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The 2007 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress

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The 2007 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress

Abstract

The 2007 AHAR is the first AHAR based on an entire year of data about persons who use emergency and transitional housing programs. In addition, the report contains new information about the seasonal patterns of homelessness and long-term users of shelters and presents new appendices that provide community-level information on the number of homeless persons.



The Third Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress

July 2008

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



The 2007 Annual Homeless Assessment Report

July 2008

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



FOREWORD

I am pleased to submit to Congress the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's third Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR). This report is the first in the AHAR series to be based on a full year of data reported by communities across the nation. Thus, it presents important baseline data for measuring changes in homelessness from one year to the next.

The report is based on two sources of data. The first is a national sample of 80 local communities that have implemented Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS), a computerized data collection method that allows the Department to accurately assess the use of emergency shelters and transitional housing over time. The sampling of HMIS-generated data in this report focuses on the number and characteristics of homeless persons from October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007.

The second source of data focuses on the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a given night in January 2007. Local communities conduct these point-in-time counts at least once every other year and report this data to HUD as part of their Continuum of Care grant applications. The point-in-time counts provide a snapshot of local homelessness on a given winter night, supplying communities with the basic information necessary to develop innovative housing solutions that are safe, sustainable, and affordable.

Understanding homelessness is a necessary step to ending it. This is especially true for those persons living with a chronic condition such as mental illness, an addiction, or a physical disability. Ending chronic homelessness remains a national goal for President Bush, HUD, and the homeless advocacy community. The third AHAR marks a momentous step in achieving this goal. With accurate and comprehensive data on homelessness, we can work toward implementing more effective and informed strategies to house those who might otherwise call the streets their home.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Steven C. Preston". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Steven C. Preston
Secretary
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Acknowledgements

This 2007 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) was developed by a team of researchers from Abt Associates Inc. and the University of Pennsylvania Center for Mental Health Services and Research. The team was led by Principal Investigators, Dr. Jill Khadduri (Abt) and Dr. Dennis Culhane (University of Pennsylvania). Dr. Alvaro Cortes (Abt) directed the data collection and analysis effort. Additional team members include: Michelle Abbenante, Larry Buron, Lauren Dunton, John Griffith, Mary Joel Holin, Emily Holt, Joshua Leopold, Caryn Nagler, Saty Patrabansh, Louise Rothschild, Tara Smith, K.P. Srinath, Evan Volgas, and Matt White (all from Abt Associates) and Stephen Poulin (University of Pennsylvania).

The effort to develop an Annual Homeless Assessment Report began in 2002. Since then, the project has greatly benefited from the contributions of a number of HUD staff. Paul Dornan of the Office of Policy Development and Research, and Michael Roanhouse of the Office of Community Planning and Development have provided overall leadership and vision. The project has also benefited from the support of other HUD staff in the Office of Community Planning and Development, especially Mark Johnston, Ann Oliva, and Julie Hovden. As a consultant to HUD, Dr. Martha Burt has provided thoughtful input on early drafts of the AHAR reports.

Finally, this project and this report could not have been possible without the participation of staff from Continuums of Care, local government agencies and nonprofit agencies responsible for HMIS implementation in communities across the country as well as HMIS software solution providers. Their continued commitment is greatly appreciated.

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Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is pleased to present to Congress the 2007 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR). This is the third report in a series of reports on homelessness in the United States and the first to be based on a full year of Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) data reported by communities across the country. This 2007 report will provide a baseline for measuring changes in homelessness from one year to the next.

The reports respond to a series of Congressional directives beginning with the FY 2001 HUD Appropriations Act. In that year, Congress directed HUD to assist communities in implementing local HMIS and required every jurisdiction to begin client-level reporting within three years. Senate Report 106-410 noted that HMIS data could be used to develop an unduplicated count of homeless people and to analyze the use and effectiveness of homelessness assistance services. To that end, Congress further charged HUD with collecting and analyzing HMIS data from a representative sample of communities in order to understand the nature and extent of homelessness across the nation.¹

The 2007 Annual Homeless Assessment Report

The 2007 AHAR represents an important milestone in HUD's efforts to collect information and report on homelessness based on HMIS data from a nationally representative sample of communities. It is the first AHAR based on an entire year of data about persons who use emergency and transitional housing programs. This longitudinal information on homelessness is important for understanding the nature and scope of homelessness. It also provides a baseline for future reports that will provide direct year-to-year comparisons of the number and characteristics of homeless people and their patterns of service use. In addition, the report contains new information about the seasonal patterns of homelessness and long-term users of shelters and presents new appendices that provide community-level information on the number of homeless persons.

The 2007 AHAR is based on two data sources. The first source is data provided by all Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their 2007 HUD application for funding. The CoC application data contain information on *sheltered* and *unsheltered* homeless persons on a single night in January 2007. The data provide information on the number of homeless persons within particular subpopulations, such as persons who are chronically homeless, severely mentally ill, substance abusers, veterans, unaccompanied youth, and/or living with HIV/AIDS, as well as information on the national inventory of homeless shelter beds.

¹ Congress renewed its support for the HMIS initiative and the development of a national report on homelessness in conjunction with the passage of the Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006 (PL 109-115).

The second source is data from HMIS that describe the number, characteristics, and patterns of shelter use among *sheltered* homeless persons—or persons who used emergency and transitional housing. The 2007 AHAR uses HMIS data covering a 12-month reporting period (October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007). The data were obtained from a nationally representative sample of communities (sample sites) and from several CoCs that were not part of the sample but had advanced HMIS (contributing communities). This 2007 report includes a full year of data from 98 communities—61 sample sites and 37 contributing communities (or about 1 in 12 CoCs nationwide). Many of these communities provided more comprehensive data as compared to the data in the previous report. The number of sample sites that provide data for both their emergency shelters and transitional housing programs increased by 17 sites; the number of contributing communities increased by 7 communities. As a result, the estimates in this report are more precise than those in previous reports.

The remainder of this executive summary reviews the main topics addressed in the AHAR:

- The number of homeless persons based on point-in-time counts
- The number and characteristics of sheltered homeless individuals and persons in families
- The nation’s capacity to house homeless persons

Point-in-Time (PIT) Number of Homeless Persons

According to CoC application data, on a single night in January 2007, there were 671,888 sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons nationwide. At this point in time, nearly two-thirds of the nation’s homeless population (63 percent or 423,400 persons) were individuals and more than one-third (37 percent or 248,500 persons) were persons in families.

Among all homeless persons, almost 6 in 10 persons (or 58 percent) were sleeping in an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility, and the rest were sleeping on the streets or in other places not meant for human habitation. Shelter status, however, varies among household types. In 2007, homeless individuals were equally likely to be sheltered or unsheltered on the night of the PIT count—about a 50/50 chance of being in either situation. Homeless persons in families were much more likely to be sleeping in an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility than in places not meant for human habitation. About 72 percent of homeless persons in families were sheltered, and 28 percent were unsheltered on the night of the PIT count.

When compared to the PIT data reported by CoCs in 2006, the total number of homeless persons on a single night decreased by about 6 percent (or 23,600 persons). The annual change is based on data reported by CoCs that conducted PIT counts in both 2006 and 2007.

It does not include data reported by approximately 43 percent of CoCs that did not conduct a count in 2006 but rather reported counts from their 2005 enumeration on their 2006 application.

Some of the decrease in the PIT count may be “real” to the extent that homeless services providers are successfully moving homeless persons into the expanding inventory of permanent supportive housing programs (discussed below), and homeless prevention programs are stabilizing households at imminent risk of homelessness. However, the reliability of the PIT estimates is influenced by important methodological challenges, and thus interpreting changes in PIT counts must be done with caution.

The 2007 AHAR also suggests that urban areas typically contain a large share of a state’s total homeless population. For example, the Los Angeles City and County CoC accounts for 43 percent of California’s total homeless population; 8 of 10 homeless persons in New York (80 percent) are located in the New York City CoC, and the large majority of homeless persons in Michigan (63 percent) are located in the Detroit CoC. Indeed, according to data reported by CoCs, 1 in 5 homeless persons on the night of the January 2007 PIT count were located in Los Angeles, New York, and Detroit.

In some states, however, CoCs representing less populated areas and rural portions of a state—commonly known as Balance of State CoCs—may also account for a large share of the state’s homeless population. For example, the majority of homeless persons in Georgia (52 percent), Kentucky (54 percent), Maine (53 percent), New Hampshire (58 percent), Wisconsin (55 percent), and West Virginia (58 percent) are located in a Balance of State CoC.

PIT data from CoC applications also provide information about sheltered homeless subpopulations, including the number of persons who are chronically homeless. Ending chronic homelessness has been a national policy goal for several years. To achieve that goal, HUD has offered incentives to communities to develop permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless persons and has disseminated best-practice strategies for reducing chronic homelessness. A chronically homeless person is defined as an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. To be considered chronically homeless, a person must have been on the streets or in emergency shelters (i.e., not in transitional or permanent housing) during these episodes

Based on their PIT counts, CoCs reported a total of 123,833 chronically homeless persons on a single night in January 2007, representing about 18 percent of the total sheltered and unsheltered homeless population. Two-thirds of chronically homeless persons were sleeping on the streets or in places not meant for human habitation on the night of the PIT count, and one-third were sleeping in shelters.

Information reported by CoCs also suggests that:

- Veterans represent about 15 percent of the total sheltered adult population.
- Persons with HIV/AIDS account for 4 percent of sheltered adults and unaccompanied youth.
- Victims of domestic violence constitute 13 percent of all sheltered persons.
- Persons with severe mental illness account for about 28 percent of all sheltered homeless persons.
- Persons with chronic substance abuse issues make up 39 percent of sheltered adults.
- Unaccompanied youth represent 2 percent of the sheltered homeless population.

The Number and Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Individuals and Persons in Families

All Sheltered Homeless Persons

HMIS data allow for estimation of the number and characteristics of people using homeless residential programs—emergency shelters and transitional housing—over a 12-month reporting period (October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007). Based on HMIS data provided by the national AHAR sample and contributing communities, about 1,589,000 persons used an emergency shelter and/or transitional housing during the 12-month period, suggesting that about 1 in every 200 persons in the U.S. was in a homeless residential facility at some point during the reporting period.² The nation’s sheltered homeless population includes approximately 1,115,000 individuals (70 percent) and 473,500 persons in families (30 percent). In addition, HMIS data indicate that approximately 131,000 sheltered family households used a homeless residential facility during the 12-month reporting period, representing about 12 percent of all homeless households.

During the one-year reporting period, most of the 1,589,000 persons in shelters used an emergency shelter only (78 percent or 1,243,057 persons) while a much smaller number of persons used a transitional housing program only (about 16 percent or 248,695 persons). Relatively few persons used both an emergency shelter and transitional housing (6 percent or 96,843 persons).

Sheltered Homeless Individuals

The 12-month reporting period accounted for approximately 1,115,000 individuals in a residential homeless program, or 70 percent of the total sheltered population. Based on HMIS data during the year:

² According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the estimated total U.S. population was 301,621,157 persons on July 1, 2007.

- Sheltered homeless individuals are predominately adult men (69 percent), and a poor man living alone has a much higher chance of becoming a sheltered homeless person than does a poor woman.
- Sheltered homeless adults are likely to be in their middle years; they are less frequently younger adults (age 18 to 30) and rarely more than 62 years of age.
- Both African American and Hispanic/Latino individuals make up a larger percentage of the sheltered homeless population than does the poor population, but 43 percent of all sheltered homeless individuals are not members of minority groups.
- Most sheltered homeless individuals (82 percent) use only emergency shelters instead of transitional housing during a one-year period.
- Women are more heavily represented in transitional housing programs than among sheltered homeless individuals overall.
- Forty-three percent of individuals entering a shelter during a particular year are already homeless—that is, on the street or living in a different shelter. Of those not already homeless, the most common path into homelessness is leaving someone else’s housing unit, and about one in five homeless individuals comes from an in-patient medical facility or a correctional facility.
- Just over 40 percent of both homeless men and women stay in an emergency shelter for a week or less during a one-year period, and about 70 percent stay no more than a month. The median length of stay is 14 or 15 days.
- Transitional housing stays are longer than emergency shelter stays: the median for individual men is 89 days, and the median for individual women is 95 days.
- Individuals who use emergency shelters for long periods during a single year, that is, six months or more, are more likely than other sheltered individuals to be African American and to be over age 50.

Sheltered Homeless Persons in Families

During the 12-month reporting period, there were approximately 473,500 persons in families in a residential homeless program, or 30 percent of the total sheltered population. Based on HMIS data during the year:

- Approximately 131,000 U.S. households are families with children in emergency shelters and transitional housing.
- A typical sheltered homeless family consists of a mother and two or three children.
- Adults in homeless sheltered families are younger on average than adults in poor families, and more than half of sheltered homeless children are under age 6.

- More than half of sheltered homeless family members (55 percent) are African American while only a quarter (26 percent) of persons in poor families is African American.
- While overall people identifying themselves as Hispanic or Latino are represented in the sheltered homeless population in about the same percentages as in the poor population, Hispanic families are considerably less likely to enter emergency shelters or transitional housing programs than are Hispanic individuals.
- Native Americans are overrepresented in the sheltered homeless population compared to their representation in the poor population.
- Thirty-one percent of sheltered homeless family members spent some time in transitional housing programs from October 2006 through September 2007.
- Even more than for individuals, a family's path into homelessness appears to result from wearing out its welcome in someone else's housing unit.
- The median length of stay in an emergency shelter for persons in families is one month, considerably longer than the 14- or 15-day median stays for individuals.
- Families in transitional housing programs have a median length of stay of 151 days, reflecting the purpose of transitional housing, which is to provide a period of stabilization and intensive services to help a family succeed in retaining permanent housing.
- Families that stay in emergency shelters for more than six months during a year-long period are overwhelmingly African American, perhaps reflecting housing market conditions in particular U.S. cities.

The Nation's Capacity to House Homeless Persons

Based on data from the 2007 CoC applications, the national inventory includes an estimated 19,069 homeless residential programs nationwide, including 6,140 emergency shelters (33 percent), 7,275 transitional housing programs (39 percent), and 5,654 permanent supportive housing programs (28 percent). The national inventory of homeless residential programs includes an estimated 611,292 year-round beds distributed fairly evenly as follows: 211,451 beds in emergency shelters (35 percent), 211,205 beds in transitional housing (35 percent), and 188,636 beds in permanent housing (31 percent). Year-round beds are available on a continuous basis and are considered part of the stable inventory of beds for homeless and formerly homeless persons. The 2007 bed inventory also includes approximately 21,025 seasonal beds and 36,477 overflow or voucher beds, which may be used sporadically throughout the year depending on demand and weather conditions. Voucher beds are usually made available in a motel or hotel and often function like overflow beds.

Emergency shelters allocate about 54 percent of beds (113,164 beds) to homeless individuals while transitional housing programs assign about 53 percent of beds (111,368 beds) to

persons in families. The overwhelming majority of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds (81 percent) was available to the general homeless population, with a small portion of beds reserved for specific subpopulations: approximately 13 percent (53,486 beds) targeted to victims of domestic violence; 3 percent (11,706 beds) to veterans; 2 percent (7,834 beds) to unaccompanied youth; and 2 percent (7,296 beds) to persons with HIV/AIDS.

In terms of bed use, emergency shelters have higher average daily utilization rates than transitional housing programs. The average daily utilization rate represents the percentage of available year-round beds occupied on an average day during the 12-month reporting period. Overall, 94 percent of beds in emergency shelters were occupied on an average day during the one-year period compared to about 78 percent of beds in transitional housing.

Looking Ahead

Nearly 100 communities participated in the 2007 AHAR—a significant increase over previous years' reports—and the general quality of the data improved. Nonetheless, work remains to be completed over the short term so that sample sites that have not yet participated or have provided only partial information will be able to submit a complete report on their programs. These communities are currently receiving intensive technical assistance to improve their level of participation in future AHARs.

Participation in the AHAR will become a factor in future CoC funding decisions. HUD is continuing its outreach and technical assistance activities to help communities increase the number of providers participating in HMIS and to improve the quality and usefulness of data for local needs. These efforts will permit more communities to participate in AHAR. Simultaneously, HUD is continuing to provide technical assistance to communities in conducting one-night street and shelter counts that will yield information on the unsheltered homeless population in future AHARs.

For future AHARs, HUD is planning to add information from other homeless service providers, such as street outreach providers who serve unsheltered homeless persons and permanent supportive housing providers who serve formerly homeless persons. The inclusion of such information will increase the coverage of AHARs beyond the sheltered homeless population to provide a more comprehensive picture of homelessness. In addition, upcoming AHARs may include special reports on selected subpopulations, such as veterans or youth, or feature new information on certain types of programs, such as safe havens or outreach programs. Ultimately, HUD expects the AHAR to serve as the primary resource for up-to-date information on homelessness based on HMIS data reported by communities to the federal government. As such, the AHAR may be used at the local, state, and national levels to allocate local homeless assistance funds, improve program operations, and inform national policy aimed at reducing homelessness.

Chapter 1

Introduction

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is pleased to present the 2007 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR). This is the third report in a series of reports on homelessness in the United States and the first to be based on a full year of Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) data reported by communities across the nation.³ This 2007 report will provide a baseline for measuring changes in homelessness from one year to the next.

The annual reports respond to Congressional directives beginning with the FY 2001 HUD Appropriations Act. In that year, Congress directed HUD to assist communities in implementing local HMIS and required every jurisdiction to institute client-level reporting within three years. Senate Report 106-410 noted that HMIS data could be used to develop an unduplicated count of homeless people and to analyze the use and effectiveness of homelessness assistance services.⁴ To that end, Congress further charged HUD with collecting and analyzing HMIS data from a representative sample of communities in order to understand the nationwide nature and extent of homelessness.

This 2007 report is organized as follows. The remainder of this chapter provides background on the development of the AHAR and describes the two primary data sources used for the report. Chapter 2 presents national estimates of the number of homeless people (sheltered and unsheltered) on a single night in January 2007 and the number of homeless people sheltered over the course of one year (October 2006 through September 2007). Chapter 3 presents information on the characteristics of sheltered homeless individuals and persons in families over the one-year period. Chapter 4 describes the nation's capacity to house homeless persons. Finally, Chapter 5 describes expectations for future AHARs.

The report also includes several appendices with detailed information on the communities that participated in the 2007 AHAR, the report's methodology, sheltered and unsheltered point-in-time counts by CoC, and, for the first time, the number of sheltered homeless persons in all reporting categories.

³ The first Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR), based on three months of HMIS data, was submitted to Congress in February 2007. The second AHAR, based on six months of HMIS data, was submitted in March 2008. Both reports are available at <http://www.hmis.info>.

⁴ Congress renewed its support for the HMIS initiative and the development of a national report on homelessness in conjunction with the passage of the Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 2006 (PL 109-115).

1.1 HMIS and the AHAR

An HMIS is an electronic data collection system that stores person-level information about homeless persons who access a community's homeless service system.⁵ HMIS represents a significant advance in HUD's ability to collect data on the number and characteristics of homeless persons. Until recently, estimates of homelessness were based on expert opinion or derived from a single-night—or Point-in-Time (PIT)—count.⁶ The development and implementation of HMIS has enabled homeless service providers to collect data on homeless persons over time, providing more accurate information about demographic characteristics and service use patterns.

