



# 2009 Point in Time Count of Homeless Persons in Snohomish County

## Point in Time Count Committee Members

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**We want to recognize the hundreds of volunteers from across the county  
who interviewed the individuals and families represented in this document.**



## 2009 Point in Time Count of Homeless Persons

**On January 29, 2009 in Snohomish County,  
2,356 individuals in 1,469 households were counted as homeless.**

Homeless Populations	Street Count		Jail Count	Facility Count		
	Unsheltered	Tenuously Housed <sup>1</sup>	Jail / No Housing on Release	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Permanent Supportive Housing
Number of Families With Children (Family Households)	33	46		44	277	177
Number of Persons in Families With Children	98	141		126	827	554
Number of Households Without Children	456	320	316	217	76	318
Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households Without Children	509	362	316	217	76	320
<b>Total individuals</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>874</b>
<b>*Total PIT count of 2,356 above does not include those in Jail or Permanent Supportive Housing</b>						

### Standout Data

- 607 (26%) were unsheltered on the day of the count.<sup>2</sup>
- 503 (21%) were tenuously housed.
- Out of 485 jail inmates surveyed, 316 (65%) were reported as homeless.
- 1246 (53%) were sheltered in emergency shelter, transitional housing or using motel/hotel vouchers.
- Approximately 849<sup>3</sup> (36%) were children under the age of 18.
- 1,192 individuals (51%) were in families with children in households. Approximately 754 of those individuals were children.
- Households with children comprise 27% of all homeless households.
- Out of the households with children, 80% were single-parent households.
- Out of the single-parent households, 70% were single females.

<sup>1</sup> Persons sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship or a similar reason (often referred to as “doubled up” or “couch surfing”).

<sup>2</sup> This includes those counted from tally method and those surveyed who answered they were unsheltered the night before.

<sup>3</sup> Includes unaccompanied youth

## Opening Statement

The Annual Point-in-Time Count data provides a snapshot of homelessness in Snohomish County and is not intended to be a complete count of all homeless persons. There are many variables that limit our ability to count every person including the vast geographic area, weather, the time frame and the method used in the count. While we are not able to literally count every person, we are able to gather data that tells us about the characteristics, needs and causes of homelessness. While the Point in Time count has limitations on the actual numbers of people who are experiencing homelessness, it does provide us information that can be used in planning to meet the needs of the homeless and to further our ultimate goal of ending homelessness.

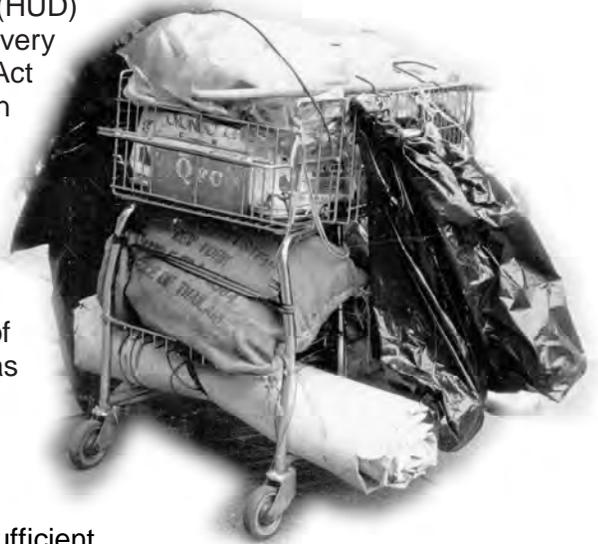
## Background

The impetus for the Point In Time (PIT) count is twofold. The federal Office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires that a PIT count be conducted in January every year. Additionally, the 2005 Homeless Housing Assistance Act (HB 2163) gave responsibility to each county in Washington state to develop a 10-year plan to reduce homelessness by 50 percent by 2016, with the requirement to conduct an annual census of homeless persons.

Many communities refer to this as a Point in Time Count of homeless persons because the count is conducted on one day of the year. The Point in Time Count Committee of the Snohomish County Homeless Policy Task Force has organized the county's homeless count since 2004.

The Snohomish County community considers an individual to be homeless if he or she:

- Does not have a decent and safe shelter or sufficient funds to purchase a place to stay.
- Is living in an emergency or transitional shelter or temporarily with friends or family ("couch surfing").
- Is living in a dwelling lacking drinking water, a restroom, heat and/or the ability to prepare hot food.



## Methodology

The count was conducted on January 29, 2009, between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. To explain the Point In Time Count and to encourage individuals to fill out a survey on the day of the count, signs were posted ahead of time at various high traffic areas around the county and in most of the facilities serving the homeless population.

## Street Count

Snohomish County has a unique geographic makeup. There are both urban and rural areas spread across a broad expanse of land. In an effort to cover as much ground as possible, the county was divided into four regions: north, south, east and central. Agency leads were established in each of the regions and were responsible for volunteer recruitment. Agency leads

had a map of their region and assigned volunteers to areas within that region. This provided a way to track the areas being counted and to ensure safety of volunteers by tracking their assigned locations.

Volunteers were directed to a variety of areas known as hot spots for homeless people such as libraries, food banks, Laundromats, bus stations, health clinics, encampments, etc. There is a network of providers that have a great deal of knowledge regarding where unsheltered homeless people are living and those groups were targeted on the day of the count.

Homeless heads of household were asked to fill out a survey about themselves and all other household members. If the individual declined to fill out a survey, or the volunteer determined it might be dangerous to approach an individual, the tally sheet method was used to collect information. With this method, the genders and ages (whether the individual was a child or an adult over the age of 18) of visible household members were recorded on the tally sheet.

## Survey

Individual information was collected for all of the members in homeless households, including initials, dates of birth, gender, age and disabilities. The majority of the data however was collected at the household level. This data included whether or not anyone in the household was a veteran; the date the household became homeless; the number of homeless episodes in the past year, and past three years; causes of homelessness; location of last night's stay, needs and household sources of income. Survey information on the categories listed above is based solely on self-reported data from participants.



## Street Survey Response Rate

Of the 1,110 individuals who were unsheltered, 531 heads of household filled out the survey, representing a total of 730 household members. This meant the remaining 380 individuals were counted through the 'tally' method. As noted above, the tally sheet identified the individual's gender (if known), whether the individual was a child or an adult over the age of 18 and the individual's household type.

