



2022 SAN MATEO COUNTY One Day Homeless Count and Survey

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The 2022 One Day Homeless Count would not have been possible without the support of hundreds of volunteers, community members, homeless service provider staff, Deployment Site Captains, specialized survey teams, Community Expert Guides (persons with lived experience of homelessness), elected officials, and County staff. Thank you to all participants who attended trainings to prepare for their role in the Count and Survey and for volunteering during the early morning to collect information that will assist San Mateo County and its community partners with planning and program development for homeless services. Finally, thank you to the Human Services Agency Center on Homelessness staff who planned and coordinated this event.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This executive summary provides an overview of key results from the 2022 San Mateo County One Day Homeless Count and Survey ("count"). The San Mateo County Human Services Agency (HSA) coordinates the count in collaboration with community and County partners. The 2022 count was conducted in the early morning hours of February 24, 2022, and in-depth surveys were collected over the course of the following week. Approximately 400 volunteers consisting of community-based providers, members of the public, City and County staff, and community expert guides conducted observational counts and surveys of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in each census tract in the County. The County conducts the count every two years, although the 2021 count was postponed to 2022 due to COVID-19.

The results of the count provide one source of data, among many others, to help the County and its partners assess how best to serve homeless households and assist them with returning to housing as quickly as possible. The results are also submitted to the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, which compiles data from homeless counts nationwide. The count provides data that helps inform policymakers and providers about the homeless population and trends over time.

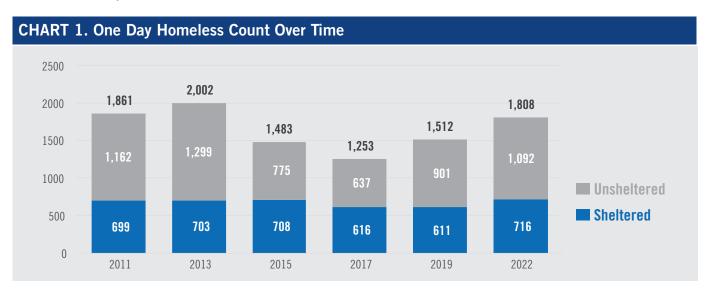
Number of People Experiencing Homelessness

The 2022 count found that there were **1,808 people experiencing homelessness in San Mateo County on the night of February 23, 2022.** This number includes:

- 1,092 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness staying on streets, in cars, in recreational vehicles (RVs), or in tents
- 716 people experiencing sheltered homelessness staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs

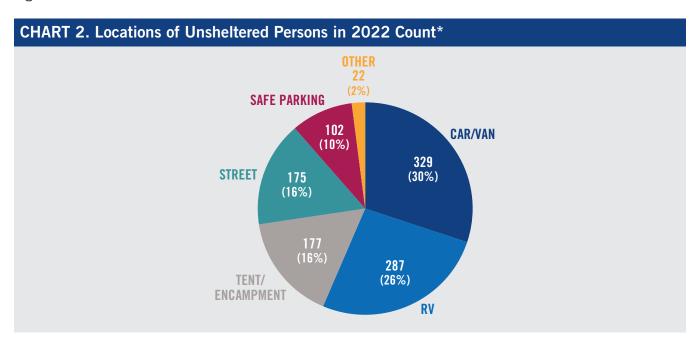
This finding of 1,808 people experiencing homelessness is higher than the counts in 2015, 2017, and 2019, but lower than the counts in 2011 and 2013. The number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in 2022 is an increase of 191 (21%) compared to 2019. The number of people staying in shelters in 2022 is an increase of 105 (17%) compared to 2019.

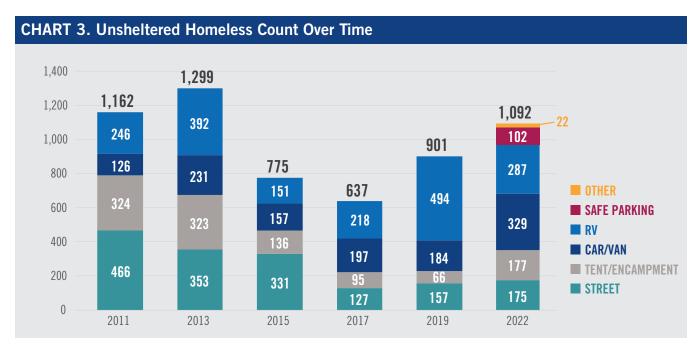
The chart below shows the number of people experiencing homelessness, both sheltered and unsheltered, from the One Day Counts from 2011 to 2022.



Unsheltered Sleeping Locations

The chart below shows the categories of sleeping locations for individuals who were unsheltered on the night of the count.





^{*&}quot;Safe Parking" is a type of program that serves people who are residing in their vehicles. The program includes a safe designated place to stay in their vehicle as well as supportive services to assist the residents with working on returning to housing. At the time of the 2019 and earlier counts, there were no Safe Parking programs in San Mateo County, and as of the 2022 count, there were two Safe Parking programs which both serve people living in RVs.

^{*&}quot;Other" includes abandoned buildings, boats, and other types of vehicles/structures that are not captured under Safe Parking, RV, and Car/Van. Enhanced data collection tools in the 2022 count allowed for improved tracking of these type of other unsheltered situations, compared to previous years.

Geographic Information

The following table summarizes the geographic locations of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness reflected in the counts from 2011 to 2022.

CHART 4. Unsheltered Homeless	Count by	Jurisdictio	on			
City	2011 Count	2013 Count	2015 Count	2017 Count	2019 Count	2022 Count
Atherton	1	0	1	0	1	3
Belmont	1	43	11	3	7	13
Brisbane	0	34	21	19	4	6
Burlingame	3	13	7	21	25	10
Colma	1	7	3	1	8	1
Daly City	44	27	32	17	66	49
East Palo Alto	385	119	95	98	107	169
Foster City	0	7	0	6	4	4
Half Moon Bay	41	114	84	43	54	68
Hillsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0
Menlo Park	72	16	27	47	27	56
Millbrae	1	21	8	7	9	9
Pacifica	95	150	63	112	116	161
Portola Valley	16	2	0	1	0	0
Redwood City	233	306	223	94	221	245
San Bruno	14	98	8	26	12	63
San Carlos	9	10	20	28	30	14
San Francisco International Airport	9	5	1	3	21	14
San Mateo	68	103	82	48	74	60
South San Francisco	122	172	55	33	42	42
Unincorporated	47	46	32	30	73	105
Coastside	-	-	22	22	60	62
Central	-	-	0	0	0	0
North	-	-	0	3	6	7
South	-	-	10	5	7	36
Woodside	0	6	2	0	0	0
Total	1,162	1,299	775	637	901	1,092

Conclusion

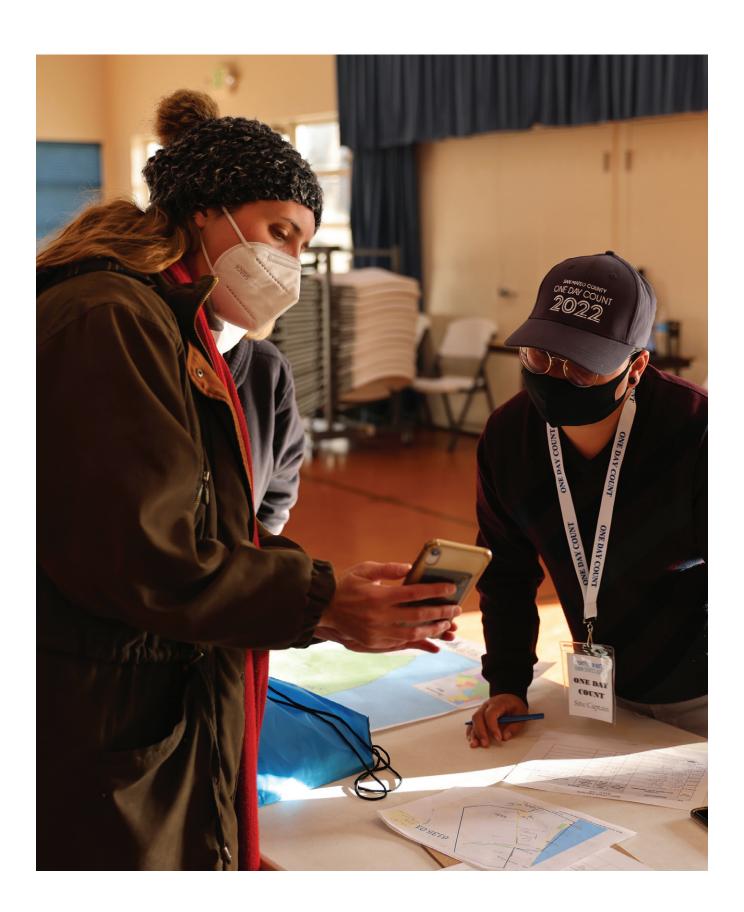
The overall finding from the count is that 1,808 individuals were experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, which represents an increase of 20% from 2019 to 2022. This total is higher than the previous three counts from 2015 through 2019, but lower than the counts in 2011 and 2013.

The County and its partners continue to respond to ongoing and emerging challenges such as housing affordability and the impacts of COVID-19.