Following the 2001 Congressional directive, HUD began to lay the groundwork for developing the first AHAR based on HMIS data. The first major task was the development of HMIS Data and Technical Standards (Data Standards) that allowed HUD and local Continuums of Care (CoCs)⁷ to collect standardized information on the characteristics, service patterns, and service needs of homeless persons. The process for developing the Data Standards called for consultation with a blue-ribbon group of researchers, homeless assistance providers, users of HMIS and predecessor data systems, and federal officials. Development of the Data Standards also included a public comment process. HUD released the final standards in 2004.⁸

The second major task was the development of a nationally representative sample of 80 jurisdictions—or sample sites—that would provide HMIS data for the report.⁹ Sample selection took place in 2003 and occurred concurrently with local efforts to implement a new HMIS or update existing systems. For several years, HUD has devoted extensive resources to building local capacity to implement an HMIS. Nevertheless, communities found it challenging to shift from keeping hard-copy records and submitting handwritten reports to maintaining electronic databases and producing computer-generated reports. Shortly after sample selection in 2003, 60 percent of the sample communities did not yet have a functioning HMIS.¹⁰ As a result, several

⁵ Homeless persons are generally defined as those living in homeless facilities or in places not meant for human habitation. This definition has governed HUD's implementation of the federal government's largest emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing programs since the McKinney Act became law in 1987. It reflects a longstanding policy to target scarce resources to the neediest or, in this case, to those who are "literally homeless."

⁶ A review of these methods and related literature may be found in the first *Annual Homeless Assessment Report*, February 2007.

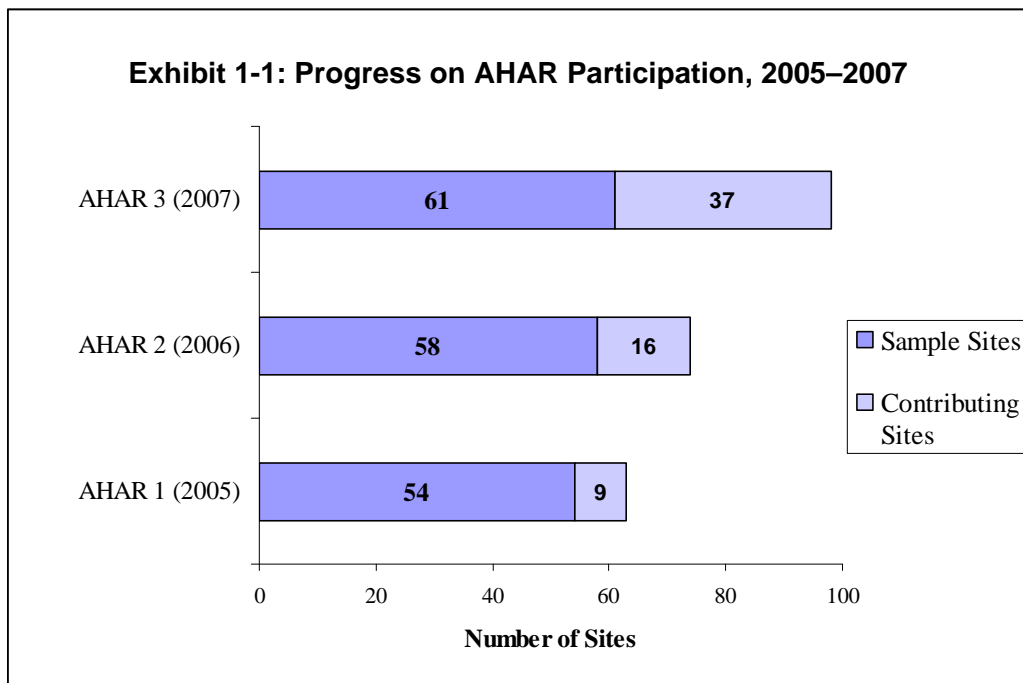
⁷ Continuums of Care are local homeless services planning bodies that may cover a city, county, metropolitan area, or even an entire state.

⁸ 69 FR 45888, July 30, 2004.

⁹ The nationally representative sample includes 80 Community Development Block Grant jurisdictions located within 71 CoCs.

sample communities were unable to participate or provide complete data during the first AHAR data collection period (February to April 2005).

Since 2005, participation in the AHAR has grown considerably (Exhibit 1-1). For the first AHAR, 54 of the 80 sample communities provided HMIS data covering a three-month period. In addition, 9 contributing communities—that is, CoCs that were not in the sample but that had advanced HMIS—submitted data for the first report, bringing the total number of participating communities to 63. By comparison, this 2007 report includes a full year of data from 98 communities—61 sample sites and 37 contributing communities (or about 1 in 12 CoCs nationwide). Many of these participating communities provided more comprehensive data as compared to the data submitted for previous reports. For example, from 2006 to 2007, an additional 17 sample sites and 7 contributing communities provided data on both their emergency shelters and transitional housing programs.



1.2 Data Sources

The AHAR depends on two primary sources of data. The first source is data provided by all CoCs—as part of their 2007 HUD application for funding—to describe the number of sheltered and unsheltered persons on a single night in January 2007. The second source is HMIS data reported by a sample of communities on *sheltered* homeless persons—or persons who used

¹⁰ It was not possible to select communities based on the status of their HMIS implementation and still produce a nationally representative sample. HUD expected that some communities would not be able to provide data for the first several reports but that the number of communities that could participate would grow over time.

emergency and transitional housing—during a one-year period from October 2006 through September 2007.

2007 CoC Application Data

Data from the 2007 CoC applications were used to:

- Report the number of *unsheltered* as well as sheltered homeless people at a point in time. Unsheltered homeless persons are those who do not use shelters and are on the streets, in abandoned buildings, or in other places not meant for human habitation on the night of the PIT count.
- Report the number of homeless people who make up special subpopulations, such as chronically homeless persons and unaccompanied youth.
- Describe the nation’s inventory of emergency shelters and transitional housing beds as well as the units identified by CoCs as permanent supportive housing for formerly homeless persons who are disabled.

2007 CoC Point-in-Time Counts of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless Persons

As part of the CoC competitive funding process, HUD has required communities to assess local homeless needs and provide estimates of the number of homeless persons. Starting in 2005 with the goal of improving local estimates, HUD began requiring CoCs to conduct a count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night in January at least once every two years.¹¹ Counts of unsheltered homeless persons lend themselves to many approaches.¹² Some CoCs focus their counts on areas where homeless people are likely to congregate, which may include service centers but also parks, encampments, and steam grates. Other communities send teams of enumerators to canvass every street in the jurisdiction. Communities may also conduct interviews with unsheltered homeless persons as part of the street count.

At the same time that CoCs conduct their “street counts” of unsheltered homeless people, they conduct a PIT count of *sheltered* homeless people—that is, all adults, children, and unaccompanied youth residing in emergency shelters and transitional housing. CoCs typically survey homeless assistance providers and ask them to identify the number of persons in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program on the night of the count.

¹¹ HUD also began to set standards for these counts and to provide technical assistance on how to perform the counts.

¹² HUD’s “Guide to Counting Unsheltered Homeless People” describes different methods for conducting a street count and helps CoCs consider which method is best suited to their circumstances. HUD also provides an updated “Guide to Counting Sheltered Homeless People” (January 2008). Both guides are available at <http://www.hudhre.info/index.cfm?do=actionAdvancedSearch>.

In addition to producing an overall PIT count, CoCs must report on the number of sheltered homeless people who belong to certain (not mutually exclusive) subpopulations: people who are chronically homeless, seriously mentally ill, chronic substance abusers, veterans, living with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, and unaccompanied youth.¹³ This subpopulation information is generally compiled from individual reports provided by homeless assistance providers, although the information may be drawn from client surveys, extracts of hard-copy client records, or staff estimates.

2007 CoC Emergency, Transitional, and Permanent Supportive Housing Inventory

The CoC application also requires communities to conduct a complete housing inventory of emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing beds on an annual basis. The inventory, which is reported at the facility level, focuses on beds for individuals and families that are available year-round as well as those available on a seasonal and overflow basis.¹⁴ CoCs usually collect the required information through an annual mail or telephone survey of residential service providers.

HMIS Data

In all, 98 communities contributed HMIS data for the 2007 AHAR, including 61 sample communities and 37 communities that met the minimum requirements for participation and agreed to provide data for the 2007 report. (Appendix A lists all sample and contributing communities.)

The 98 communities provided data on more than 284,000 persons who used emergency shelters or transitional housing at any time during the study period. Before obtaining a count of homeless persons in a community, local HMIS administrators reviewed the data to ensure that people who received services from more than one provider or who accessed services more than once were counted only once.¹⁵ HUD used the de-duplicated counts of persons to derive national estimates of the number of sheltered homeless people and descriptions of their characteristics. The estimates use statistical adjustments to account for sample communities that either did not

¹³ Subpopulation information is optional for unsheltered homeless populations, except for the number of chronically homeless persons. CoCs that do report such information gather it through interviews with unsheltered homeless persons during the street count.

¹⁴ The inventory includes permanent supportive housing beds because they are often funded by HUD and provide shelter to formerly homeless persons as part of a CoC's overall housing strategy. Persons living in permanent supportive housing are not counted as homeless.

¹⁵ The process by which information on homeless clients within a program or across several programs is consolidated into individual, unique client records is called de-duplication. It involves comparing personal identifiers (such as Social Security Number and date of birth) to verify that several records for the same person are counted only once.

participate or provided only partial data.¹⁶ HMIS data do not account for homeless persons who used only a supportive service program, such as an outpatient substance abuse program or a food pantry, or did not access any type of homeless service program during the study period. The data also excludes persons who used only a domestic violence shelter because these programs are prohibited from participating in HMIS. Chapter 2 provides more information about these exclusions.

Limitations of the Data

Both the CoC application and HMIS data have limitations. Previous AHARs have detailed the challenges of conducting reliable street and shelter counts and reporting accurate housing inventory information in the CoC applications. In response, in recent years, HUD has improved its guidance and has provided technical assistance. At the same time, some communities have begun to use their HMIS to provide shelter count information. As a result, the quality of the CoC application data continues to improve, providing useful supplemental information to the report.

Also, because some sample communities either did not participate or provided only partial HMIS data, the annual estimates have wide confidence intervals (i.e., sampling error).¹⁷ However, given that participation in the AHAR has increased considerably since the previous report (Exhibit 1-1), the precision of the estimates is improving.

As noted, some sample sites have encountered challenges in producing complete local AHAR reports based on HMIS data. One challenge is *low client coverage* in the programs reporting to HMIS. In other words, some providers participating in HMIS submit data on only a fraction of clients served by the program rather than on all clients.

A second challenge is *low bed coverage* in HMIS. The problem arises when not all homeless assistance providers participate in the HMIS; thus, the data reported to AHAR may or may not be representative of all providers (and clients) in the community. To be included in the AHAR, sample communities must report on at least 50 percent of the beds in at least one of the following program types: emergency shelters serving individuals, emergency shelters serving families, transitional housing serving individuals, and transitional housing serving families. Statistical extrapolation techniques applied to communities with bed coverage rates below 100 percent (and above 50 percent) account for providers that do not participate in HMIS. If the community does not meet this minimum threshold for a single program type—such as emergency shelters serving individuals—then the analysis excludes the data on those programs in a community. While reporting has improved considerably since the first AHAR, some sample communities were unable to provide data for the 2007 AHAR or provided data

¹⁶ See Appendix B for more information.

¹⁷ A confidence interval is a range of values that describes the uncertainty surrounding an estimate. A wide interval suggests a less precise estimate. Exhibit 2-5 provides the confidence intervals for the annual HMIS-based estimates, and Appendix B provides details on how the estimates were derived.

on only some program types. As a result, the national estimates provided in this report have large confidence intervals (i.e., sampling errors).¹⁸

¹⁸ A confidence interval is a range of values that describes the uncertainty surrounding an estimate. A wide interval suggests a less precise estimate.

Chapter 2

National Estimates of Homeless Persons

This chapter provides national estimates of the sheltered and unsheltered homeless population. It presents two types of estimates: (1) one-night, point-in-time (PIT) counts of both sheltered *and* unsheltered homeless populations and (2) counts of the sheltered homeless population during a one-year reporting period. The PIT counts offer a “snapshot” of homelessness on a single night and include estimates of the number of homeless persons within particular subpopulations, such as persons who are chronically homeless, severely mentally ill, substance abusers, veterans, living with HIV/AIDS, and unaccompanied youth. The 2007 CoC applications are the source for the data.

The annual counts of the sheltered homeless population are based on longitudinal HMIS data and account for homeless people who used an emergency shelter and/or transitional housing program at any time from October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007. The annual estimates, however, do not account for *unsheltered* homeless people or homeless persons who access nonresidential services only, such as food pantries, employment services, and substance abuse counseling. The annual estimates also exclude persons who used only a domestic violence shelter.

Given that this report is the first AHAR to use HMIS data for a full year, the estimates in this chapter may be viewed as benchmarks for understanding homelessness trends in future AHARs, which also will be based on a full year of data. The benchmarks in this chapter include the total number of sheltered and unsheltered persons on a single night; the proportion of homeless persons who are individuals versus persons in families; the proportion of each state’s population that is homeless; the proportion of each state’s homeless population represented by CoCs in each state; the size of certain homeless subpopulations; the total number of sheltered homeless persons during a one-year period; and seasonal patterns in homelessness. Future AHARs will investigate further the issues represented by the benchmarks in order to understand how the nature of homelessness changes over time.

2.1 PIT Counts of Homeless Individuals and Families

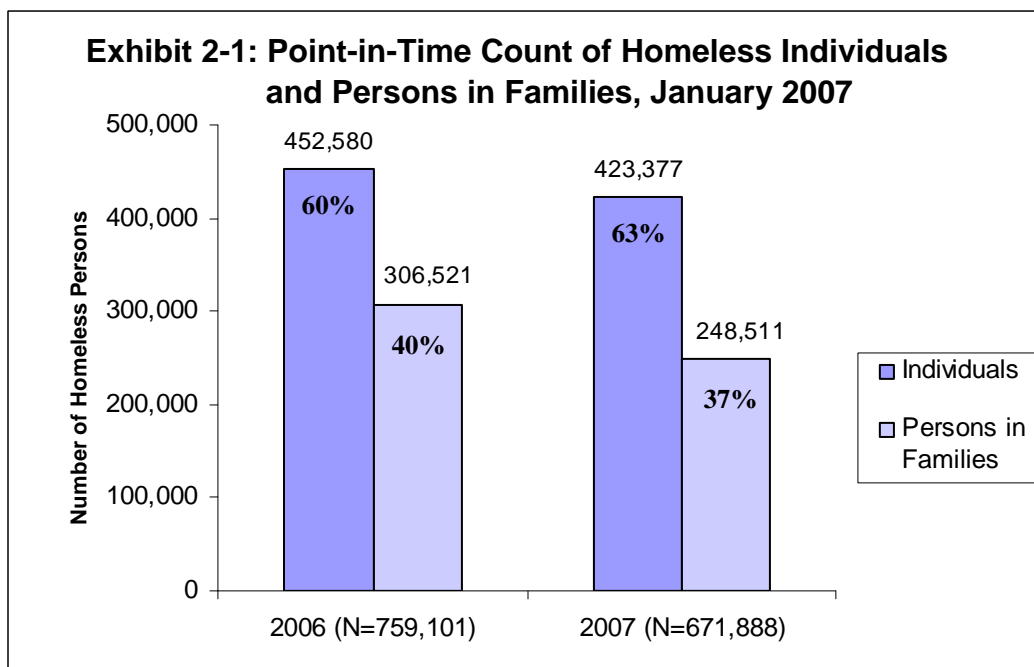
Annual Trends in PIT Counts of Homeless Persons

Exhibit 2-1 presents the total number of homeless persons on a single night in January 2006 and January 2007.¹⁹ On a single night in January 2007, there were 671,888 sheltered and

¹⁹ The information is based on data collected by communities throughout the 50 states, Washington, DC, the U.S. Territories, and Puerto Rico.

unsheltered homeless persons nationwide, of whom nearly two-thirds (63 percent or 423,400 persons) were individuals and more than one-third (37 percent or 248,500 persons) were persons in families.

If we compare the 2007 figures to the PIT data reported by CoCs in 2006, the total number of homeless persons decreased by approximately 11 percent (about 87,200 persons). In addition, persons in families comprised a smaller share of the total homeless population than in the past, decreasing from 40 to 37 percent of the total homeless population; stated another way, homeless individuals represented a larger share (63 percent) of the total homeless population in 2007 than in 2006.



Source: 2006 and 2007 Continuum of Care Application: Exhibit 1, CoC Point-in-Time Homeless Population and Subpopulations Charts.

Some of the decrease in the total number of homeless persons on a single night may be “real” to the extent that homeless services providers are successfully moving homeless persons into the expanding inventory of permanent supportive housing programs (see Chapter 4), and homeless prevention programs are stabilizing households at imminent risk of homelessness. Nonetheless, the estimated decrease in the number of homeless persons on a single night should be interpreted with caution. First, approximately 43 percent of CoCs did not conduct a PIT count in 2006 but rather reported counts from their 2005 enumeration on their 2006 application.²⁰ Thus, for more than two-fifths of CoCs in 2007, the change in the number of

²⁰ A communitywide PIT count demands considerable local resources and planning. Therefore, HUD requires communities to conduct PIT counts biennially. In the past, some communities chose to conduct

homeless persons is a *two-year* change rather than an *annual* change. If these CoCs are excluded from the analysis—in other words, the analysis focuses on CoCs that conducted actual counts in 2006 and 2007—the decrease in the total number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night is 6 percent. The adjusted estimate is a more reliable measure of the PIT-count change in homelessness from 2006 to 2007.

There were 672,000 homeless persons on a single night in January 2007.

Second, communities nationwide have been receiving ongoing technical assistance from HUD on how to produce accurate and complete counts of homeless persons, especially unsheltered homeless persons who may be scattered throughout a community and sleep in hidden locations. Counting unsheltered persons in families raises particular challenges because the composition of households may not be clear solely from observation. Thus, an accurate count of both families and persons in families requires communities to conduct in-person surveys. HUD has helped communities develop enumeration strategies that account for the dispersion of homeless persons, ensure that persons are counted only once, and make use of surveys to capture information about the unsheltered homeless population. Anecdotal evidence suggests that HUD's efforts are yielding improved results. Communities are gaining skill in canvassing areas with known homeless populations; using reliable statistical techniques to adjust counts; and developing surveys and other methods to identify household composition. As a result, the 2007 PIT counts are more reliable than previous years' counts.

Exhibit 2-2 presents the total number of homeless persons on a single night in January 2007 by sheltered status, showing that almost 6 in 10 homeless persons (58 percent) were sleeping in an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility while the rest were sleeping on the streets or in other places not meant for human habitation. The exhibit also indicates that a larger share of the homeless population was sheltered on the night of the 2007 PIT count than in the past. The share of the sheltered homeless population increased slightly, by about 2 percentage points, as compared to the 2006 PIT count.