## Sheltered Count

In addition to the unsheltered count, emergency shelter and transitional housing providers were asked to fill out a facility survey to capture the homeless households that were sheltered on January 29. The facility survey captured data on chronic homelessness, veteran status, mental disability, alcohol and/or other drug problems, victims of domestic violence, unaccompanied youth, physical disability and other demographics. Furthermore, sheltered households were asked to participate in completing a survey identical to the street survey. Out of the 1,246 individuals who were sheltered, 413 heads of household filled out the survey, representing a total of 943 household members.

## Jail

A slightly different survey was administered by Snohomish County Corrections. As many as 485 incarcerated individuals filled out surveys. Out of this sampling, 316 (65%) reported as either homeless when they entered jail or expected to be homeless upon exiting jail.

Information was collected on incarcerated individuals only and did not include family member information.

## Constraints of the Data

**T**he **street survey analysis** represents all of the unsheltered and doubled-up homeless households found on January 29, 2009, but it is unlikely this is a comprehensive count of all homeless persons in the county. Additionally, since the count was conducted during one day of the year, the data only provides a snapshot of homelessness in Snohomish County. It is therefore important to keep in mind that not only is the total number of homeless individuals fluctuating, but the types of homeless individuals and households may vary drastically from month to month and season to season. Factors that could have influenced a homeless individual's likelihood of filling out a survey include: the manner in which a volunteer approached them; if they were sleeping, intoxicated or mentally ill; whether or not they were first asked if they were homeless; and cultural factors. It is also likely there were individuals not located because they were living in hard-to-find areas, or may have been allowed a place to stay at a friend's for the day.



Also, some of the questions on the survey were open to interpretation. This included sections on individual disabilities, chronic homelessness and self-reported causes of homelessness. Since this information was self-reported, it was difficult to standardize the information. Another section of the survey asked the head of the household how many episodes of homelessness the household had experienced in the past year and in the past three years; but the survey did not define what an episode of homelessness was. If survey respondents interpreted a homeless episode in different ways, the data analysis results would be skewed. Self-reported causes of homelessness posed the same challenges as self-reported disabilities. One individual may have selected remote factors contributing to their homelessness while others may have only selected factors they thought were instrumental causes.

The **sheltered analysis** represents all of the homeless households in emergency and transitional housing. The analysis consisted of examining the facility surveys and the data represented in the facility household surveys. Although the facility surveys generated concrete data on totals in emergency and transitional housing, we were reliant on surveys to provide further details (i.e. reasons for homelessness, causes for homelessness, household information, etc.). As stated above, some of the survey questions are open to interpretation.

**How you can help:** Listed at the back of this report is a list of agencies you can contact to see how you can help their programs serve households in need.

## Homeless Families with Children



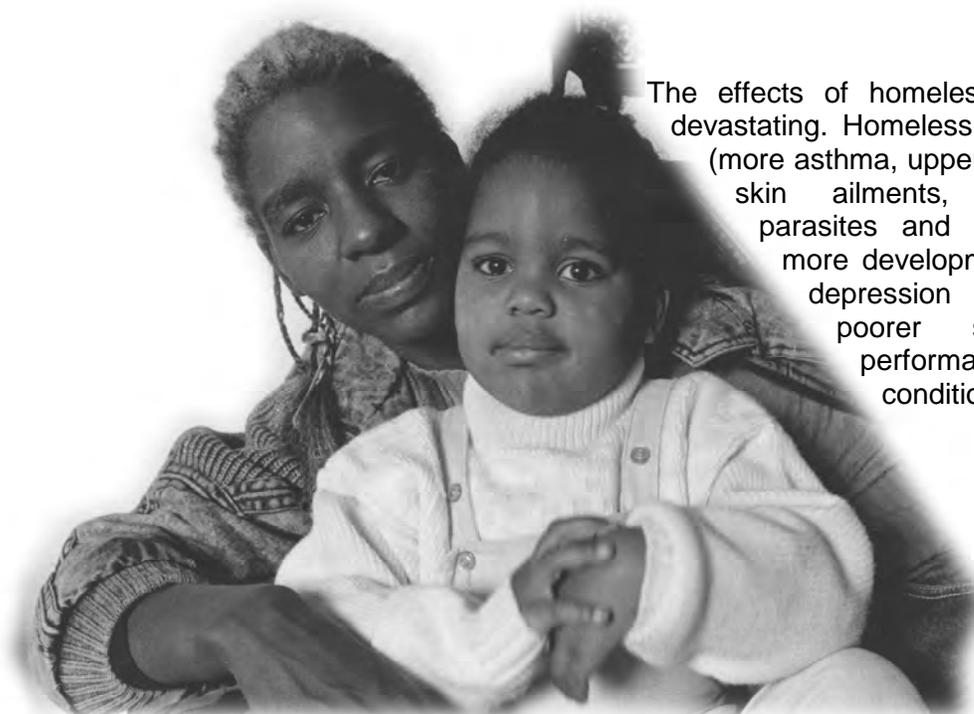
Households with Children				
Snohomish County Point In Time Count - 2009				
	Total	Street	Tick	Facility
Total Households	1469	531	324	614
Households w/Children	400	67	12	321
Single Parent Households	318	43	9	266
Female Single Parents	221	35	8	178
Male Single Parents	90	8	1	81
Unknown	7	0	0	7
	Total	Street	Tick	Facility
Total Households	100.00%	36.15%	22.06%	41.80%
Households w/Children	27.23%	4.56%	0.82%	21.85%
Single Parent Households	21.65%	2.93%	0.61%	18.11%
Female Single Parents	15.04%	2.38%	0.54%	12.12%
Male Single Parents	6.13%	0.54%	0.07%	5.51%
Unknown	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.48%
*Includes data from tic sheets, street/facility surveys and HIC.				