The County and its partners have expanded homeless services in recent years, including expansions in shelters, as well as expansions in homeless outreach services, rapid rehousing services, and enhancing connections between health services and homeless services. The County is also working on additional non-congregate shelter that will open later this year, including the Navigation Center and Stone Villa Shelter, which will both provide additional shelter capacity to provide safe shelter along with intensive support services to help residents move into permanent housing.

In addition, the County recently launched its Working Together to End Homelessness initiative, bringing together a wide array of stakeholders to collaborate on innovative strategies to provide housing and services to people experiencing homelessness. More information on Working Together to End Homelessness is available at **SMCEndingHomelessness.org**.

^{*} Published by the San Mateo County Human Services Agency. Data analysis by Focus Strategies. For more information, please visit https://www.smcgov.org/hsa/center-homelessness.



PURPOSE

The San Mateo County Human Services Agency (HSA), in close collaboration with community partners, conducts the bi-annual One Day Homeless Count and Survey. The purpose of the One Day Homeless Count and Survey is to gather and analyze information to help the community understand homelessness in San Mateo County. This is one data set, among others, that provides information for effective planning of services to assist people experiencing homelessness and people at risk of homelessness. HSA's Center on Homelessness and the San Mateo County Continuum of Care (CoC) Steering Committee were responsible for overseeing this data collection effort, with assistance from a broad group of community partners, including non-profit social service providers, city and town governments, and people with former or current experience of homelessness.

The One Day Homeless Count and Survey was designed to provide the data necessary to meet two specific system needs in San Mateo County. The first is the requirement of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that communities applying for McKinney-Vento Homelessness Assistance funds (also known as Continuum of Care or "CoC" funds) must conduct a point-in-time count of people experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness every two years in the last ten days of January. The previous HUD-mandated count was conducted in January 2019. However, due to public health concerns related to the COVID-19 pandemic, HSA obtained waivers to postpone the 2021 count. The One Day Homeless Count and Survey was conducted in February 2022 to meet the current HUD requirement.

The second system need is for data for local homeless system planning, as the One Day Homeless Count and Survey provides information about people experiencing homelessness and about homeless trends over time.

METHODOLOGY

The One Day Homeless Count methodology consisted of three components:

- Observational Count (Unsheltered Count)
- Unsheltered Survey
- Sheltered Count

The One Day Homeless Count was conducted in the early morning hours of February 24, 2022, and in-depth surveys were collected over the course of the following week. Volunteers that participated in the observational count and survey were recruited and trained virtually prior to the count. On the morning of the count, approximately 400 volunteers consisting of community-based service providers, members of the public, elected officials, City and County staff, and community expert guides (people with current or previous lived experience of homelessness and knowledge about locations where people experiencing homelessness frequently sleep) conducted observational counts of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in each of the 169 census tracts in the County.

During the following week, County staff, outreach teams, non-profit social service providers, and community expert guides surveyed people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, who were encountered on the street and at locations where they were receiving services. The survey was designed to elicit demographic information (i.e., age, gender, race, ethnicity, veteran status, disabilities), information about length and number of times experiencing homelessness, and about the use of benefits and services. Data collected from the surveys was used to estimate the number of people living in vehicles and structures (vehicles and structures were counted, but the people staying inside were not directly observed) and to extrapolate demographic information. Collecting surveys over an extended time period, rather than on the day of the observational count, was a methodology change from 2019, which resulted in more survey responses in 2022.

The sheltered count collected data on the number and characteristics of people who had spent the night of February 23, 2022 in emergency shelters or transitional housing. Data were also collected from institutional settings (i.e., jails, hospitals, substance use treatment programs, and mental health facilities) on the number and characteristics of people who were homeless at entry into the institution.

The One Day Homeless Count and Survey used the definition of homelessness established in the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act as the basis for determining whom to count and survey:

- 1. An individual who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, and
- 2. An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:
 - a. A supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, non-congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill); or
 - b. An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
 - c. A public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

This definition does not include people who are "at risk" of homelessness (i.e., living in unstable housing situations) or those who are "couch surfing" (i.e., staying temporarily with family or friends).

Additional details about the methodology used in the One Day Homeless Count and Survey may be found in Appendix 1.

FINDINGS

Number of People Experiencing Homelessness

The 2022 count found that there were **1,808 people experiencing homelessness in San Mateo County on the night of February 23, 2022**. This number includes:

- 1,092 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the streets, in Safe Parking programs, in vehicles (cars, vans, and recreational vehicles [RVs]), or in structures (tents, encampments, and other structures); and
- 716 people experiencing sheltered homelessness in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs

Number of Homeless Households

The 1,808 people experiencing homelessness (including both unsheltered and sheltered) were members of 1,248 households, consisting of the following household types:

- 1,138 adult-only households, i.e., households with adults ages 18 and older without dependent children (91.2%);
- 109 family households, i.e., households with dependent children (8.7%); and
- 1 child household, i.e., households with only children (0.1%)

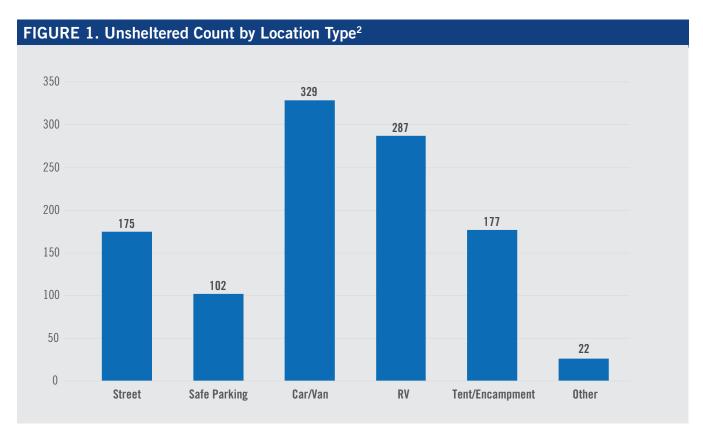
Table 1 below summarizes the sleeping locations where people were counted for each household type.

TABLE 1. One Day Homeless Count Totals by Location Type and Household Type ¹								
Location Type	Adult- Only HH	People in Adult- Only HH	Family HH	People in Family HH	Child- Only HH	People in Child- Only HH	Total HH	Total People
UNSHELTERED COUNT								
Street	156	173	1	2	0	0	157	175
Safe Parking	35	44	15	58	0	0	50	102
Car/Van	250	319	5	10	0	0	255	329
RV	172	287	0	0	0	0	172	287
Tent/Encampment	115	177	0	0	0	0	115	177
Other	22	22	0	0	0	0	22	22
Subtotal Unsheltered	750	1,022	21	70	0	0	771	1,092
SHELTERED COUNT								
Emergency Shelter	381	388	56	194	0	0	437	582
Transitional Housing	7	11	32	122	1	1	40	134
Subtotal Sheltered	388	399	88	316	1	1	477	716
TOTAL COUNT	1,138	1,421	109	386	1	1	1,248	1,808

^{1 &}quot;Safe Parking" is a type of program that serves people who are residing in their vehicles. The program includes a safe designated place to stay in their vehicle as well as supportive services to assist the residents with working on returning to housing. At the time of the 2019 and earlier counts, there were no Safe Parking programs in San Mateo County, and as of the 2022 count, there were two Safe Parking programs which both serve people living in RVs.

[&]quot;Other" includes abandoned buildings, boats, and other types of vehicles/structures that are not captured under Safe Parking, RV, and Car/Van. Enhanced data collection tools in the 2022 count allowed for improved tracking of these type of other unsheltered situations, compared to previous years.

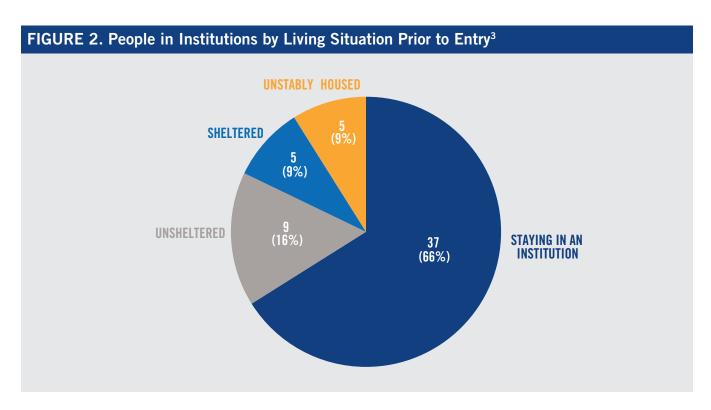
The unsheltered count also includes information about the locations where people experiencing unsheltered homelessness slept on the night of the count: on the streets, in safe parking programs, in vehicles, or in structures. As illustrated in Figure 1 below, the majority of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness slept in cars or vans (30%) and RVs (26%). An additional 9% slept in vehicles in safe parking programs. The remaining 34% slept on the street (16%), in tents and encampments (16%), or in other locations including abandoned buildings, boats, and other uncategorized vehicles or structures (2%).



² The count of people in RVs (287) is reported separately from people staying in RVs in Safe Parking programs (102).