A comparison of the January 2006 and 2007 PIT counts shows that the total number of sheltered persons declined by about 36,600 and that the unsheltered count decreased by 50,600. The decline in both populations is most pronounced among homeless persons in families. About 69 percent of the decline (25,350 persons) in the sheltered count and 64 percent of the decline (32,660 persons) in the unsheltered count is attributed to persons in families. However, as noted earlier, counting families and persons in families is a particular

their counts in even-numbered years while others chose odd-numbered years. To synchronize the timing of communities' PIT counts, HUD required all communities to conduct a count in 2007 and thereafter will require communities to conduct a count in alternating years.

challenge, suggesting that much of the decline is likely associated with improved enumeration strategies in 2007 rather than with actual decreases in family homelessness.

| Exhibit 2-2: Homeless Individuals and Persons in Families by Sheltered Status, January 2006 and 2007 PIT Counts | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|
| Household Type | Number of Persons | | Percentage of Individuals and Persons in Families | |
| | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 |
| Total | | | | |
| Sheltered | 427,971 | 391,401 | 56.4 | 58.3 |
| Unsheltered | 331,130 | 280,487 | 43.6 | 41.7 |
| Total | 759,101 | 671,888 | 100 | 100 |
| Individuals | | | | |
| Sheltered | 224,293 | 213,073 | 49.6 | 50.3 |
| Unsheltered | 228,287 | 210,304 | 50.4 | 49.7 |
| Total | 452,580 | 423,377 | 100 | 100 |
| Persons in Families | | | | |
| Sheltered | 203,678 | 178,328 | 66.4 | 71.8 |
| Unsheltered | 102,843 | 70,183 | 33.6 | 28.2 |
| Total | 306,521 | 248,511 | 100 | 100 |

Source: 2006 and 2007 Continuum of Care Application: Exhibit 1, CoC Point-in-Time Homeless Population and Subpopulations Charts.

Shelter status, however, varies among household types. In both 2006 and 2007, homeless individuals were equally likely to be sheltered or unsheltered on the night of the PIT count. However, homeless persons in families were much more likely to be sleeping in an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility than in places not meant for human habitation. On the night of the 2007 PIT count, about 72 percent of homeless persons in families were sheltered and 28 percent were unsheltered. The proportion of sheltered persons in families increased by about 6 percentage points (from 66 to 72 percent) since the 2006 PIT count, perhaps indicating that communities are successfully moving homeless families from unsheltered to sheltered locations.

State Trends in PIT Counts of Homeless Persons

Exhibit 2-3 displays the percentage of each state’s population represented by homeless persons (first map) and the percentage change in the size of the total homeless population by state (second map).²¹ Appendices C-1 and C-2 present the PIT count information by state.

²¹ The New Orleans/Jefferson Parish CoC noted in its 2007 application that “there are over 10,000 persons living in abandoned buildings post-Katrina based on reports from street outreach teams and service provider organizations. The vast majority of these persons do not seek services and were not able to be counted in the 2007 Point-in-Time count.” The estimates presented in this chapter for Louisiana and the New Orleans/Jefferson Parish CoC do not account for these persons.

The first map displays each state's homeless population as a percent of the state's total population. With some exceptions, states with higher rates of homelessness in 2006 continued to have higher rates in 2007, such as Nevada (0.49 percent), Oregon (0.47 percent), California (0.44 percent), Washington State (0.36 percent), and New York (0.32 percent).

The second map shows that 63 percent of states experienced a decline in their total homeless population from 2006 to 2007, and as suggested above, the decline was mostly attributable to decreases in the unsheltered homeless population. According to information reported by CoCs, several states witnessed dramatic reductions in their homeless population, including Arkansas (77 percent), Kansas (59 percent), and Mississippi (57 percent). Others, however, experienced considerable increases in their total homeless population, such as Idaho (21 percent), Hawaii (32 percent), and West Virginia (84 percent).

Anecdotal evidence suggests that some of these changes resulted from improved methodologies for counting sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. For example, the significant decrease in Iowa is associated with a large decline in the number of unsheltered individuals within a single CoC, which reported 1,431 fewer homeless individuals in 2007 than in 2006. During this time, the CoC changed its enumeration methodology from a sampling/extrapolation technique to an actual head count of unsheltered homeless persons. Indeed, sizable decreases or increases in states' homeless populations are often associated with a single CoC within a state, but particularly large changes in the number of homeless persons during a one-year period (2006 to 2007) are unusual and often indicate that the CoC changed its PIT count methodology.

CoC Trends in PIT Counts of Homeless Persons

In 2007, the nation accounted for 461 CoCs, of which 52 percent experienced a decline in their total homeless population on the night of the PIT count. Appendix C-3 presents the PIT count by CoC for 2006 and 2007, and Appendix C-4 lists the names of each CoC. As expected, CoCs representing urban areas typically contain a large share of a state's total homeless population. For example, PIT data suggests:

- Arkansas: Nearly one-half of the total homeless population (48 percent) is located in the Little Rock/Central Arkansas CoC.
- California: The Los Angeles City and County CoC claims 43 percent of California's total homeless population.
- Illinois: The Chicago CoC accounts for 39 percent of all homeless persons in Illinois.
- Massachusetts: More than one-third of the total homeless population (34 percent) is located in the Boston CoC.
- Michigan: The overwhelming majority of homeless persons (63 percent) is located in the Detroit CoC.

- Minnesota: About two-fifths of the total homeless population (41 percent) is located in the Minneapolis/Hennepin County CoC.
- Nevada: The Las Vegas/Clark County CoC contains 91 percent of the state’s total homeless population.
- New York: Eight of 10 homeless persons (80 percent) are located in the New York City CoC.
- Pennsylvania: Nearly one-half of the homeless population (47 percent) is located in Philadelphia.
- Washington: The Seattle/King County CoC accounts for more than one-third of the state’s total homeless population (34 percent).

Indeed, according to data reported by CoCs, one in five homeless persons on the night of the January 2007 PIT count was located in Los Angeles, New York, and Detroit. However, in some states, CoCs that represent less populated areas and rural portions of a state—commonly known as Balance of State CoCs—may also account for a large share of a state’s homeless population. For example, the majority of homeless persons in Georgia (52 percent), Kentucky (54 percent), Maine (53 percent), New Hampshire (58 percent), Wisconsin (55 percent), and West Virginia (58 percent) are located in a Balance of State CoC.

2.2 PIT Counts of Homeless Subpopulations

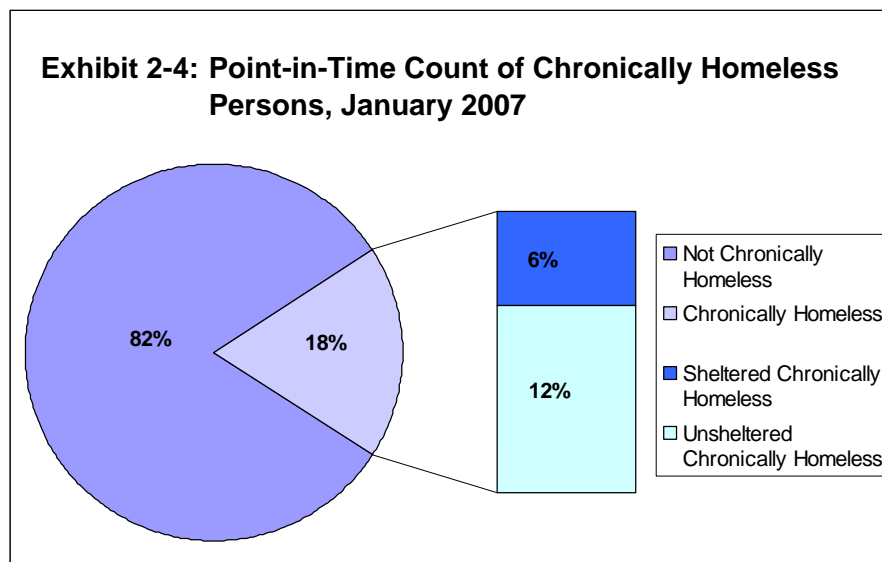
PIT counts from CoC applications also provide information about particular homeless subpopulations, such as persons who are chronically homeless, severely mentally ill, substance abusers, veterans, unaccompanied youth, and/or living with HIV/AIDS.

There were approximately 124,000 chronically homeless persons on a single night in January 2007, or about 18 percent of the total homeless population.

A national policy goal of many years’ standing has called for ending chronic homelessness. To that end, HUD has offered incentives to communities to develop permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless persons and has disseminated best-practice strategies for reducing chronic homelessness. A chronically homeless person is defined as an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. To be considered chronically homeless, a person must have been on the streets or in emergency shelter (i.e., not in transitional or permanent housing) during these stays. As a practical matter, the definition of chronic homelessness is based on historical information about a person’s characteristics and service utilization, yet many communities have difficulty collecting such information in their PIT counts or from their HMIS. As a result, many communities face a considerable challenge in estimating the size of

their chronically homeless population. Thus, the estimates reported by CoCs should be interpreted as *approximations*—rather than precise measures—that are coming into sharper focus with each passing year.

Based on their PIT counts, CoCs reported a total 123,833 chronically homeless persons on a single night in January 2007, representing about 18 percent of the total sheltered and unsheltered homeless population (Exhibit 2-4). Two-thirds of chronically homeless persons were sleeping on the street or in places not meant for human habitation on the night of the PIT count, and one-third were in shelters.



Source: 2007 Continuum of Care Application: Exhibit 1, CoC Point-in-Time Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart.

A comparison of the 2007 estimates to previous counts warrants caution. According to CoC application data from 2006 and 2007, the number of chronically homeless persons declined by about 32,000 (20 percent). However, as discussed, more than two-fifths of CoCs did not conduct a PIT count of chronically homeless persons in 2006 but rather reported counts from their 2005 enumeration on their 2006 application. Thus, for many CoCs, the reported change in the number of chronically homeless persons is a *two-year* change rather than an *annual* change. If the analysis focuses only on CoCs that conducted real counts in 2006 and 2007, the decrease in the chronically homeless population on a single night is 11 percent.

Counting unsheltered persons who are chronically homeless—two-thirds of all chronically homeless persons—is particularly challenging because it requires communities to survey unsheltered persons and establish whether each person meets the federal definition of chronic homelessness. For example, as part of their street surveys, some communities ask about each component of the definition—Is the person unaccompanied? Does the person have a disability? How many times and for how long has the person been homeless? Was the individual on the streets or in emergency shelter during these episodes of homelessness?

Other communities read the definition aloud and ask respondents if they meet the definition. It is not easy to obtain accurate responses to these questions. HUD continues to provide technical assistance on how to structure the survey instruments.

Information reported by CoCs also indicates that on a single night in January 2007:

- Veterans represented about 15 percent of the total sheltered adult population.
- Persons living with HIV/AIDS accounted for 4 percent of sheltered adults and unaccompanied youth.
- Victims of domestic violence comprised 13 percent of all sheltered persons.
- Persons with severe mental illness constituted about 28 percent of all sheltered homeless persons.
- Persons with chronic substance abuse issues accounted for 39 percent of sheltered adults.
- Unaccompanied youth represented 2 percent of the sheltered homeless population.²²

2.3 Estimate of Sheltered Homeless Individuals and Families during a One-Year Period

This section provides estimates of the *sheltered* homeless population based on 12-month data from HMIS. The data account for homeless people who used an emergency shelter and/or a transitional housing program at any time from October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007. The annual estimates are based on an unduplicated count of persons served in emergency shelters and/or transitional housing such that persons who used several residential facilities during the one-year reporting period were counted only once.

The annual estimates do not account for *unsheltered* homeless people or homeless persons who access only nonresidential services, such as a food pantry or outpatient substance abuse program. In addition, the annual estimates exclude persons who used only a domestic violence shelter and did not access a residential homeless program that serves the general homeless population.²³ Domestic violence shelter providers are prohibited from entering client information into an HMIS pursuant to the Violence against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005. Accordingly, the estimates likely undercount the

²² As described in the March 2008 AHAR, information on homeless subpopulations may not be collected uniformly from all homeless persons. As a result, the percentages reported in this report are based on different homeless populations, such as homeless adults, homeless adults and unaccompanied youth, and all homeless persons. For more information, see the March 2008 AHAR.

²³ Domestic violence shelters include rape crisis centers, battered women's shelters, domestic violence transitional housing programs, and other programs whose primary mission is to provide services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

number of homeless women, particularly women in families with children. Finally, the estimates do not cover the U.S. Territories or Puerto Rico.²⁴

Estimate of Sheltered Homeless Persons during a One-Year Period

As shown in Exhibit 2-5, about 1,589,000 persons used an emergency shelter and/or transitional housing during the 12-month period, suggesting that about 1 in every 200 persons in the U.S. was in a homeless residential facility at some point during that time.²⁵ The nation's sheltered homeless population included approximately 1,115,000 individuals (70 percent) and 474,000 persons in families (30 percent). In addition, the homeless population included approximately 131,000 sheltered family households, representing about 12 percent of all homeless households.²⁶

There were an estimated 1,589,000 sheltered homeless persons during a one-year period, including 1,115,000 individuals and 473,500 persons in families.

During the 12-month reporting period, most of the 1,589,000 persons in shelters used an emergency shelter only (78 percent or 1,243,057 persons), and a much smaller number used a transitional housing program only (about 16 percent or 248,695 persons). Relatively few persons used both an emergency shelter and transitional housing (6 percent or 96,843). As compared to 2006 HMIS data from the previous AHAR, the proportion of persons using only an emergency shelter did not change, the proportion of persons using only transitional housing

declined by about 2 percentage points, and the proportion of persons using both program types increased by about 2.5 percentage points. The increase in multiple-program use is expected because the data collection period increased from 6 to 12 months.

These estimates, however, suggest that few sheltered homeless persons follow a linear progression through the shelter system during the 12-month period—i.e., from emergency shelters to transitional housing and then to permanent housing. While the data do not fully explain service-use patterns, earlier research suggests that homelessness is mostly an episodic or short-term phenomenon; as a result, many homeless persons do not need transitional

²⁴ Future AHARs will capture information from these areas.

²⁵ According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the estimated total U.S. population was 301,621,157 persons on July 1, 2007.

²⁶ There were 1,115,054 homeless individuals, nearly all of whom were individual adult males, individual adult females, or unaccompanied youth. There were also 5,430 adults in multiple-adult households. Assuming 2 adults per multiple-adult household and each individual as a household, the percent of households constituting families is 11.7 percent (130,968 divided by 1,117,769).

housing.²⁷ It is also possible that communities are attempting to place homeless persons directly into permanent housing from emergency shelters or the streets, thereby entirely bypassing transitional housing programs. Future AHARs will include information from permanent supportive housing programs and will examine how persons use different combinations of residential programs.

Exhibit 2-5: Estimate of Sheltered Homeless Individuals and Persons in Families during a One-Year Period, October 2006–September 2007

| | Total Number | Percentage of Sheltered Homeless Population |
|--|------------------------|---|
| Total Number of Sheltered Persons^a | 1,588,595 ^c | 100.0 |
| Individuals ^b | 1,115,054 ^d | 70.2 |
| Persons in families | 473,541 ^d | 29.8 |
| Number of Sheltered Households with Children | 130,968 | — |

^a These estimated totals reflect the number of homeless persons in the 50 states and the District of Columbia who used emergency shelters or transitional housing programs from October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007. The estimates do not cover the U.S. Territories and Puerto Rico and do not include persons served by “victim service providers.” The estimated totals include an extrapolation adjustment to account for people who use emergency shelters and transitional housing programs but whose jurisdictions do not yet participate in their respective HMIS. However, a homeless person who does not use an emergency shelter or transitional housing during the 12-month period is not accounted for in this estimate.

^b This category includes unaccompanied adults and youth as well as multiple-adult households without children.

^c This estimate includes unaccompanied individuals and persons in households. The 95 percent confidence interval for the estimated number of sheltered homeless persons in the population is 1,043,775 to 2,133,415 persons. A 95 percent confidence interval means that we are 95 percent confident that the true value (the exact number of homeless residential homeless service users during the one-year period) falls within this interval. The reported estimate comes from the sample of communities (weighted to represent the nation) that provided the data analyzed in this report.

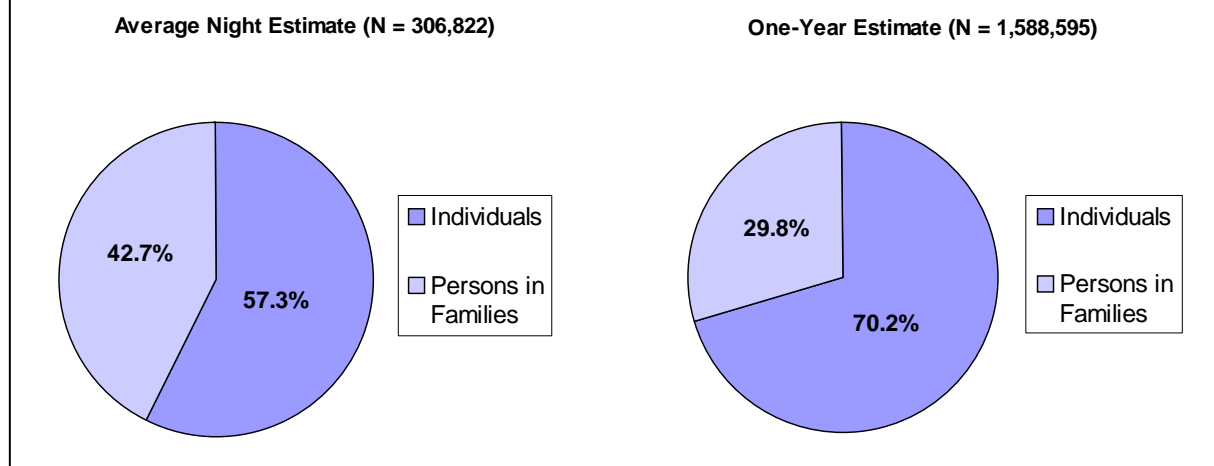
^d Approximately 1 percent of homeless persons were served both as an unaccompanied individual and a person in a family. In this exhibit, such persons appear in one category only.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

The share of homeless sheltered individuals and persons in families may, however, differ dramatically on any given day. As shown in Exhibit 2-6, the 12-month period saw about 307,000 sheltered homeless persons on an average day (about 19 percent of the total annual estimate), with homeless individuals and persons in families representing, respectively, about 57 and 43 percent of the sheltered population. The higher share of persons in families on an average day, compared to the 12-month period, highlights an important pattern in shelter use: persons in families stay in shelters for longer periods, whereas individuals stay for shorter periods. As a result, persons in families are more likely to be present on an average day, but their share of the total sheltered population diminishes over time as individuals cycle in and out of the shelter system. Chapter 3 discusses in more detail patterns of shelter use for homeless individuals and persons in families.

²⁷ Culhane, D.P., S. Metraux, J.M. Park, M.A. Schretzmen, and J. Valente. 2007. Testing a Typology of Family Homelessness Based on Public Shelter Utilization in Four U.S. Jurisdictions: Implications for Policy and Program Planning. *Housing Policy Debate*, 18(1): 1-28. Kuhn, R., and D.P. Culhane. 1998. Applying Cluster Analysis to Test of a Typology of Homelessness: Results from the Analysis of Administrative Data. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 17(1): 23-43.

