

May 2010



# THE HOMELESSNESS PULSE PROJECT

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## Fourth Quarterly Report

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development  
Office of Community Planning and Development



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## WHAT THE HOMELESSNESS PULSE PROJECT DOES

The Homelessness Pulse project is intended to help the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) gain a better understanding of the impact of the current economic crisis on homelessness. This understanding relies heavily on collecting up-to-date information on how counts of homeless persons may be changing as the crisis unfolds.

HUD reports to Congress each year in the *Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR)* on the status of homeless populations and services in the United States, drawing on a nationally representative sample of communities and presenting a comprehensive analysis. But at present, the data on homelessness reported to HUD—whether through the AHAR or through the homeless services funding process—are only collected annually, which limits HUD's ability to track real-time changes in homelessness.

To address this limitation, HUD has partnered with nine Continuums of Care nationwide to collect more timely data on sheltered homelessness. A Continuum of Care (CoC) is the primary decision-making body that represents a community's plan to organize and deliver housing and services that meet the needs of homeless individuals and families. The data—which are collected on a quarterly basis—will help gauge whether rising unemployment, increased foreclosures, and a struggling economy are leading to marked increases in homelessness in these nine communities.

The up-to-date information will enhance HUD's ability to respond to the economic crisis and inform public policy. But the report draws on a very small number of volunteer communities, so it cannot give as reliable or complete a national picture as the AHAR. Its contents should be taken as suggestive—not definitive—of how homelessness may be changing during these uncertain economic times. In the coming months, HUD intends to expand the number of communities reporting to the Pulse project to track real-time changes in homelessness more reliably.

## FOURTH QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

The fourth quarterly report compares data from the end of December 2009 with information from previous quarters in 2009. This report also updates a set of indicators of local economic and social conditions providing context for the trends in homelessness within each community. The economic indicators are intended to give a sense of changing conditions in the participating areas.

Every one of the contributing sites experienced rising joblessness across calendar year 2009; all had higher unemployment at the end of 2009 than in the first quarter. The District of Columbia, New York City, and the Florida site each showed net increases of two percentage points or more over the year.

However, in the last quarter of 2009 six of the nine Pulse sites saw improvements in their unemployment situations, five with declining rates and one with a stable unemployment rate. The Louisiana site experienced the largest decline in its unemployment rate between the third and the fourth quarters (down 1.5 percentage points, to 7.2 percent).

The remaining three sites showed increased joblessness in the fourth quarter of 2009. The District of Columbia experienced a 0.7 percentage point rise in unemployment (to 11.7 percent), creating a continuous 2.8 percentage point increase from the first to the fourth quarters. The Florida site, too, experienced increasing unemployment for each quarter in 2009.

For the nation as a whole, the percent of properties with foreclosure activity decreased slightly between the third and fourth quarters of 2009. But five of the Pulse sites experienced higher proportions of properties with foreclosure activity in the final quarter of 2009 than in the previous quarter. The Arizona site saw the largest decline among the sites (-0.2 percentage points, to 2.14 percent), although this area continued to have the highest percent of properties with foreclosure activity among the nine.

For the final quarter of 2009, the main findings on homelessness are these:

- The total end-of-December point-in-time count marks a slight decrease in the total sheltered homeless population from the previous quarterly count for the eight reporting CoCs.
- For the seven sites reporting all four quarters, the total number of persons in families decreased by 1,008 (1.6 percent) since September, following a previous two-quarter increase of 1.6 percent between March and September. The total number of individuals decreased by 299 (1.3 percent) from Q3 to Q4, returning to approximately the same overall total as the first quarter's count at the end of March.
- For each of the three Pulse CoCs reporting a decrease from Q3 to Q4, this marked a change in the sheltered population trend. However, four of the seven CoCs that contributed data in all four quarters experienced an increase in total sheltered counts during the fourth quarter of 2009.
- Compared to the figures reported in Q3, the total count of sheltered **persons in families** decreased by 2 percent across the seven sites reporting data for both Q3 and Q4. In the previous quarter, this population had increased by 8 percent for these CoCs.
- The total count of sheltered **homeless individuals** in the seven CoCs reporting data in both Q3 and Q4 decreased by 1 percent from Q3, following a 4 percent increase the previous quarter. This overall decrease was despite two noteworthy increases in the individual populations, in Virginia (21 percent) and Connecticut (19 percent).
- The participating CoCs also report information on newly sheltered homeless persons ("new clients") during the quarter. Comparing these new client counts for the seven CoCs reporting in Q3 and Q4, there were 29,694 such persons reported for October through December, an 8 percent decrease from the 32,437 reported for the quarter that ended in September. Four of the sites showed decreases (Arizona, Connecticut, Louisiana, and New York City), while the others showed increases.
- Five of the eight sites reported substantially more new individuals than new persons in families among newly sheltered homeless persons. But as in Q3, New York's large size changed the overall mix of new clients from predominantly individual clients to predominantly clients in families.
- Overall, 32 percent of new clients in Q4 were children (including 1 percent unaccompanied youth). This marks a slight decrease in the proportion, from 34 percent the previous quarter.
- This is the first Pulse report with data on prior living arrangements for new clients. The data—from only one CoC, New York City—show that the clear majority of newly sheltered homeless persons in New York City came directly from "housing situations" (55 percent), including owned or rented units, permanent supportive housing, and staying with family or friends. Of this group, most new clients previously stayed with family or friends (about two-thirds of new clients coming from housing situations), while a significant proportion previously came from a rented unit (27 percent of new clients coming from housing situations). Only two percent of the new clients sought shelter or transitional housing after spending the night in a unit that they owned.

## WHO'S REPORTING PULSE DATA?

Nine CoCs volunteered to participate in the project (see Exhibit 1). These CoCs are located throughout the United States and represent different types of jurisdictions (urban, suburban, rural, and mixed). The selected CoCs are not a representative sample of communities, but rather they provide an early indication—a “pulse”—of how the extent and nature of homelessness may be changing over time in these communities.

Exhibit 1 summarizes the characteristics of the nine participating CoCs, which together cover almost 20 million people, or 6.5 percent of the U.S. population. The individual sites are briefly profiled in Attachment A. For simplicity, these sites are referred to by their state or city names throughout the report.

**Exhibit 1: Sites Participating in the Homelessness Pulse Project**

| Continuum Of Care                  | CoC Full Name                                    | Type of CoC      | U.S. Location | # of Counties         | Principal Cities         | 2008 Population <sup>a</sup> |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| AZ-502                             | Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County                     | Regional         | Southwest     | 1                     | Phoenix, Mesa            | 3,954,598                    |
| CT-503 <sup>b</sup>                | Bridgeport/Stratford/Fairfield                   | Regional         | Northeast     | 1 (part) <sup>b</sup> | Bridgeport               | 244,607                      |
| DC-500                             | District of Columbia                             | City             | Mid-Atlantic  | 0                     | Washington, DC           | 591,833                      |
| FL-503                             | Lakeland/Winterhaven, Polk County                | Regional         | South         | 1                     | Lakeland                 | 580,594                      |
| KY-500                             | Kentucky Balance of State                        | Balance of State | South         | 118                   | Frankfort, Elizabethtown | 3,273,254                    |
| LA-502                             | Shreveport/Bossier/Northwest                     | Regional         | South         | 9                     | Shreveport               | 533,539                      |
| NY-600                             | New York City                                    | City             | Mid-Atlantic  | 5                     | New York City            | 8,363,710                    |
| OH-502                             | Cleveland/Cuyahoga County                        | Regional         | Midwest       | 1                     | Cleveland                | 1,283,925                    |
| VA-500                             | Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover Counties | Regional         | Mid-Atlantic  | 7                     | Richmond                 | 962,696                      |
| <b>TOTAL, 9 Continuums of Care</b> |  |                  |               |                       |                          | <b>19,788,756</b>            |

a. Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, <http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.html>. County figures are estimates for 2008; city figures are estimates for 2006.

b. CT-503 contains only portions of Fairfield County, CT. The Bridgeport/Stratford/Fairfield poverty estimate is for all of Fairfield County, CT.

The nine participating CoCs contained 64,585 beds in emergency shelters and transitional housing in 2008, or about 16 percent of the nation’s total inventory of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds.<sup>1</sup> Of these beds, 71 percent (over 46,000) were located in New York City. Over 60 percent of the beds in the Pulse CoCs were for families, while the remaining beds (nearly 40 percent) were for individuals.

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, *The 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, July 2009, p. 61. Nationwide, there were 211,222 emergency shelter beds and 205,062 transitional housing beds in 2008. When available, updated Housing Inventory Chart (HIC) bed counts for 2009 are used in the remainder of this report.

## SITE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Exhibit 2 provides contextual demographic information for the full population of the nine participating CoCs. Six of the nine CoCs have information available from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS); the data for the remaining three CoCs (Kentucky, Virginia, and Louisiana) come from the 2000 Census.<sup>2</sup> The indicators in Exhibit 2 were selected because the 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report showed them to be disproportionately represented among the homeless population nationally.<sup>3</sup>

The demographic information in Exhibit 2 reveals the varied social characteristics of the Pulse CoCs.<sup>4</sup> There are contrasts in racial and ethnic composition: for example, only 6.9 percent of the population in the Kentucky CoC (2000) were members of minority groups, while 67.2 percent of the Washington, DC population was non-white or Hispanic (2008).

Poverty rates also varied significantly, from 8 percent in Fairfield County, CT—some 5.2 percentage points below the national average—up to 26.3 percent (almost double the national average) in Kentucky Balance of State. Of the nine Pulse sites, only two (Fairfield, CT and Virginia) were below the national average in 2008.

Five out of the nine Pulse sites have a greater proportion than the nation of families headed by single mothers. Washington, DC, which at 20.6 percent has the highest proportion of single female-headed households, is almost double the 11.7 percent national average. Connecticut and Kentucky have the lowest rates among these sites, both with 8.9 percent.

While U.S. military veterans only make up 9.1 percent of the national adult population, in January 2008 they made up about 15 percent of the total sheltered adult homeless population.<sup>5</sup> Among the Pulse sites, six of the nine had higher proportions of veterans than the national average (Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Ohio, and Virginia), while the other three sites had rates that were far lower than the average (Connecticut and Washington, DC with 6.7 and 6.6 percent, respectively, and New York with 3.5 percent).<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> In addition, information on 2008 poverty rates is available for all sites from the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE).

<sup>3</sup> See *The 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, July 2009, pp 26-28.

<sup>4</sup> Comparisons between the 2000 Census and 2008 ACS are only meant to show general trends in the CoC's populations. Due to differences in the ACS and Census universes, some of the variations may be attributed to differences in methodology. However, while the Census Bureau advises against some inter-survey comparisons altogether, none of the invalid comparison variables are used here. However, due to differences between the 2000 Census question wording and that in the 2008 ACS, disability status cannot be compared between the two years. In 2008, the questions asked about disabilities changed in preparation for the 2010 Census. See the Census Bureau for details: [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/Comparison\\_Guidance2008.htm](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/Comparison_Guidance2008.htm).

<sup>5</sup> See *The 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, July 2009, p. 16.

<sup>6</sup> Between 2000 and 2008, all six sites with ACS information saw a decrease in the proportion of their population who were veterans, perhaps due to the passing of WWII and Korean War veterans. Thus, while Louisiana, Virginia, and Kentucky appear to have the highest proportion of veterans, it is likely that the proportion of their population that has served in the military has decreased since year 2000. Among all sites in the year 2000, Florida had the highest proportion of veterans, with Louisiana, Virginia, and Kentucky with the second, third, and fourth highest proportions, respectively.