Number of People Experiencing Homelessness and Staying in Institutions

The count also collected data from a variety of institutions on the night of February 23, 2022, including jails, hospitals, substance use treatment programs, and mental health facilities, to determine the number of people who were homeless or unstably housed immediately prior to entry into the institutions. Sixteen institutions submitted data indicating that 101 people had been experiencing homelessness prior to entering the institutions. Previous living situations were categorized as follows: staying in an institution, unsheltered, sheltered, or unstably housed. Figure 2 below illustrates the relative proportion of people who entered institutions from each of these locations. While data collected via the institutions count are used for local planning, they are not included in the data submitted to HUD.



³ The 37 people reported as staying in an institution previously were counted by institutions as previously homeless or unstably housed but had been in another institution immediately prior to entry. An additional 45 people were reported by institutions for whom the living situation prior to entry was not provided. The 45 people with missing data are not included in the figure.

COMPARISON OF YEAR-TO-YEAR RESULTS

One Day Homeless Count Totals Over Time

Figure 3 below displays the total number of people counted in unsheltered and sheltered locations as of the night of the count from 2011 to 2022. The total number of people experiencing homelessness was higher in 2022 than in 2015, 2017, and 2019, but lower than in 2011 and 2013.

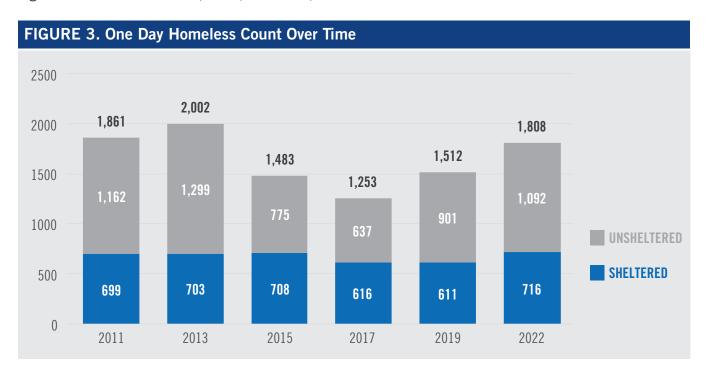


Table 2 on the next page summarizes count totals by location type for the six most recent counts. Compared to 2019, there were decreases in the number of people staying in RVs (494 to 287) and transitional housing (345 to 134) in 2022. Compared to 2019, there was an increase in the number of people living on the street (157 to 175), in cars and vans (184 to 329), and in tents and encampments (66 to 177) in 2022. Since the 2019 count, additional emergency shelter capacity was added, resulting in an increase in sheltered totals in 2022. Additionally, safe parking programs and a category for other locations (abandoned buildings, boats, and uncategorized locations) were new in 2022, resulting in additional numbers in those categories.

TABLE 2. One Day Hom	TABLE 2. One Day Homeless Count Totals by Location Type and Year								
Location Type	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2022			
UNSHELTERED COUNT									
Street	466	353	331	127	157	175			
Safe Parking	-	-	-	-	-	102			
Car/Van	126	231	157	197	184	329			
RV	246	392	151	218	494	2874			
Tent/Encampment	324	323	136	95	66	177			
Other	-	-	-	-	-	22			
Subtotal Unsheltered	1,162	1,299	775	637	901	1,092			
SHELTERED COUNT									
Emergency Shelter	258	272	254	211	266	582			
Transitional Housing	441	431	454	405	345	134			
Subtotal Sheltered	699	703	708	616	611	716			
TOTAL COUNT	1,861	2,002	1,483	1,253	1,512	1,808			

Analysis of Changes

Total Count of People Experiencing Homelessness

Overall, the number of people experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness increased by 296 people (20%) from 2019 to 2022. This total is higher than the previous three counts, but lower than the counts in 2011 and 2013.

Unsheltered Count

The number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in 2022 increased by 191 (21%) compared to 2019. In 2022 there was a 79% increase in people living in cars and vans, but a 21% decrease in people living in RVs (including those in Safe Parking) compared to 2019. The decrease in people living in RVs on the street is due in part to the opening of safe parking programs after the 2019 count, which were counted separately. In 2022 there was an 11% increase in people living on the street and a 168% increase in people living in tents and encampments compared to 2019.

⁴ People staying in RVs in Safe Parking programs (102) are reported separately from people staying in RVs parked elsewhere (287) for the 2022 count. The total number of people staying in RVs in 2022 is less than in 2019 (494 in 2019 compared to 389 in 2022).

Sheltered Count

The number of people experiencing homelessness in sheltered locations (emergency shelters and transitional housing) in 2022 increased by 105 (17%) compared to 2019. The number of people staying in emergency shelters more than doubled from 266 to 582, while the number of people staying in transitional housing decreased from 345 to 134. The increase in emergency shelter and decrease in transitional housing numbers are due in part to 177 beds of transitional housing being recategorized as emergency shelter between 2019 and 2022.

Families with Children

The number of families with children experiencing homelessness decreased from 119 in 2019 to 109 in 2022. Of the 109 families, 88 (81%) were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing and 15 (14%) were staying in safe parking programs. Only 5 families (5%) were living in vehicles outside of safe parking programs and 1 family (1%) was observed living on the street. Table 3 below summarizes the locations of families experiencing homelessness in 2019 and 2022.

TABLE 3. Families Experiencing Homelessness by Location Type in 2019 and 2022					
Location Type 2019 2022					
Street	0	1			
Safe Parking	-	15			
Vehicles/Structures	16	5			
Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing	103	88			
TOTAL	119	109			

Very few families experience unsheltered homelessness in San Mateo County—and of those that do, the majority are staying in safe parking programs.⁵ This reflects the County's commitment to preventing family homelessness and investing in targeted programs for families with children, such as emergency shelters and homelessness prevention programs operated by the Core Service Agency Network. The data collected in the 2022 One Day Homeless Count is consistent with the experiences of local services providers, who have observed that families with children experiencing homelessness rarely sleep on the street. However, many families with children may live in places to that do not meet HUD definitions of homelessness (i.e., living with family or friends temporarily) and, as a result, are not reflected in the 2022 One Day Homeless Count

Households with Children and No Adults

Only one unaccompanied child under the age of 18 was counted in 2022. The child was staying in a transitional housing program. No other child-only households were observed in the 2022 count.

⁵ HUD considers people staying in safe parking programs to be unsheltered.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Unsheltered Count Totals by Location

Table 4 below summarizes the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness by geographic location in 2022, and Table 5 below displays summaries for each count from 2011 to 2022. Consistent with prior years, a large proportion of people experiencing homelessness were living in three geographic locations in 2022: Redwood City, East Palo Alto, and Pacifica.

TABLE 4. Unsheltered Count by Jurisdiction					
City	2022 Count				
Atherton	3				
Belmont	13				
Brisbane	6				
Burlingame	10				
Colma	1				
Daly City	49				
East Palo Alto	169				
Foster City	4				
Half Moon Bay	68				
Hillsborough	0				
Menlo Park	56				
Millbrae	9				
Pacifica	161				
Portola Valley	0				
Redwood City	245				
San Bruno	63				
San Carlos	14				
San Francisco International Airport	14				
San Mateo	60				
South San Francisco	42				
Unincorporated Total	105				
Coastside	62				
North	7				
Central	0				
South	36				
Woodside	0				
TOTAL	1,092				

TABLE 5. Unsheltered Homeless Count by Jurisdiction by Year							
City	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2022	
Atherton	1	0	1	0	1	3	
Belmont	1	43	11	3	7	13	
Brisbane	0	34	21	19	4	6	
Burlingame	3	13	7	21	25	10	
Colma	1	7	3	1	8	1	
Daly City	44	27	32	17	66	49	
East Palo Alto	385	119	95	98	107	169	
Foster City	0	7	0	6	4	4	
Half Moon Bay	41	114	84	43	54	68	
Hillsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Menlo Park	72	16	27	47	27	56	
Millbrae	1	21	8	7	9	9	
Pacifica	95	150	63	112	116	161	
Portola Valley	16	2	0	1	0	0	
Redwood City	233	306	223	94	221	245	
San Bruno	14	98	8	26	12	63	
San Carlos	9	10	20	28	30	14	
San Francisco International Airport	9	5	1	3	21	14	
San Mateo	68	103	82	48	74	60	
South San Francisco	122	172	55	33	42	42	
Unincorporated Total	47	46	32	30	73	105	
Coastside	-	-	22	22	60	62	
Central	-	-	0	0	0	0	
North	-	-	0	3	6	7	
South	-	-	10	5	7	36	
Woodside	0	6	2	0	0	0	
TOTAL	1,162	1,299	775	637	901	1,092	

Table 6 below compares the 2022 unsheltered count with the San Mateo County general population by geographic location.

Areas included in each of the unincorporated jurisdictions include: (1) Coastside – El Granada, La Honda, Montara, Princeton, Pescadero, Moss Beach; (2) Central – Highlands/Baywood; (3) North – Broadmoor; and (4) South – North Fair Oaks, Emerald Lake, West Menlo Park.