Exhibit 2-6: Difference in Share of Sheltered Homeless Individuals and Persons in Families between Average Night and Annual Estimates, October 2006–September 2007



Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

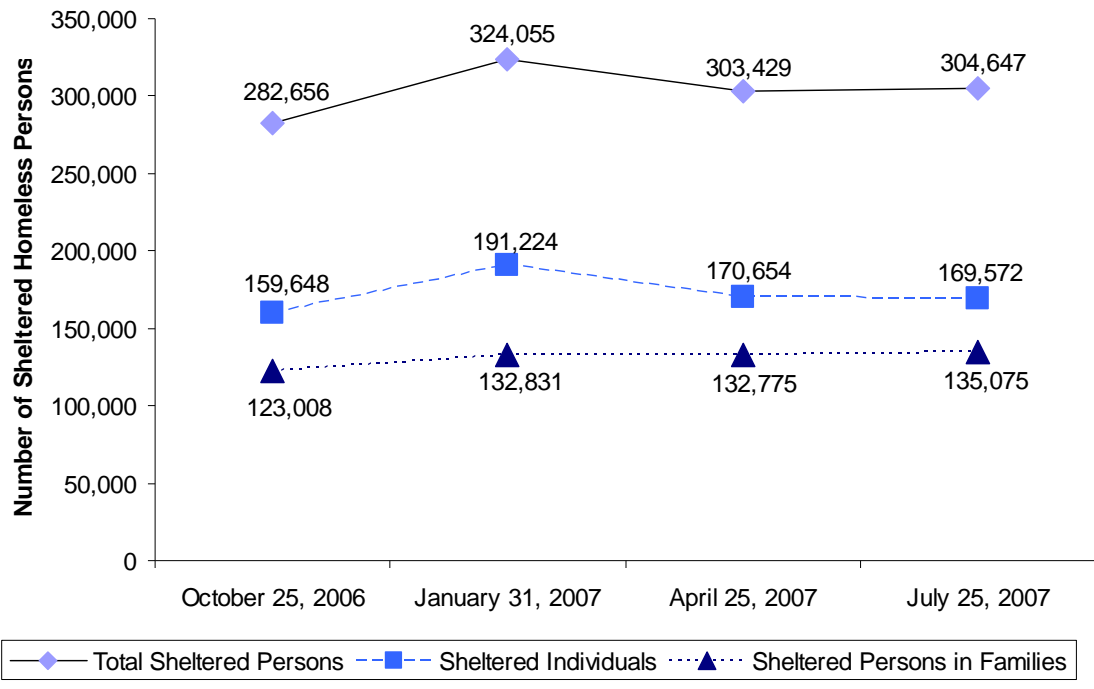
Seasonal Trends in the Number of Sheltered Homeless Persons

Exhibit 2-7 shows how estimates of sheltered homeless persons vary by season and household type. The seasonal estimates are based on HMIS data for four single nights, which correspond roughly to seasonal midpoints throughout the year. For example, the July 2007 count was collected on July 25, 2007, which is approximately the middle of the summer. As demonstrated by the exhibit, estimates of sheltered individuals peak during the winter (191,224 persons on a single night in January) and reach their nadir in the fall (159,648 on a single night in October). By contrast, estimates of sheltered persons in families are highest during the summer (135,075 on a single night in July) and reach their lowest point in the fall (123,008 on a single night in October).

The seasonal patterns suggest that individuals comprise a larger share of the homeless sheltered population during the winter, whereas persons in families represent a larger share during the summer. Previous research has argued that families are more likely to enter a shelter during the summer months to avoid schooling disruptions for children. Families also show reduced rates of entry during the winter holiday period (late December to early January), suggesting that host households may be more accommodating in that period.²⁸

²⁸ Culhane, D.P., E. Dejowski, J. Ibanez, E. Needham, and I. Macchia. 1994. Public Shelter Admission Rates in Philadelphia and New York City: The Implications of Turnover for Sheltered Population Counts. *Housing Policy Debate*, 5(2): 107-140.

Exhibit 2-7: Seasonal Point-in-Time Count of Sheltered Homeless Persons by Household Type, October 2006–September 2007



The 95 percent confidence intervals for the total estimated number of sheltered homeless persons are October (225,690 to 339,620); January (256,927 to 391,183); April (241,810 to 365,048); and July (241,147 to 368,147). A 95 percent confidence interval means that we are 95 percent confident that the true value (the exact number of homeless residential homeless service users on a single night) is within this interval. The reported estimate is from the sample of communities (weighted to represent the nation) that provided the data analyzed in this report.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Chapter 3

Sheltered Homeless Individuals and Families in 2007

This chapter describes the people who were homeless in shelters at some time from October 2006 through September 2007 based on the AHAR sample of HMIS data. After noting some important characteristics of all people who were homeless in emergency shelters or transitional housing during that period, the next two sections detail the demographic profiles and patterns of homelessness, first for sheltered homeless individuals and then for sheltered homeless families.

3.1 People in Shelters or Transitional Housing during a One-Year Period

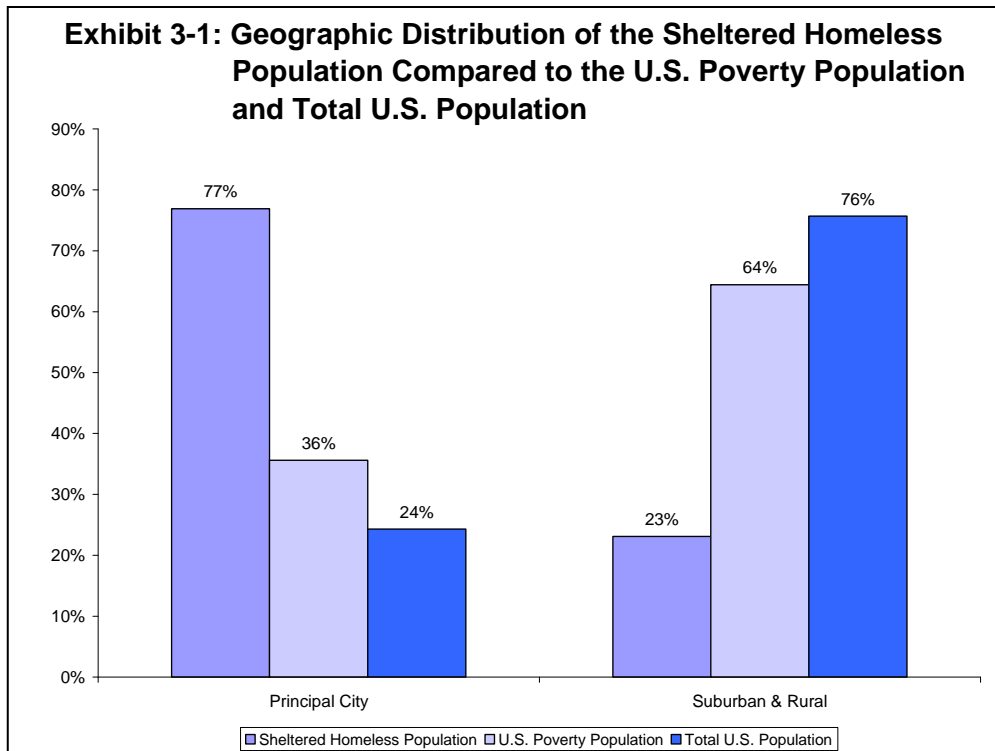
Sheltered homelessness is largely an urban phenomenon. During 2007, 77 percent of sheltered homeless people were located in principal cities,²⁹ with only 23 percent located in suburban or rural jurisdictions. As noted in Chapter 2, sheltered and unsheltered homeless people are often concentrated in the CoC serving a state's largest metropolitan area. In contrast to the heavy concentration of homeless people in principal cities, only 36 percent of poor people in the United States live in principal cities (Exhibit 3-1).

A relatively small percentage of the highest-risk people in the United States experience literal homelessness. They are poor people whose economic poverty and other disadvantages put them at risk of entering an emergency shelter or a transitional housing program.³⁰ Only 4 of every 100 poor people are homeless at some time during a year. Moreover, the demographic profile of the sheltered homeless population does not mirror the poverty population. Some groups of poor people are more likely than others to become homeless.

As shown in Exhibit 3-2, African Americans are considerably more likely to be homeless than poor people identifying themselves as members of other minority groups or as white and non-Hispanic. Forty percent of sheltered homeless persons are African American compared to 23 percent of poor persons. The percentages of homeless people who identify themselves

²⁹ The AHAR sample was developed in 2003 and is comprised of CDBG jurisdictions stratified by four geographic areas: larger central cities of metropolitan areas ("central cities"), other cities with a population greater than 50,000, urban counties, and rural areas. Since the sample was selected, HUD has followed the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget in replacing the term "central cities" with "principal cities." See 24 CFR Part 570 for more information.

³⁰ A few sheltered homeless people may not meet the federal poverty definition, although most probably do. Researchers on homelessness have long considered people who become homeless as a subset of the poverty population. For example, see Rossi, Peter H. *Down and Out in America: The Origins of Homelessness*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1989; Burt, Martha, Laudan Y. Aron, Edgar Lee, and Jesse Valente. *Helping America's Homeless*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Press, 2001.

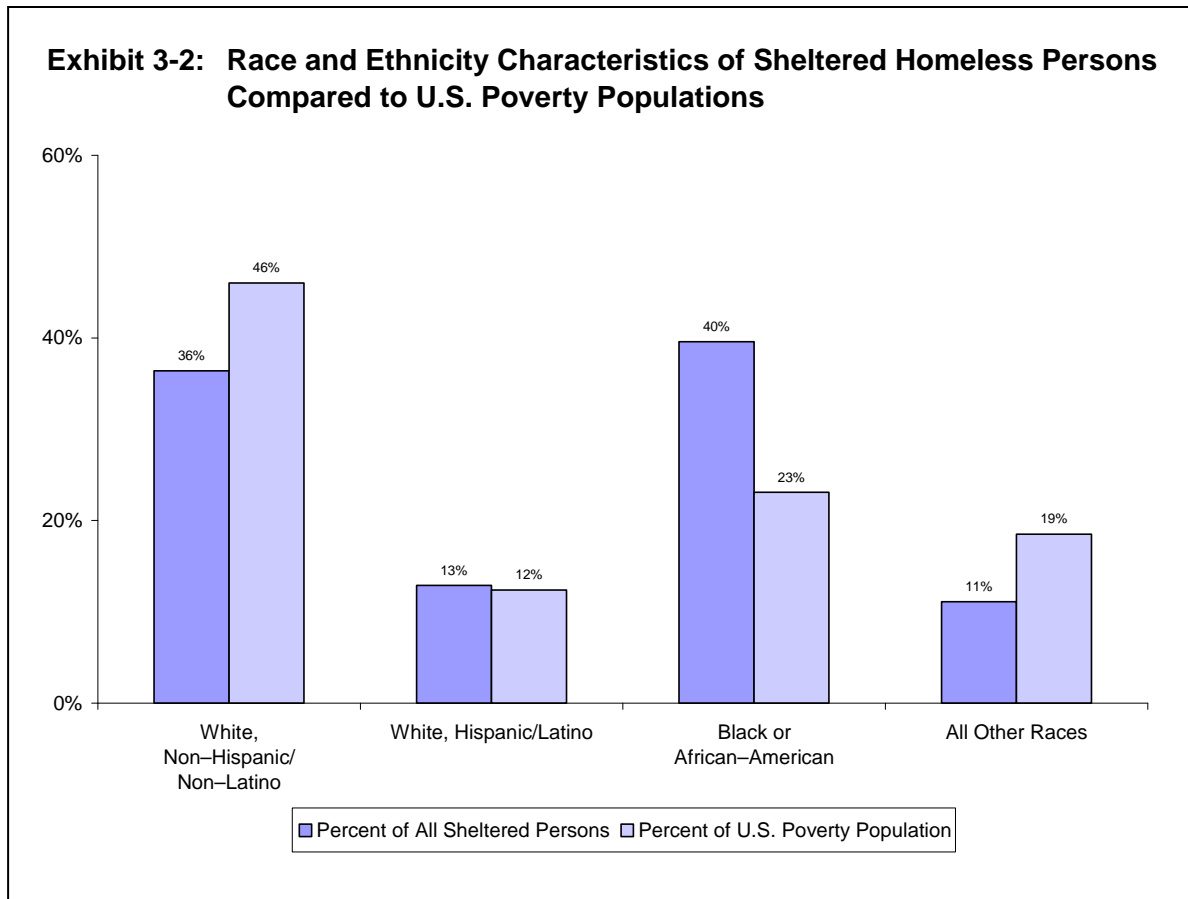


Sources: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007; and 2006 American Community Survey.

as white, non-Hispanic, or belonging to other races (Asian, Native American, and other) are lower than the percentages of people in these racial/ethnic groups who are poor. The percentage of all sheltered homeless persons and poor people who are white and Hispanic/Latino is about the same.

This racial and ethnic profile of homelessness clearly is related to urban concentrations of homelessness, but it is difficult to separate cause and effect—that is, do poverty status and principal-city residence make people more vulnerable to homelessness because of the effects of concentrated poverty such as exposure to illegal drugs and high rates of teen pregnancy and nonmarital births? Does a greater vulnerability to homelessness among African Americans help make homelessness a principal city phenomenon?³¹

³¹ According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau, about 53 percent of the African American population lives in principal cities compared to 23 percent of the white non-Hispanic population and 47 percent of the white Hispanic population. While the percentage of all people living in census tracts with poverty rates above 40 percent who were African American declined between 1990 and 2000, African Americans continue to make up a larger portion of that population than either Hispanics or white non-Hispanics. Jargowsky, Paul A. *Stunning Progress, Hidden Problems: The Dramatic Decline of Concentrated Poverty in the 1990s*. Washington, DC: Brookings Center on Urban and Metropolitan Policy, May 2003.



Sources: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007; and 2006 American Community Survey.

The concentration of sheltered homeless people in cities could in part reflect the urban concentration of shelters and transitional housing programs. Sixty-nine percent of shelter beds are located in principal cities. (Chapter 4 provides more detail on the geographic location of programs for homeless people based on CoC data.) People who become homeless may relocate to principal cities if their former place of residence offers no shelters. The AHAR data show that almost a third of sheltered homeless adults (31 percent) report the ZIP code of their last permanent address in a different political jurisdiction than the location of the shelter or transitional housing program in which they are staying. The same largely holds true for families and individuals and for those entering emergency shelter and transitional housing (Exhibit 3-3).

Recognizing that cities offer greater job, housing subsidy, and social services opportunities than non-principal cities, people at high risk of homelessness may relocate to cities before they enter the shelter system.³² While the concentration of sheltered homeless people in principal cities

³² The National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients (NSHAPC), conducted in 1996, found that 44 percent of homeless clients left the communities where their current spell of homelessness began and that most moved from smaller to larger communities, particularly to central cities. Clients frequently cited job loss

reflects the mobility patterns of homeless and high-risk populations, long-term residents of cities may also be at greater risk of becoming homeless than residents of suburban and rural areas.

The Continuum of Care PIT estimates of sheltered homeless people show that about 15 percent of adults among the sheltered homeless population are veterans (Chapter 2). The AHAR estimate for veterans who use shelters over the course of a year is slightly lower, at 13 percent, but still suggests that veterans are at particularly high risk of homelessness compared to both the poverty population (among whom 5 percent of adults are veterans) and the total U.S. adult population (among whom 10 percent are veterans).

Exhibit 3-3: Last Permanent Address of Persons Using Homeless Residential Services by Program and Household Type^a

| | Percentage of All Sheltered Adults | Program Type | | Household Type | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|--|
| | | Percentage of Adults in Emergency Shelters | Percentage of Adults in Transitional Housing | Percentage of Adults in Families | Percentage of Individuals ^b |
| Same community as program location | 69.1 | 69.7 | 68.1 | 71.5 | 68.6 |
| Different community than program location | 30.9 | 30.3 | 31.9 | 28.5 | 31.4 |
| Number of homeless adults | 1,294,455 | 1,120,306 | 253,849 | 179,401 | 1,115,054 |

^a Information is for adults and unaccompanied youth only; about 41 percent of HMIS records were missing this information.

^b Includes unaccompanied adults and youth as well as multiple-adult households without children.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

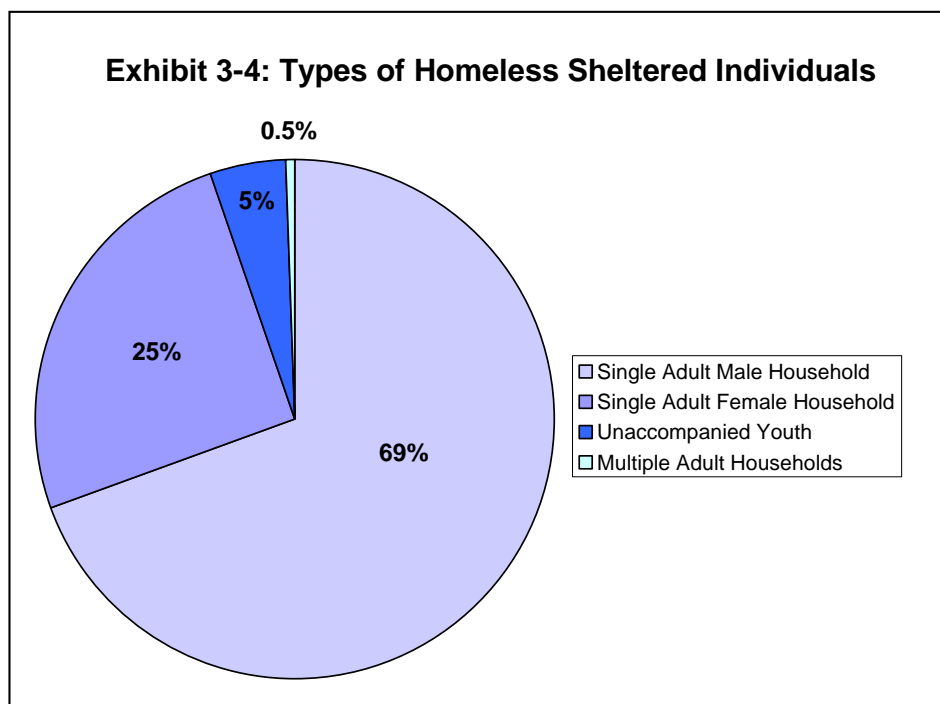
Collecting data on the disability status of homeless people has proved challenging as reflected by the instability of the CoC estimates of the percentage of sheltered homeless adults who have severe mental illness or are chronic substance abusers (Chapter 2). The AHAR-based estimate shows that 37 percent of sheltered adults have a disability, although data on disability were missing for 32 percent of all HMIS records used in the AHAR estimate, suggesting that the estimate should be used with caution. Nevertheless, the estimate is roughly consistent with the rates of severe mental illness (28 percent) and substance abuse (39 percent) among sheltered adults in the 2007 CoC PIT estimates. In fact, if adults with disabilities are more likely to use shelters repeatedly or for longer periods of time than adults without disabilities, it is reasonable to expect that estimates of people homeless for a single day will demonstrate somewhat higher rates of disability than estimates of people homeless over the course of a year.

and loss of housing as reasons for the move. Burt, Martha, Laudan Y. Aron, Edgar Lee, and Jesse Valente. *Helping America's Homeless*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute Press, 2001, p. 37.