As stated earlier, not only can the total number of homeless individuals fluctuate using the PIT method, the types of homeless individuals and households may vary drastically from month to month and season to season. In the 2009 PIT count, homeless families with children comprised **27 percent** of all homeless households. National statistics show that this population is approximately **34 percent** of the homeless population (23% children, 11% adults).<sup>4</sup>

Families experiencing homelessness are under an extraordinary amount of stress. This stress causes a multitude of problems varying from negative impacts on physical and emotional health, child behavioral problems including higher rates of anxiety, depression and below-average school performance; and in some cases homelessness causes separation of family members as illustrated in the graph on the next page.

<sup>4</sup> Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress. (2007). US Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Community Planning and Development. Available at [www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/ahar.pdf](http://www.huduser.org/Publications/pdf/ahar.pdf); Burt, M. et al. (1999a). *Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute. Available at [www.urbaninstitute.org](http://www.urbaninstitute.org).

<b>Children Not in Household<sup>5</sup></b>			
		<b>Households answering that their children would live with them if they had a better place to live.</b>	
	<b>Households</b>		<b>Percentage</b>
Single Parent Households	85	56	66%
Two Parent Households	35	15	43%

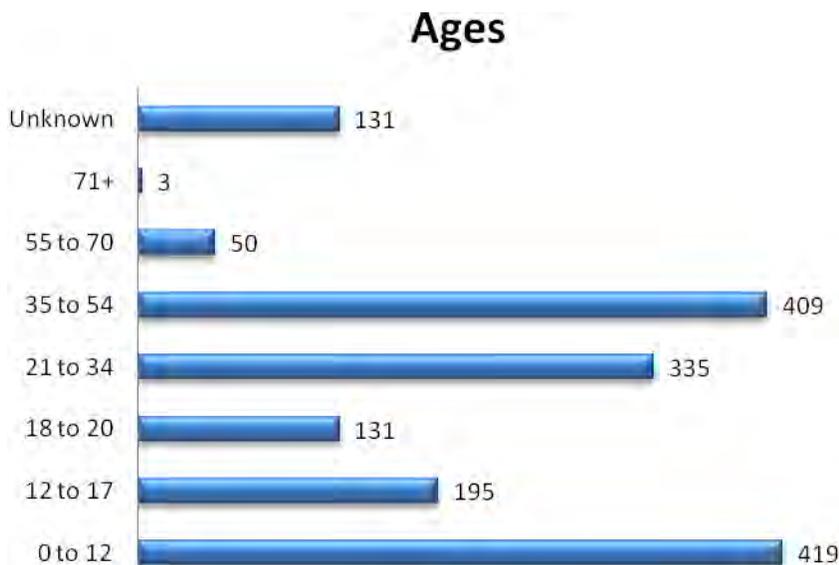


The effects of homelessness on children can be devastating. Homeless children have worse health (more asthma, upper respiratory infections, minor skin ailments, gastrointestinal ailments, parasites and chronic physical disorders) more developmental delays, more anxiety, depression and behavioral problems, poorer school attendance and performance, and other negative conditions.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Homeless households were asked if they had children under 18 not living in their household, and if so, would they live in their household if they had a better place to live.

<sup>6</sup> Buckner, J.C. 2004. Children, Impact of Homelessness on. In Levinson, D. (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Homelessness, Vol 1*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Berkshire Publishing Group.

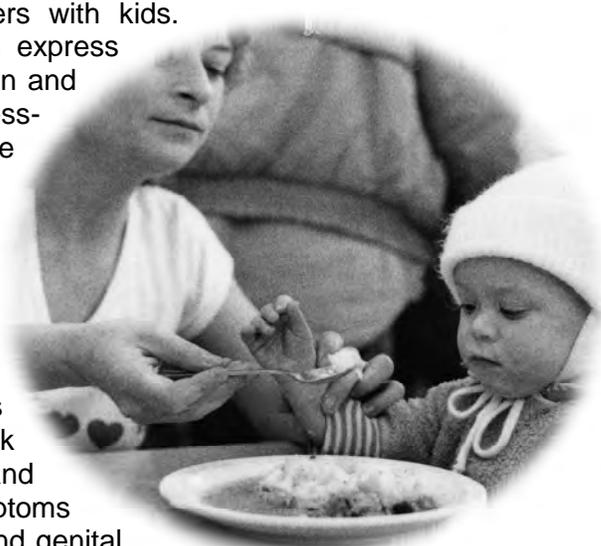
The graph below shows the staggering number of young children experiencing homelessness. Ages 0-12 make up the largest age demographic in the graph.



**\*Above graph is based on facility and street surveys. Doesn't include tic sheet data.<sup>7</sup>**

Homeless families are typically headed by a single mother. In Snohomish County, **55 percent** of the households with children were single mothers with kids.

Single mothers experiencing homelessness often express feelings of shame, anger, sadness, fear, depression and hopelessness. The number one cause of homelessness for single mothers was domestic violence in the 2009 PIT count. The count identified **270** women fleeing domestic violence. These women are often forced to choose between homelessness and staying in the abusive relationship.



Women who are victims of domestic violence generally have poorer overall physical and mental health and more injuries and use health services more than other women. They are at increased risk for traumatic brain injury, strangulation, disability and chronic pain. They also report a variety of symptoms including digestive problems, fainting, and pelvic and genital pain. Domestic violence is associated with depression, anxiety, substance abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental health problems.<sup>8</sup>

The children in households exposed to domestic violence face increased probability that they will have behavioral, social and emotional problems; cognitive and attitudinal problems; and long-term problems including higher levels of adult depression and increased tolerance for and use of violence in adult relationships.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Tic sheets only record ages as "under 18" and "18 and above." Tic sheet data recorded 46 individuals under 18.

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.doh.wa.gov/HWS/doc/IV/IV-DV2007.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/domesticviolence.cfm>

Below is a quote from a Snohomish County resident who became homeless after fleeing from domestic violence:

*“I was scared, angry and felt alone; I didn’t know what to do. I have two kids and knew I wasn’t set up to care for them financially on my own; but it was only a matter of time before he would hurt my kids and not just me - I had to get out. Then the waves of hopelessness came with not having a safe place to stay, not having a job to provide for my kids and always looking behind my shoulder expecting him to find us. I have been somewhat fortunate since leaving the situation due to some caring people who have helped me find safety.”*

The table below shows some of the top needs, conditions and causes of homelessness for victims of domestic violence identified in the 2009 count.

