Has a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not meant for human habitation;
- 2) Is living in a publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state and local government programs); or
- 3) Is exiting an institution where (s)he has resided for 90 days or less and who resided in an emergency shelter or place not meant for human habitation immediately before entering that institution.

Household – A unit of analysis that measures the size of a group that generally stays together. This could be related family or a group of extended friends who report routinely staying together. A household can consist of one individual or more than one individual. Data is collected at the household level where questions are asked of the individual, as well as about other members of their group. Using household level data, analysis can be conducted about

both the individual who responded as well as the people in their household about which information was given.

HMIS – Homeless Management Information System is a database application used by some homeless service agencies to report data on number of individuals served, services rendered, and household characteristics.

HMIS agency – A homeless services agency that is required by HUD to report on agency outputs such as number of individuals served, services provided, and household characteristics. These agencies report on the number of individuals housed or sheltered on the day of the count each year to calculate the number of “sheltered” homeless individuals.

Non-HMIS agency – A homeless services agency that collects data on agency outputs such as number of individuals served, services provided, and household characteristics using a tool other than HMIS. These agencies submitted data on the homeless individuals they housed or “sheltered” on the day of the count directly to the research firm conducting the count so that their data could be combined with the HMIS agency data to produce total numbers for sheltered homeless individuals on the day of the count.

HUD (US Department of Housing and Urban Development) – The federal entity to whom homeless population counts are nationally reported. HUD determines federal funding levels for homelessness-related activities and agencies across the US.

Individual – Individuals are one single person, keeping in mind that a household can be made up of one individual or several.

Lived experience guides (Guides) – Currently or previously homeless individuals who assist with data collection on the day of the count and/or during the survey effort period after the count.

Outreach site – 14 locations across King County that served as meeting places for volunteers on the day of the count (January 24, 2020 2-6 am). Volunteers arrived around 1:00 AM to receive packets that included route maps, instructions on data collection, and to coordinate who would drive.

Qualtrics offline app – A survey data collection app that can be used on any smart device. The app can collect data while offline, storing data in a cloud that can be uploaded once Wi-Fi or data connection is made. The app was used to collect data both on the day of the count and for the survey effort after the count.

Route maps – Each volunteer team received maps of which census tracts to conduct their observations and which roads to drive within each of those census tracts. Volunteers were given a starting point and encouraged to drive the highlighted route on their map to make the most efficient use of their time between 2:00 to 6:00 AM on January 24. Volunteers were permitted to count homeless individuals anywhere within the limits of the census tract maps they were assigned.

Safe haven – According to HUD and Title IV of the McKinney Act, a safe haven is “is a form of supportive housing that serves hard-to-reach homeless persons with severe mental illness who are on the street and have been unable or unwilling to participate in supportive services.”

Sheltered homeless individuals – Individuals who stayed at emergency shelters, transitional housing, or safe havens during the early morning of the count.

Street (Unsheltered) count- The collection of data occurring January 24, 2020 between 2:00 to 6:00 AM of unsheltered homeless individuals. Teams of volunteers across King County left from outreach sites to canvas the streets in cars and/or on foot to observe and tally how many homeless individuals they observed within areas (specifically, census tracts) assigned to their teams.

Transitional housing – According to HUD, transitional housing provides “homeless individuals and families with the interim stability and support to successfully move to and maintain permanent housing. Transitional housing may be used to cover the costs of up to 24 months of housing with accompanying supportive services. Program participants must have a lease (or sublease) or occupancy agreement in place when residing in transitional housing.”

Unaccompanied youth – Households comprised of only individuals under 18 with no adults present and no other children present (these households are included in the homeless families category).

Unaccompanied young adult – Households comprised of a young adult, meaning no adults (above 18) and no children they are caring for (under 18).

Unsheltered – Any individual living in a place not meant for human habitation and not in a shelter, transitional housing unit, or safe haven. This includes, but is not limited to, individuals sleeping on the street, public transit, in an unsanctioned encampment, or a vehicle.

Vehicle resident – Individuals who were sleeping in cars, trucks, RVs, vans, or campers during the morning of the count.

Veteran – An individual who served in the armed forces (Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard) or was called to active duty as a member of the Reserves or the Air or Army National Guard, and was and was honorably discharged or released.

Volunteer team – Volunteers participating on the day of the count were encouraged to go out in teams of at least 2, preferably 4 (1 driver, 1 navigator, 1 observer, 1 data collector) to observe and count homeless individuals on the day of the count (January 24, 2020, 2:00 to 6:00 AM).

Youth & Young Adult (YYA) – *See Unaccompanied Youth and Unaccompanied Young Adult.*