Communities trying to end homelessness often use different approaches for homeless individuals and homeless families, and individual programs often serve only families or only people who do not have children with them. The AHAR data are collected in a way that makes it possible to isolate the demographic profiles and patterns of homelessness for these two types of homeless groups. To that end, a family is defined as an adult (or more than one adult) who is homeless together with at least one child. An adult is a person age 18 or older, and a child is age 17 or younger. All other homeless people are considered homeless as individuals. The next section of this chapter describes the characteristics and patterns of homelessness for sheltered homeless individuals, followed by a discussion of sheltered homeless families.

3.2 Sheltered Homeless Individuals

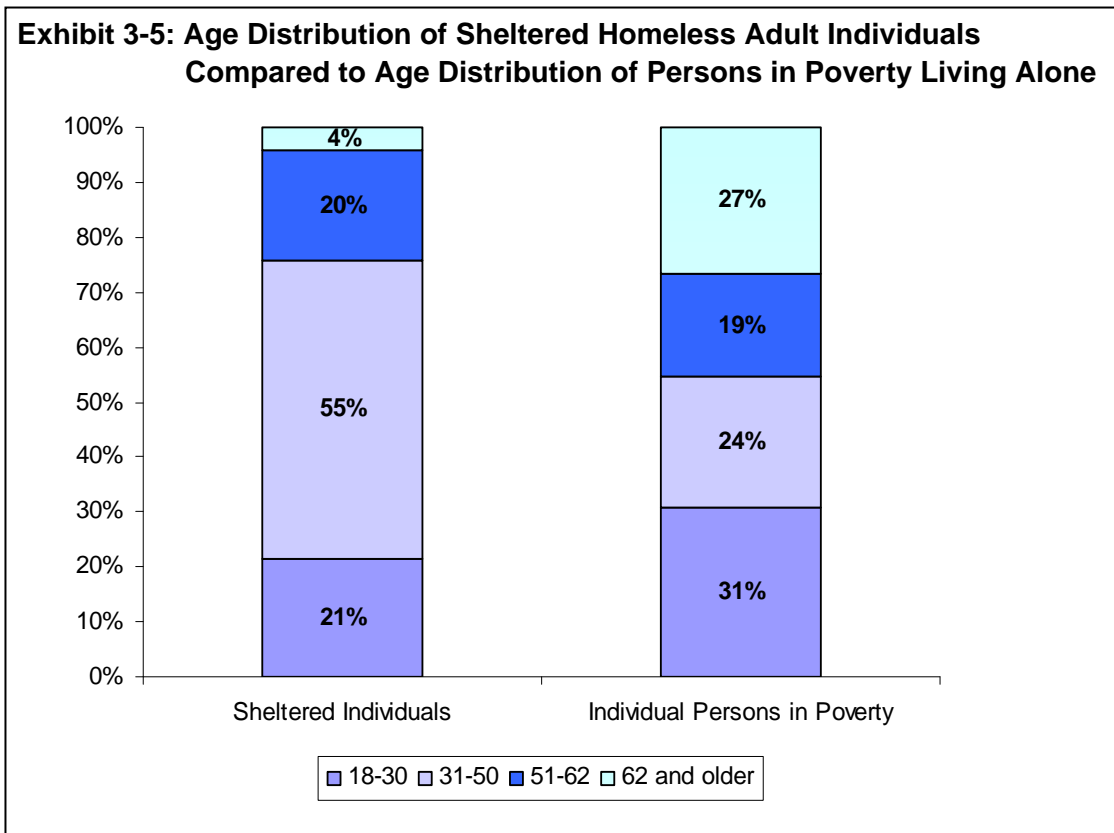
It is predominantly men who become homeless as individuals—that is, without children with them. Almost three times as many individual adult men as individual adult women avail themselves of emergency shelters and transitional housing programs for homeless people. Exhibit 3-4 shows the percentages of sheltered homeless individuals who are single adult males, single adult females, unaccompanied youth, and multiple adult households.



Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006 – September 2007.

single adult females, unaccompanied youth (both genders),³³ and households made up of more than one adult. For every 100 poor men living by themselves, between 11 and 12 are likely to be in the sheltered homeless population at some time over the course of a year compared to between 4 and 5 of every 100 women living alone in poverty.

As shown in Exhibit 3-5, homeless individuals are much less likely than all poor individuals to be either younger (age 18 to 30) or elderly (age 62 and over per federal housing programs' definition of elderly). Evidence suggests that a larger proportion of homeless individuals is over age 50 than used to be the case as the second part of the Baby Boom generation reaches that age.³⁴ However, given the health problems that often plague people who become



Sources: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007; and 2006 American Community Survey.

³³ The number of unaccompanied youth—that is, people under age 18, in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs for homeless people, and without an adult with them—is small compared to individual homeless adults, an estimated 52,923. The CoC point-in-time estimate shows that only 2 percent of the sheltered population, or 8,793 persons, were unaccompanied youth on a night in January 2007. The AHAR estimate of unaccompanied youth could be inflated by the weighting assigned to a single program for homeless youth in Texas. The small number of unaccompanied youth in either estimate may reflect policies that prohibit adult shelters from admitting youth. Specialized programs for homeless youth may not participate in HMIS.

³⁴ Culhane, D.P., and S. Metreaux. Chronic Homelessness and the Impact of Supportive Housing on Reducing Health Care Costs. U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness. Washington, DC, July 2002.

homeless, many individuals who experience homelessness will not reach old age.³⁵ In addition, the nation’s strong social safety net for people in their mid-60s or older—Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security, Medicare, and public and other assisted housing for seniors—may help prevent homelessness among vulnerable older single individuals. Finally, individuals in their middle years may be more likely than elders to become homeless by leaving a larger household—or being asked to leave.

Poor individuals who are minorities are considerably more likely to become part of the sheltered homeless population than are poor non-Hispanic whites. For every 100 individual African Americans (male or female) living in poverty, about 14 are likely to be in the sheltered homeless population during the course of a year versus 13 of 100 poor individuals who are white and Hispanic and 5 of 100 individuals identifying themselves as white and non-Hispanic.

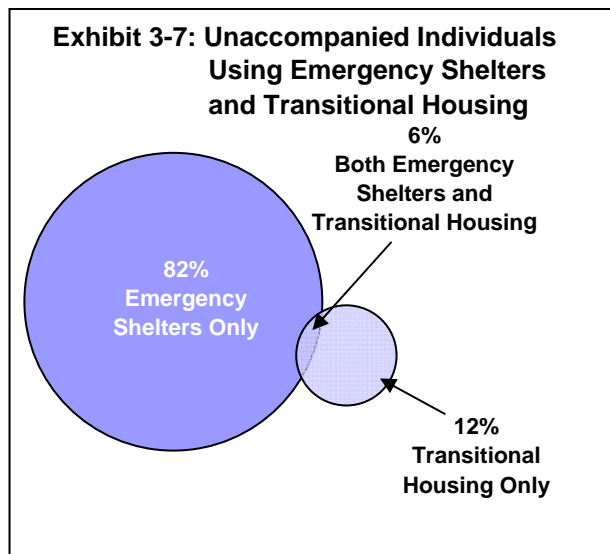
Nonetheless, many sheltered homeless individuals are not members of minority groups. Although people who identify themselves as white and non-Hispanic are homeless at a lower rate than they are poor, they represent 43 percent of individual sheltered homeless people. Exhibit 3-6 compares individuals in various ethnic and racial categories as percentages of the individual sheltered homeless population and of the individual poverty population.

Exhibit 3-6. Race and Ethnicity Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Individuals Compared to Individuals in the U.S. Poverty Population

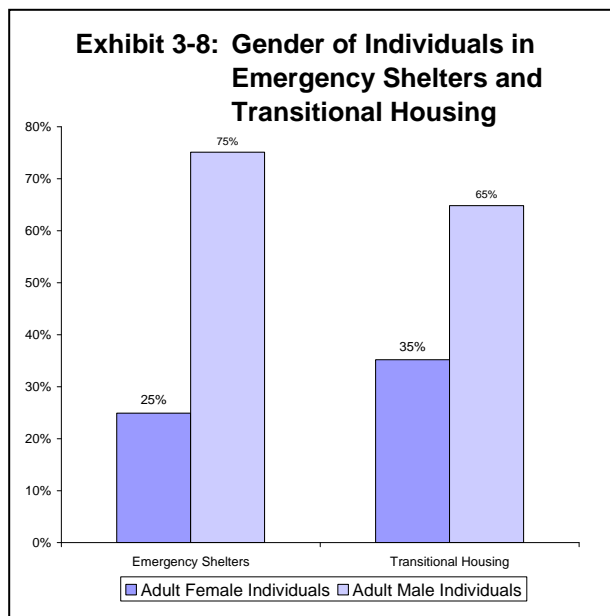
| | Percentage of Sheltered Homeless Individuals | Percentage of Poor Individuals |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Ethnicity | | |
| Non-Hispanic, not Latino (all races) | 78.5 | 87.3 |
| Hispanic, Latino (all races) | 21.5 | 12.7 |
| Race | | |
| White, non-Hispanic, non-Latino | 42.6 | 62.4 |
| White Hispanic, Latino | 14.1 | 6.9 |
| Black or African American | 33.2 | 17.9 |
| Asian | 0.6 | 4.5 |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 2.1 | 1.2 |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Some other race (alone) | n/a | 5.2 |
| Several races | 7.3 | 1.8 |

Sources: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007; and 2006 American Community Survey.

³⁵ Barrow, S.M., D.B. Herman, P. Cordova, and E.L. Struening. 1999. Mortality among Homeless Shelter Residents in New York City. *American Journal of Public Health*, pp. 529-534; Hibbs, J. R., L. Benner, Lawrence, B., R.S. Klugman, I. Macchia, A. K. Mellinger, and D. Fife. 1994. Mortality in a Cohort of Homeless Adults in Philadelphia, *The New England Journal of Medicine*, Vol. 331(5): 304-309.



Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.



Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Individual homeless people are much more likely to be in emergency shelters than in transitional housing. From October 2006 through September 2007, more than four-fifths (82 percent) of individual sheltered homeless people used emergency shelters only, 6 percent used both emergency shelters and transitional housing, and 12 percent were in transitional housing only (Exhibit 3-7).³⁶

Men constitute a large share of individuals who were sheltered, especially in emergency shelters. Women represent more than a third of individual adults in transitional housing (Exhibit 3-8), even though they make up only one-quarter of sheltered homeless individuals, perhaps reflecting the possibility that the homeless services system includes a larger number of beds in programs designated for individual women relative to the share of the individual homeless population that is female. Women also may be more willing than men to comply with the rules often imposed by transitional housing programs.

When asked about their living arrangement just before they entered a shelter,³⁷ 15 percent of homeless individuals said that they were in a “place not meant for human habitation,” and 28 percent said that they came from a different shelter; thus, 43 percent were already homeless. In contrast, only 12

percent said that they came from a housing unit that they rented or (infrequently) owned, and 24 percent said that they had been staying with family or friends. Overall, about 37 percent came from “housing” with varying degrees of stability or permanence. Five percent said that they had

³⁶ More homeless individuals may use both emergency shelters and transitional housing if viewed over a period longer than a year.

³⁷ As shown in Exhibit 3-7, most people answering this question were in emergency shelters, not in transitional housing.

been incarcerated, and the remaining 16 percent said that they were in residential treatment facilities, hotels, motels, foster care, or “other” living arrangements (Exhibit 3-9).

Exhibit 3-9: Previous Living Situation of Individuals Using Homeless Residential Services

| Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry | Percentage of Individuals ^a |
|---|--|
| Place not meant for human habitation | 14.8 |
| Emergency shelter or transitional housing | 28.4 |
| Total Already Homeless | 43.2 |
| Rented or owned housing unit ^b | 12.2 |
| Staying with family or friends | 24.3 |
| Total from “Housing” | 36.5 |
| Psychiatric facility, substance abuse center, or hospital | 6.6 |
| Jail, prison, or juvenile detention | 5.0 |
| Hotel, motel (no voucher), foster care home, or “other” | 8.7 |
| Total from Other Situations | 20.3 |
| Number of Homeless Adults | 1,115,054 |

^a This category includes unaccompanied adults and youth as well as multiple-adult households without children. About 32 percent of records in HMIS were missing this information.

^b Includes a small percentage in permanent supportive housing.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

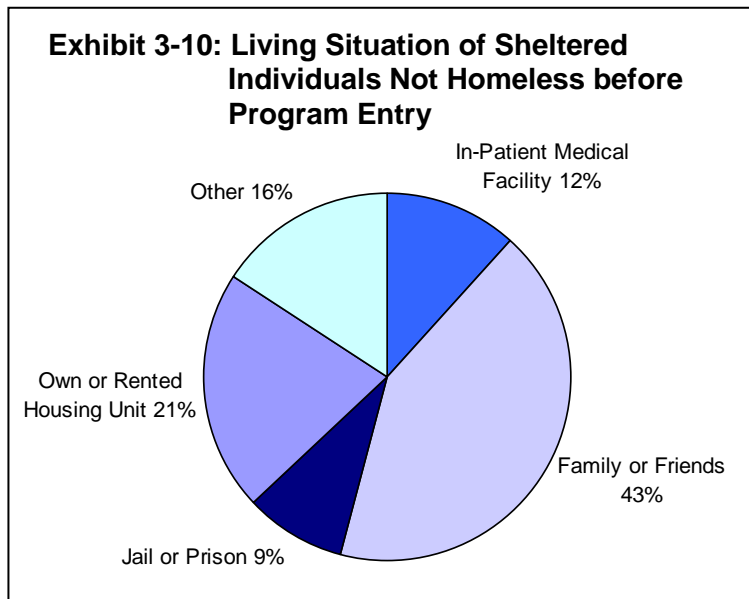
Omitting those already homeless, Exhibit 3-10 (below) shows that 21 percent of individuals who became homeless as they entered the shelter program came from their own or rented housing unit, 43 percent from staying with family or friends, 12 percent from an in-patient medical facility, and 9 percent from jail or prison. Thus, leaving someone else’s household appears to be a common path into homelessness for individuals; about one in five homeless individuals came from an in-patient medical facility or a correctional facility.

Despite the seeming fragility of their living arrangements immediately before they became homeless, many homeless individuals who used emergency shelters (43 percent of men and 41 percent of women) spent no more than a week of the period from October 1, 2006, through September 1, 2007, in an emergency shelter (Exhibit 3-11).³⁸ The great majority, 70 percent of men and 69 percent of women, spent no more than a month in shelters. The median number of

³⁸ Length of stay in a homeless residential facility is limited to the 12-month reporting period (October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007). The length of stay among persons who entered a facility before the start of the reporting period or who did not leave by the end of the reporting period was restricted to the time spent in the facility during the 12-month period. Thus, the maximum length of stay is 365 nights.

In addition, length of stay is based on program entry and exit dates. Collecting exit dates is particularly challenging because homeless persons may disappear or leave a facility without notification. As a result, client records may have missing exit dates, which, in turn, produce artificially longer lengths of stay. Missing exit dates are often revealed in HMIS data by unreasonably high bed utilization (or occupancy) rates—e.g., rates well above 105 percent. The analysis excluded community-level data with unreasonably high bed utilization rates.

nights spent in emergency shelters was 14 for men and 15 for women. These estimates may, however, understate lengths of stay³⁹ because some people were in shelters before the one-year study period, and some would be in shelters after the study period, but the basic pattern is clear: few men or women spend long periods in an emergency shelter. The relatively short stays for individuals could reflect the short-term nature of many homeless episodes as well as agency



policies that often strictly limit how long or how often clients may stay in an emergency shelter.⁴⁰ As noted in Chapter 2, the population of sheltered homeless individuals peaks during the cold winter months. In addition to the greater willingness of street homeless individuals to enter shelters during extreme weather, this pattern also may reflect the continued existence of seasonal beds for homeless people in some communities (see Chapter 4).

Sources: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

For the 18 percent of homeless individuals using transitional

housing programs during the study period, the median stay was much longer than stays in shelters: 89 nights for men and 95 nights for women (Exhibit 3-11). Women were only slightly more likely than men to be in transitional housing for the entire year (12 percent of women versus 9 percent of men). While some individuals had longer lengths of stay than shown in the exhibit because they were in transitional housing before or after the study period, it appears that homeless individuals often do not remain in transitional housing for the full period permitted by program policies.

³⁹ For this analysis, a length of stay does not have to be continuous.

⁴⁰ The AHAR data do not permit us to determine if a person with a short stay in an emergency shelter left the shelter because his or her housing crisis was resolved or returned to the streets or a tenuous housing situation.

Exhibit 3-11: Lengths of Stay in Emergency Shelters for Individual Sheltered Homeless Persons, October 2006–September 2007

| Length of Stay | Percentage of Individuals in Emergency Shelters | | Percentage of Individuals in Transitional Housing | |
|-------------------------|---|---------|---|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| A week or less | 42.8 | 40.5 | 7.7 | 8.8 |
| Less than 1 month | 70.3 | 68.5 | 23.5 | 24.0 |
| Fewer than 3 months | 88.9 | 88.9 | 50.5 | 48.7 |
| Fewer than 6 months | 95.8 | 95.7 | 72.7 | 69.2 |
| Fewer than 9 months | 97.8 | 97.7 | 84.0 | 80.8 |
| Whole year or less | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Median shelter nights | 14 | 15 | 89 | 95 |
| Total number of persons | 726,185 | 254,074 | 127,515 | 72,907 |

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Chapter 2 reported that Continuums of Care estimated that, in 2007, 6 percent of the sheltered homeless population met the federal definition of chronic homelessness,⁴¹ with a chronically homeless person defined as an unaccompanied individual with a disabling condition who has been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. CoC estimates of chronically homeless persons are based for the most part on judgments and proxies rather than on the actual measurement of durations and episodes of homelessness. In the future, HMIS data will permit measurement of the number and duration of an individual’s episodes of sheltered homelessness based on entry and exit dates into and out of the shelter system. Most HMIS are too new for such a measurement for individual communities or the AHAR.

To shed some light on homeless persons considered “heavy users” of the homeless services system, HUD asked the sites participating in the 2007 AHAR to report on the number and demographic characteristics of individuals who stayed in an emergency shelter for six months or longer from October 2006 through September 2007 (Exhibit 3-12). The AHAR estimate shows that, per the definition of heavy user, 4 percent of individual sheltered homeless people were long-stayers.