General Population ⁶				
City	2022 One Da	2022 One Day Homeless Count		eo County pulation
	Unsheltered Population	% of Total Unsheltered Population	General Population	% of Total General Population
Atherton	3	<1%	7,188	<1%
Belmont	13	1%	28,335	4%
Brisbane	6	<1%	4,851	<1%
Burlingame	10	<1%	31,386	4%
Colma	1	<1%	1,507	<1%
Daly City	49	4%	104,901	14%
East Palo Alto	169	15%	30,034	4%
Foster City	4	<1%	33,805	4%
Half Moon Bay	68	6%	11,795	2%
Hillsborough	0	<1%	11,387	1%
Menlo Park	56	5%	33,780	4%
Millbrae	9	<1%	23,216	3%
Pacifica	161	15%	38,640	5%
Portola Valley	0	<1%	4,456	<1%
Redwood City	245	22%	84,292	11%
San Bruno	63	6%	43,908	6%
San Carlos	14	1%	30,722	4%
San Francisco International Airport	14	1%	-	-
San Mateo	60	5%	105,661	14%
South San Francisco	42	4%	66,105	9%
Unincorporated Total	105	10%	63,164	8%
Woodside	0	<1%	5,309	<1%
TOTAL	1,092	100%	764,442	100%

 $^{{\}bf 6} \ \ {\bf General \ population \ data \ from \ 2020 \ American \ Community \ Survey \ 5-Year \ Estimates.}$

DEMOGRAPHICS AND ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

In contrast to previous unsheltered counts where surveys were administered during the count, the 2022 One Day Homeless Count and Survey collected survey responses over the course of a week following the night of the count (see Appendix 3 for the questionnaire that was used to conduct the survey). This change resulted in a greater number of survey responses, with a total of 301 survey responses collected from people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The demographic information collected was then extrapolated to the total number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the night of the count. The large number of survey responses increased the reliability of the extrapolations and interpretation of the results compared to prior years. Appendix 1 describes the statistical approach used for demographic extrapolation.⁷ In addition, the sheltered count collected data on the characteristics of people experiencing homelessness who were staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing on the night of the count. The unsheltered and sheltered demographics were combined to produce the results presented below, which summarize key findings from the data submitted to HUD. Additional variables of interest to the community are presented as well.

The 2022 One Day Homeless Count and Survey counted 1,248 households, including 1,138 adult-only households with 1,421 household members, and 109 family households that included 171 adults and 215 children. There was one child-only household counted on the night of the count, but their demographics are not reported here to preserve confidentiality.

⁷ HUD requires that there be no missing data in the tables submitted via the HUD Data Exchange (HDX), the centralized reporting repository used by HUD. Appendix 2 contains the required tables submitted to HUD via HDX.

Table 7 below summarizes the demographics of people experiencing homelessness on the night of the count by sleeping location.

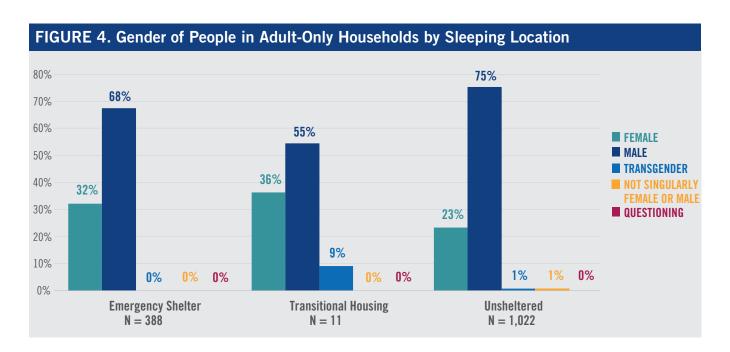
TABLE 7. Demographics by Sleeping Location							
	Emergency Shelter N = 582	Transitional Housing N = 134	Unsheltered N = 1,092	Total N = 1,808			
Age							
Under 18	20%	51%	3%	12%			
18-24 years old	3%	13%	3%	4%			
25+ years old	77%	35%	94%	84%			
Gender							
Female	41%	52%	25%	32%			
Male	59%	47%	74%	67%			
Transgender	0%	1%	1%	0%			
Not singularly female or male	<1%	0%	1%	1%			
Questioning	0%	0%	0%	0%			
Ethnicity							
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	67%	37%	47%	53%			
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	33%	63%	53%	47%			
Race							
White	59%	60%	62%	61%			
Black, African American, or African	19%	12%	20%	19%			
Asian or Asian American	5%	1%	7%	6%			
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	4%	4%	6%	5%			
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	7%	16%	0%	3%			
Multiple Races	6%	7%	5%	5%			
Other Characteristic							
Chronically Homeless	43%	-	42%	39%			

Demographic Characteristics of Adult-Only Households

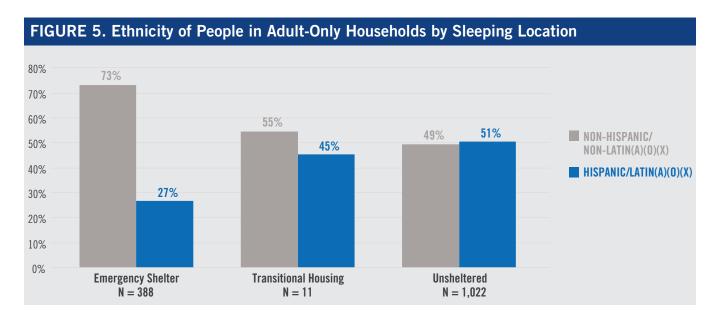
The majority of people in adult-only households were unsheltered (72%), aged 25 or older (96%), male (73%), non-Hispanic/non-Latin(a)(o)(x) (56%), White (63%), and not experiencing chronic homelessness (55%).

Among adult-only households, gender, ethnicity, and race varied by sleeping location on the night of the count. Figures 4 through 6 display the gender, ethnicity, and race of people in adult-only households staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or unsheltered locations.

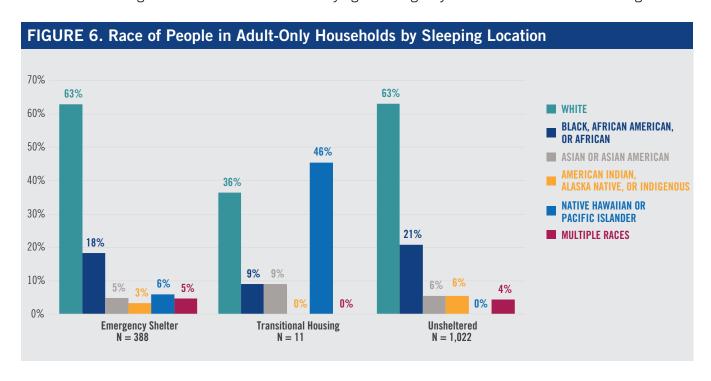
Proportionately fewer people identifying as singularly female were unsheltered than sheltered (staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing). On the night of the count, one person identifying as transgender was staying in transitional housing, and one person identifying as not singularly female or male was staying in emergency shelter. All other people who identified as transgender or as not singularly female or male were unsheltered.



Proportionately more Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) people were unsheltered than sheltered.



Proportionately more Black, African American, or African people and American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people were unsheltered than sheltered. All Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander persons observed on the night of the count were either staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing.

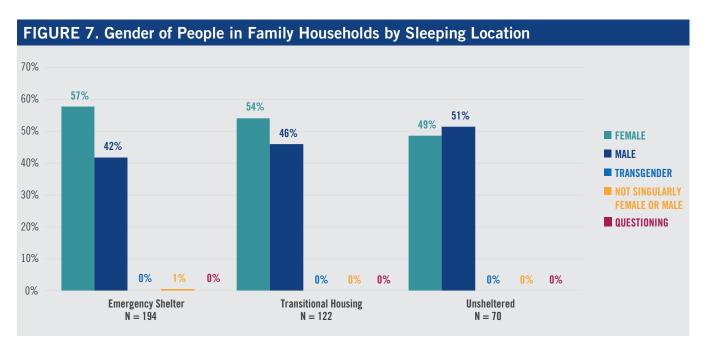


Demographic Characteristics of Family Households

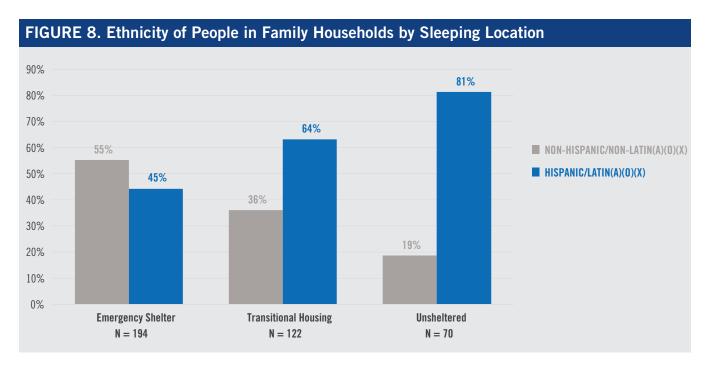
People in family households were predominantly female (55%), Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) (57%), White (53%), and not experiencing chronic homelessness (83%). Families had an average of two children per household.

Among family households, gender, ethnicity, and race varied substantially by sleeping location on the night of the count. Figures 7 through 9 display gender, ethnicity, and race of people in adult-only households staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or unsheltered locations.

