2019 EveryOne Counts 2019
County-wide Results

EveryOne Home, Alameda County

Homelessness has doubled in 4 years

95% of the increase is in the unsheltered population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Homeless Census Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4,341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>4,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>4,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5,629</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>8,022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sheltered/Unsheltered Population

21% Sheltered
79% Unsheltered

Sheltered n=1,710
Unsheltered n=4,312
Sheltered/Unsheltered Population by City

Unsheltered Population by Location

- **34%** Tent (2,172)
- **23%** Car/Van (1,431)
- **22%** RV (1,386)
- **20%** Street/Outside (1,239)
- **1%** Abandoned Building (84)
Demographics

Household Breakdown
- Single Adults | 7,469 People in 7,460 Households
  - 16% Sheltered
  - 84% Unsheltered
- Families | 524 People in 170 Households
  - 95% Sheltered
  - 5% Unsheltered
- Unaccompanied Youth | 29 People in 29 Households
  - 69% Sheltered
  - 31% Unsheltered

Subpopulations
- Chronically Homeless | 2,236 People
  - 27% Sheltered
  - 73% Unsheltered
- Veterans | 692 People
  - 21% Sheltered
  - 79% Unsheltered
- Unaccompanied Youth and Young Adults | 731 People
  - 20% Sheltered
  - 80% Unsheltered

Race and Ethnicity Compared to General Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>2019 Homeless Population</th>
<th>2017 General Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races/Other</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethnicity
- Latino/Hispanic
  - 17% 2019 Homeless Population
  - 23% 2017 General Population

Age
- Under 18: 4%
- 18-24: 9%
- 25-54: 73%
- 55+: 14%

Gender
- Male: 61%
- Female: 35%
- Transgender: 2%
- Gender Non-Binary: 2%

LGBTQ+ Status
- 14% of survey respondents identified as LGBTQ+.
### 2019 Key Data Points

#### Health and Disabling Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Conditions</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychiatric/Emotional Conditions</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol &amp; Drug Use</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Health Problems</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Disability</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traumatic Brain Injury</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS Related Illness</td>
<td>5%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Disabling Conditions

42% of survey respondents reported having at least one disabling condition.
Is Our Response Equal to the Scale of the Crisis?

Our Response in 2018

2 people became homeless for every 1 person that gained a permanent home

Of the estimated 12,000 homeless people in Alameda County during 2018:

- 2,215 became homeless for the first time
- 8,674 were served by street outreach, housing resource centers, emergency shelters, transitional housing, and housing navigation programs
- 1,218 gained a permanent home
Homeless for the First Time 2019

If we continue at this rate, over 3,000 people will become newly homeless in 2019.

Only halfway through FY 2019, we have served 1,616 persons who became homeless for the first time.

Becoming Permanently Housed 2019

If we continue at this rate only 1,000 people will gain a permanent home.

Halfway through 2019 we are housing even fewer people than in 2018.
The 2019 Trajectory

3 people will become homeless for every 1 person that gains a permanent home

At this rate, homelessness could increase by 50% in 2021

We Can Change the Trajectory

With bold coordinated action we can increase investments and bring solutions to scale.
1. Prevent People From Becoming Homeless
   - Do more to keep people housed and target prevention to people most likely to become homeless

2. House Extremely Low-Income People
   - 42% of the adult population is on a fixed disability or retirement income (11% AMI. Extremely low-income people cannot afford permanent housing without deep subsidies.

3. Safety and Dignity for People Experiencing Homelessness
   - Low barrier, short term interventions such as shelter, safe parking, outreach and hygiene stations protect the safety and dignity for people experiencing homelessness.

How New Money Should Be Spent

When we asked survey respondents how they would like to see resources spent, the majority asked for housing.
We Must Change This Trajectory

Now that the numbers have been released to the public, what will we as leaders do?