## Exhibit 2: Total Population Information, 2008

| CoC                 | Poverty Rate | Percent Minority <sup>1</sup> | Percent of Families with Single Mother and Children Under 18 | Percent of Population Over 5 With a Disability <sup>2</sup> | Percent of Adult Population That has Served in Active Military Duty |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--|---|---|
| AZ-502              | 13.2%        | 41.3%                         | 10.6%  | 11.5%   | 10.2%   |
| CT-503 <sup>3</sup> | 8.0%         | 30.9%                         | 8.9%   | 8.6%  | 6.7%  |
| DC-500              | 16.1%        | 67.2%                         | 20.6%  | 11.7%   | 6.6%  |
| FL-503              | 14.9%        | 33.1%                         | 11.3%  | 15.3%   | 12.1%   |
| KY-500 <sup>4</sup> | 26.3%        | 6.9%                          | 8.9%   | ---   | 12.9%   |
| LA-502 <sup>4</sup> | 19.0%        | 41.4%                         | 14.8%  | ---   | 14.9%   |
| NY-600              | 17.9%        | 65.0%                         | 16.0%  | 11.8%   | 3.5%  |
| OH-502              | 15.6%        | 36.8%                         | 15.0%  | 15.3%   | 9.9%  |
| VA-500 <sup>4</sup> | 10.2%        | 34.5%                         | 11.8%  | ---   | 13.8%   |
| Nation              | 13.2%        | 41.1%                         | 11.7%  | 12.7%   | 9.1%  |

<sup>1</sup> "Minority" includes all non-white and all Hispanic individuals.

<sup>2</sup> Due to changes in the questions asked about disability between the 2000 Census and the 2008 ACS, disability status cannot be compared between 2000 and 2008. As a result, the exhibit does not provide disability data for KY, LA, or VA.

<sup>3</sup> The Bridgeport/Stratford/Fairfield estimates are for all of Fairfield County, CT. While Fairfield County is, overall relatively affluent, Bridgeport itself has much higher rates of poverty and unemployment (discussed later in the report) than the county. The three year (2006-2008) ACS estimate for the poverty rate in Bridgeport itself is 20.3 percent, 12.3 percentage points higher than the county as a whole. See U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics <http://www.bls.gov/lau/#data>. In unemployment, Bridgeport City had an average 11.9 percent unemployment, 2.2 percentage points higher than the Fairfield county Q3 unemployment average. See U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder

<sup>4</sup> Since the Census Bureau does not release ACS data for regions with fewer than 65,000 inhabitants due to the high margin of error, data for VA-500, LA-503, and KY-500 are from the 2000 Census, the latest available that are fully comparable across the sites.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2008. Kentucky, Virginia, and Louisiana data are from the Census Bureau's 2000 Census. Poverty estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates and Population Estimates Program. CoC totals are derived from county-level estimates.

Among the six sites with 2008 data, CT (Fairfield County) had the lowest rate of disability (8.6 percent), which was well below the national average of 12.7 percent. The Florida and Ohio CoCs had the highest proportions of persons with disabilities, and the only ones above the national average, both with 15.3 percent.

### UNEMPLOYMENT AND FORECLOSURE RATES ACROSS THE PULSE SITES

To consider local economic conditions in relation to the data on homelessness from the Pulse sites, this report tracks two indicators that suggest the level of local economic distress: unemployment rates and foreclosure rates. We will examine quarterly movement in these two measures as context for reported changes in the homeless population.

Exhibit 3 displays unemployment data for all four quarters of 2009 for the participating sites. Overall, every one of the sites experienced rising joblessness across the calendar year; all had higher unemployment at the end of 2009 than in the first quarter. The District of Columbia, New York City, and the Florida site each showed net increases of more than two percentage points over this period.

However, in the last quarter of 2009 several Pulse sites saw improvements in their unemployment situations, with declining or stable unemployment rates in six of the nine. The Louisiana site experienced the largest decline in its unemployment rate between the third and the fourth quarters (-1.5 percentage points, to 7.2 percent). Other notable declines include the Arizona site (-0.3 percentage points) and the Kentucky site (-0.4 percentage points).

Three sites showed increased joblessness in the fourth quarter of 2009. The District of Columbia experienced a 0.7 percentage point rise in unemployment (to 11.7 percent), creating a continuous 2.8 percentage point increase from the first to the fourth quarters. The Florida site, with the second largest rise in unemployment (0.3 percentage points), maintained the highest level of unemployment out of the nine sites (12.8 percent). It too has faced increasing unemployment for each quarter in 2009. Finally, the New York City site saw an increase of 0.1 percentage points in the last quarter.

**Exhibit 3: Quarterly Unemployment Rates for the Nine Pulse Sites<sup>a</sup>**

| Continuum of Care   | CoC Full Name                                    | Q1 2009 | Q2 2009 | Q3 2009 | Q4 2009 | Change From Q1 Q4 2009 |
|---------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| AZ-502              | Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County                     | 6.8%    | 7.3%    | 8.5%    | 8.2%    | 1.4 pp.                |
| CT-503 <sup>b</sup> | Bridgeport/Stratford/ Fairfield                  | 7.2%    | 7.4%    | 7.7%    | 7.7%    | 0.5 pp.                |
| DC-500              | District of Columbia                             | 9.7%    | 10.4%   | 11.0%   | 11.7%   | 2.8 pp.                |
| FL-503              | Lakeland/Winterhaven, Polk County                | 10.4%   | 10.9%   | 12.5%   | 12.8%   | 2.4 pp.                |
| KY-500              | Kentucky Balance of State                        | 10.4%   | 10.8%   | 11.1%   | 10.7%   | 0.3 pp.                |
| LA-502              | Shreveport/Bossier/ Northwest                    | 7.1%    | 7.4%    | 8.7%    | 7.2%    | 0.1 pp.                |
| NY-600              | New York City                                    | 8.0%    | 8.6%    | 10.1%   | 10.2%   | 2.2 pp.                |
| OH-502              | Cleveland/Cuyahoga County                        | 8.5%    | 9.8%    | 9.0%    | 8.9%    | 0.4 pp.                |
| VA-500              | Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover Counties | 7.1%    | 7.7%    | 7.5%    | 7.3%    | 0.2 pp.                |
| Nation              | National Unemployment Rate                       | 8.8%    | 9.1%    | 9.6%    | 9.5%    | 0.7 pp.                |

- a. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics  
b. CT-503 data are for all of Fairfield County.

Foreclosure rates are a second indicator of the economic circumstances that may influence trends in homelessness. The first column of Exhibit 4 shows the foreclosure *inventory*, which includes all properties in the foreclosure process, even if their status has not changed. The other four columns show foreclosure *activity*, which only includes properties whose status has changed during the corresponding quarter.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> For example, an activity report for the second quarter would include a property that received a notice of delinquency in Q1 and a *lis pendens* (notice of a pending lawsuit) in Q2. However, a property that received a notice of delinquency in Q1 and nothing in Q2 would only show up in the Q1 activity report. The foreclosure inventory would include the property in both examples and would continue to include them until the owners reached an agreement with the lender, the lien was paid of, or the property was sold to other owners. In keeping with the mission of the Pulse Report, which monitors the most recent changes in homelessness, we will track the foreclosure activity as it will shed more light on the trends in homelessness.



#### Exhibit 4: Foreclosure Rates in the Homelessness Pulse Sites, 2009

| CoC                 | Percent Properties in Foreclosure (January 2009) | Q1 Percent of Properties with Any Foreclosure Activity | Q2 Percent of Properties with Any Foreclosure Activity | Q3 Percent of Properties with Any Foreclosure Activity | Q4 Percent of Properties with Any Foreclosure Activity |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| AZ-502              | 4.50%  | 2.47%  | 2.22%  | 2.34%  | 2.14%  |
| CT-503              | 0.45%  | 0.44%  | 0.30%  | 0.40%  | 0.52%  |
| DC-500              | 0.53%  | 0.29%  | 0.35%  | 0.36%  | 0.28%  |
| FL-503              | 2.84%  | 1.19%  | 1.57%  | 1.75%  | 1.80%  |
| KY-500 <sup>1</sup> | 0.24%  | 0.09%  | 0.15%  | 0.17%  | 0.18%  |
| LA-502 <sup>1</sup> | 0.14%  | 0.08%  | 0.13%  | 0.21%  | 0.18%  |
| NY-600              | 0.70%  | 0.13%  | 0.16%  | 0.18%  | 0.17%  |
| OH-503              | 2.67%  | 0.87%  | 0.76%  | 0.87%  | 0.88%  |
| VA-500              | 0.41%  | 0.40%  | 0.34%  | 0.43%  | 0.47%  |
| Nation              | ---  | 0.63%  | 0.69%  | 0.74%  | 0.72%  |

<sup>1</sup> The low rates in Kentucky and Louisiana may be partially due to the difficulty of collecting accurate data in rural areas.

Source: RealtyTrac. CoC totals are derived from county-level estimates, with the CT-503 data covering Fairfield County as a whole.

The last row of Exhibit 4 shows that, between the third and fourth quarters in the US as a whole, the percent of properties with any foreclosure activity decreased by 0.02 percentage points. This slight decrease was the first since before the beginning of 2009. Four of the nine Pulse sites also saw a decline in the percent of properties with foreclosure activity. Arizona saw the largest decline among them (-0.2 percentage points, to 2.14 percent), although this area continued to have the highest percent of properties with foreclosure activity among the nine. The DC, Louisiana, and New York sites experienced smaller declines.

But five of the Pulse sites experienced higher proportions of properties with foreclosure activity in the final quarter of 2009 than in the previous quarter. The county containing the Connecticut site had the largest increase, at 0.12 percentage points. The Florida site had the second highest increase (0.05 percentage points), the Virginia site's increase was 0.04 percentage points, and the Ohio and Kentucky sites each showed very slight increases of 0.01 percentage points.

#### ABOUT THE QUARTERLY POINT-IN-TIME HOMELESSNESS DATA

Turning to the quarterly point-in-time data, Exhibit 5a shows the dates covered by this report as well as the three previous Homelessness Pulse project reports. Exhibit 5b shows the Pulse CoCs that contributed usable data for each reporting period.

## Exhibit 5a: Quarterly Reporting Periods

| Report Date | Quarter | Reporting Period Covered | Point-in-Time Count Date |
|-------------|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| July 2009   | #1      | January-March 2009       | March 31, 2009           |
| Sept. 2009  | #2      | April-June 2009          | June 30, 2009            |
| Jan. 2010   | #3      | July-September 2009      | September 30, 2009       |
| April 2010  | #4      | October-December 2009    | December 31, 2009        |

## Exhibit 5b: Sites Contributing Usable Data to Each Quarterly Homelessness Pulse Report

| Continuum Of Care   | CoC Full Name                                    | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
|---------------------|--|----|----|----|----|
| AZ-502              | Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County                     | √  | √  | √  | √  |
| CT-503 <sup>b</sup> | Bridgeport/Stratford/ Fairfield                  | √  | √  | √  | √  |
| DC-500              | District of Columbia                             | √  | √  | √  | √  |
| FL-503              | Lakeland/Winterhaven, Polk County                | √  | √  |    |    |
| KY-500              | Kentucky Balance of State                        | √  | √  |    | √  |
| LA-502              | Shreveport/Bossier/ Northwest                    | √  | √  | √  | √  |
| NY-600              | New York City                                    | √  | √  | √  | √  |
| OH-502              | Cleveland/Cuyahoga County                        | √  | √  | √  | √  |
| VA-500              | Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover Counties | √  | √  | √  | √  |

There are some caveats to keep in mind regarding the quarterly point-in-time counts. The CoCs collect the quarterly count of *sheltered* homeless persons only, using their HMIS, on a designated night (in this instance December 31, 2009). These systems do not cover all residential programs in each CoC, making it necessary to adjust statistically the raw numbers of homeless persons to account for programs that do not participate in HMIS. These statistical adjustments assume that bed usage is the same in HMIS-participating and non-participating programs.