Based on the definition of long-stayers used for this AHAR analysis, heavy users of emergency shelters differ from other sheltered homeless individuals in that they are more likely to be African American and more likely to be over age 50. They are not more likely to have a disability, which is somewhat surprising, although their long stays could be associated with the large amount of missing data on disability in HMIS data. If the AHAR estimate is accurate and long-stayers are not more likely to have disabilities than individuals who use the shelter system for shorter

⁴¹ As reported in Chapter 2, about 18 percent of the total sheltered and unsheltered homeless population was chronically homeless on a single night in January 2007.

periods, this finding may explain why the rate of disability for people in the shelter system over a one-year period (AHAR estimate) is not lower than the PIT rate (CoC estimate).

| Exhibit 3-12: Individuals Who Stayed in Emergency Shelter More Than 180 Days, October 2006–September 2007 | | |
|--|---|---|
| Characteristics | Percentage of All Sheltered Homeless Individuals | Percentage of Individuals Who Are Long-Stayers |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic, non-Latino | 42.6 | 31.9 |
| White, Hispanic/Latino | 14.1 | 11.0 |
| Black or African American | 33.2 | 49.9 |
| Other racial groups | 10.2 | 7.3 |
| Age^a | | |
| 18 to 30 | 20.0 | 12.6 |
| 31 to 50 | 51.0 | 50.3 |
| 51 and older | 23.0 | 34.9 |
| Veteran (adults only)^b | 14.6 | 13.3 |
| Disabled (adults only)^b | 40.4 | 40.8 |

^a About 4 percent of all sheltered homeless individuals were under age 18, and less than 1 percent of individuals who are long-stayers were under age 18. Also, about 2 percent of records had missing age information.

^b About 16 percent of records in HMIS were missing information on veteran status, and 32 percent of records in HMIS were missing information on disability status.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

In summary, the AHAR data convey the following picture of individual sheltered homeless people:

- Sheltered homeless individuals are predominately adult men (69 percent), and a poor man living alone has a much higher chance of becoming a sheltered homeless person than does a poor woman.
- Sheltered homeless adults are likely to be in their middle years; they are less frequently younger adults (age 18 to 30) and rarely more than age 62.
- Both African American and Hispanic/Latino individuals make up a larger percentage of the sheltered homeless population than of the poor population, but 43 percent of all sheltered homeless individuals are not members of minority groups.
- Most sheltered homeless individuals (82 percent) use only emergency shelters rather than transitional housing during a one-year period.
- Women are more heavily represented in transitional housing programs than among sheltered homeless individuals overall.
- Forty-three percent of individuals entering a shelter during a particular year are already homeless—that is, on the street or living in a different shelter. Of those not

already homeless, the most common path into homelessness is leaving someone else's housing unit. About one in five homeless individuals comes from an in-patient medical facility or a correctional facility.

- Just over 40 percent of both men and women stay in an emergency shelter for a week or less during a one-year period, and about 70 percent stay no more than a month. The median length of stay is 14 or 15 days.
- Transitional housing stays are longer than emergency shelter stays; the median for individual men and individual women is 89 and 95 days, respectively.
- Individuals who use emergency shelters for long periods during a single year (six months or more) are more likely than other sheltered individuals to be African American and to be over age 50.

3.3 Sheltered Homeless Families

For the AHAR analysis, a family is defined as a household composed of at least one adult and one child.⁴² (Unaccompanied youth are considered individuals, as are the fairly rare cases of sheltered homeless multiple-adult households and sheltered homeless parenting youth.) Of the 473,541 sheltered homeless people in families, 38 percent are adults and 62 percent are children.

For the most part, the AHAR analysis focuses on these 473,541 persons in families—adults, children, or adults plus children—rather than describing the demographics and patterns of homelessness for families as household units. Considered as household units, the estimated number of sheltered families totals 130,968 (Exhibit 2-6 in Chapter 2).

Most adult members of sheltered homeless families are women (82 percent), a substantially greater percentage than the 67 percent of adults in poor families who are women. The average household size for sheltered homeless families is about four people; thus, a typical homeless family consists of a mother and either two or three children who would need a two- or three-bedroom apartment or house for permanent housing. Homeless families have smaller household sizes than the poverty population in general, resulting from some combination of younger family members, fewer two-adult households, fewer households with more than two children, and, possibly, more family disintegration among sheltered homeless families compared to the poverty population (Exhibit 3-13).

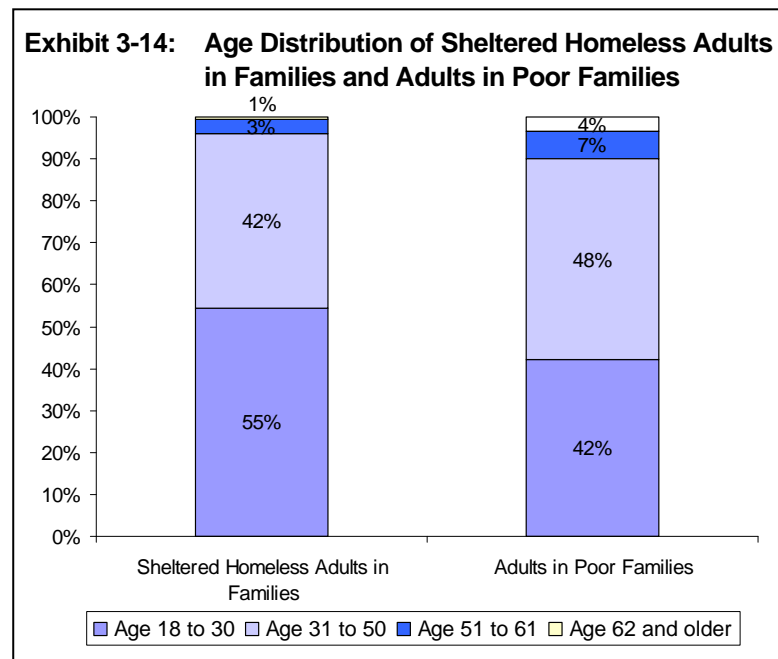
⁴² An adult who becomes homeless without an accompanying child could be the parent of someone under age 18 but not the custodial parent of that child. Alternatively, during the course of becoming homeless, a parent may have left a child or children in someone else's care or experienced an out-of-home placement by the child welfare system. Burt et al., *Helping America's Homeless*, etc. Parents also sometimes are reunited with a child--or separated from a child--during an episode of homelessness. For AHAR data collection, the status of a person as an individual or a person in a family was determined by the person's status at the first entry date into the shelter system during the data collection period.

Exhibit 3-13: Household Sizes of Sheltered Homeless Families and Poor Families

| Household Size | Percentage of Sheltered Homeless Families | Percentage of Poor Families |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 2 people | 26.6 | 7.6 |
| 3 people | 27.9 | 20.9 |
| 4 people | 22.1 | 26.7 |
| 5 or more people | 23.4 | 44.7 |

Sources: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007; and 2006 American Community Survey.

More than half of the adults in sheltered homeless families (55 percent) are between age 18 and 30, and 42 percent are between age 31 and 50. Adults in sheltered homeless families are somewhat younger on average than adults in poor families (Exhibit 3-14).⁴³ The younger age of parents could help explain the smaller number of children among sheltered homeless families compared to poor families. In addition, a homeless parent may have lost custody of one or more of children because of actions by the child welfare system.



Sources: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007, and 2006 American Community Survey.

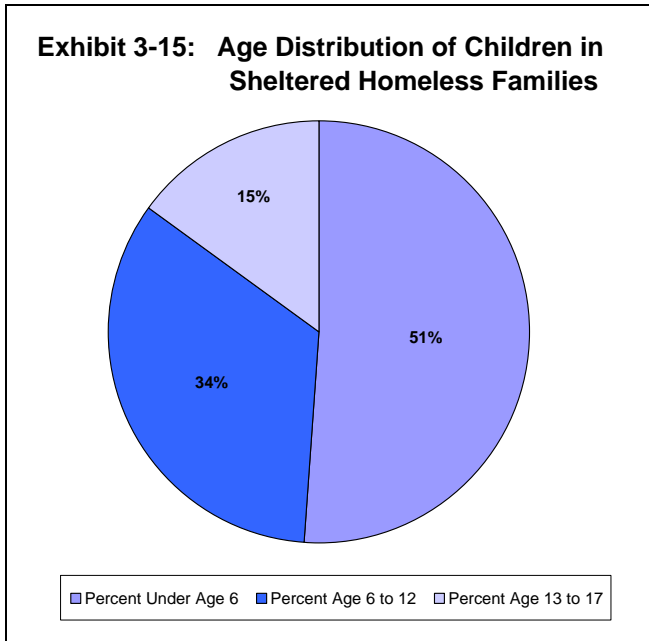
Only 16.4 percent of adults in sheltered homeless families have a disability—a lower percentage than the 21 percent of adults in poor families in general who report a disability.

Homeless children in emergency shelters and transitional housing are young. More than half (51 percent) are under age 6, and another 34 percent are age 6 to 12 while only 15 percent are age 13 to 17 (Exhibit 3-15).⁴⁴

Children in the homeless population are divided evenly

⁴³ Adults in sheltered families also are younger on average than individual sheltered homeless people. This finding is not surprising given that adults in sheltered homeless family are mainly women currently or recently of childbearing age.

⁴⁴ Recall that, for this analysis, the definition of a family is a household with at least one adult (age 18 or older) and at least one child (age 17 or younger). A teenager homeless with her child and no adults is counted as two individuals.



Sources: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

by gender, reflecting the gender distribution of children in the general population. However, one might expect to find fewer male children among the sheltered homeless population because teenage boys are more likely than teenage girls to have left their parental home or to have become incarcerated. In addition, some shelters serving women and children do not admit teenage boys owing to privacy concerns or the need for additional staff to monitor their behavior.⁴⁵ Given that a relatively small number of teenagers are sheltered with their parents, it is impossible to determine the gender distribution of homeless children.⁴⁶

Exhibit 3-16 shows the racial and ethnic characteristics of family members in emergency shelters or transitional housing. The sheltered family population is more likely to be African American than the individual sheltered population: 55 percent of persons in families are African American, and a member of a poor African American family has about a 1 in 24 chance of entering a shelter compared to a member of a poor nonminority family’s 1 in 88 chance. In contrast to the pattern for sheltered individuals, the percentages of the sheltered family population that identify as Hispanic or Latino (both those of any race and individuals identifying as white) are smaller than the percentages of persons in poor families in those groups. For unknown reasons, Hispanic family members do not enter the shelter system as often as Hispanic individuals.

⁴⁵ Reasons for not admitting male teenagers are based on an informal survey of providers conducted by the National Alliance to End Homelessness.

⁴⁶ The AHAR data do not show the gender distribution of sheltered homeless children in different age groups.

Exhibit 3-16: Race and Ethnicity Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Families Compared to U.S. Poverty Population

| Characteristics | Percentage of Sheltered Homeless Persons in Families | Percentage of Poor Persons in Families |
|---|--|--|
| Ethnicity | | |
| Non-Hispanic, not Latino (all races) | 78.2 | 69.2 |
| Hispanic, Latino (all races) | 21.8 | 30.8 |
| Race | | |
| White, non-Hispanic, non-Latino (nonminority) | 21.3 | 36.3 |
| White Hispanic, Latino | 9.8 | 15.6 |
| Black or African American | 55.2 | 26.2 |
| Asian | 0.7 | 3.0 |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 4.9 | 1.8 |
| Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| Some other race (alone) | n/a | 13.8 |
| Several races | 7.3 | 3.1 |

Sources: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007; and 2006 American Community Survey.

American Indians and Alaskan Natives make up 5 percent of the sheltered homeless population, accounting for much more than the 2 percent of poor persons in families that are Native American.

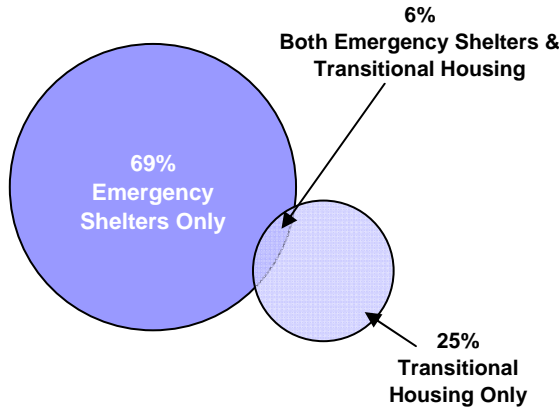
A larger proportion of sheltered family members than of sheltered individuals are located in suburban or rural areas (27 versus 21 percent), but still more than 70 percent are in cities (Exhibit 3-17).⁴⁷

Families are more likely than individuals to be in transitional housing programs, although 69 percent of sheltered homeless family members in 2007 were in emergency shelters only (Exhibit 3-18). One-quarter used transitional housing only, and 6 percent used both emergency shelters and transitional housing, accounting for 31 percent of those who spent some time in transitional housing. By contrast, only 18 percent of sheltered homeless individuals used transitional housing exclusively or together with emergency shelters from October 2006 through September 2007.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ If the AHAR data included homeless shelters and transitional housing programs for victims of domestic violence, it is possible that a higher percentage of sheltered homeless persons in families would be found in suburban and rural areas.

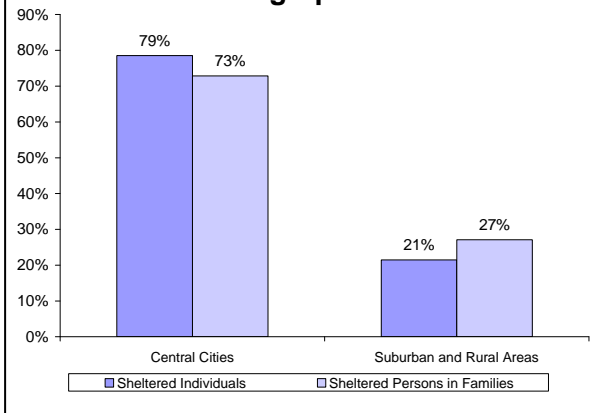
⁴⁸ The number of users of both emergency shelters and transitional housing might be greater if viewed over a period longer than a year.

Exhibit 3-18: Percent of Persons in Families Using Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing



Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Exhibit 3-17: Comparison of Sheltered Homeless Individuals and Persons in Families by Geographic Location



Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

When asked about their living arrangement just before they entered an emergency shelter, only 4 percent of adults in sheltered homeless families said that they were in a “place not meant for human habitation”; in contrast, 15 percent of sheltered homeless individuals gave the same answer to that question (Exhibits 3-9 and 3-19). Many fewer adults in families than individuals had just been in an in-patient medical facility or incarcerated. More than half (54 percent) of adults in sheltered families came from a “housed” situation, meaning that they came from a housing unit they rented or owned (17 percent) or had been staying with family or friends (38 percent). Similar to sheltered homeless individuals, just over a quarter (27 percent) of adults in sheltered families came from other emergency or transitional programs.

Omitting those already homeless, Exhibit 3-20 shows that 24 percent of persons in families who became homeless as they entered the shelter program came from their own or rented housing unit and that more than half (54 percent) came from staying with families or friends. These patterns show that the path to homelessness, even more for adults who have children with them than for individuals, often leads through wearing out the family’s welcome in someone else’s household or eviction from a rental housing unit.

Only 6 percent of adults in families that became homeless as they entered the shelter system came from a housing unit they owned. On the other hand, the percentage of those coming from an owned housing unit increased over the period January 1 to June 30, 2006, when only 4 percent of those not already homeless came to an emergency shelter or transitional housing program from a housing unit they owned.⁴⁹

⁴⁹ The *Second Annual Homeless Assessment Report* (March 2008), p. 28.

Exhibit 3-19: Previous Living Situation of Persons Using Homeless Residential Services^a

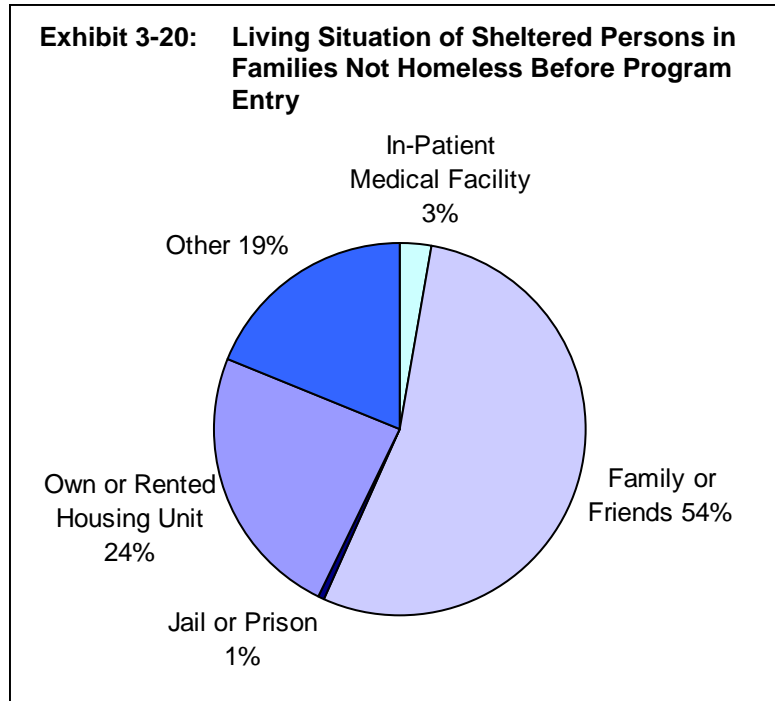
| Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry | Percentage of Adults in Families | Percentage of Individuals ^b |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Place not meant for human habitation | 3.6 | 14.8 |
| Emergency shelter or transitional housing | 26.7 | 28.4 |
| Total Already Homeless | 30.3 | 43.2 |
| Rented or owned housing unit ^c | 16.5 | 12.2 |
| Staying with family or friends | 37.6 | 24.3 |
| Total from "Housing" | 54.1 | 36.5 |
| Psychiatric facility, substance abuse center, or hospital | 1.9 | 6.6 |
| Jail, prison, or juvenile detention | 0.4 | 5.0 |
| Hotel, motel (no voucher), foster care home, or "other" | 13.0 | 8.7 |
| Total from Other Situations | 15.3 | 20.3 |
| Number of Homeless Adults | 179,401 | 1,115,054 |

^a Information is for adults and unaccompanied youth because the HMIS Data Standards require the information to be collected only for adults and unaccompanied youth. Even for this population, there was substantial missing information (32 percent).

^b This category includes unaccompanied adults and youth as well as multiple-adult households without children.

^c Includes a small percentage in permanent supportive housing for both adults in families and individuals.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.



Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Once in a shelter, families stay a longer time than individuals. Only half as many persons in families stay a week or less in an emergency shelter as compared to individuals (23 percent versus 42 percent), and the median length of stay for persons in families was 30 versus 14 days for individuals (Exhibits 3-11 and 3-21).⁵⁰ Families with children—unlike people who do not have children with them—may be less likely to return to the street than would an individual and may have a relatively harder time finding a friend or relative with whom they can

⁵⁰ For this analysis, a length of stay did not have to be continuous.

seek temporary shelter. Families may also be more likely to spend time in an emergency shelter waiting for a placement into transitional or permanent housing.