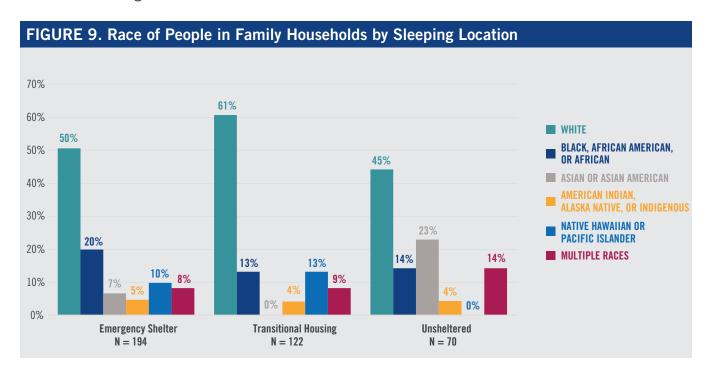
Proportionately fewer females were unsheltered than sheltered. On the night of the count, one person identifying as not singularly female or male was staying in emergency shelter. No people in families identified as transgender.



Proportionately more Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) people were unsheltered than sheltered. Proportionately fewer Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) people were staying in emergency shelters than in transitional housing.



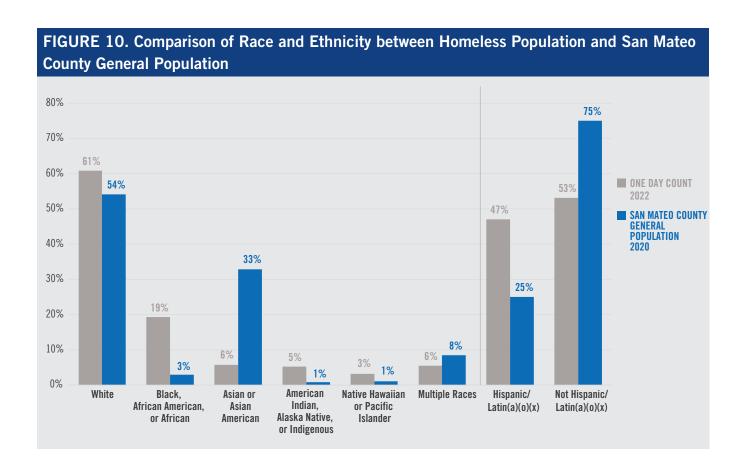
Proportionately more Asian or Asian American people and people identifying as multiple races were unsheltered than sheltered. Proportionately fewer White people were unsheltered than sheltered. All persons identifying as only Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander were either staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing.⁸



⁸ People who identify as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and another race are categorized as having multiple races.

Race and Ethnicity Comparison to San Mateo County General Population

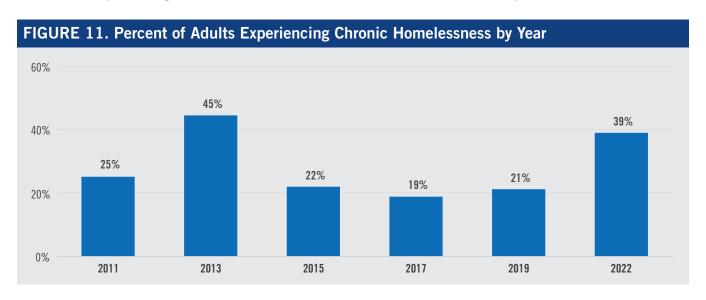
The proportions of people experiencing homelessness by race and ethnicity are substantially different compared to the general population of San Mateo County, as illustrated below in Figure 10. Fewer people experiencing homelessness identify as Asian or Asian American and as having multiple races compared to the general population. By contrast, more people experiencing homelessness identify as White, Black, African American, or African, American Indian, Native Alaskan, or Indigenous, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and Hispanic/Latin(o)(a)(x) than in the general population.



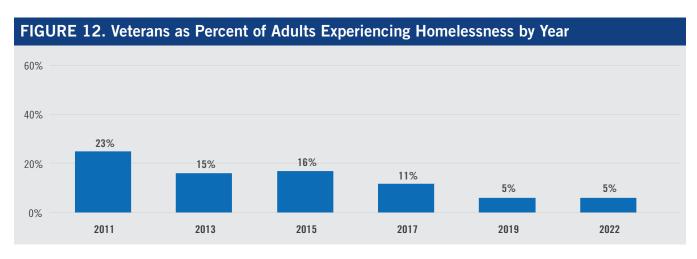
Additional Characteristics of Adults Experiencing Homelessness

The information presented below includes all adults experiencing unsheltered and sheltered homelessness regardless of whether they are members of adult-only or family households. The following figures illustrate the proportions of people experiencing chronic homelessness, veterans, and those in subpopulations identified by HUD: people with serious mental illness, people with substance use disorders, people with AIDS or HIV-related illnesses, and people experiencing homeless because they are fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Figure 11 illustrates the proportion of adults experiencing chronic homelessness. A higher proportion of adults were experiencing chronic homelessness⁹ in the 2022 count than in the previous three counts.



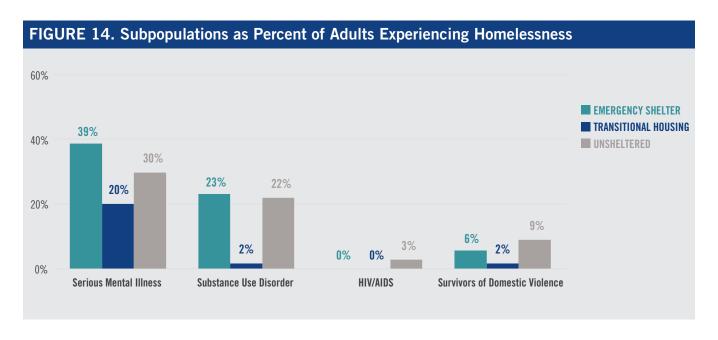
Figures 12 and 13 present veterans as a percent of adults experiencing homelessness. Figure 12 shows that the proportion of veterans has decreased significantly since 2011. Only 5% of adults experiencing homelessness were veterans in the 2022 count, which is consistent with the previous count. Figure 13 displays the percent of veterans by sleeping location on the night of the count. The percent of veterans is similar across emergency shelters, transitional housing, and unsheltered sleeping locations.





⁹ For the purposes of the Point-In-Time Count, HUD defines a chronically homeless person as someone who: (1) is homeless and lives in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; and (2) has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least one year or on at least four separate occasions in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months; and (3) has a disability.

The One Day Homeless Count collected data on four additional subpopulations through surveys of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness and through standard intake questions for people staying in emergency shelters and transitional housing. The four additional subpopulations include people who identified as having serious mental illness, substance use disorders, AIDS or HIV-related illnesses, and whether they were experiencing homelessness because they were fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Figure 14 below presents these subpopulations as percentages of adults experiencing homelessness.



Additional Characteristics of People Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness

The survey administered to people experiencing unsheltered homelessness provided the opportunity to ask additional questions about their experiences of homelessness in San Mateo County. Of those surveyed, 84% reported living in San Mateo County prior to becoming homeless, and 60% were experiencing homelessness for the first time. Lengths of current episodes of homelessness varied substantially: 15% had been homeless less than one year, 36% had been homeless for one to three years, and 49% had been homeless for longer than three years.

The survey also provided data about the services used by people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, which is presented below in Table 8. Among those surveyed, 82% of people reported using at least one type of service. The most common services reported were Medi-Cal or other health coverage (52%), accessing food pantries or free meals (45%), and receiving CalFresh (28%). Additionally, 17% of those surveyed reported being on probation or parole.

TABLE 8. Service Use by People Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness					
Service	Percent				
Medi-Cal or other health coverage	52%				
Food pantry/free meals	45%				
CalFresh	28%				
General health services	11%				
Mental health services	8%				
Transportation assistance	7%				
Job search assistance centers	5%				
Job/vocational training	4%				
Legal assistance	2%				
Adult education	1%				
Other	5%				
Not using any services	18%				

COVID-19 Impact

To better understand the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on homelessness, the survey administered to people experiencing unsheltered homelessness asked whether the COVID-19 pandemic was the cause of homelessness and about their vaccination status. Among those surveyed, 15% reported that the COVID-19 pandemic caused them to become homeless. Of those who reported experiencing homelessness as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the most common causes were loss of job (44%), eviction (10%), having their rent raised (5%), and having their work hours reduced (5%). Figure 15 on the next page illustrates the percent of people whose experience of unsheltered homelessness was a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and Table 9 on the next page presents the most common causes reported.