In addition, for the purpose of these quarterly reports, a *family is comprised of at least one adult over the age of 18 and at least one child under the age of 18.*<sup>8</sup> An unaccompanied person under the age of 18 is considered an individual. Parenting youth and their children are counted as individuals, not as a family (because no adults are present).

This report focuses on the HMIS-generated quarterly point-in-time counts of sheltered persons on December 31, 2009 for the nine participating CoCs and compares these estimates to those of the previous two quarters.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> This definition is consistent with the AHAR.

<sup>9</sup> For a complete analysis of the 2009 point-in-time counts for the nine CoCs, including unsheltered persons (the street count), see the *Homelessness Pulse Project First Quarterly Report*, July 2009.

**WHAT DO THE QUARTERLY POINT-IN-TIME DATA SHOW?**

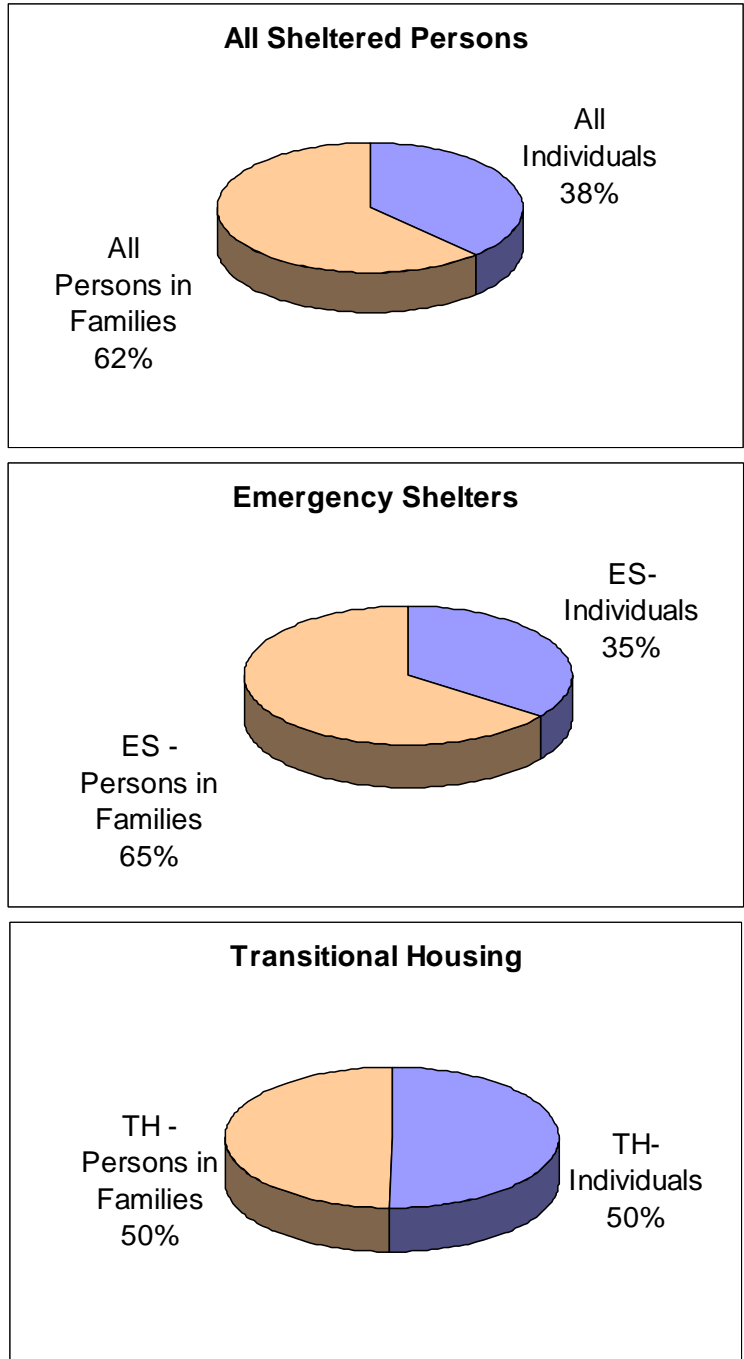
*Characteristics of the Sheltered Homeless Population in Q4*

**For the fourth quarter of calendar year 2009, the eight CoCs that provided point-in-time counts reported a combined total of 62,888 sheltered persons on December 31.**<sup>10</sup> Of this total, 39,160 were persons in families (62 percent) and 23,728 were individuals (38 percent). See the first panel of Exhibit 6. This pattern, rather different from the national one, is due to the preponderance of family beds in the specific Pulse sites.<sup>11</sup>

The pie chart in the second panel of Exhibit 6 shows the family versus individual proportions for the emergency shelter population on December 31, 2009. Some 65 percent of those in emergency shelters across the nine Pulse sites were persons in families, while 35 percent were individuals.

By contrast, of those sheltered in transitional housing (shown in the third panel of Exhibit 6), 50 percent were persons in families and 50 percent were individuals. These proportions reflect the mix of transitional housing beds in the eight participating CoCs. Details of the December counts are found in Exhibit B-2.

**Exhibit 6: Point-in-Time Count of Sheltered Persons by Household Type and Program Type, Dec 2009**



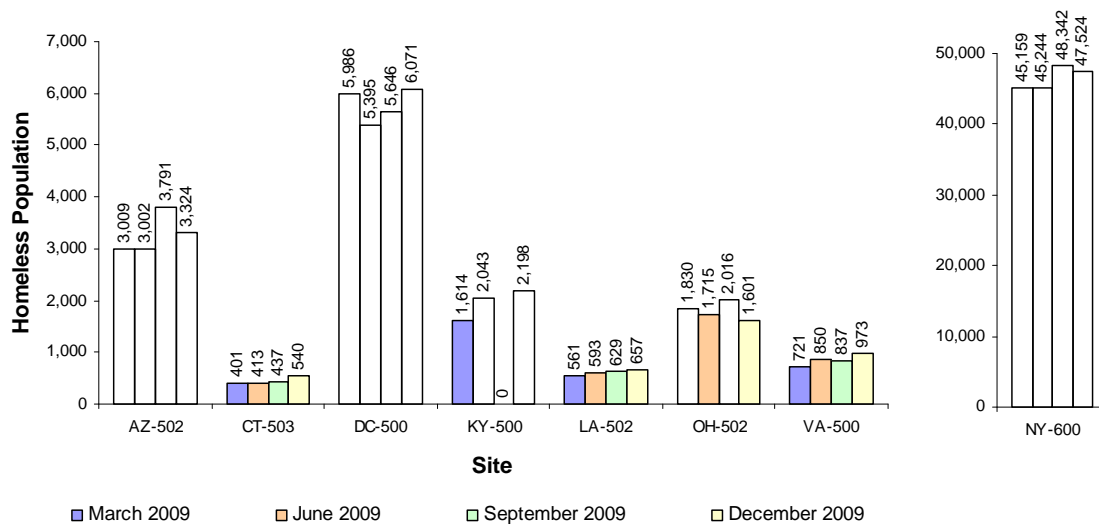
<sup>10</sup> At the time of this draft report, the Florida CoC did not submit usable point-in-time counts for the fourth quarter. This is the second consecutive quarterly report that omits the Florida CoC. The Kentucky CoC was omitted from the Q3 report but is included in this report.

<sup>11</sup> In the eight sites reporting, the overall proportion of family beds is 61.0 percent, compared to the national proportion of 50.4 percent. See *The 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, July 2009, p. 62.

## Overall Change in Sheltered Homeless Population

The December point-in-time count marks a slight decrease from the previous quarterly count. As shown in Exhibit 7a, across the seven Pulse sites reporting point-in-time data in all four quarters, the total number of persons in families decreased by 1,008 (1.6 percent) since September, following a previous two-quarter increase of 1.6 percent between March and September. The total number of individuals decreased by 299 (1.3 percent) from Q3 to Q4, returning to approximately the same overall total as the first quarterly count in March 2009. ***In total, the sheltered homeless population in the seven regularly reporting sites decreased 1.6 percent from the prior quarter but was still higher by 3,022 people (5.2 percent overall) than the sheltered homeless population in March 2009.***

Exhibit 7a: Total Point-in-Time Counts from Q1 to Q4, 2009



The largest quarterly decrease was reported in the Ohio CoC, where total sheltered persons dropped from 2,016 to 1,601 (21 percent). The Arizona site also reported a large decrease of 12 percent. Although New York's decrease of 818 sheltered persons was the largest drop in overall population, this drop represented only 2 percent of the city's overall sheltered population in Q4.

Each of the three Pulse CoCs reporting a decrease from Q3 to Q4 marked a change in the sheltered population trend. One notable change in direction occurred in the Arizona site, where Q3's reported 26 percent increase was followed by a 12 percent decrease in Q4. The Ohio site experienced similar fluctuations in their sheltered population, reporting a 21 percent decrease in Q4 after an 18 percent increase in Q3.

However, ***four of the seven CoCs that contributed data in all four quarters experienced an increase in total sheltered counts during the fourth quarter of 2009.*** The most substantial proportional increase occurred in the Connecticut CoC, where total sheltered persons grew from 437 to 540 (23 percent), including a 47 percent increase in persons in transitional housing. The Virginia site reported the second highest overall increase in from Q3 to Q4, with an additional

136 persons (16 percent). The sites in Washington, DC and Louisiana reported smaller percentage increases in Q4, with 8 percent and 5 percent, respectively.<sup>12</sup>

Of the four Pulse CoCs that reported an increase from September to December, three had reported similar increases in the previous quarter. The Connecticut CoC reported a 6 percent increase between Q2 and Q3 and a 23 percent increase in Q4. The Louisiana CoC reported consistent consecutive increases of 6, 6, and 5 percent in Q2, Q3 and Q4, respectively. Washington, DC, followed a previous quarterly increase of 5 percent with an 8 percent increase this December. The Virginia site, on the other hand, reported a small decrease in sheltered population in Q3 before its large increase in Q4. The Kentucky site's increase from Q2 to Q4 followed a previous increase of 27 percent between Q1 and Q2.

### *Change in Family Homelessness*

Exhibit 7b shows the end-of-quarter counts of **homeless persons in families**. Compared to the numbers reported in Q3, *the total count of sheltered persons in families decreased by 2 percent across the seven sites reporting data for both Q3 and Q4*. In the previous quarter, this population had increased by 8 percent for these CoCs. The homeless family population increased in four sites between September and December, most notably in the Ohio CoC, where the count increased by 68 percent from the previous quarter. Ohio's increase in family homelessness was accompanied by a 46 percent decrease in individual homelessness. New York accounted for the majority of the overall decrease in family homelessness, however (3 percent for that CoC). The only more substantial percentage decrease in sheltered homeless population in families was reported by the Arizona CoC, where sheltered persons in families decreased by 14 percent, after increasing by 51 percent in the previous quarter.<sup>13</sup>

Comparing the point-in-time estimates from December 2009 to those from previous quarters, there were some notable differences among the reporting sites regarding the shares of their populations who were homeless persons in families. The most notable shift in client household make-up occurred at the Ohio CoC, where 47 percent of sheltered homeless persons were in families in December, compared to only 22 percent in Q3. Connecticut, Washington, DC, and Louisiana also reported an increased share of families relative to the last quarter, but by much smaller margins. The sites in Arizona, Virginia, and New York each reported modest increases in the proportion of individuals, with increases of 3 or fewer percentage points. Similarly, the Kentucky CoC reported that 45 percent of their sheltered homeless population were individuals in Q4, marking a significant increase from Q2, when only 31 percent were individuals.