## Victims of Domestic Violence

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Out of those surveyed, 270 individuals reported they were victims of domestic violence.					
Top Needs	Percentage	Top Causes Homelessness	Percentage	Top Conditions	Percentage
Affordable Housing	62%	Victims of Domestic Violence	62%	Substance Abuse	49%
Safe Place to Stay	30%	Family Break-up	38%	Untreated Dental	38%
Reliable Transportation	23%	Job Loss/Unemployed	30%	Mental Illness	29%
Childcare	20%	Drug/Alcohol Abuse	29%		
		Mental Health Issues	27%		

## Chronic Homelessness

CHRONIC HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS: <sup>10</sup> 217 were identified as chronically homeless as compared to 218 in 2008.					
Top Needs	Percentage	Top Causes Homelessness	Percentage	Top conditions	Percentage
Affordable Housing	57%	Job Loss/Unemployed	55%	Substance Abuse	70%
Safe Place to Stay	39%	Drug/Alcohol Abuse	54%	Untreated Dental	51%
Place to Clean Up/Shower	32%	Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage	38%	Mental Illness	41%
Food	32%	Mental Health	26%	Permanent Physical/ Mental Disability	39%
Dental Care	24%	Convicted of Criminal Offense	26%	Uncorrected Visual	23%

National statistics show that the chronically homeless population usually represents about 10 percent to 15 percent of the total number of homeless counted. Snohomish County’s 2009 PIT report indicated the chronically homeless represented 9 percent of the total count (2,356).

<sup>10</sup> Chronically homeless is defined as; a single person with a disabling condition who has been homeless for a year or experienced four episodes of homelessness in three years.

Why this is important: This group consumes a disproportionate amount of costly resources. National studies indicate that chronically homeless (10-15% of homeless population) consumes more than 50 percent of the resources, including emergency medical services, psychiatric treatment, detox facilities, shelters and law enforcement/corrections.

Chronic homeless utilize significant amounts of health care services due to mental and physical illnesses. Being on the street exacerbates these illnesses. This group also experiences high rates of arrests for minor offenses such as loitering, public urination and public intoxication. Typically, these offenses are not a threat to public safety, but absorb a lot of police resources. Below is a quote from a chronic homeless individual living in Snohomish County:

***“I get my share of bogus arrests for sleeping outside; like where else am I supposed to sleep??!! So I try to time my jail time to coincide with the winter months so maybe I won’t freeze to death or die from pneumonia.”***

On average, this group experiences homelessness nine times in a three-year period. The duration of these episodes can be spent going in and out of emergency rooms, detox facilities, jail and psychiatric treatment - all of which do not meet the needs of this group.

Chronic homelessness can be ended by providing this group permanent housing with coordinated services and preventing high-risk people from becoming homeless. Since the adoption of the 10-year plan to end homeless, the Homeless Policy Task Force has been working on “increasing

the number of barrier free housing for individuals not eligible for other housing options due to their current or recent history of criminal activity, difficult behavior, drug addiction, sex crimes and/or chronic mental health issues.”<sup>11</sup>

Below is a quote from a permanent supportive housing program participant for the chronically homeless in Snohomish County:

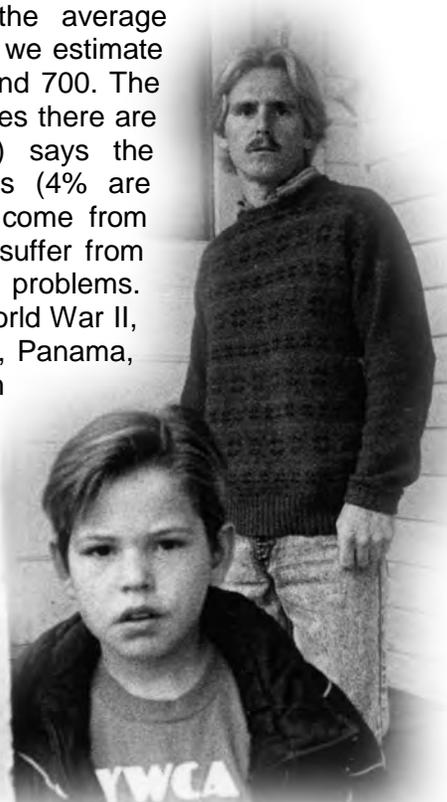
***“When you’ve been homeless, believe it or not, it’s not what you’re necessarily wanting to do. Yeah, it bothered me to see people looking the other way when I was walking down the street, but I knew I could either feel sorry for myself and fall into a bottle or I could keep trying to find ways to get off the street. I chose to get off the street and I pray every day that I won’t become homeless again!”***



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## Veterans

<b>VETERANS: A total of 94 Veterans were identified on the day of the count. 34 were unsheltered, 34 in emergency shelter, 18 living with family or friends, 5 in transitional housing and 3 were in permanent supportive housing.</b>					
<b>Top Needs</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Top Causes of Homelessness</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Top Conditions</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Affordable Housing	53%	Job Loss/Unemployed	62%	Untreated Dental	43%
Safe Place to Stay	38%	Drug/Alcohol Abuse	40%	Substance Abuse	37%
Place to Clean Up/Shower	36%	Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage	35%	Permanent Physical/ Mental Disability	36%
Food	32%	Medical Problems/Illness	22%	Uncorrected Visual	24%
Dental Care	22%	Convicted of a Criminal Offense	21%	Mental Illness	23%
		Mental Health Issues	21%		



Although only 91 veterans were identified as homeless in the PIT count, based on the total number of veterans in Snohomish County and the average percentage that are homeless in Washington state, we estimate the true number of homeless veterans to be around 700. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) estimates there are 154,000 homeless veterans nationwide. (VA) says the nation's homeless veterans are mostly males (4% are females). The vast majority are single, most come from poor, disadvantaged communities, 45 percent suffer from mental illness, and half have substance-abuse problems. America's homeless veterans have served in World War II, Korean War, Cold War, Vietnam War, Grenada, Panama, Lebanon, Operation Enduring Freedom (Afghanistan), Operation Iraqi Freedom or the military's anti-drug cultivation efforts in South America. Forty-seven percent of homeless veterans served during the Vietnam Era. More than 67 percent served our country for at least three years and 33 percent were stationed in a war zone. There is currently no designated housing for veterans in Snohomish County, but the Homeless Policy Task Force and the Veterans Services Partnership are working to add housing with services for veterans in the county. This has been a priority of the current county executive, Aaron Reardon.