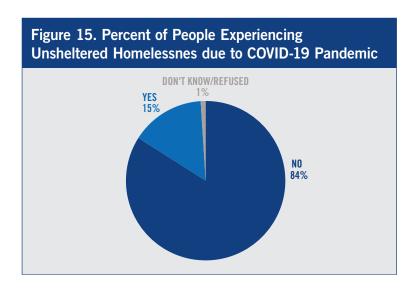
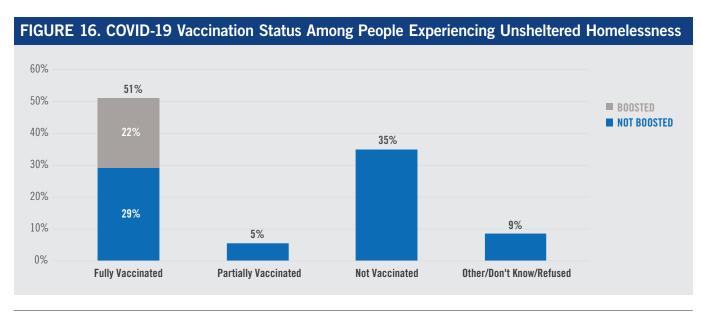


Table 9. Primary Cause of Unsheltered Homelessness Related to COVID-19 Pandemic					
Primary Cause Related to Percent					
Lost job 44%					
Eviction 10%					
Landlord raised rent 5%					
Reduced work hours 5%					
Other responses	36%				

People experiencing unsheltered homelessness were also asked about their COVID-19 vaccination status, as shown below in Figure 16.¹⁰ The majority of people surveyed reported being vaccinated, with 51% fully vaccinated, and a subset of those also reporting having received a booster shot (22%). An additional 5% of respondents reported being partially vaccinated.



¹⁰ Fully vaccinated includes people who receive either one dose of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine or two doses of Moderna or Pfizer vaccines. People who are fully vaccinated and boosted are included in the fully vaccinated total.

CONCLUSION

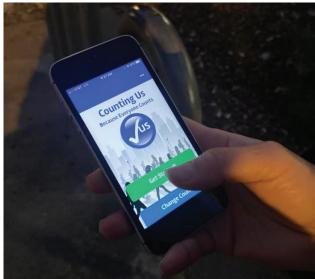
The overall finding from the 2022 One Day Homeless Count is that the number of people experiencing homelessness on the day of the count increased by 296 people (20%) from 2019 to 2022. This total is higher than the previous three counts from 2015 through 2019, but lower than the counts in 2011 and 2013. In 2022, more people were living in cars and tents, and fewer people were living in RVs compared to 2019. The demographic data collected through the surveys provides valuable data that will help inform service planning, program development, and the work to reduce disparities and increase equity within the homeless crisis response system.

The County and its partners continue to respond to ongoing and emerging challenges including housing affordability and the impacts of COVID-19. There has been an expansion of homeless services in recent years, including shelters, homeless outreach services, rapid-rehousing services, and enhancing connections between health services and homeless services. The County is also working on adding more non-congregate shelters that are planned to open later this year, including the Navigation Center and Stone Villa Shelter, which will both create additional shelter capacity to provide safe shelter along with intensive support services to help residents move into permanent housing. In addition, the County recently launched its Working Together to End Homelessness initiative, bringing together a wide array of stakeholders to collaborate on innovative strategies to provide housing and services to people experiencing homelessness. More information on Working Together to End Homelessness is available at SMCEndingHomelessness.org.

Published by the San Mateo County Human Services Agency. Data analysis by Focus Strategies. For more information, please visit https://www.smcgov.org/hsa/center-homelessness

APPENDICES







APPENDIX 1: METHODOLOGY

Overview

The San Mateo County One Day Homeless Count was conducted in the early morning hours of February 24, 2022, with the goal of identifying how many people were unsheltered the night of February 23, 2022, and in-depth surveys were collected over the course of the following week. The San Mateo County Human Services Agency's (HSA) Center on Homelessness staff were responsible for project planning and implementation. The Center on Homelessness contracted with Focus Strategies for assistance with developing the methodology, survey contents, analysis of the data, and preparation of the final report.

For the unsheltered count, observational counts and surveys were conducted separately. On the morning of February 24th, volunteers were deployed to all census tracts within the County to count people experiencing homelessness, as well as vehicles and structures with evidence of people staying inside. Volunteers were instructed to count the people, vehicles, and structures they observed without approaching or disturbing anyone. Observational counts were recorded using a mobile application.

During the seven days following the observational count, County staff, outreach teams, volunteers, and community expert guides (people with current or previous lived experience of homelessness and knowledge about locations where people experiencing homelessness frequently sleep) surveyed people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, who were observed on the street and at locations where they were receiving services. The survey was designed to elicit demographic information (e.g., age, gender, race, ethnicity, veteran status, disabilities), information about length and number of times experiencing homelessness, and about the use of benefits and services. Volunteers collected the survey data using a mobile application.

The sheltered count collected data on the number and characteristics of people experiencing homelessness who had spent the night of February 23rd in emergency shelters or transitional housing. Data was also collected from institutional settings (jails, hospitals, substance use treatment programs, and mental health facilities).

The count was originally scheduled for the morning of January 27, 2022. However, due to an increase in cases of COVID-19, the County received a waiver from HUD to postpone the Count to February.

Definition of Homelessness

The One Day Homeless Count and Survey used the definition of homelessness established by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) in the federal McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act as the basis for determining who to include in the count:

- 1. An individual who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence, and
- 2. An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:
 - a. A supervised publicly or privately-operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill); or
 - b. An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

c. A public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

This definition does not include people who are "at-risk" of homelessness (i.e., living in unstable housing situations) or those who are "couch surfing" (i.e., staying temporarily with family or friends).

Unsheltered Count and Survey Methodology

The Unsheltered Count was a "complete coverage" count that covered all census tracts in the county and enumerated every person experiencing homelessness that was visible on the streets, in tents, encampments, and other structures, and in vehicles. The count was conducted by teams of volunteers who were deployed across San Mateo County in the early morning hours of February 24th.

The unsheltered survey was conducted throughout all areas of the county between February 24th and March 3rd. Volunteers were assigned areas to cover based on areas that have higher numbers of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The days and times of survey collection were designed to maximize the number of responses collected. Volunteers also conducted surveys at community events where individuals experiencing homelessness go to receive services on a regular basis.

Volunteers: Recruitment and Training

Planning for volunteer recruitment began in the fall of 2021, with specific attention to how to ensure volunteers represented staff from service provider organizations, City and County departments, community members, and community expert guides. Team composition was intended to maximize local knowledge, and volunteers were recruited from all over the County. Volunteers had the opportunity to select an area they were familiar with and were assigned a tract to count from within the area.

Approximately 400 volunteers were recruited and trained to participate in the 2022 One Day Homeless Count and Survey. Beginning in early February, the Center on Homelessness held virtual trainings to prepare volunteers for the count. The training for the observational count included information about the purpose of the count, who to count (i.e., the definition of homelessness), area navigation, safety precautions, confidentiality, and the use of mobile technology for recording observations. The training for the surveys also included interviewing protocol, prompting for detailed responses, and the use of mobile technology for administering surveys.

Volunteers: Deployment

On the morning of the count, volunteers gathered at 10 deployment sites across the County at 5:00 AM to receive census tract assignments, maps, supplies, and a brief training review of how to use the mobile application. During the observational count, volunteers covered the streets, roads, highways, parks, and open spaces of their assigned tracts (either by foot or car). Volunteers then returned to their deployment sites prior to 10:00 AM. Upon their return, they turned in maps, supplies, and paper tally forms (if used).

During the seven days following the count, County staff, outreach teams, volunteers, and community expert guides were deployed in small groups to different areas of the County to survey individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness. HSA staff monitored survey collection daily and directed surveyors to specific areas of the County, so that the surveys collected would be proportional to the number of people unsheltered in different areas of the county. Surveys were collected over the course of one week to maximize the number of survey responses. Respondents were asked if they had already been surveyed to ensure there

were no duplicate surveys. People experiencing unsheltered homelessness were surveyed on the street and at locations where they were receiving services. Incentives (gift cards) were offered to survey respondents in appreciation of their time and participation.

Data Collection: Mobile Application

As in the previous count, the Center on Homelessness employed mobile technology to collect as much of the data from the unsheltered count as possible. SimTech Solutions' Counting Us mobile application was used for data collection on volunteers' own devices. The mobile application allowed Center on Homelessness staff to monitor data collection in real time, and geospatial data provided detailed information about the locations of each observation and survey. The application is secure and does not store observation or survey data on volunteers' devices.

The Center on Homelessness partnered with SimTech Solutions to create customized observational count and survey data collection tools for the unsheltered count. For the observational count, the application allowed volunteers to record observations of people sleeping on the street or observations of vehicles and structures. The survey included questions required by HUD as well as additional items of local interest. The application included branching logic to ensure only applicable questions were asked of survey respondents (e.g., youth-specific questions were only asked to people age 24 or younger). The mobile application included both English and Spanish versions of the survey. Center on Homelessness staff also developed paper forms, which could be used for data collection in the event of problems with the mobile technology.

Survey Tool

The survey questions used in the 2022 One Day Homeless Count were based on the questions from the 2019 count, which included HUD-recommended questions and additional questions based on local data needs. Minor updates were made to the questions to match updated HUD data standards, and COVID-19-related questions were added. See Appendix 3 for the survey questionnaire.

During the interview process, the interviewers took care to ensure that respondents felt comfortable, regardless of their location. Respondents were encouraged to be candid in their responses and were informed that these responses would be framed as general findings, would be kept confidential, and would not be traceable to any one individual. Volunteers were asked to remain unbiased at all times, make no assumptions or prompts, and ask all questions, but also allow respondents to skip any question they did not feel comfortable answering.