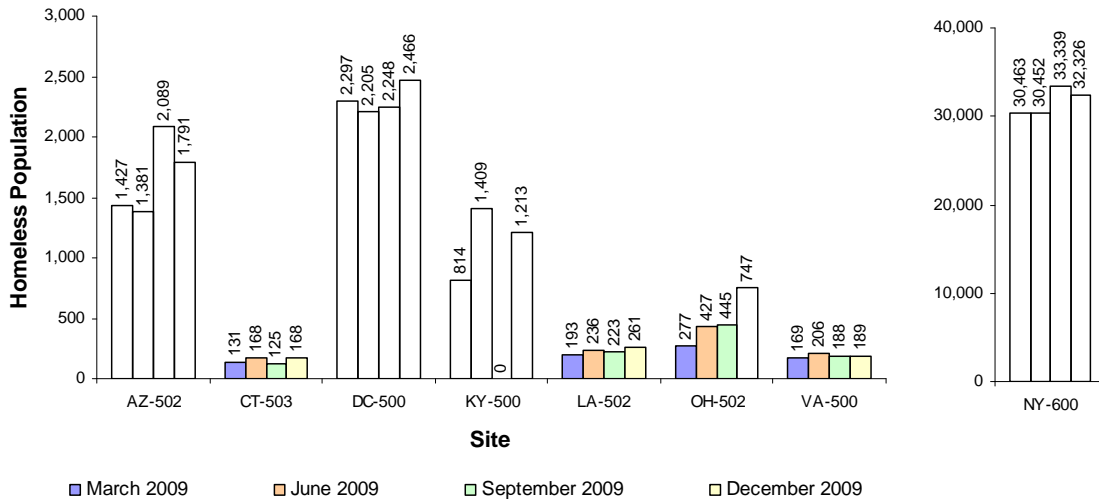
The highest proportion of persons in families—over two-thirds—was reported by the New York City CoC (as has been true each quarter). The lowest proportion was reported by the Virginia CoC, with less than 20 percent of their sheltered population in families. (More detailed data for Q1 through Q4 are shown in Exhibit B-3.)

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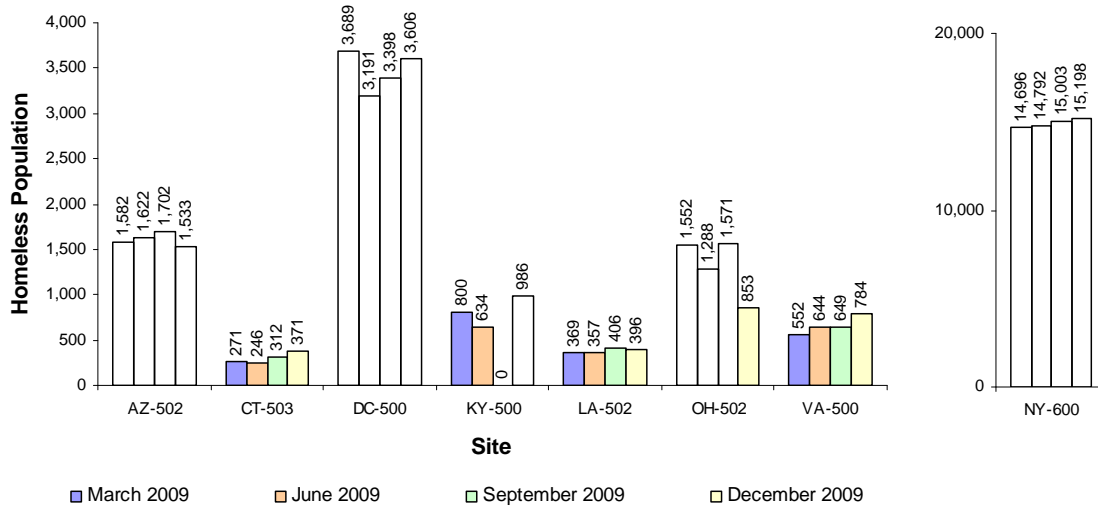
<sup>12</sup> The Kentucky site, which did not contribute data to the Q3 report, reported an 8 percent increase from Q2 to Q4.

<sup>13</sup> The Kentucky site also saw a 14 percent decrease in the number of persons in families, between Q2 and Q4.

**Exhibit 7b: Point-in-Time Counts of Persons in Families from Q1 to Q4, 2009**



**Exhibit 7c: Point-in-Time Counts of Individuals from Q1 to Q4, 2009**



***Changes in Individual Homelessness***

Data on homeless individuals are shown in Exhibit 7c. The total count of **sheltered homeless individuals** in the seven CoCs that reported data in both Q3 and Q4 decreased by 1 percent from Q3, following a 4 percent increase in the previous quarter. This overall decrease was despite two noteworthy increases in the individual populations in Virginia (21 percent) and Connecticut (19 percent). While none of the seven sites reported a decrease in their sheltered homeless individual population from June to September, three of the seven sites (Arizona, Louisiana, and Ohio) experienced declining individual homelessness between September and December.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Between Q2 and Q4, Kentucky also experienced a large (56 percent) increase in its individual population.

## QUARTERLY NEW CLIENT DATA

The CoCs also reported data on “newly sheltered” homeless persons that accessed residential homeless services between October and December 2009 (hereafter referred to as “new clients”). For purposes of this report, new clients are persons that: a) have not received any residential homeless services from an HMIS-covered emergency shelter or transitional housing provider since July 1, 2008 (i.e. 15 months before the start of the current reporting period); and b) began receiving homeless residential services from one of these providers between October 1 and December 31, 2009. If any member of a family is considered “new” under this definition, then that family is considered “new” for reporting purposes.<sup>15</sup> The new client data allow HUD to gauge how many individuals and families in these communities experienced homelessness for the first time during the fourth quarter.

The Pulse CoCs reported longitudinal, unduplicated counts of newly sheltered homeless families, persons in those families, and individuals in either emergency shelters or transitional housing programs. The CoCs also provided data on the household composition of the new client population.<sup>16</sup>

***As with the quarterly point-in-time counts discussed earlier, there are some important caveats to note about the new client data.*** First, “new” is defined in relation to a specific time period. For this report, that period starts on July 1, 2008 and covers the 15 months through September 2009. The new client counts in each future report will also be based on a 15-month interval. As a result of this definition, it is possible for a person to have been homeless near the beginning of 2008, experience another spell of homelessness in the third quarter of 2009, and be counted as “new” for this project.

Second, since all quarterly data are tracked through each CoC’s HMIS, the definition of new clients is limited to those who have not been served ***in HMIS-participating programs*** within a period of 15 months prior to the start of the quarter. It is possible—because of HMIS coverage limitations—for a person to be considered “new” even though he or she in fact received residential services within the jurisdiction of the CoC within the past 15 months, if the person used a provider of homeless residential services that does not participate in HMIS. As a result, when the reported counts are adjusted for the CoC’s HMIS coverage, these counts may be slight overestimates of the newly sheltered homeless population in these CoCs.<sup>17</sup>

### New Clients Defined

For the Homelessness Pulse project, new clients of the participating CoCs are persons who: a) have not received any residential homeless services from an HMIS-participating Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing provider in the past 15 months (no services since July 1, 2008); and b) began receiving homeless residential services from one of these providers between October 1 and December 31, 2009.

<sup>15</sup> Due to HMIS software configuration limitations, in CoCs that track persons in families in emergency shelters through a combination of a shelter stay variable (instead of entry/exits) and a “Head of Household” variable, a family is only counted as “new” if the head of that household meets the definition stated above. This means families with other new members only are not counted as “new.” For this reason, the total number of “new” families reported in Exhibit B-4 is believed to be an underestimate. The participating sites with potential undercounts are CT, FL, LA, and VA.

<sup>16</sup> Significant quality issues were encountered with respect to the data elements on type and duration of living arrangements prior to program entry for 8 out of the nine Pulse sites. Though we have included these data for the one remaining site (New York City) in the report, we hope to resolve these issues more widely for future reports.

<sup>17</sup> It is also possible for a newly sheltered person to have recently been served by a different CoC.

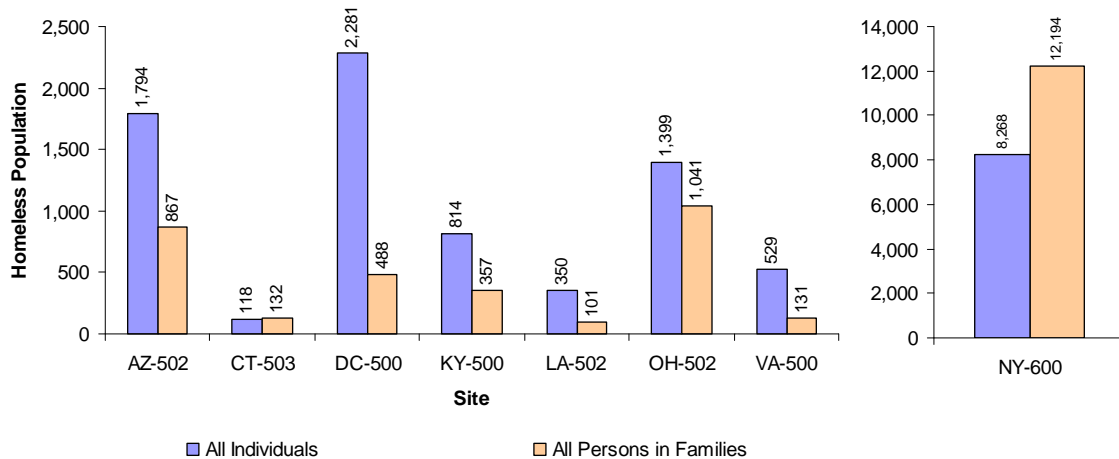
## WHAT DO THE QUARTERLY NEW CLIENT DATA SHOW?

### *Totals and Trends for Newly Sheltered Homeless Persons*

For the three months ending December 31, 2009, eight of the nine participating CoCs provided new client data. These eight CoCs reported 30,864 new clients in their emergency shelters and transitional housing during that period. Exhibit 8 shows the basic numbers by site, with separate bars for individuals and persons in families. Exhibit B-4 (in Attachment B) shows the underlying detailed data.

Comparing these new client counts for the seven CoCs reporting in Q3 and Q4, there were 29,694 at the end of December, an 8 percent decrease from the 32,437 reported for the end of September. Four of the sites showed decreases (Arizona, Connecticut, Louisiana, and New York City), while the others showed increases.