Below is a quote from a Snohomish County homeless veteran:

***“I went from serving my country in Desert Storm to sleeping in a car with my children. Do you really think this is the example I want to set for my kids? I tried my best to keep everything afloat and I failed, that’s the whole story....no drug binges, no alcohol, no felonies, I just couldn’t manage it. All I want is a chance to put a roof over my kids’ head again.***

## Homeless Jail Inmates

JAIL INMATES with no housing upon release: Out of 485 inmates surveyed, 316 (65%) reported as homeless					
<i>Top Needs</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Causes of Homelessness</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Conditions</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Affordable Housing	53%	Job Loss/Unemployed	60%	Substance Abuse	56%
Safe Place to Stay	38%	Drug/Alcohol Abuse	47%	Untreated Dental	53%
Food	29%	Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage	34%	Mental Illness	23%
Place to Clean Up/Shower	28%	Convicted of Criminal Offense	30%	Permanent Physical/Mental Disability	21%
Alcohol/Drug Treatment	26%	Discharged from Institution/Jail	23%	Uncorrected Visual	20%
Dental Care	21%	Poor Credit Rating	22%		

There is a strong correlation between homelessness and incarceration. Those experiencing homelessness often have substance abuse problems and serious mental illnesses. As shown in the table above, **56 percent** reported having substance abuse problems and **23 percent** reported having a mental illness. Those with mental illnesses may not be able to cope with the stress of homelessness and subsequently may be at higher risks of committing crimes. Substance-abuse issues often lead to arrests for public intoxication, violation of liquor laws or drug possession and/or drug sales.

Other homeless criminal activities are predominately minor crimes that directly result from their efforts to survive with few resources: e.g. breaking into buildings to escape the elements; or stealing cigarettes, clothing or food.<sup>12</sup>

## Homeless Youth

UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH <sup>13</sup> : 95 unaccompanied youth under age 18 were identified in the PIT Count					
<i>Top Needs</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Causes</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Conditions</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Bus Ticket	34%	Family Break-up	56%	Substance Abuse	30%
Food	34%	Kicked Out of Home	51%	Untreated Dental	26%
Job Search	31%	Drug or Alcohol Use	22%	Developmental Disability	12%
Clothing	25%	Job Loss/Unemployed	19%		
Affordable Housing	19%	Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage	14%		
Dental Care	19%				

As children of homeless families grow and become parents themselves, they are scarcely able to foster a stable home environment; having never known one. Only with homelessness prevention and early intervention services is there hope that the vicious cycle of homelessness will be broken for future generations. Many youth experiencing homelessness have run away from home, aged out of foster care, been abandoned and neglected by their parents, or been released from the juvenile justice system and had difficulty re-integrating into the community. They may suffer emotional or physical trauma related to

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p\\_mla\\_apa\\_research\\_citation/1/8/4/4/0/pages184400/p184400-5.php](http://www.allacademic.com/meta/p_mla_apa_research_citation/1/8/4/4/0/pages184400/p184400-5.php)

<sup>13</sup> Unaccompanied youth is defined as minors not in the physical custody of a parent or guardian, including those living in inadequate housing such as shelters, cars, or on the streets. The definition also includes those who have been denied housing by their families and school-age unwed mothers who have no housing of their own.

living on the streets. Homeless youth have disproportionately high rates of suicide, substance abuse, and sexually transmitted diseases (including HIV). Because the services most readily available to teens – child welfare, juvenile and criminal justice, hospitals, etc. – are often fragmented, uncoordinated and ineffective, homeless adolescents are often reluctant to use the health and social services they need.<sup>14</sup>

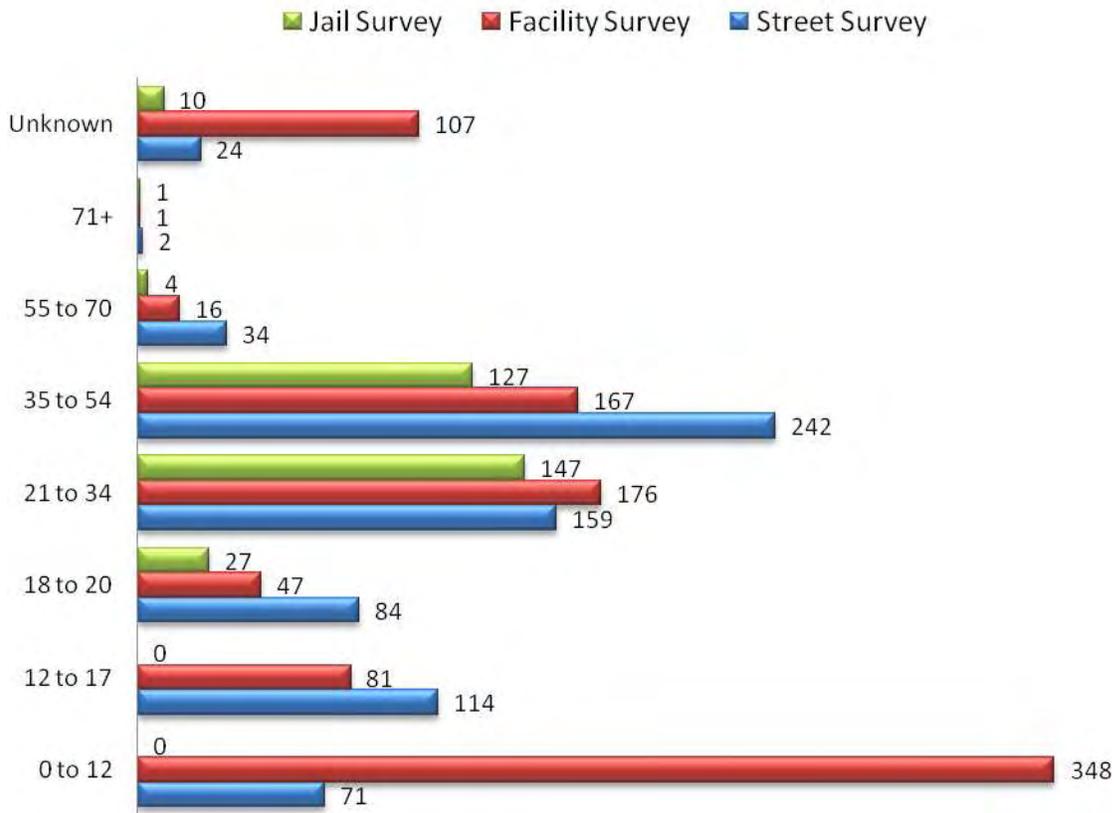
Below are a few thoughts and quotes from homeless youth participating in the PIT count:



- *Youth were encouraged by people taking interest in their collective situation. Knowing that there are adults available that genuinely care about their wellbeing is empowering.*
- *Youth surveyed said it was really nice to know that some people care as most people don't listen enough...*
- *Youth were grateful to know that they could make a difference by being a part of the PIT.*
- *Youth felt a part of the greater solution, hope in change for a brighter future.*
- *"It's just nice to know someone out there cares." – Chelsea, age 17*
- *"It's cool you do this with kids, it's good to know someone out there is listening and knows what's going on." – Miles, age 16*
- *"It's nice to feel like what I'm saying might actually make a difference." – Tony, age 16*
- *"It's cool to know that what's really going on out here is being taken into consideration," – Sarah, age 16*

## Appendix

### Persons by Age



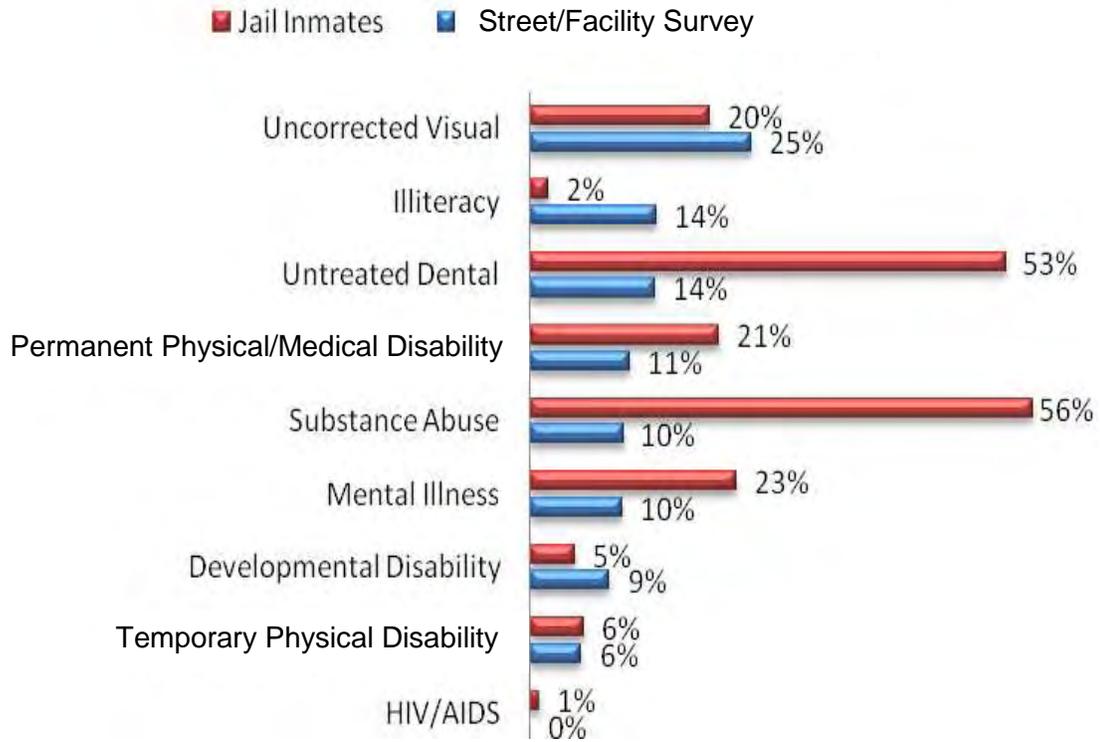
**\*Above graph contains data pulled from the street, facility and jail surveys.  
These totals will not match up with the total PIT count.**