Families who use transitional housing—31 percent of family members during 2007—have a median length of stay of 151 days, with only 34 percent in transitional housing fewer than three months (Exhibit 3-21). Given that transitional programs are designed to provide a period of stabilization and intensive services to help a family succeed in obtaining and retaining permanent housing, the longer lengths of stay in transitional housing as opposed to emergency shelters are expected.

| Exhibit 3-21: Lengths of Stay in Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing for Sheltered Homeless Persons in Families, October 2006–September 2007 | | |
|---|--|--|
| Length of Stay | Percentage of Persons in Families in Emergency Shelters | Percentage of Persons in Families in Transitional Housing |
| A week or less | 22.8 | 4.2 |
| Less than 1 one month | 51.0 | 15.6 |
| Fewer than 3 months | 76.2 | 34.4 |
| Fewer than 6 months | 89.8 | 57.2 |
| Fewer than 9 months | 94.2 | 71.8 |
| Whole year or less | 100 | 100 |
| Median shelter nights | 30 | 151 |
| Total number of persons in emergency shelters | 356,899 | 144,382 |

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Many factors could account for the longer stays in transitional housing by families compared to individuals. In general, transitional housing programs for families may be more attractive than transitional programs for individuals. For example, the programs may be more likely to use private apartments instead of dormitory-style rooms or apartments with shared cooking facilities. Transitional programs for homeless families may be less likely to target people dealing with mental illness or recovering from substance abuse and therefore impose fewer rules with compliance challenges. And, as is the case with emergency shelters, families with children may be especially reluctant to leave transitional housing until they have found safe permanent housing.

HUD asked the 2007 AHAR sites to report on the number and demographic characteristics of family members who stayed for more than six months in emergency shelters. Such “frequent users” of emergency shelters made up 8 percent of sheltered homeless persons in families compared to 4 percent of sheltered homeless individuals who stayed in emergency shelters for more than six months.

Exhibit 3-22 compares the demographic characteristics of family members in an emergency shelter for more than six months to the characteristics of all sheltered persons in families.

Families experiencing unusually long stays in emergency housing were much more likely to be African American than sheltered homeless families in general. In particular, 88 percent of persons in long-stayer families were African American compared to 55 percent of persons in sheltered homeless families overall. The difference might reflect shelter policies and housing markets in cities with different racial and ethnic make-ups. In some cities, emergency shelters may not be permitted to place limits on the time that a family may stay in a shelter, resulting in relatively long stays. In some cities, the availability of subsidized or unsubsidized but affordable permanent housing for families may be so limited that outplacement of families from emergency shelters is difficult. Long-stayers in family shelters also had higher rates of disability among adults than all adults in family shelters, but the difference is fairly modest at 20 versus 16 percent.

Exhibit 3-22: Persons in Families Who Stayed in Emergency Shelters More Than 180 Days, October 2006–September 2007

| Characteristics | Percentage of All Sheltered Homeless Persons in Families | Percentage of Long-Stayers |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White, non-Hispanic, non-Latino | 21.3 | 6.8 |
| White, Hispanic/Latino | 9.8 | 2.6 |
| Black or African American | 55.2 | 87.9 |
| Other racial groups | 13.5 | 2.7 |
| Age | | |
| Under 6 | 31.2 | 29.7 |
| 6 to 12 | 20.4 | 21.2 |
| 13 to 17 | 9.2 | 10.4 |
| 18 to 30 | 20.6 | 21.1 |
| 31 to 50 | 15.8 | 15.9 |
| 51 and older | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Veteran (adults only)^a | 2.4 | 0.9 |
| Disabled (adults only)^a | 16.4 | 19.6 |

^a About 16 percent of records in HMIS were missing veteran information, and 32 percent of records in HMIS were missing disability information.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2007–September 2007.

In summary, the AHAR provides the following picture of sheltered homeless families:

- Approximately 131,000 U.S. households are families with children in emergency shelters and transitional housing.
- A typical sheltered homeless family consists of a mother and two or three children.
- Adults in homeless sheltered families are younger on average than adults in poor families, and more than half of sheltered homeless children are under age 6.

- More than half of sheltered homeless family members (55 percent) are African American while only 26 percent of persons in poor families are African American.
- While overall people identifying themselves as Hispanic or Latino are represented in the sheltered homeless population in about the same percentages as in the poor population, Hispanic families are considerably less likely to enter emergency shelters or transitional housing programs than are Hispanic individuals.
- Native Americans are overrepresented in the sheltered homeless population compared to their proportion of the poor population.
- Thirty-one percent of sheltered homeless family members spent some time in transitional housing programs from October 2006 through September 2007.
- Even more than for individuals, the path into homelessness for families appears to be wearing out one's welcome in someone else's housing unit.
- The median length of stay in an emergency shelter for persons in families is one month, considerably longer than the 14- or 15-day median stay for individuals.
- Families in transitional housing programs have a median length of stay of 151 days, reflecting transitional housing's goal of providing a period of stabilization and intensive services to help a family succeed in retaining permanent housing.
- Families that stay in emergency shelters for more than six months during a year are overwhelmingly African American, perhaps reflecting housing market conditions in particular U.S. cities.

Chapter 4

The Nation's Capacity for Housing Homeless Persons

This chapter describes the nation's capacity to provide housing for homeless and formerly homeless persons. It provides an estimated nationwide inventory of emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing programs and beds.⁵¹ It also provides information on the nation's estimated capacity to provide housing to specific homeless subpopulations, such as persons in households with or without children, unaccompanied youth, veterans, victims of domestic violence, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. The information presented in this chapter was reported by CoCs in the Housing Inventory Charts of the 2007 CoC applications.

4.1 2007 Inventory of Programs and Beds

Exhibit 4-1 shows the national inventory of homeless residential programs and *year-round beds* in 2007.⁵² Year-round beds are available for use throughout the year and are considered part of the stable inventory of beds for homeless persons. Based on 2007 inventory data, an estimated 19,069 homeless residential programs operate nationwide, including 6,140 emergency shelters (33 percent), 7,275 transitional housing programs (39 percent), and 5,654 permanent supportive housing programs (28 percent). The national inventory of homeless residential programs includes an estimated 611,292 beds distributed fairly evenly as follows: 211,451 beds in emergency shelters (35 percent), 211,205 beds in transitional housing (35 percent), and 188,636 beds in permanent housing (31 percent).⁵³

The nation's capacity to provide housing includes more than 19,000 homeless residential programs and 611,000 beds.

CoCs reported an increase in the number of programs and year-round beds across all three program types from 2006 through 2007. Specifically, the nation witnessed an increase of 960 homeless residential programs, including 97 emergency shelters, 259 transitional housing programs, and 604 permanent housing programs. The increase in permanent

⁵¹ Permanent supportive housing includes housing funded by the Shelter Plus Care, Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy, and Permanent Housing component of the Supportive Housing Program. It may also include other permanent housing projects or units dedicated exclusively to homeless persons—for example, public housing or housing funded by the Section 811 program for people with disabilities. Residents of permanent supportive housing are no longer counted as homeless.

⁵² The 2007 inventory includes beds that were reported by CoCs as part of their current and new inventories. The current inventory was available for occupancy on or before January 31, 2006. The new inventory was available for occupancy between February 1, 2006, and January 31, 2007.

⁵³ Percentages may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

housing programs (12 percent from 2006) is consistent with HUD’s emphasis on expanding the permanent housing stock. Some of the increase in the number of programs and year-round beds is associated with the addition of seven CoCs from 2006 through 2007.

The increase in residential programs resulted in an expansion of the nation’s bed inventory, which increased by 27,876 beds (5 percent from 2006), including 4,574 emergency shelter beds (2 percent), 11,496 transitional housing beds (6 percent), and 11,806 permanent housing beds (7 percent). Most of the additional inventory in emergency shelters (65 percent) is dedicated to individuals while most new transitional housing beds are targeted to persons in families (66 percent).

| Exhibit 4-1: National Inventory of Homeless Residential Programs and Year-Round Beds, 2006–2007^a | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------|
| Program Type | Number of Programs | | Change | Percentage Point Change |
| | 2006^b | 2007 | | |
| Emergency shelters | 6,043 | 6,140 | +97 | 1.6 |
| Transitional housing | 7,016 | 7,275 | +259 | 3.7 |
| Permanent supportive housing | 5,050 | 5,654 | +604 | 12.0 |
| Total Number of Programs | 18,109 | 19,069 | +960 | 5.3 |
| Number of Year-Round Beds | | | | |
| Emergency shelters | 206,877 | 211,451 | +4,574 | 2.2 |
| Transitional housing | 199,709 | 211,205 | +11,496 | 5.8 |
| Permanent supportive housing | 176,830 | 188,636 | +11,806 | 6.7 |
| Total Number of Beds | 583,416 | 611,292 | +27,876 | 4.8 |

^a The bed inventory includes beds in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Territories of Guam and the Virgin Islands.

^b The 2006 bed inventory does not equal the inventory reported in the second AHAR. HUD’s data cleaning procedures identified 19,796 project-based public housing beds (located in three CoCs) that were improperly reported as part of the inventory of permanent supportive housing beds. Project-based public housing beds are not considered part of the bed inventory unless the housing has been exclusively dedicated to serving homeless persons. As a result, the total number of permanent supportive housing beds in 2006 dropped from 196,626 to 176,830.

Source: 2006 and 2007 Continuum of Care Application: Exhibit 1, CoC Housing Inventory Charts.

Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing Bed Inventory, 2007

Exhibit 4-2 shows the number of emergency and transitional housing beds and units by household type. For emergency shelters only, the inventory includes seasonal and overflow or voucher beds. *Seasonal beds* are usually available during particularly high-demand seasons (e.g., winter months in northern regions or summer months in southern regions), but they are not available throughout the year. *Overflow beds* are typically used during emergencies—e.g., a sudden drop in temperature or a natural disaster that displaces residents—and their availability is sporadic. *Voucher beds* are usually made available in a hotel or motel and often function like overflow beds. Some rural communities use vouchers instead of fixed shelters.

In 2007, approximately 423,000 emergency and transitional year-round beds were available nationwide, distributed nearly evenly across the two program types. Just over half of the nation’s total bed inventory for homeless individuals was located in emergency shelters, with the remainder located in transitional housing programs.

Within emergency shelters, about 54 percent of beds (or 113,164 beds) were dedicated to homeless individuals. By comparison, within transitional housing programs, about 53 percent of beds (or 111,368 beds) served persons in families.

A comparison of the distribution of individual and family beds with the service-use patterns described in Chapter 3 highlights an important finding about how homeless persons use homeless residential programs. As reported in Chapter 3, few homeless individuals and persons in families used a transitional housing program during the course of the year. At the same time, the inventory of transitional housing beds nearly equals the inventory of emergency shelter beds. The stock of transitional housing beds is needed, in part, because persons stay in transitional housing for longer periods than in emergency shelters; thus, few transitional housing beds become available during the year. Bed turnover rates by program type—or the total number of people served per bed during the one-year period—are discussed in more detail below.

Exhibit 4-2 also shows the total number of *family units* by program type. Family units are housing units (e.g., apartments) that serve homeless families, and each family unit includes several beds. In 2007, there were approximately 64,570 family units with an average 3.25 beds per unit in the inventory. Slightly more than half of the units were provided by transitional housing units (34,621 units or 54 percent), and the remaining units were provided through emergency shelters (29,949 units or 46 percent).

| Exhibit 4-2: Number of Emergency and Transitional Beds in Homeless Assistance System Nationwide, 2007 | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | Year-Round Units/Beds | | | Total Year-Round Beds | Other Beds | |
| | Family Units | Family Beds | Individual Beds | | Seasonal | Overflow or Voucher |
| Emergency Shelters | | | | | | |
| Current inventory | 29,949 | 98,287 | 113,164 | 211,451 | 21,025 | 36,477 |
| Transitional Housing | | | | | | |
| Current inventory | 34,621 | 111,368 | 99,837 | 211,205 | n/a | n/a |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Current inventory | 64,570 | 209,655 | 213,001 | 422,656 | 21,025 | 36,477 |

Source: 2007 Continuum of Care Application: Exhibit 1, CoC Housing Inventory Charts.

The 2007 bed inventory also included approximately 21,025 seasonal beds and 36,477 overflow or voucher beds. If these beds are added to the total number of year-round shelter

beds in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs, the nation’s peak bed capacity for homeless persons was about 480,158 beds in 2007.

Permanent Supportive Housing Bed Inventory, 2007

In addition to funding emergency shelter and transitional housing beds, HUD continues to promote the development of permanent supportive housing for disabled homeless persons. Exhibit 4-3 presents the nation’s inventory of permanent supportive housing beds. According to information reported by CoCs in 2007, the nation’s inventory included nearly 189,000 year-round permanent supportive housing beds. About 62 percent of the beds (116,155) were in projects serving unaccompanied individuals, and the remaining beds were in projects serving families (72,481). The bed inventory for persons in families was distributed across approximately 25,000 family units.

| Exhibit 4-3: Number of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Beds in Homeless Assistance System Nationwide, 2007 | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | Year-Round Units/Beds | | | Total Year-Round Beds |
| | Family Units | Family Beds | Individual Beds | |
| PSH Programs | | | | |
| Current inventory | 25,141 | 72,481 | 116,155 | 188,636 |

Source: 2007 Continuum of Care Application: Exhibit 1, CoC Housing Inventory Charts.

4.2 2007 Inventory by Household Type and Homeless Subpopulation

Exhibit 4-4 illustrates the estimated number of year-round emergency shelter and transitional housing beds available to different homeless subpopulations. In 2007, 81 percent of beds were available to the general homeless population, with a small portion reserved for specific subpopulations: approximately 12 percent (53,486 beds) for victims of domestic violence; 3 percent (11,706 beds) for veterans; 2 percent (7,834 beds) for unaccompanied youth; and 2 percent (7,296 beds) for persons living with HIV/AIDS. The proportion of beds targeted to these subpopulations remained relatively unchanged since 2006.

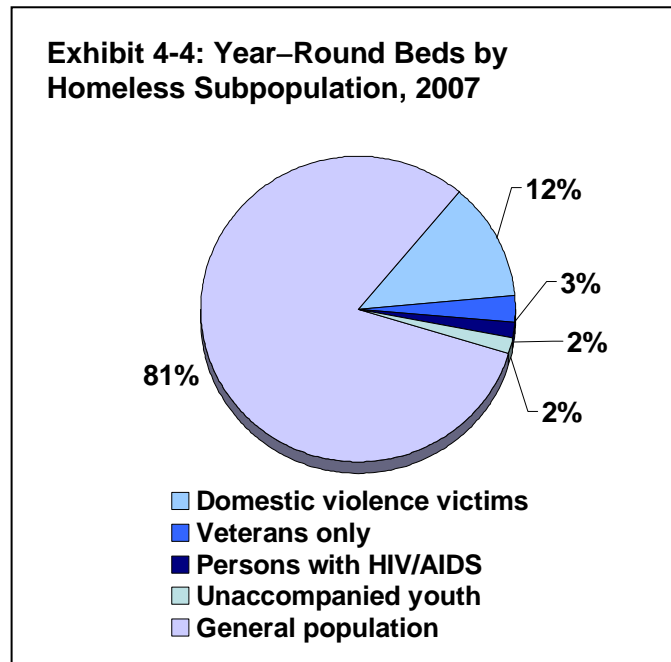
Exhibit 4-5 shows the distribution of beds in 2007 by household and subpopulation type between emergency shelters and transitional housing programs. Emergency shelters had 27 percent (18,472) more beds for mixed household types—i.e., both individuals and families—than did transitional housing programs. In contrast, transitional housing programs specifically designated a greater proportion of their beds for individuals only or for persons in households with dependent children only.

The difference between emergency shelters and transitional housing programs can also be seen in the targeting of beds to homeless subpopulations. More beds are available for victims of domestic violence in emergency shelters (34,255 beds) than in transitional housing (19,231 beds). Compared to emergency shelters, transitional housing programs have more beds reserved for veterans (7,554) and more beds (3,548) reserved for persons living with HIV/AIDS.

4.3 Current Inventory by Geography

Exhibit 4-6 describes the distribution of homeless residential programs and year-round beds by geographic location (principal city versus suburban or rural areas).⁵⁴ According to 2007 inventory data, a slightly larger percentage of emergency shelters is located in suburban and rural areas (54 percent) than in principal cities (46 percent). Yet, emergency shelters in principal cities are larger than their suburban/rural counterparts. Indeed, the average emergency shelter in principal cities is approximately 52 beds compared to an average 20 beds in suburban and rural areas. Thus, the overwhelming majority of emergency shelter beds are located in principal cities (69 percent) rather than in suburban and rural areas (31 percent).

Unlike emergency shelters, more transitional and permanent housing programs are located in principal cities than in suburban and rural areas. In particular, 55 percent of transitional housing programs and 58 percent of permanent housing programs are located in principal cities. The distribution of year-round beds in transitional housing and permanent housing beds reflects the distribution of programs. In 2007, 62 percent of transitional housing beds and 65 percent of permanent housing beds were located in principal cities.



^a The CoC application reports beds dedicated to unaccompanied youth (i.e., Target Population A) separately from beds dedicated to victims of domestic violence, veterans, and persons living with HIV/AIDS (i.e., Target Population B). The exhibit assumes that beds dedicated to unaccompanied youth are mutually exclusive from beds dedicated to these other subpopulations.

Source: 2007 Continuum of Care Application: Exhibit 1, CoC Housing Inventory Charts.

⁵⁴ The analysis omitted 221 residential housing programs (or 4,975 year-around beds) because of insufficient information on geographic location.

Exhibit 4-5: Year-Round Beds by Household, Subpopulation, and Program Type, 2007^a

| Population | Emergency Shelter | | Transitional Housing | | Total | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Household Type | | | | | | |
| Individuals | 76,789 | 36.3 | 80,326 | 38.0 | 157,115 | 37.2 |
| Persons in families | 61,646 | 29.2 | 77,723 | 36.8 | 139,369 | 33.0 |
| Unaccompanied youth | 4,476 | 2.1 | 3,358 | 1.6 | 7,834 | 1.9 |
| Mixed types | 68,540 | 32.4 | 49,798 | 23.6 | 118,338 | 28.0 |
| Total | 211,451 | 100 | 211,205 | 100 | 422,656 | 100 |
| Homeless Subpopulations | | | | | | |
| Domestic violence victims only | 34,255 | 16.2 | 19,231 | 9.1 | 53,486 | 12.7 |
| Veterans only | 2,076 | 1.0 | 9,630 | 4.6 | 11,706 | 2.8 |
| Persons with HIV/AIDS | 1,810 | 0.9 | 5,486 | 2.6 | 7,296 | 1.7 |
| General population | 173,310 | 82.0 | 176,858 | 83.7 | 350,168 | 82.9 |
| Total | 211,451 | 100 | 211,205 | 100 | 422,656 | 100 |

^a In 2007, there were 523 emergency shelter programs and 573 transitional programs with missing household type information. The analysis omitted these programs.

Source: 2007 Continuum of Care Application: Exhibit 1, CoC Housing Inventory Charts.