**Exhibit 8: New Client Counts by Site, October–December 2009**



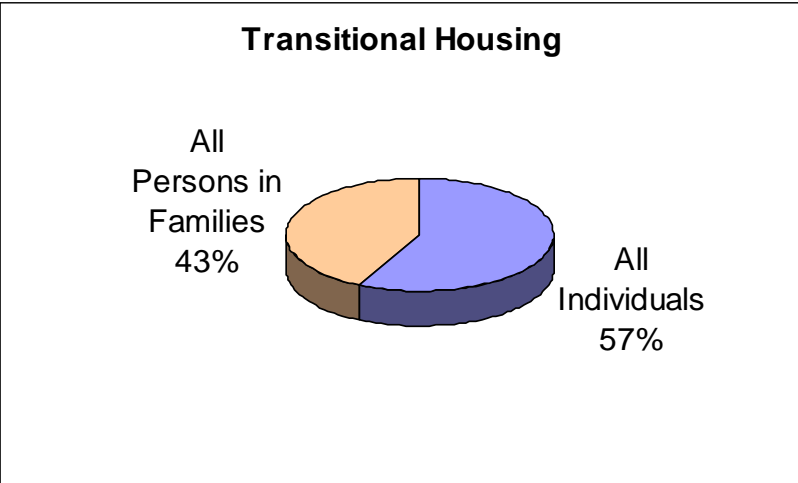
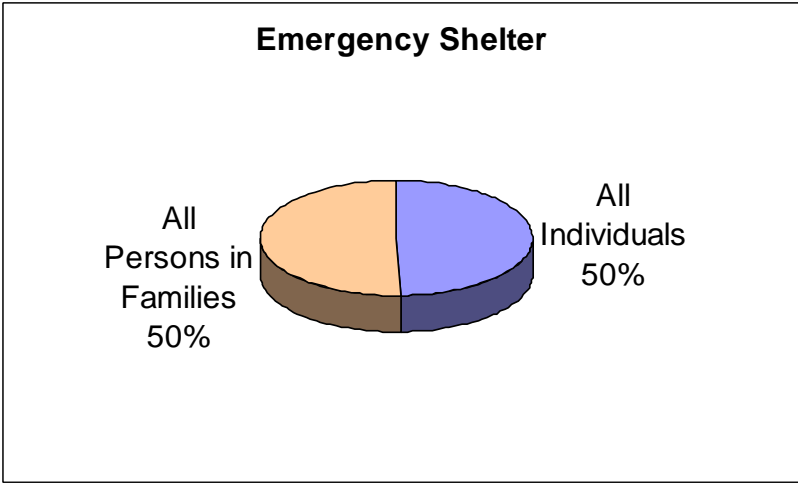
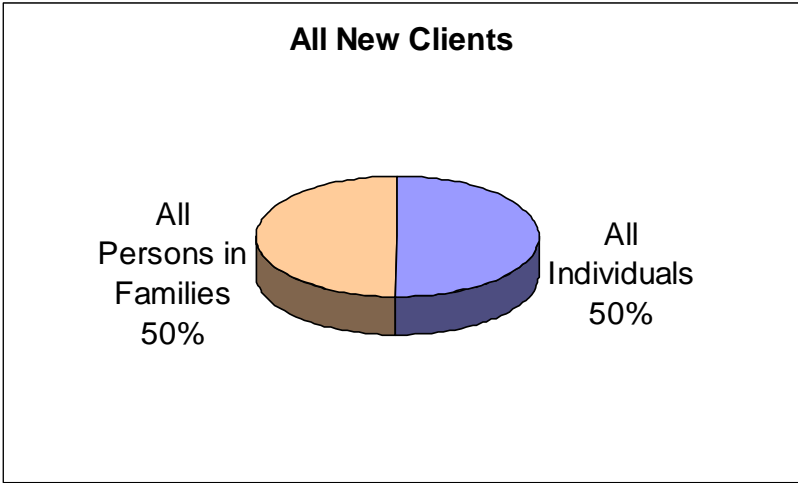
### *Characteristics of New Clients in Q4*

Consistently, over the past three quarters, **about half of new clients were in families**. As in previous quarters, a large majority of the new clients entered emergency shelters. Across the eight reporting sites, 90 percent (a total of 27,660 new clients) entered an emergency shelter, compared to only 10 percent (3,204 new clients) directly entering transitional housing. This is expected, because there is more bed turnover in the emergency shelter system than in the transitional housing system and also because many transitional programs depend on assessment in shelters before client intake.

In Exhibit 9, the new client totals across the eight reporting continuums are shown separately for individuals and persons in families, to demonstrate the mix of new clients overall, the mix entering emergency shelters, and the mix entering transitional housing. The first panel shows that (as previously noted) in Q4 there was an even split between persons in families and individuals in the new client population. In emergency shelters, the proportion was the same (second panel of Exhibit 9), while a slightly higher percentage of new clients in transitional housing (third panel) were individuals (57 percent).



**Exhibit 9: New Clients in Residential Programs for Eight Pulse Sites,  
Oct-Dec 2009**



Five of the eight sites reported substantially more new individuals than new persons in families:

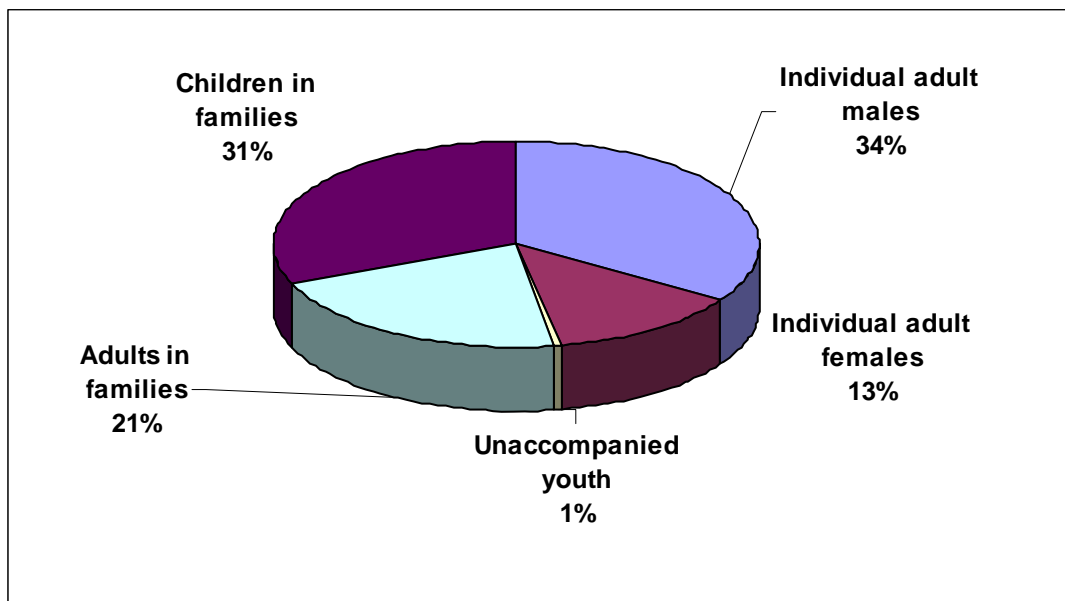
- In Washington DC, 82 percent of the 2,769 new clients were individuals;
- In the Virginia site, 80 percent of the 660 new clients were individuals;
- In the Louisiana CoC, 78 percent of the 451 new clients were individuals;
- In the Kentucky CoC, 70 percent of the 1, new clients were individuals; and
- In the Arizona CoC, 67 percent of the 2,661 new clients were individuals.

But as in the prior quarter (Q3), New York’s large size changed the overall mix of new clients from predominantly individual clients to predominantly clients in families.

#### *Household Composition of New Clients in Q4*

Information on the household composition of new clients in the eight reporting sites is shown in Exhibit 10. Overall, 32 percent of new clients in Q4 were children (including 1 percent unaccompanied youth). This marks a slight decrease in the proportion of new children from 34 percent the previous quarter.

**Exhibit 10: Quarterly Mix of New Clients (Eight Sites) By Household Type, October-December 2009**



Similar to previous quarters, the Washington, DC and Virginia Pulse sites reported the highest percentages of adults among new clients, with 89 percent and 86 percent, respectively. Four CoCs reported relatively high percentages of new children: Connecticut (39 percent), New York City (36 percent), Ohio (34 percent) and Kentucky (30 percent). (Further detail by site is provided in Exhibit B-5 in Attachment B.)

## WHERE DID THE NEW CLIENTS COME FROM?

In addition to the quarterly count of new clients by household type, the New York City CoC has reported information on the nature and stability of prior living arrangements for all newly sheltered adults and unaccompanied youths during the fourth quarter.<sup>18</sup> Although limited to just one of the nine Pulse sites, these data provide a glimpse of the immediate lead-up to first-time homelessness experienced during the reporting period. The data allow us to examine the housing circumstances of individuals the night before they seek residential services for the homeless.

### *Prior living Arrangements of New Adults and Unaccompanied Youths in New York City in Q4*

The reporting categories for prior living arrangements cover a wide range of possibilities, from temporary and permanent housing, to various kinds of institutions, to living in places not meant for human habitation. We have grouped them following the procedure used in the *Annual*

*Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR)*, as shown in the text box. Exhibit 11 shows the results for the October-December 2009 quarter in New York City. (Exhibit B-7 provides greater detail.)

The clear majority of new clients in New York City came directly from “housing situations” (55 percent), including owned or rented units, permanent supportive housing, and staying with family or friends. Of this group, most new clients previously stayed with family or friends (about two-thirds of new clients coming from housing situations), while a significant proportion previously came from a rented unit (27 percent of new clients coming from housing situations).

Although HMIS-participating programs are not required to collect specific data on home foreclosures, the prior living arrangement data may provide some insight into the effect of the current foreclosure crisis on homelessness in New York City. In the fourth quarter of 2009, only 201 new clients sought shelter or transitional housing after spending the night in a unit that they owned, representing only 2 percent of the CoC’s newly homeless adult and unaccompanied youth population. But in large central cities like New York City, renters in multi-family buildings may also become victims of foreclosures, as landlord foreclosures commonly result in evictions. As mentioned above, former renters take up a far larger proportion of the new client population in New York City than previous homeowners (15 percent of all new adults and unaccompanied youths). Although this data element is *not* an accurate gauge of the full effect of foreclosures on homelessness, the data suggest that persons rarely seek homeless residential services immediately after leaving a unit they own—whether due to a foreclosure or another reason. Instead, it appears

### Categories for Living Arrangements the Night before Homeless Program Entry

#### Already homeless:

- In emergency shelter or transitional housing
- Living in a place not meant for human habitation

#### In housing:

- Rental housing unit
- Owned housing unit
- Staying with family or friends
- Permanent supportive housing

#### Institutional settings:

- Psychiatric facility, substance abuse center, or hospital
- Jail, prison or juvenile detention
- Foster care home

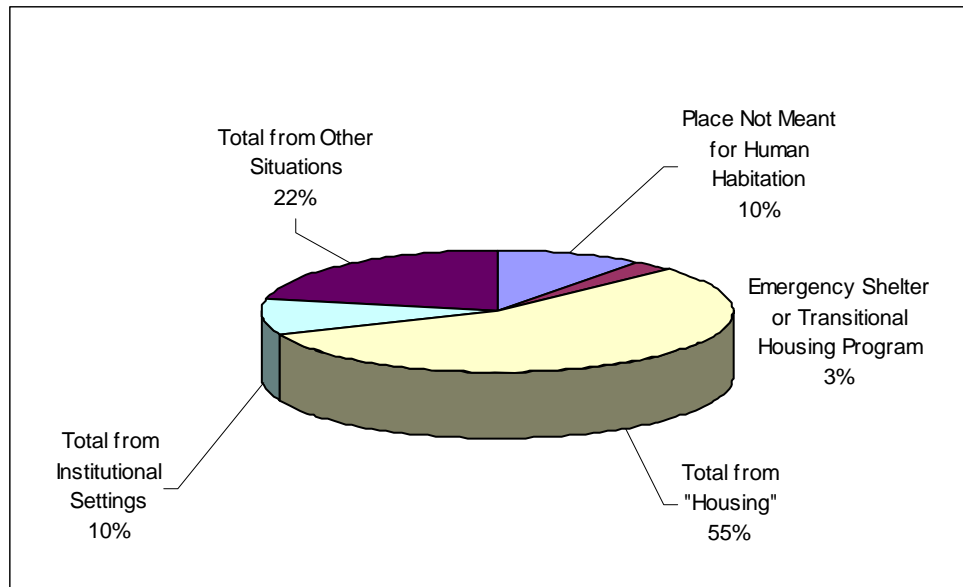
#### Other situations:

- Hotel or motel (no voucher)
- Other

<sup>18</sup> According to the HMIS Data and Technical Standards, prior living arrangement and stability of that arrangement are only required to be collected from adults and unaccompanied youth. For Q4, New York City reported a total of 13,166 newly homeless adults and unaccompanied youths. This represents 64 percent of all the 20,463 new clients this site reported for the quarter.

that these individuals either find a way to remain stably housed or access temporary housing arrangements, such as the homes of friends and family, before seeking shelter.