## Breakout Data by County Quadrant

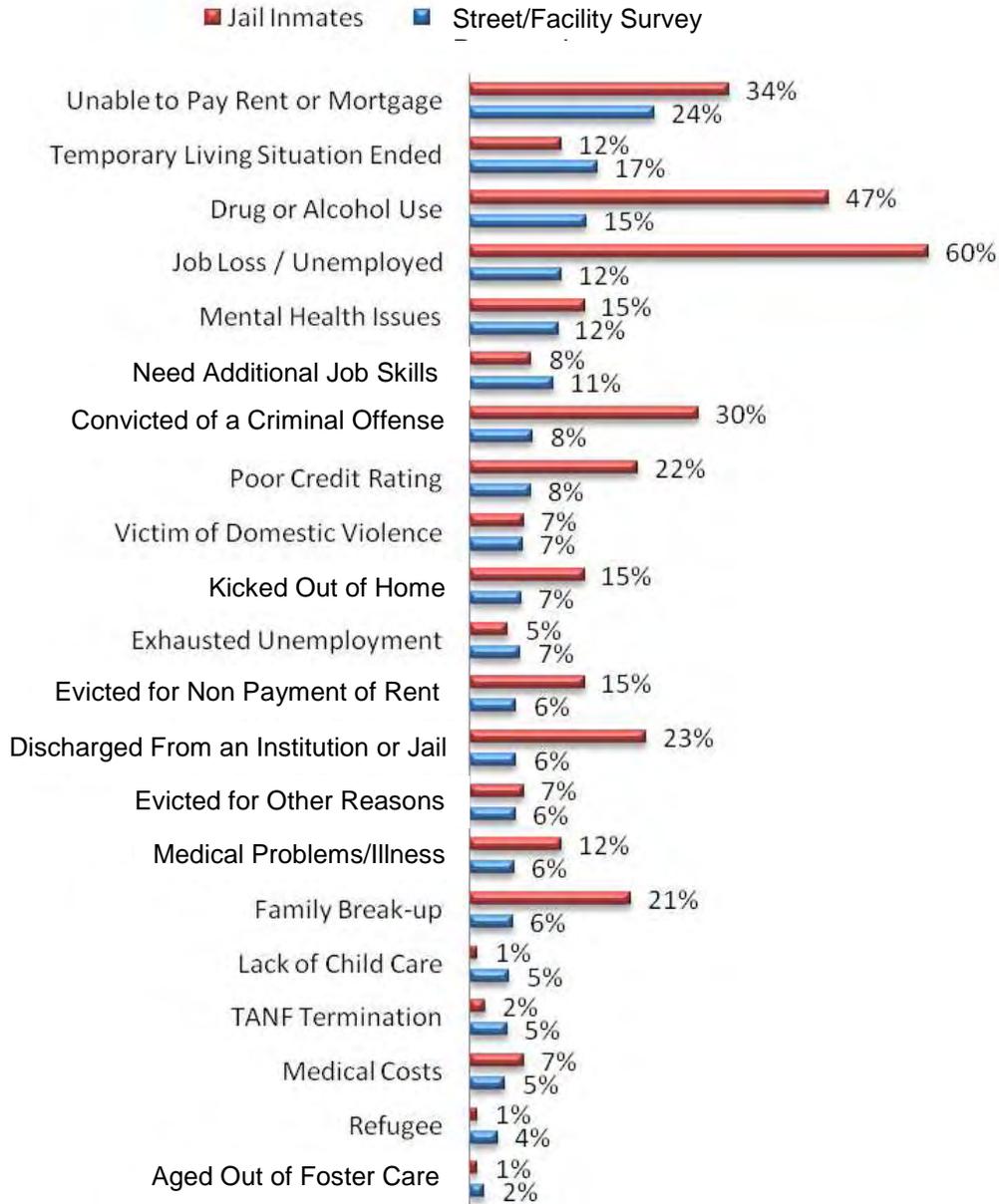
Central Needs, Causes and Conditions					
<i>Top Needs</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Causes</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Conditions</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Affordable Housing	59%	Job Loss/Unemployed	53%	Uncorrected Dental	33%
Safe Place to Stay	33%	Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage	30%	Substance Abuse	32%
Place to Clean Up/Shower	26%	Drug or Alcohol Use	25%	Mental Illness	17%
Job Search	21%	Family Break-up	22%	Permanent Physical/Medical Disability	15%
Mental Health Assistance	21%	Convicted of Criminal Offense	13%	Uncorrected Visual	15%
Food	19%	Temp. Living Situation Ended	13%	Developmental Disability	7%
Bus Ticket	13%	Victim of Domestic Violence	12%	Temporary Physical Disability	6%
East Needs, Causes and Conditions					
<i>Top Needs</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Causes</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Conditions</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Affordable Housing	47%	Job Loss/Unemployed	36%	Untreated Dental	36%
Food	34%	Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage	32%	Substance Abuse	30%
Job Search	31%	Family Break-up	32%	Mental Illness	15%
Safe Place to Stay	27%	Substance Abuse	30%	Permanent Physical/Medical Disability	14%
Bus Ticket	26%	Drug or Alcohol Use	30%	Uncorrected Visual	13%
Dental Care	25%	Kicked Out of Home	20%	Temporary Physical Disability	7%
Clothing	24%	Victim of Domestic Violence	16%	Developmental Disability	4%
North Needs, Causes and Conditions					
<i>Top Needs</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Causes</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Conditions</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Affordable Housing	61%	Job Loss/Unemployed	45%	Substance Abuse	54%
Safe Place to Stay	23%	Drug or Alcohol Use	45%	Mental Illness	22%
Job Search	22%	Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage	36%	Untreated Dental	20%
Alcohol/Drug Treatment	20%	Victim of Domestic Violence	25%	Permanent Physical Medical Disability	14%
Case Management	16%	Family Break-up	23%	Developmental Disability	7%
Place to Clean Up/Shower	15%	Mental Health Issues	17%	Uncorrected Visual	7%
Reliable Transportation	14%	Convicted of Criminal Offense	16%	Temporary Physical Disability	6%
South Needs, Causes and Conditions					
<i>Top Needs</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Causes</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Conditions</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Affordable Housing	42%	Job Loss/Unemployed	39%	Untreated Dental	31%
Food	26%	Family Break-up	30%	Substance Abuse	26%
Dental Care	25%	Unable to Pay Rent/Mortgage	29%	Mental Illness	24%
Reliable Transportation	24%	Mental Health Issues	19%	Permanent Physical/Medical Disability	21%
Bus Ticket	19%	Drug or Alcohol Use	16%	Uncorrected Visual	19%
Medical Assistance	19%	Kicked Out of Home	12%	Developmental Disability	12%
Clothing	18%	Temp. Living Situation Ended	12%	Temporary Physical Disability	8%