In order to avoid potential duplication of respondents, the survey requested respondents' initials along with month and year of birth, so that duplication could be avoided without compromising the respondents' anonymity. Deduplication was also supported by asking potential respondents at the beginning of the survey whether they had already participated.

Unsheltered Count Data Analysis

Volunteers did not enter encampments or disturb anyone inside vehicles to separately count the people in them. Therefore, the approach to data analysis included the development of multipliers to estimate the numbers and household types of people in vehicles and structures. These multipliers were derived from survey responses from people who indicated that they had slept in a car, van, RV, tent, makeshift shelter, or other sleeping locations (e.g., abandoned buildings, boats, and other uncategorized vehicles or structures) on the night of the count. People sleeping on the street and staying in safe parking programs were able to be counted directly, so no multiplier was necessary for these sleeping locations. The following calculations were used to estimate the total number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the night of the count:

Sleeping Location	Number Observed	Multiplier	Total
Street	173 adults 1 adult in family 1 child in family	N/A	173 adults 1 adult in family 1 child in family
Safe Parking	44 adults 33 adults in families 25 children in families	N/A	44 adults 33 adults in families 25 children in families
Car/Van	255 cars/vans	Adults: 1.25 Families: 0.02 adults, 0.02 children	319 adults 5 adults in families 5 children in families
RV	172 RVs	Adults: 1.67	287 adults
Tent	61 tents	Adults: 1.40	85 adults
Makeshift Shelter	54 makeshift shelters	Adults: 1.70	92 adults
Other	22 other locations	Adults: 1.00	22 adults

Demographic characteristics from the surveys were used to estimate demographic characteristics for the unsheltered population. A total of 301 people were surveyed out of the 1,092 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness (28%). The proportions of demographic characteristics from the surveys were extrapolated to the full population. To illustrate the extrapolation process, we present an example using adult-only households below:

Race	Adults Observed in Count	Percent Surveyed	Estimated Number of Adults
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous		6.2%	64
Asian or Asian American		5.5%	56
Black, African American, or African	1,022	20.9%	213
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1,022	0%	0
White		63.0%	644
Multiple Races		4.4%	45

¹ Estimates for people in tents and in makeshift shelters were calculated separately. However, to maintain consistency with prior years, they are reported together in a single category: "tents and encampments."

Sheltered Count Methodology

The sheltered component of the count was conducted on the night of February 23rd. The Center on Homelessness compiled a comprehensive list of all facilities and programs providing emergency shelter and transitional housing to people experiencing homelessness. Facilities were divided into two categories:

- Emergency shelters (including Overflow Shelter and Inclement Weather programs)
- Transitional housing

The majority of programs on the list currently enter data on their clients into the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HUD requires all communities that receive federal homeless assistance funding to create and maintain a HMIS that meets specific standards. The HMIS database was used to extract data on the numbers of people in most of the emergency shelters and transitional housing programs operating in the community. For the few emergency shelters that do not participate in the HMIS, the Center on Homelessness staff gathered data using a survey form.

APPENDIX 2: DATA TABLES SUBMITTED TO HUD

All Households

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Households	56	32	21	109
Total Number of Persons	194	122	70	386
Number of Children (under 18)	116	68	31	215
Young adults (18-24)	10	9	0	19
Adults (over 24)	68	45	39	152
Gender				
Female	112	66	34	212
Male	81	56	36	173
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Not singularly female or male	1	0	0	1
Questioning	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	107	44	13	164
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	87	78	57	222
Race				
White	99	76	31	206
Black, African American, or African	38	15	10	63
Asian or Asian American	13	0	16	29
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	9	5	3	17
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	19	16	0	35
Multiple Races	16	10	10	36
Chronically Homeless				
Total Number of Households	9	-	8	17
Total Number of Persons	35	-	29	64

Households without Children				
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Households	381	7	750	1138
Total Number of Persons	388	11	1022	1421
Young adults (18-24)	10	9	34	53
Adults (over 24)	378	2	988	1368
Gender				
Female	125	4	237	366
Male	262	6	769	1037
Transgender	0	1	8	9
Not singularly female or male	1	0	8	9
Questioning	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	284	6	505	795
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	104	5	517	626
Race				
White	244	4	644	892
Black, African American, or African	71	1	213	285
Asian or Asian American	19	1	56	76
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	13	0	64	77
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	23	5	0	28
Multiple Races	18	0	45	63
Chronically Homeless				
Total Number of Persons	214	-	427	641

Households with Only Children (under age 18)				
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Households	0	1	0	1
Total Number of Persons	0	1	0	1
Gender				
Female	0	0	0	0
Male	0	1	0	1
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Not singularly female or male	0	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	0	0	0	0
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	0	1	0	1
Race				
White	0	1	0	1
Black, African American, or African	0	0	0	0
Asian or Asian American	0	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless				
Total Number of Persons	0	-	0	0

Youth Households

Unaccompanied Youth Households					
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total	
Total Number of Households	8	7	34	49	
Total Number of Persons	8	7	34	49	
Number of Children (under 18)	0	1	0	1	
Young adults (18-24)	8	6	34	48	
Gender					
Female	2	2	4	8	
Male	6	4	30	40	
Transgender	0	1	0	1	
Not singularly female or male	0	0	0	0	
Questioning	0	0	0	0	
Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	5	1	10	16	
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	3	6	24	33	
Race					
White	6	5	26	37	
Black, African American, or African	2	1	8	11	
Asian or Asian American	0	1	0	1	
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0	0	0	0	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0	
Chronically Homeless					
Total Number of Persons	1	-	0	1	

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Households	2	0	0	2
Total Number of Persons	5	0	0	5
Total Parenting Youth	3	0	0	3
Total Children	2	0	0	2
Number of parenting youth < 18	0	0	0	0
Children of parenting youth <18	0	0	0	0
Number of parenting youth 18-24	3	0	0	3
Children of parenting youth 18-24	2	0	0	2
Gender				
Female	2	0	0	2
Male	1	0	0	1
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Not singularly female or male	0	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	1	0	0	1
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	2	0	0	2
Race				
White	2	0	0	2
Black, African American, or African	1	0	0	1
Asian or Asian American	0	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Multiple Races	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless				
Total Number of Households	0	-	0	0
Total Number of Persons	0	-	0	0

Veteran Households Only

Veteran Households with at Least one Adult and One Child				
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Households	7	1	0	8
Total Number of Persons	28	3	0	31
Number of Veterans	7	1	0	8
Gender				
Female	3	0	0	3
Male	4	1	0	5
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Not singularly female or male	0	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	6	0	0	6
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	1	1	0	2
Race				
White	4	0	0	4
Black, African American, or African	1	0	0	1
Asian or Asian American	0	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	0	0	1
Multiple Races	1	1	0	2
Chronically Homeless				
Total Number of Households	1	-	0	1
Total Number of Persons	3	-	0	3

Veteran Households without Children				
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Total Number of Households	21	0	55	76
Total Number of Persons	24	0	55	79
Number of Veterans	22	0	55	77
Gender				
Female	2	0	4	6
Male	20	0	47	67
Transgender	0	0	4	4
Not singularly female or male	0	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0	0
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	19	0	37	56
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	3	0	18	21
Race				
White	10	0	31	41
Black, African American, or African	4	0	12	16
Asian or Asian American	2	0	4	6
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	2	0	4	6
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3	0	0	3
Multiple Races	1	0	4	5
Chronically Homeless				
Total Number of Persons	18	-	28	46

Additional Homeless Populations

	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Unsheltered	Total
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	180	13	314	507
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	107	1	233	341
Adults with HIV/AIDS	2	0	29	31
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	26	1	94	121