**Exhibit 11: Prior Living Arrangements of New Adults and Unaccompanied Youths (New York City Only), October-December 2009**



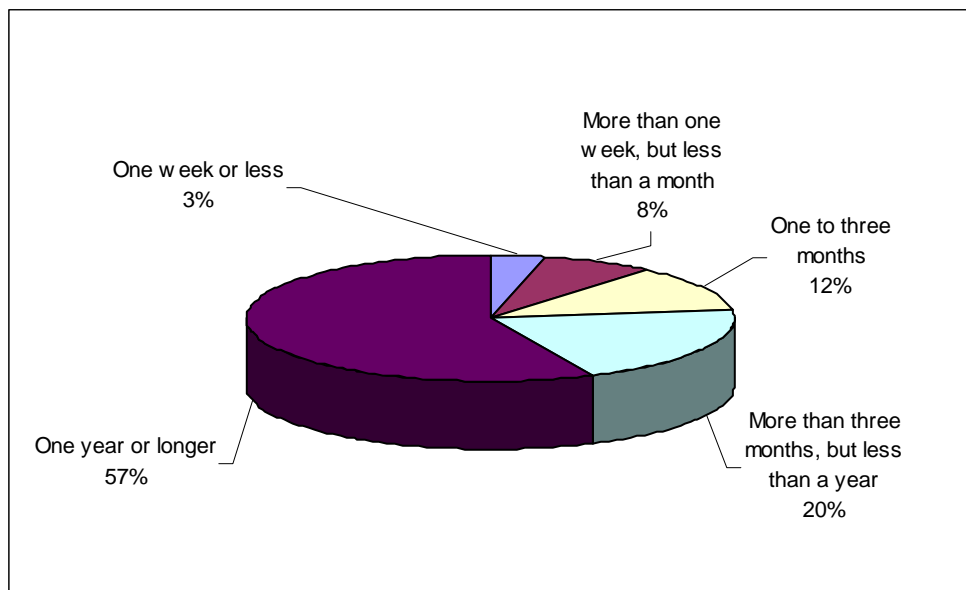
Roughly 10 percent of New York’s new clients came from a place not meant for human habitation, including living on the streets and in cars. An additional 3 percent of new clients were previously sheltered homeless persons, staying the night in emergency shelter or transitional housing programs. Though this might seem to contradict the definition of new clients, it is simply the result of shortcomings in that definition. For instance, anyone that previously sought shelter either outside the CoC’s jurisdiction or from a provider that does not participate in the HMIS qualifies as newly homeless for Pulse reporting purposes. As noted, this makes up a very small percentage of the newly sheltered homeless population in New York City.

***Stability of Prior living Arrangements of New Adults and Unaccompanied Youths in New York City in Q4***

The New York City site also provided the Pulse project’s first data on the stability of these prior living arrangements. Exhibit 12 shows these results for the October-December 2009 quarter, and (Exhibit B-8 provides greater detail.

There is one important caveat regarding the information on stability of prior living arrangement reported in Exhibit 12: a very high rate of missing data for this data element. Overall, 52 percent of the CoC’s 13,166 new adult and unaccompanied youth clients were missing this information. All reported percentages are based on the total number of valid responses reported for this data element.

**Exhibit 12: Quarterly Stability of Prior Living Arrangements of New Adults and Unaccompanied Youths (New York City Only), October-December 2009**



Indicating considerable earlier housing stability, 57 percent of new clients in New York City had lived in their prior living situation for one year or longer. Another 20 percent lived in this arrangement between three months and one year, while the remaining 23 percent were there for less than three months. Prior housing arrangements were more stable for new clients that entered into transitional housing compared to emergency shelter in Q4. Some 68 percent of new clients lived in their previous living arrangement for one year or more (compared to just 57 percent entering the emergency shelter system).

**WHAT'S COMING IN FUTURE HOMELESSNESS PULSE REPORTS?**

This fourth quarterly report has updated the earlier snapshot of real-time changes in sheltered homeless populations in eight of the nine participating CoCs. It has also updated the set of social and economic indicators to provide context for the homeless data and to measure (in a summary way) the level of local economic distress in the Pulse sites, and presented data on the prior living arrangements of new clients in New York City for the first time.

In future quarterly reports, we will continue to monitor the overall count of individuals and families accessing residential services for the homeless, while tracking trends in the number and background of new clients throughout the year. We also hope to expand our reporting on the type and duration of living arrangements prior to program entry for new clients beyond just New York City, to all of the nine current Pulse sites.

In March 2010, HUD received approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to expand the Pulse project to more sites. In the first wave of expansion, HUD plans to increase the number of CoCs contributing quarterly data to the Pulse project to at least 40 sites. Guidelines are currently being developed for widened Pulse participation, along with plans for the recruitment process for this expansion. Data from additional sites are expected to be included in the second quarterly report for 2010. These additional data—combined with the continued opportunity for

the leadership of these CoCs to share the stories they are hearing from their local providers—will help HUD gain a better understanding of the impact of the current economic crisis and future economic and housing market trends on homelessness nationwide.

# ATTACHMENT A

## Homelessness Pulse Site Selection and Site Profiles

### Homelessness Pulse Site Selection

Nine Continuums of Care were recruited to participate in this project. The CoCs are located throughout the United States and represent different types of jurisdictions (urban, suburban, rural, and combinations). Several criteria were used to select them:

- (1) The type of CoC (city, regional, or balance of state);
- (2) The population in the jurisdictions covered by the CoC;
- (3) The part of the country where the CoC is located;
- (4) How well the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) covers beds among emergency shelters and transitional housing programs, especially among family programs; and
- (5) The quality of the CoC's HMIS data.

*City CoCs* cover only the providers and programs within the boundaries of a major U.S. city. *Regional CoCs*—as we are using the term—cover a combination of types of jurisdictions. This could be a principal city with surrounding suburbs and unincorporated county (for example, Phoenix, Mesa, and the rest of Maricopa County, AZ) or a combination of urban and suburban communities (such as Bridgeport, Stratford, and Fairfield, CT), or several counties with any municipalities within them (such as the nine parishes in northwest Louisiana that make up the Shreveport/Bossier/Northwest LA CoC). A “**balance of state**” continuum encompasses areas not organized into more local provider networks; among the Pulse sites, Kentucky is an example of this type.

The selected CoCs are not a representative sample of communities. HUD may expand the voluntary group in the future, but the focus will still be on early indications—rather than actual measurement—of how the nature and extent of homelessness may be changing in this period.

### Profiles of the Participating Sites

#### 1. Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County (AZ)

This Continuum of Care covers all of Maricopa County. Maricopa is Arizona's largest county in population, with nearly 4 million of the state's 6.5 million residents.<sup>19</sup> About half the Maricopa population lives in the cities of Mesa and Phoenix.

#### 2. Bridgeport, Stratford, and Fairfield (CT)

The three southwestern Connecticut jurisdictions in this Continuum of Care—one urban, two suburban—have a combined population of about 250,000 people.

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<sup>19</sup> All population figures are official population estimates from the Bureau of the Census. County figures are estimates for 2008; city figures are estimates for 2006.

**3. The District of Columbia (DC)**

This network of service providers focuses on homeless persons in the Nation's capital. The city's 2008 population was just under 600,000.

**4. Lakeland/Winterhaven/Polk County (FL)**

This Continuum of Care covers all of Polk County in central Florida. Its principal cities are Lakeland and Winterhaven, and the total county population in 2008 was estimated at nearly 600,000.

**5. Kentucky Balance of State**

This large Continuum of Care covers 118 of Kentucky's 120 counties, with a total population of almost 3.3 million people. The only parts of the state in separate CoCs are the two largest cities—Lexington and Louisville—and their surrounding counties (Fayette and Jefferson). This Continuum represents 77 percent of the state's population.

**6. Shreveport/Bossier/Northwest (LA)**

Nine parishes in Northwest Louisiana have joined together to coordinate services for homeless persons. These parishes (Bienville, Bossier, Caddo, Claiborne, De Soto, Natchitoches, Red River, Sabine, and Webster) have a combined population of just over half a million people. Shreveport is the principal city, with about 200,000 residents.

**7. New York City (NY)**

This network of service providers focuses on homeless persons in the Nation's largest city. The 2008 population was estimated at 8.36 million across the five boroughs.

**8. Cleveland/Cuyahoga County (OH)**

This Continuum of Care represents 1.28 million people (Ohio's most populous county). Cleveland is the principal city in the continuum, which also includes a few smaller cities (Cleveland Heights, East Cleveland, Euclid, and Parma). Together, these cities account for half the county's population.

**9. Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, and Hanover Counties (VA)**

Seven counties in central Virginia—plus the independent City of Richmond, the state capital—make up this CoC. The combined total population is almost one million people, with a fifth of them in the City of Richmond.



## ATTACHMENT B

**Exhibit B-1: Quarterly Point-In-Time Count of All Sheltered Clients (Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), December 2009**

| Type                 | Homeless Population      | AZ 502 | CT-503 | DC-500 | FL-503 | KY-500 | LA 502 | NY-506 | OH-502 | VA 500 | Total  |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Emergency Shelters   | ES-Individuals           | 1,231  | 160    | 2,660  | 0      | 653    | 136    | 12,277 | 474    | 259    | 17,852 |
|                      | ES - Persons in Families | 598    | 61     | 797    | 0      | 390    | 36     | 30,898 | 507    | 60     | 33,346 |
|                      | ES - Families            | 162    | 22     | 236    | 0      | 121    | 12     | 9,626  | 177    | 22     | 10,377 |
| Transitional Housing | TH-Individuals           | 302    | 211    | 945    | 0      | 332    | 260    | 2,922  | 379    | 525    | 5,876  |
|                      | TH - Persons in Families | 1,193  | 107    | 1,669  | 0      | 823    | 225    | 1,428  | 240    | 129    | 5,814  |
|                      | TH - Families            | 377    | 37     | 493    | 0      | 254    | 70     | 539    | 86     | 51     | 1,907  |
|                      | Total Sheltered Persons  | 3,324  | 540    | 6,071  | 0      | 2,198  | 657    | 47,524 | 1,601  | 973    | 62,888 |