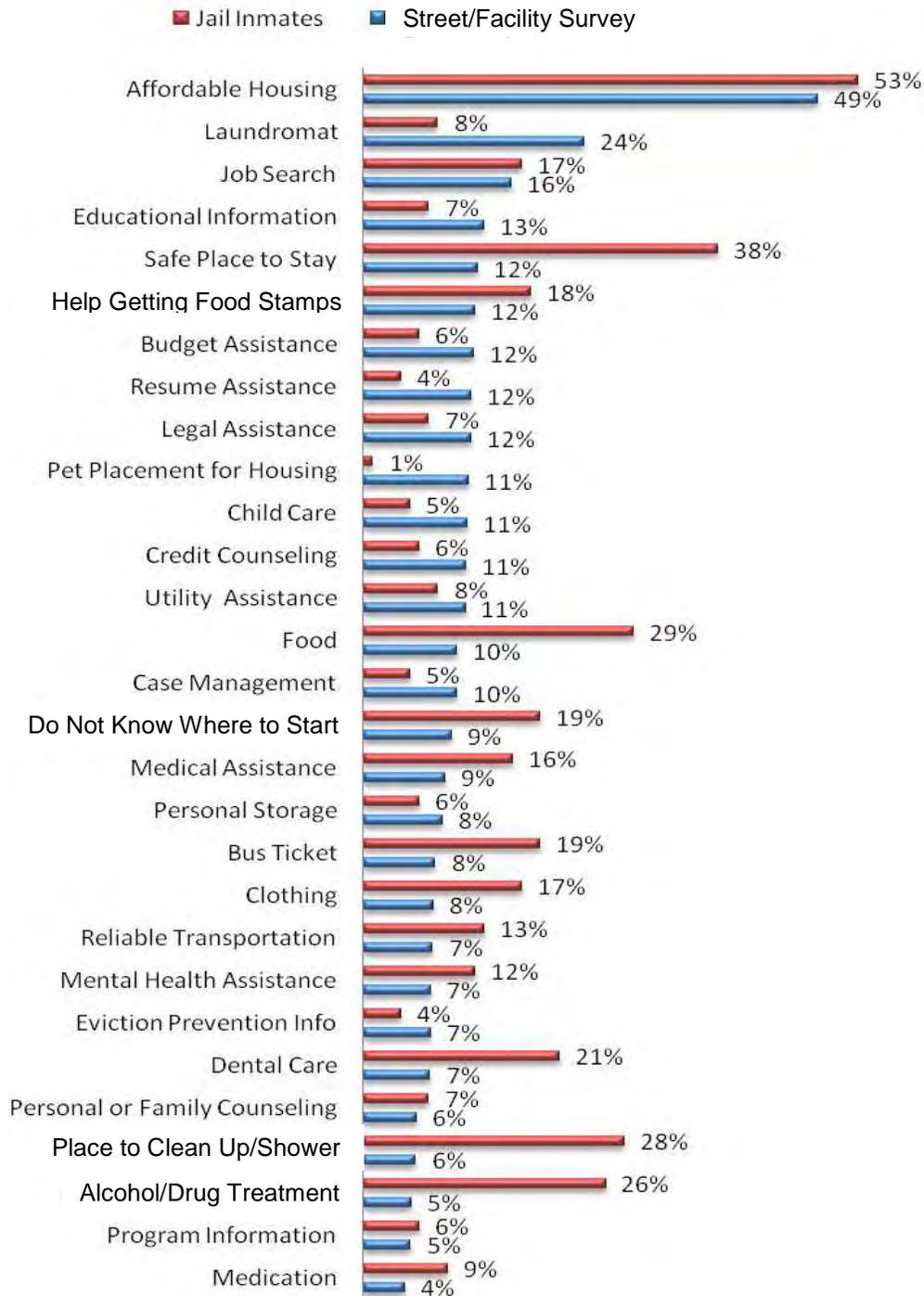
## Percentage Distribution of Conditions



## Percentage Distribution of Causes of Homelessness Identified



## Percentage Distribution of Needs Identified



## Region of Last Permanent Address Snohomish County Point In Time Count - 2008

	Street			Facility	
	All	Survey	Tallied* <sup>15</sup>	Survey	Jail
Total	1640	531	380	413	316
North	205	86	41	38	40
Central	548	129	128	165	126
East	353	103	167	52	31
South	232	65	44	83	40
Other County or State	139	53	0	57	29
Unknown/No Response	163	95	0	18	50

	All	Shelter	Tallied	Surveyed	Jail
Total	100%	32%	23%	25%	19%
North	13%	5%	3%	2%	2%
Central	33%	8%	8%	10%	8%
East	22%	6%	10%	3%	2%
South	14%	4%	3%	5%	2%
Other County or State	8%	3%	0%	3%	2%
Unknown/No Response	10%	6%	0%	1%	3%

\*Data is pulled from the question: "Zip Code of the apartment, room, or house you last lived in for 6 consecutive months or more."

## Last Night City

Last Night City <sup>16</sup>	
Unknown	20%
Out of County	2%
Central	31%
East	19%
North	17%
South	11%

<sup>15</sup> Tally sheets did not record the zip code of last permanent address; this data is based on which county quadrant the household was recorded.

<sup>16</sup> Last night city: The survey requested information on which city the household stayed in the prior night of the PIT count. This graph only represents information collected from the street surveys.

## Span of Homelessness

<b>Span of Homelessness<sup>17</sup></b>	
0- 6 months	30%
7-12 months	14%
13-18 months	12%
19-24 months	7%
25-30 months	6%
31-36 months	4%
More Than 3 Years	17%
Unknown/No response	10%

## Self-Reported Income Sources

<b>INCOME: Top 5 sources of income reported in surveys.</b>	
No Income	33.50%
GAU/GAX	14.90%
Relatives/Partners/Friends	11.10%
Part-time Job	10.50%
Full-time Job	10.00%



<sup>17</sup> Span of homelessness: The survey requested information on how long a person was homeless.

## Where You Can Volunteer

Agency	Phone Number	Website or Email
The Salvation Army	425-258-1570	<a href="http://www.everettsarmy.org">http://www.everettsarmy.org</a>
YWCA of Seattle-King County/Snohomish County	425-490-4376	<a href="http://www.ywcaworks.org">http://www.ywcaworks.org</a>
Volunteers of America Western Washington	425-259-3191	<a href="http://www.voaww.org">http://www.voaww.org</a>
Housing Hope	425-347-6556	<a href="http://www.housinghope.org">http://www.housinghope.org</a>
Cocoon House	425-259-5802	<a href="http://www.cocoonhouse.org">http://www.cocoonhouse.org</a>
Monroe Gospel Women's Mission	360-863-9003	<a href="mailto:Dorothystima@aol.com">Dorothystima@aol.com</a>
Everett Gospel Mission	425-252-1297	<a href="http://www.egmission.org">http://www.egmission.org</a>
The Interfaith Association of NW Washington	425-303-9774	<a href="http://www.interfaithwa.org">http://www.interfaithwa.org</a>
Take the Next Step Monroe	360-794-1022	<a href="http://www.thenextstepmonroe.org">http://www.thenextstepmonroe.org</a>
Housing Authority of Snohomish County	425-290-8499 ext. 518	<a href="http://www.hasco.org">http://www.hasco.org</a>
United Way of Snohomish County	425-374-5534	<a href="http://www.uwsc.org">http://www.uwsc.org</a>





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Homeless Policy Task Force  
Snohomish County, Washington

2009



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Snohomish County, Washington