APPENDIX 3: UNSHELTERED HOMELESS SURVEY

Hello, my name is and I am a voluntee better understand the needs of people experiencing home will be anonymous. You can also ask to stop the survey at	elessness. Your participation is voluntary, and your responses
1. Did another volunteer or survey worker already ask you questions fo ☐ Yes STOP SURVEY ☐ No	r the One Day Count?
2a. Where were you sleeping on the night of February 23 rd (Wednesday	y)?
If one of the following, continue survey: ☐ Abandoned building ☐ Bus, train station, airport ☐ Outdoor encampment — Go To 2b ☐ ☐ Park ☐ Street or sidewalk ☐ Under bridge/overpass ☐ Vehicle/boat/RV — GO TO 2c ☐ ☐ Other (describe):	If one of the following, STOP SURVEY: □ Emergency shelter □ House or apartment that you own or rent □ Hospital □ In a place you are being evicted from within 2 weeks □ Motel/hotel — paid for by an agency □ Motel/hotel — paid for with your own funds □ Transitional housing □ Treatment program □ With a friend of family in their house/apartment
2b. What type of structure are you sleeping in? ☐ Tent	2d. Were you staying at a safe parking program? ☐ Yes ☐ No - IF RV/VAN GO TO 2e ☐
☐ Makeshift shelter☐ Other (describe):	2e. RV/van location (IF NOT SAFE PARKING): □ RV park - GO TO 2f □ Other (describe): □ Side of road
2c. What type of vehicle are you sleeping in? □ Car □ Boat □ RV so τo 2d→ □ Other (describe): □ Van	2f. RV park details (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY): □ Long-term stay □ Regular access to water, □ Temporary stay sewer/septic, & electricity
3. Including yourself, how many adults and children are there in your hou Number of adults (age 18 and older): Number of cl	sehold who slept in the same location with you on the night of February 23 rd ? nildren (age 17 and under):
4. To make sure we don't survey you twice, may I have your initials?	First: Last:
5. What is your month of birth?	
7. What is your gender? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY)	6a. How old are you? IF HESITANT GO TO 6b7
☐ Female ☐ Transgender ☐ Don't know ☐ Male ☐ Questioning ☐ Refused ☐ A gender other than singularly female or male	6b. What age range do you fall into? □ <5 □ 5-12 □ 13-17 □ 18-24 □ 25-34 □ 35-44 □ 45-54 □ 55-61 □ 62+
8. Are you Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐	1 Refused
9. What is your race? (SELECT ALL THAT APPLY) □ American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous □ Black, African American, or African □ White □ Don't know □ Refused	n American ian or Pacific Islander □ Other (describe):
10. Is this the first time you've been homeless? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refused	11. How long have you been homeless this time? □ 0-3 months □ 4-6 months □ 7-11 months □ 1-2 years □ 2-3 years □ 3+ years
12. How many months did you stay in shelters or on the streets over the <u>past 3 years</u> ? (since Feb 2019)	13. Including this time, how many separate times have you stayed in shelter or on the streets in the <u>past 3 years?</u> (since Feb 2019)
☐ 0-3 months ☐ 4-6 months ☐ 7-11 months ☐ 1-2 years ☐ 2-3 years ☐ 3+ years	☐ Fewer than 4 times ☐ Don't know ☐ 4 or more times ☐ Refused

CONTINUE →

Age 18 or older: The next set of questions asks about sensitive topics. You don't have to answer any question that you don't want to, but your feedback will help us improve services in the community. **14.** Have you ever served in the United States Armed Forces (Army, **15.** Have you ever received health care or benefits from a Veterans Navy Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard) or were you ever called Administration Medical Center? into active duty as a member of the National Guard or as a Reservist? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refused ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refused 16. Do you receive any disability benefits such as Social Security Income, Social Security Disability Income, or Veteran's Disability Benefits? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refused 18. Do you have psychiatric or emotional conditions such as depres-**17.** Do you have a substance use problem? ☐ Alcohol use sion, PTSD, or schizophrenia? If yes, is this a long-term disability If yes, is this a long-term disability ☐ Drug use □ Yes → that keeps you from holding a job that keeps you from holding a job ☐ Both □ No or living in stable housing? or living in stable housing? □ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Yes ПΝο ☐ Yes ПΝο ☐ Don't know □ Refused ☐ Don't know □ Refused ☐ Refused ☐ Don't know ☐ Refused **19.** Do you have any on-going health problems (such as diabetes or **20.** Do you have a developmental disability? heart disease) or a physical disability? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refused ☐ Yes → **21.** Do you have AIDS or an HIV-related illness? □ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refused If yes, is this a long-term disability ☐ Don't know that keeps you from holding a job ☐ Refused **22.** Are you currently experiencing homelessness or living in stable housing? because you are fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual □ No ☐ Yes assault, or stalking? ☐ Refused ☐ Don't know ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refused Youth 18 to 24: Y1. What sexual orientation do you identify as? **Y2.** Are you expecting to become a parent in the next nine months? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refused ☐ Straight/heterosexual ☐ Gav □ Lesbian □ Bisexual **Y3.** Are you currently enrolled in school, trade school/vocational ☐ Questioning/Unsure program, or college? ☐ Don't know ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know ☐ Refused ☐ Refused □ Other (describe): **Y4.** What is the highest grade level of schooling you completed? **Y5.** Do you have any source of money or how do you make money? ☐ Grades 5-6 ☐ Less than grade 5 ☐ Part-time job ☐ Grades 7-8 ☐ Grades 9-11 ☐ Full-time job ☐ Money from friends or family ☐ Grade 12/high school diploma ☐ Some college ☐ Associate's degree ☐ Bachelor's degree ☐ Public benefits (General Assistance, CalWORKS) ☐ Graduate degree □ Vocational certification □ Other (describe): ☐ School program does not have grade levels ☐ Don't know ☐ Don't know ☐ Refused □ Refused **Y6.** To stay in housing, have you ever stayed...? ☐ With someone you don't know or trust ☐ Somewhere that didn't feel safe ☐ With a sexual partner that you wouldn't have otherwise □ On a couch or floor for longer than a week □ Don't know □ Refused

CONTINUE 7

Additional questions:

23. Where were you living geogr		24. Is your hometown in San	
you became homeless most recei		☐ Yes - select below ☐	□ No
☐ San Mateo County - SELECT BE		□ Don't know	☐ Refused
,	☐ Other state ☐ Refused		
			T M . I . O . I .
☐ Atherton	☐ Menlo Oaks	☐ Atherton	☐ Menlo Oaks
☐ Belmont☐ Brisbane	☐ Menlo Park ☐ Millbrae	☐ Belmont☐ Brisbane	☐ Menlo Park ☐ Millbrae
☐ Broadmoor	☐ Montara	☐ Broadmoor	☐ Montara
☐ Burlingame	☐ Moss Beach	☐ Burlingame	☐ Moss Beach
☐ Burlingame Hills	☐ North Fair Oaks	☐ Burlingame Hills	□ North Fair Oaks
☐ Colma	□ Pacifica	□ Colma	□ Pacifica
☐ Daly City	☐ Palomar Park	☐ Daly City	□ Palomar Park
☐ Devonshire	☐ Pescadero	☐ Devonshire	□ Pescadero
☐ East Palo Alto	☐ Portola Valley	☐ East Palo Alto	☐ Portola Valley
☐ El Granada	☐ Princeton-by-the-Sea	☐ El Granada	☐ Princeton-by-the-Sea
☐ Emerald Lake Hills	☐ Redwood City	☐ Emerald Lake Hills	☐ Redwood City
☐ Foster City	☐ San Bruno	☐ Foster City	☐ San Bruno
☐ Half Moon Bay	☐ San Carlos	☐ Half Moon Bay	☐ San Carlos
☐ Highlands-Baywood Park	☐ San Gregorio	☐ Highlands-Baywood Park	☐ San Gregorio
☐ Hillsborough	☐ San Mateo	☐ Hillsborough	☐ San Mateo
☐ Kings Mountain	☐ Sky Londa	☐ Kings Mountain	☐ Sky Londa
□ La Honda □ Ladera	☐ South San Francisco	□ La Honda □ Ladera	☐ South San Francisco ☐ West Menlo Park
□ Loma Mar	☐ West Menlo Park ☐ Woodside	☐ Loma Mar	☐ Woodside
Los Trancos Woods	□ Woodside	Los Trancos Woods	- Woodside
	stion at the time year become homeless		nuimani, avant av aanditian that lad ta vavu
	ation at the time you became homeless	homelessness?	primary event or condition that led to your
most recently? Renting a home or apartment			☐ Reduced work hours
Living in a home owned by you			☐ Reduced work flours ☐ Foreclosure
Living with relatives			☐ Illness/medical problem
☐ In shelter or	☐ Living in a motel		☐ Mental health issues
transitional housing	☐ In foster care	☐ Incarceration/probation or	
☐ In jail, prison, or a	☐ In a treatment center	☐ Divorce/separation/break-	
juvenile detention center		☐ Argument with family or friend	
☐ Other (describe):		☐ Family/domestic violence	
☐ Don't know	☐ Refused	☐ Hospitalization/inpatient t	
27. Was the primary condition yo	ou iust identified	☐ Aging out of foster care	
related to the COVID-19 pandemi			was ill and I left to protect myself or my
☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Don't know	☐ Refused	dependents Other (describe):	
28a. Have you received a COVID	1-19 vaccination shot?	, , ,	1 Refused
\square Yes -1 dose of Moderna/Pfiz			1 Netuseu
☐ Yes — 2 doses of Moderna/Pfi		28b. Have you received a CO	VID-19 booster shot?
\square Yes -1 dose of Johnson & Joh		☐ Yes — Moderna, Pfizer, or J	
□ No □ Don't know □ Refu	ised	□ No □ Not eligible □	
☐ Other (describe):		☐ Other (describe):	
29a. Were you ever in foster car	e?	29c. Did you age out of foste	er care in San Mateo County?
□ Yes - со то 29b □		☐ Yes ☐ No	
□ No □ Don't know □ Refuse	d		
29b. Was this foster care in San	n Mateo County?	30. Are you currently on prob	ation or parole?
□ Yes - GO TO 29c		☐ Probation ☐ Parole	☐ Both
□ No		□ No □ Don't kr	now 🗖 Refused
	of the following services or assistance? (s		
☐ Food pantry/free meals	☐ Job search assistance center		
☐ Adult education	☐ Legal assistance	☐ General health servi	
☐ Transportation assistance (bu		☐ Mental health servic	
☐ Medi-Cal or other health cove	rage CalFresh (food stamps)	☐ Not using any service	es
☐ Other (describe):			

Those are all the questions we have for you. Thank you for taking the survey and being a part of this important data collection effort.



COUNTY OF **SAN MATEO** HUMAN SERVICES AGENCY