**Exhibit B-2: Change in Quarterly Point-In-Time Counts of Sheltered Clients (Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q1-Q4, 2009**

|                      |                                | AZ 502 |       |       |       | CT-503 |     |     |     | DC-500 |       |       |       | FL-503 |     |    |    | KY-500 |       |    |       |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|----|----|--------|-------|----|-------|
| Type                 | Population                     | Q1     | Q2    | Q3    | Q4    | Q1     | Q2  | Q3  | Q4  | Q1     | Q2    | Q3    | Q4    | Q1     | Q2  | Q3 | Q4 | Q1     | Q2    | Q3 | Q4    |
| Emergency Shelters   | ES- Individuals                | 1,290  | 1,303 | 1,344 | 1,231 | 135    | 101 | 168 | 160 | 2,739  | 2,284 | 2,491 | 2,660 | 186    | 232 |    |    | 639    | 355   |    | 653   |
|                      | ES - Persons in Families       | 386    | 327   | 849   | 598   | 51     | 79  | 53  | 61  | 720    | 540   | 575   | 797   | 46     | 63  |    |    | 418    | 517   |    | 390   |
|                      | ES – Families                  | 106    | 96    | 264   | 162   | 18     | 24  | 18  | 22  | 227    | 163   | 169   | 236   | 22     | 20  |    |    | 129    | 194   |    | 121   |
| Transitional Housing | TH- Individuals                | 292    | 318   | 358   | 302   | 135    | 144 | 144 | 211 | 950    | 907   | 907   | 945   | 191    | 156 |    |    | 161    | 279   |    | 332   |
|                      | TH - Persons in Families       | 1,041  | 1,054 | 1,240 | 1,193 | 80     | 89  | 72  | 107 | 1,577  | 1,665 | 1,673 | 1,669 | 115    | 68  |    |    | 396    | 892   |    | 823   |
|                      | TH - Families                  | 328    | 317   | 390   | 377   | 24     | 25  | 23  | 37  | 500    | 488   | 488   | 493   | 39     | 22  |    |    | 127    | 275   |    | 254   |
|                      | <b>Total Sheltered Persons</b> | 3,009  | 3,002 | 3,791 | 3,324 | 401    | 413 | 437 | 540 | 5,986  | 5,395 | 5,646 | 6,071 | 538    | 519 |    |    | 1,614  | 2,043 |    | 2,198 |

|                      |                                | LA 502 |     |     |     | NY-600 |        |        |        | OH-502 |       |       |       | VA 500 |     |     |     | TOTAL (for 7 CoCs)* |        |        |        |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Type                 | Population                     | Q1     | Q2  | Q3  | Q4  | Q1     | Q2     | Q3     | Q4     | Q1     | Q2    | Q3    | Q4    | Q1     | Q2  | Q3  | Q4  | Q1                  | Q2     | Q3     | Q4     |
| Emergency Shelters   | ES- Individuals                | 186    | 190 | 116 | 136 | 11,821 | 11,907 | 12,109 | 12,277 | 1,111  | 800   | 1,192 | 474   | 105    | 149 | 135 | 259 | 17,387              | 16,735 | 17,555 | 17,198 |
|                      | ES - Persons in Families       | 25     | 37  | 31  | 36  | 29,059 | 28,998 | 31,897 | 30,898 | 54     | 195   | 189   | 507   | 53     | 59  | 61  | 60  | 30,349              | 30,235 | 33,655 | 32,956 |
|                      | ES – Families                  | 7      | 12  | 13  | 12  | 8,948  | 8,984  | 9,895  | 9,626  | 17     | 61    | 61    | 177   | 22     | 21  | 18  | 22  | 9,345               | 9,360  | 10,438 | 10,257 |
| Transitional Housing | TH- Individuals                | 183    | 167 | 290 | 260 | 2,874  | 2,885  | 2,894  | 2,922  | 442    | 488   | 379   | 379   | 447    | 495 | 514 | 525 | 5,323               | 5,404  | 5,486  | 5,544  |
|                      | TH - Persons in Families       | 168    | 199 | 192 | 225 | 1,404  | 1,454  | 1,442  | 1,428  | 223    | 232   | 256   | 240   | 116    | 147 | 127 | 129 | 4,609               | 4,839  | 5,002  | 4,991  |
|                      | TH - Families                  | 60     | 66  | 65  | 70  | 546    | 565    | 564    | 539    | 80     | 81    | 93    | 86    | 44     | 53  | 46  | 51  | 1,582               | 1,596  | 1,670  | 1,653  |
|                      | <b>Total Sheltered Persons</b> | 561    | 593 | 629 | 657 | 45,159 | 45,244 | 48,342 | 47,524 | 1,830  | 1,715 | 2,016 | 1,601 | 721    | 850 | 837 | 973 | 57,668              | 57,213 | 61,698 | 60,690 |

\*Totals include only the seven sites reporting in all four quarters, so that they are fully comparable from quarter to quarter.

**Exhibit B-3: Quarterly Count of New Clients<sup>a</sup>  
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), October-December 2009**

| Type                 | Homeless Population                | AZ 502 | CT-503 | DC-500 | FL-503 | KY-500 <sup>b</sup> | LA 502 | NY-506 | OH-502 | VA 500 | Total  |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Emergency Shelters   | ES- Individuals                    | 1,721  | 82     | 1,926  |        | 664                 | 200    | 7,647  | 1,094  | 379    | 13,713 |
|                      | ES - Persons in Families           | 636    | 130    | 348    |        | 238                 | 28     | 11,545 | 905    | 117    | 13,947 |
|                      | ES - Families                      | 162    | 43     | 110    |        | 79                  | 14     | 3,746  | 247    | 36     | 4,437  |
| Transitional Housing | TH- Individuals                    | 74     | 36     | 355    |        | 150                 | 150    | 622    | 304    | 150    | 1,841  |
|                      | TH - Persons in Families           | 231    | 2      | 139    |        | 119                 | 73     | 650    | 136    | 14     | 1,364  |
|                      | TH - Families                      | 63     | 1      | 44     |        | 23                  | 24     | 215    | 52     | 6      | 428    |
|                      | <b>Total New Sheltered Persons</b> | 2,661  | 251    | 2,769  |        | 1,170               | 451    | 20,463 | 2,440  | 660    | 30,864 |

NOTES:

a. New clients of the participating CoCs are persons who: a) have not received any residential homeless services from an HMIS-participating Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing provider in the past 15 months (no services since April 1, 2008); and b) began receiving homeless residential services from one of these providers between July 1 and September 30, 2009.

**Exhibit B-4: Change in Quarterly New Client Counts  
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q2 through Q4, 2009**

| Type                 | Homeless Population                | AZ 502       |              |              | CT-503     |            |            | DC-500       |              |              | FL-503     |    |    | KY-500 <sup>a</sup> |    |              |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|----|----|---------------------|----|--------------|
|                      |                                    | Q2           | Q3           | Q4           | Q2         | Q3         | Q4         | Q2           | Q3           | Q4           | Q2         | Q3 | Q4 | Q2                  | Q3 | Q4           |
| Emergency Shelters   | ES- Individuals                    | 1,813        | 1,771        | 1,721        | 73         | 113        | 82         | 1,539        | 1,470        | 1,926        | 229        |    |    | 575                 |    | 664          |
|                      | ES - Persons in Families           | 563          | 757          | 636          | 126        | 104        | 130        | 114          | 170          | 348          | 86         |    |    | 294                 |    | 238          |
|                      | ES - Families                      | 162          | 202          | 162          | 40         | 35         | 43         | 34           | 52           | 110          | 27         |    |    | 87                  |    | 79           |
| Transitional Housing | TH- Individuals                    | 92           | 75           | 74           | 25         | 43         | 36         | 444          | 538          | 355          | 106        |    |    | 107                 |    | 150          |
|                      | TH - Persons in Families           | 305          | 325          | 231          | 0          | 0          | 2          | 141          | 119          | 139          | 37         |    |    | 373                 |    | 119          |
|                      | TH - Families                      | 80           | 86           | 63           | 0          | 0          | 1          | 41           | 42           | 44           | 11         |    |    | 51                  |    | 23           |
|                      |                                    | 1,905        | 1,846        | 1,794        | 99         | 156        | 118        | 1,983        | 2,009        | 2,281        | 335        |    |    | 682                 |    | 814          |
|                      |                                    | 868          | 1,082        | 867          | 126        | 104        | 132        | 255          | 289          | 488          | 123        |    |    | 667                 |    | 357          |
|                      | <b>Total New Sheltered Persons</b> | <b>2,773</b> | <b>2,928</b> | <b>2,661</b> | <b>225</b> | <b>260</b> | <b>251</b> | <b>2,238</b> | <b>2,298</b> | <b>2,769</b> | <b>458</b> |    |    | <b>1,349</b>        |    | <b>1,170</b> |

| Type                 | Homeless Population                | LA 502     |            |            | NY-600        |               |               | OH-502     |              |              | VA 500     |            |            | TOTAL (for 7 CoCs) <sup>x</sup> |               |               |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                      |                                    | Q2         | Q3         | Q4         | Q2            | Q3            | Q4            | Q2         | Q3           | Q4           | Q2         | Q3         | Q4         | Q2                              | Q3            | Q4            |
| Emergency Shelters   | ES- Individuals                    | 245        | 203        | 200        | 6,967         | 7,983         | 7,647         | 471        | 718          | 1,094        | 326        | 290        | 379        | 11,434                          | 12,548        | 13,049        |
|                      | ES - Persons in Families           | 54         | 53         | 28         | 10,375        | 15,188        | 11,545        | 276        | 330          | 905          | 107        | 90         | 117        | 11,615                          | 16,692        | 13,709        |
|                      | ES - Families                      | 21         | 25         | 14         | 3,365         | 4,881         | 3,746         | 81         | 94           | 247          | 35         | 32         | 36         | 3,738                           | 5,322         | 4,358         |
| Transitional Housing | TH- Individuals                    | 24         | 181        | 150        | 693           | 930           | 622           | 152        | 158          | 304          | 112        | 172        | 150        | 1,542                           | 2,097         | 1,691         |
|                      | TH - Persons in Families           | 165        | 75         | 73         | 532           | 479           | 650           | 84         | 77           | 136          | 8          | 25         | 14         | 1,234                           | 1,100         | 1,245         |
|                      | TH - Families                      | 52         | 28         | 24         | 181           | 160           | 215           | 27         | 20           | 52           | 3          | 8          | 6          | 384                             | 344           | 405           |
|                      |                                    | 269        | 384        | 350        | 7,660         | 8,913         | 8,268         | 622        | 876          | 1,399        | 438        | 462        | 529        | 12,976                          | 14,645        | 14,740        |
|                      |                                    | 219        | 128        | 101        | 10,907        | 15,667        | 12,194        | 360        | 407          | 1,041        | 115        | 115        | 131        | 12,849                          | 17,792        | 14,954        |
|                      | <b>Total New Sheltered Persons</b> | <b>488</b> | <b>512</b> | <b>451</b> | <b>18,567</b> | <b>24,579</b> | <b>20,463</b> | <b>982</b> | <b>1,283</b> | <b>2,440</b> | <b>552</b> | <b>577</b> | <b>660</b> | <b>25,824</b>                   | <b>32,437</b> | <b>29,694</b> |

\* The Total column includes only the seven CoCs that submitted data for both Quarter 2 and Quarter 3.

**Exhibit B-5: Quarterly Count of New Clients by Household Type  
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), October-December 2009**

| Type                 | Homeless Population                | AZ 502 | CT-503 | DC-500 | FL-503 | KY-500 | LA 502 | NY-506 | OH-502 | VA 500 | Total  |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Emergency Shelters   | Individual adult males             | 994    | 40     | 1,647  |        | 335    | 161    | 4,918  | 805    | 374    | 9,274  |
|                      | Individual adult females           | 399    | 24     | 385    |        | 164    | 40     | 2,355  | 157    | 58     | 3,582  |
|                      | Unaccompanied Youth                | 0      | 4      | 0      |        | 93     | 5      | 0      | 56     | 0      | 158    |
|                      | Adults in families                 | 348    | 63     | 147    |        | 108    | 12     | 5,015  | 245    | 47     | 5,985  |
|                      | Children in families               | 517    | 87     | 223    |        | 163    | 18     | 6,882  | 655    | 87     | 8,632  |
|                      | Missing this information           | 12     | 0      | 0      |        | 0      | 4      | 0      | 0      | 1      | 18     |
| Transitional Housing | Individual adult males             | 55     | 22     | 144    |        | 92     | 94     | 446    | 306    | 74     | 1,232  |
|                      | Individual adult females           | 26     | 1      | 89     |        | 57     | 33     | 122    | 34     | 5      | 366    |
|                      | Unaccompanied Youth                | 0      | 0      | 2      |        | 0      | 4      | 66     | 0      | 0      | 72     |
|                      | Adults in families                 | 139    | 4      | 50     |        | 61     | 25     | 245    | 70     | 7      | 600    |
|                      | Children in families               | 171    | 7      | 80     |        | 98     | 52     | 415    | 113    | 8      | 944    |
|                      | Missing this information           | 0      | 0      | 0      |        | 0      | 2      | 0      | 0      | 0      | 2      |
|                      |                                    | 1,960  | 153    | 2,463  |        | 816    | 365    | 13,100 | 1,616  | 564    | 21,039 |
|                      |                                    | 688    | 98     | 306    |        | 354    | 79     | 7,362  | 824    | 95     | 9,806  |
|                      | <b>Total New Sheltered Persons</b> | 2,661  | 251    | 2,769  |        | 1,170  | 451    | 20,463 | 2,440  | 660    | 30,864 |

**Exhibit B-6: Change in Quarterly Count of New Clients by Household Type  
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q2 through Q4, 2009**

| Type                              | Homeless Population      | AZ 502 |       |       | CT-503 |     |     | DC-500 |       |       | FL-503 |    |    | KY-500 |    |       |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----|-----|--------|-------|-------|--------|----|----|--------|----|-------|
|                                   |                          | Q2     | Q3    | Q4    | Q2     | Q3  | Q4  | Q2     | Q3    | Q4    | Q2     | Q3 | Q4 | Q2     | Q3 | Q4    |
| Emergency Shelters                | Individual adult males   | 1,029  | 1,020 | 994   | 43     | 66  | 40  | 1,405  | 1,306 | 1,647 | 160    |    |    | 263    |    | 335   |
|                                   | Individual adult females | 444    | 382   | 399   | 17     | 29  | 24  | 274    | 313   | 385   | 61     |    |    | 127    |    | 164   |
|                                   | Unaccompanied Youth      | 8      | 0     | 0     | 0      | 3   | 4   | 1      | 0     | 0     | 11     |    |    | 71     |    | 93    |
|                                   | Adults in families       | 312    | 407   | 348   | 82     | 47  | 63  | 48     | 78    | 147   | 30     |    |    | 160    |    | 108   |
|                                   | Children in families     | 461    | 601   | 517   | 67     | 78  | 87  | 73     | 111   | 223   | 57     |    |    | 162    |    | 163   |
|                                   | Missing this information | 5      | 12    | 12    | 0      | 8   | 0   | 0      | 0     | 0     | 0      |    |    | 14     |    | 0     |
|                                   |                          |        |       |       |        |     |     |        |       |       |        |    |    |        |    |       |
| Transitional Housing              | Individual adult males   | 73     | 57    | 55    | 17     | 28  | 22  | 206    | 277   | 144   | 60     |    |    | 49     |    | 92    |
|                                   | Individual adult females | 25     | 23    | 26    | 0      | 1   | 1   | 86     | 92    | 89    | 32     |    |    | 53     |    | 57    |
|                                   | Unaccompanied Youth      | 4      | 0     | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0   | 2      | 3     | 2     | 8      |    |    | 0      |    | 0     |
|                                   | Adults in families       | 161    | 181   | 139   | 0      | 0   | 4   | 51     | 54    | 50    | 13     |    |    | 286    |    | 61    |
|                                   | Children in families     | 247    | 244   | 171   | 0      | 0   | 7   | 92     | 63    | 80    | 24     |    |    | 164    |    | 98    |
|                                   | Missing this information | 4      | 1     | 0     | 0      | 1   | 0   | 0      | 0     | 0     | 1      |    |    | 0      |    | 0     |
|                                   |                          |        |       |       |        |     |     |        |       |       |        |    |    |        |    |       |
| <b>Total New Adult Clients</b>    |                          | 2,042  | 2,070 | 1,960 | 157    | 172 | 153 | 2,070  | 2,121 | 2,463 | 357    |    |    | 938    |    | 816   |
| <b>Total New Children Clients</b> |                          | 721    | 845   | 688   | 67     | 80  | 98  | 168    | 177   | 306   | 100    |    |    | 397    |    | 354   |
| <b>Total Missing</b>              |                          | 4      | 1     | 0     | 0      | 1   | 0   | 0      | 0     | 0     | 1      |    |    | 0      |    | 0     |
| <b>Total New Clients</b>          |                          | 2,773  | 2,928 | 2,661 | 225    | 260 | 251 | 2,238  | 2,298 | 2,769 | 458    |    |    | 1,349  |    | 1,170 |

**Exhibit B-6: Change in Quarterly Count of New Clients by Household Type  
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q2 through Q4, 2009 (continued)**

| Type                              | Homeless Population      | LA 502 |     |     | NY-600 |        |        | OH-502 |       |       | VA 500 |     |     | TOTAL<br>(for 7 CoCs)* |        |        |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-----|-----|------------------------|--------|--------|
|                                   |                          | Q2     | Q3  | Q4  | Q2     | Q3     | Q4     | Q2     | Q3    | Q4    | Q2     | Q3  | Q4  | Q2                     | Q3     | Q4     |
| Emergency Shelters                | Individual adult males   | 3      | 103 | 94  | 519    | 688    | 446    | 106    | 154   | 306   | 49     | 91  | 74  | 7,367                  | 8,204  | 8,939  |
|                                   | Individual adult females | 18     | 47  | 33  | 135    | 173    | 122    | 34     | 23    | 34    | 13     | 4   | 5   | 3,545                  | 3,634  | 3,418  |
|                                   | Unaccompanied Youth      | 0      | 5   | 4   | 53     | 83     | 66     | 1      | 0     | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0   | 24                     | 76     | 65     |
|                                   | Adults in families       | 57     | 28  | 25  | 221    | 198    | 245    | 32     | 46    | 70    | 4      | 8   | 7   | 5,135                  | 7,177  | 5,877  |
|                                   | Children in families     | 97     | 52  | 52  | 319    | 286    | 415    | 72     | 58    | 113   | 5      | 19  | 8   | 7,029                  | 10,226 | 8,469  |
|                                   | Missing this information | 10     | 6   | 2   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 1      | 0     | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0   | 10                     | 23     | 18     |
| Transitional Housing              | Individual adult males   | 3      | 103 | 94  | 519    | 688    | 446    | 106    | 154   | 306   | 49     | 91  | 74  | 972                    | 1,399  | 1,141  |
|                                   | Individual adult females | 18     | 47  | 33  | 135    | 173    | 122    | 34     | 23    | 34    | 13     | 4   | 5   | 310                    | 362    | 309    |
|                                   | Unaccompanied Youth      | 0      | 5   | 4   | 53     | 83     | 66     | 1      | 0     | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0   | 60                     | 92     | 72     |
|                                   | Adults in families       | 57     | 28  | 25  | 221    | 198    | 245    | 32     | 46    | 70    | 4      | 8   | 7   | 525                    | 515    | 540    |
|                                   | Children in families     | 97     | 52  | 52  | 319    | 286    | 415    | 72     | 58    | 113   | 5      | 19  | 8   | 832                    | 722    | 845    |
|                                   | Missing this information | 10     | 6   | 2   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 1      | 0     | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0   | 15                     | 9      | 2      |
| <b>Total New Adult Clients</b>    |                          | 342    | 408 | 365 | 12,052 | 15,098 | 13,100 | 727    | 934   | 1,616 | 463    | 488 | 564 | 17,854                 | 21,290 | 20,223 |
| <b>Total New Children Clients</b> |                          | 133    | 94  | 79  | 6,514  | 9,481  | 7,362  | 254    | 349   | 824   | 88     | 89  | 95  | 7,945                  | 11,115 | 9,451  |
| <b>Total Missing</b>              |                          | 10     | 6   | 2   | 0      | 0      | 0      | 1      | 0     | 0     | 0      | 0   | 0   | 15                     | 9      | 2      |
| <b>Total New Clients</b>          |                          | 488    | 512 | 451 | 18,567 | 24,579 | 20,463 | 982    | 1,283 | 2,440 | 552    | 577 | 660 | 25,824                 | 32,437 | 29,694 |

\* The Total column includes only the seven CoCs that submitted data for both Quarter 2 and Quarter 3.

**Exhibit B-7: Quarterly Count of New Adults and Unaccompanied Youths by Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry in New York City (Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q4**

| Type   | Homeless Population  | NY-600        | Type   | Homeless Population                       | NY-600   |
|--|--|---------------|--|---|--|
| Emergency Shelters                                     | Emergency shelter  | 330           | Transitional Housing                                   | Emergency shelter                         | 4  |
|  | Transitional housing   | 37            |  | Transitional housing                      | 1  |
|  | Permanent supportive housing   | 21            |  | Permanent supportive housing              | 268  |
|  | Psychiatric facility   | 5             |  | Psychiatric facility                      | 23   |
|  | Substance abuse treatment center or detox                                    | 82            |  | Substance abuse treatment center or detox | 6  |
|  | Hospital (non-psychiatric)   | 178           |  | Hospital (non-psychiatric)                | 55   |
|  | Jail, prison, or juvenile detention  | 736           |  | Jail, prison, or juvenile detention       | 39   |
|  | Rented housing unit  | 1,736         |  | Rented housing unit                       | 36   |
|  | Owned housing unit   | 234           |  | Owned housing unit                        | 1  |
|  | Staying with family  | 3,938         |  | Staying with family                       | 217  |
|  | Staying with friends   | 15            |  | Staying with friends                      | 55   |
|  | Hotel or motel (no voucher)  | 1,642         |  | Hotel or motel (no voucher)               | 0  |
|  | Foster care home   | 9             |  | Foster care home                          | 0  |
|  | Place not meant for human habitation   | 1,115         |  | Place not meant for human habitation      | 49   |
|  | Other living arrangement   | 854           |  | Other living arrangement                  | 41   |
|  | Missing this information   | 1,353         |  | Missing this information                  | 83   |
|  | <b>Total New Adult and Unaccompanied Youth Clients in Emergency Shelters</b> | <b>12,287</b> |  |   | <b>Total New Adult and Unaccompanied Youth Clients in Transitional Housing</b> |
| <b>Total New Adult and Unaccompanied Youth Clients</b> | <b>13,166</b>  |               | <b>Total New Adult and Unaccompanied Youth Clients</b> | <b>13,166</b>                             |  |



**Exhibit B-8: Quarterly Count of New Adult Clients in New York City by Duration of Prior Living Arrangement (Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q4**

| Type   | Homeless Population                          | NY-600           |
|--|--|------------------|
| Emergency Shelters                                     | One week or less                             | 216              |
|  | More than one week, but less than a month    | 476              |
|  | One to three months                          | 731              |
|  | More than three months, but less than a year | 1,260            |
|  | One year or longer                           | 3,504            |
|  | Missing this information                     | 6,101            |
|  | Transitional Housing                         | One week or less |
| More than one week, but less than a month              |  | 2                |
| One to three months                                    |  | 13               |
| More than three months, but less than a year           |  | 21               |
| One year or longer                                     |  | 87               |
| Missing this information                               |  | 751              |
| <b>Total New Adult and Unaccompanied Youth Clients</b> |  | <b>13,166</b>    |