Exhibit 4-6: Distribution of Bed Inventory by Geographic Area, 2007^a

| Type of Program | Total Number | | Percentage of Total | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| | Principal City | Suburban and Rural Areas | Principal City | Suburban and Rural Areas |
| Emergency Shelter | | | | |
| Number of programs | 2,814 | 3,268 | 46.3 | 53.7 |
| Number of year-round beds | 145,409 | 64,672 | 69.2 | 30.9 |
| Transitional Housing | | | | |
| Number of programs | 3,977 | 3,212 | 55.3 | 44.7 |
| Number of year-round beds | 129,553 | 79,451 | 62.0 | 38.0 |
| Permanent Supportive Housing | | | | |
| Number of programs | 3,221 | 2,356 | 57.8 | 42.24 |
| Number of year-round beds | 121,802 | 65,430 | 65.1 | 35.0 |

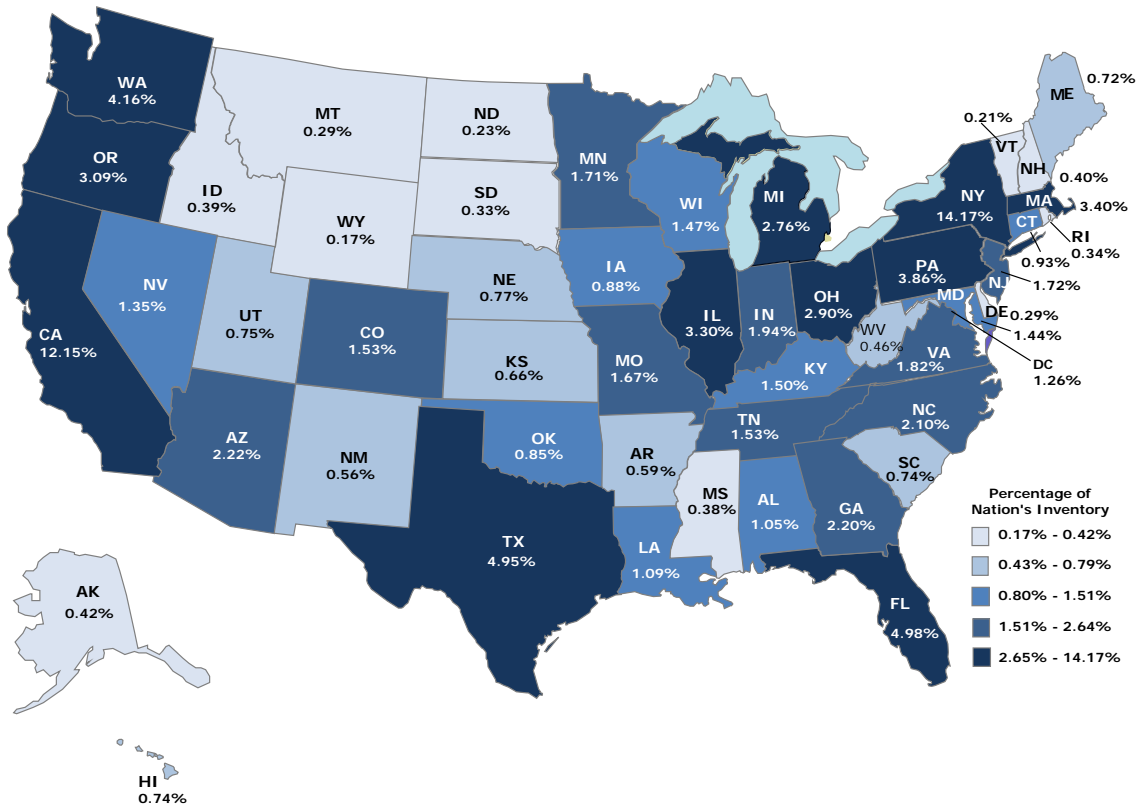
^a The analysis omitted 221 residential housing programs (or 4,975 year-around beds) because of insufficient information on geographic location.

Source: 2007 Continuum of Care Application: Exhibit 1, CoC Housing Inventory Charts.

Exhibit 4-7 illustrates the distribution of the nation's bed inventory by state. As expected, New York (14 percent) and California (12 percent)—states with large homeless populations (Chapter

2)—had the largest share of the nation’s year-round homeless beds. Overall, the percentage of homeless beds was typically higher in populous states and lower in less populous states.

Exhibit 4-7: Percentage of the Nation’s Bed Inventory by State, 2007



Source: 2007 Continuum of Care Application: Exhibit 1, CoC Housing Inventory Charts.

4.4 Bed Utilization and Turnover Rates

This section describes the average daily utilization and turnover rates by program type. The average daily utilization rate is the percentage of available year-round beds occupied on an average night during the 12-month reporting period. Turnover rates represent the total number of people served per year-round bed during the same period. The information presented in this section is based on HMIS data collected from October 2006 through September 2007.

Exhibit 4-8 provides information on how beds were used during the AHAR reporting period and shows two patterns emerging from the data: (1) emergency shelters had higher average daily utilization rates than transitional housing programs, and (2) beds for unaccompanied individuals had higher average daily utilization rates than beds for persons in families. Overall, 94 percent of beds in emergency shelters were occupied on an average day during the one-year period compared to about 78 percent of beds in transitional housing.

Exhibit 4-8: Average Daily Utilization and Turnover Rate of All Year-Round Beds by Program and Household Type, October 2006–September 2007

| Rate | Percentage in Emergency Shelters | | | Percentage in Transitional Housing | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|--------|------------------------------------|------------|--------|
| | Total | Individual | Family | Total | Individual | Family |
| Utilization rate ^a | 94.4 | 98.7 | 88.4 | 77.9 | 83.0 | 72.9 |
| Turnover rate ^b | 7.8 | 9.7 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.5 |

^a Average daily utilization is calculated by dividing the average daily census during the study period by the number of year-round beds in the current inventory and then converting it to a percentage of beds utilized by multiplying by 100.

^b The turnover rate measures the number of persons served per available bed over the 12-month period. It is calculated by dividing the number of persons served by the number of year-round beds.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

As shown in Chapters 2 and 3, most persons in shelters used an emergency shelter only during the 12-month reporting period. Thus, to the extent that homelessness is mostly an episodic or short-term phenomenon, the higher average daily utilization rates in emergency shelters is expected. In addition, emergency shelters often have overflow and seasonal beds that are used when harsh weather causes the demand for shelter to exceed the year-round bed capacity. In effect, emergency shelters operate above their year-round capacity during these periods, causing utilization rates to spike and perhaps explaining why emergency shelters have higher utilization rates than transitional housing programs. Transitional housing programs typically serve a specialized client population, e.g., people with substance abuse problems or parents attempting to reunite with their children. Beds in these programs are more likely to remain vacant until an appropriate client meets the eligibility criteria to receive services.

In addition, family programs are more likely to report empty beds on an average night because such programs typically measure program utilization in terms of families in units rather than persons in beds. In many family programs, particularly in transitional housing, each family is served in its own housing unit. Each unit often has a fixed number of beds that, depending on family size, may or may not be fully occupied. For example, a family of three may be served in a unit with five beds, and the program will not place members of another family in the vacant beds. In this example, the bed utilization rate is 60 percent and the unit utilization rate is 100 percent. Thus, a family program may be operating at full capacity based on the number of family units, but some beds may be empty.

Exhibit 4-8 also shows the turnover rate of beds by program type. Duration in a shelter and frequency of bed use both affect turnover rates. The shorter the average length of stay and the faster a program can fill a vacant bed, the higher is the turnover rate. As demonstrated above, individuals in an emergency shelter have the shortest lengths of stay and the highest average bed utilization rates such that emergency shelter beds for individuals have the highest turnover rate. Conversely, families in transitional housing have the longest lengths of stay and lowest average utilization rates and thus the lowest bed turnover rate.

Chapter 5

Looking Ahead

The 2007 AHAR represents an important milestone in HUD's efforts to collect information and report on homelessness based on HMIS data from a nationally representative sample of communities. It is the first AHAR to draw on an entire year of reporting on homeless persons' use of emergency and transitional housing. The information on homelessness is important to understanding the nature and scope of homelessness. It also provides a baseline for future reports that will provide direct year-to-year comparisons of the number and characteristics of homeless people and their patterns of service use. The report also contains new information about the seasonal patterns of homelessness and long-term users of shelters and features new appendices with community-level information on the number of homeless persons.

Nearly 100 communities participated in the 2007 AHAR—a significant increase over previous reports—and the general quality of the data improved. Nonetheless, work remains to be done in the short term so that sample communities that have not yet participated or have provided only partial information will be able to provide a complete report on their programs. These communities are currently receiving intensive technical assistance to improve their level of participation in future AHARs.

Further, participation in the AHAR will become a factor in future CoC funding decisions. HUD is continuing outreach and technical assistance activities to communities to increase the number of providers participating in HMIS and improve the quality and usefulness of data for local needs. These efforts will also enable more communities to participate in AHAR. Simultaneously, HUD continues to provide technical assistance to communities on conducting one-night street and shelter counts, which will continue to be the source of information on the unsheltered homeless population in future AHARs.

The data collection period for the next AHAR began in October 2007 and extends through September 2008. In addition to providing a second full year of data for analysis, the next report will include new AHAR sample sites to permit more detailed reporting on differences among geographic areas (i.e., city, suburban, rural) and to increase the overall precision of estimates. The number of nonsample sites is also expected to grow as more communities develop the capacity to complete the AHAR report.

For future AHARs, HUD plans to add information from other homeless service providers, such as street outreach providers who serve unsheltered homeless persons and permanent supportive housing providers who serve formerly homeless persons. The additional information will increase the coverage of AHAR beyond the sheltered homeless population to provide a more comprehensive picture of homelessness. Further, upcoming AHARs may

include special reports on selected subpopulations, such as veterans or youth, or feature new information on certain types of programs, such as safe havens or outreach programs. Ultimately, HUD expects the AHAR to be the primary resource for up-to-date information about homelessness based on HMIS data as reported by communities to the federal government. As such, it may be used at the local, state, and national levels to allocate local homeless assistance funds, improve program operations, and inform future national policy aimed at reducing homelessness in the years to come.

Appendix A

List of 2007 AHAR Sample Sites and Contributing Communities

| Community Name | State | Continuum of Care | Participated in 2007 AHAR |
|--------------------------|-------|--|---------------------------|
| AHAR Sample Sites | | | |
| Flagstaff (AZ) | AZ | Arizona Rural | Yes |
| Phoenix (AZ) | AZ | Maricopa County/Phoenix | Yes |
| Fresno (CA) | CA | Fresno/Madera | Yes |
| Los Angeles (CA) | CA | Los Angeles | No |
| Los Angeles County (CA) | CA | Los Angeles | No |
| Marin County (CA) | CA | Marin County | No |
| Mission Viejo (CA) | CA | Orange County, CA | Yes* |
| Modesto (CA) | CA | Stanislaus County | No |
| Moreno Valley (CA) | CA | Riverside County | Yes* |
| Pasadena (CA) | CA | City of Pasadena | No |
| Pico Rivera (CA) | CA | Los Angeles | Yes* |
| San Diego (CA) | CA | San Diego City | Yes |
| San Francisco (CA) | CA | City/County San Francisco | Yes |
| Seaside (CA) | CA | Monterey County | Yes |
| Adams County (CO) | CO | Metropolitan Denver | No |
| Crowley County (CO) | CO | Colorado Balance of State | Yes* |
| Hartford (CT) | CT | Hartford | Yes |
| Stratford (CT) | CT | Greater Bridgeport | Yes |
| Washington (DC) | DC | District of Columbia | Yes |
| Wilmington (DE) | DE | Delaware | Yes |
| Deltona (FL) | FL | Daytona Beach/Daytona/Volusia/Flagler County | Yes* |
| Marion County (FL) | FL | Marion County/Ocala | Yes |
| Polk County (FL) | FL | Polk County, Lakeland/Winterhaven | Yes |
| Sarasota (FL) | FL | Sarasota/Manatee County | Yes |
| Atlanta (GA) | GA | Atlanta Tri-Jurisdiction | Yes |
| Augusta-Richmond (GA) | GA | Augusta/Richmond County | Yes |
| Macon County (GA) | GA | Georgia | Yes* |
| Oconee County (GA) | GA | Georgia | Yes* |
| Chicago (IL) | IL | Chicago | No |
| Cook County (IL) | IL | Cook County | No |
| Hardin County (KY) | KY | Commonwealth of Kentucky/Balance of State | Yes |
| Bossier City (LA) | LA | Northwest Louisiana | Yes |
| Slidell (LA) | LA | Slidell/Livingston/Saint Helena | Yes |

| Community Name | State | Continuum of Care | Participated in 2007 AHAR |
|--------------------------|-------|---|---------------------------|
| AHAR Sample Sites | | | |
| Attleboro (MA) | MA | Attleboro/Taunton | Yes |
| Boston (MA) | MA | City of Boston | Yes |
| Lawrence (MA) | MA | City of Lawrence | Yes |
| Montgomery County (MD) | MD | Montgomery County | Yes |
| Detroit (MI) | MI | City of Detroit | Yes |
| Farmington Hills (MI) | MI | Pontiac/Oakland County | Yes* |
| Lansing (MI) | MI | Lansing/East Lansing/Ingham County | Yes |
| Macomb County (MI) | MI | Macomb County | Yes |
| Washtenaw County (MI) | MI | Ann Arbor/Washtenaw County | Yes |
| Hennepin County (MN) | MN | Minneapolis/Hennepin County | Yes |
| Moorhead (MN) | MN | West Central Minnesota | Yes |
| Norman County (MN) | MN | Northwest Minnesota | No |
| Rochester (MN) | MN | Southeast Minnesota | Yes |
| St. Paul (MN) | MN | St. Paul/Ramsey County | Yes |
| Washington County (MN) | MN | Washington County, MN | Yes |
| Hattiesburg (MS) | MS | Mississippi Balance of State | No |
| Humphreys County (MS) | MS | Mississippi Balance of State | Yes* |
| Billings (MT) | MT | Montana | No |
| Great Falls (MT) | MT | Montana | No |
| Council Bluffs (IA) | NE | Omaha Area | Yes |
| Bergen County (NJ) | NJ | Bergen County | Yes |
| Brick Township (NJ) | NJ | Ocean County | Yes |
| Camden (NJ) | NJ | Camden County | Yes |
| Clark County (NV) | NV | Southern Nevada/Las Vegas | Yes |
| Elmira (NY) | NY | City of Elmira | Yes |
| Islip Town (NY) | NY | Islip/Babylon/Huntington/Suffolk Counties | No |
| New York City (NY) | NY | New York City | Yes |
| Onondaga County (NY) | NY | Syracuse | Yes |
| Cleveland (OH) | OH | Cuyahoga County/Cleveland | Yes |
| Lancaster (OH) | OH | Ohio Balance of State | Yes |
| Putnam County (OH) | OH | Ohio Balance of State | Yes* |
| Springfield (OH) | OH | Ohio Balance of State | No |
| Midwest City (OK) | OK | Oklahoma Balance of State | Yes* |
| Lycoming County (PA) | PA | Central/Harrisburg Region of Pennsylvania | No |
| Philadelphia (PA) | PA | City of Philadelphia | Yes |
| Snyder County (PA) | PA | Central/Harrisburg Region of Pennsylvania | No |
| Westmoreland County (PA) | PA | Southwest Region of PA | Yes |
| Dallas (TX) | TX | Dallas | No |
| El Paso (TX) | TX | El Paso | Yes |

| Community Name | State | Continuum of Care | Participated in 2007 AHAR |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--|---------------------------|
| Houston (TX) | TX | City of Houston/Harris County | Yes |
| Chesterfield County (VA) | VA | Richmond/Henrico County | Yes |
| Portsmouth (VA) | VA | Portsmouth | Yes |
| Chittenden County (VT) | VT | Chittenden County | Yes* |
| Adams County (WA) | WA | Washington Balance of State | Yes* |
| Seattle (WA) | WA | Seattle/King County | No |
| Skagit County (WA) | WA | Washington Balance of State | No |
| Forest County (WI) | WI | Wisconsin | Yes |
| AHAR Contributing Communities | | | |
| Little Rock CoC | AR | Little Rock/Central | Yes |
| Maricopa County | AZ | Maricopa County/Phoenix | Yes |
| Santa Clara County | CA | Santa Clara County | Yes |
| Bristol | CT | Bristol | Yes |
| Greater Norwalk Area | CT | Greater Norwalk Area | Yes |
| Lee County | FL | Lee County | Yes |
| Orlando/Orange/Osceola/Seminole | FL | Orlando/Orange/Osceola/Seminole County | Yes |
| Honolulu CoC | HI | Honolulu/Partners in Care | Yes |
| Des Moines | IA | Des Moines/Polk County | Yes |
| Iowa CoC* | IA | Iowa Balance of State | Yes |
| Sioux City/Dakota County | IA | Sioux City/Dakota County | Yes |
| Statewide CoC | ID | Idaho | Yes |
| Evanston CoC | IL | Evanston | Yes |
| Joliet/Bolingbrook/Will County | IL | Joliet/Bolingbrook/Will County | Yes |
| Evansville CoC | IN | Evansville | Yes |
| Greater Kansas City | KS | Wyandotte County/Kansas City | Yes |
| Cambridge CoC | MA | City of Cambridge | Yes |
| Baltimore City CoC* | MD | Baltimore City | Yes |
| Baltimore County CoC | MD | Baltimore County | Yes |
| Cecil County CoC | MD | Cecil County | Yes |
| Greater Penobscot/Bangor | ME | Greater Penobscot/Bangor | Yes |
| Portland (ME) | ME | City of Portland | Yes |
| Statewide CoC | ME | Maine | Yes |
| Grand Rapids CoC* | MI | Grand Rapids/Wyoming/Kent County | Yes |
| Lansing/Ingham County CoC | MI | Lansing/East Lansing/Ingham County | Yes |
| Oakland County | MI | Pontiac/Oakland County | Yes |
| St. Louis County CoC* | MO | St. Louis County | Yes |
| Greater Nashua CoC | NH | Greater Nashua | Yes |
| Cincinnati-Hamilton County CoC | OH | Hamilton County/City of Cincinnati | Yes |
| Greater Toledo | OH | Greater Toledo | Yes |
| Tulsa CoC | OK | Tulsa City and County/Broken Arrow | Yes |

| Community Name | State | Continuum of Care | Participated in 2007 AHAR |
|---|-------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| AHAR Contributing Communities | | | |
| Portland-Grasham-Multnomah County | OR | Multomah County | Yes |
| Erie County CoC* | PA | Erie City and County | Yes |
| Memphis-Shelby CoC | TN | Memphis/Shelby County | Yes |
| Denton | TX | Denton (formerly TX02 West TX) | Yes |
| Spokane CoC* | WA | City of Spokane | Yes |
| Wheeling-Weirton County CoC* | WV | Wheeling /Weirton | Yes |
| * These communities did not have any emergency shelters or transitional housing facilities in early 2007. | | | |

Appendix B

Data Collection and Analysis Methodology

B.1 Introduction

This document summarizes the methodology for producing the 2007 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR). Abt Associates and the University of Pennsylvania Center for Mental Health Policy and Services Research (the AHAR research team) developed the methodology.

The 2007 AHAR report is based on 2006/2007 Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data from the AHAR sample and from the 2007 Continuum of Care (CoC) Application from all CoCs.

- The AHAR sample data contain information on homeless persons who used emergency shelters or transitional housing from October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007. The data come from a nationally representative sample of communities that aggregated and de-duplicated HMIS data from emergency shelter and transitional providers in their jurisdictions. HMIS data include information on the number, characteristics, and service-use patterns of homeless persons.
- The 2007 CoC application data complement the AHAR sample data by including an estimate of the number of unsheltered homeless persons on a single night in January 2007. They also include an estimate of the number and basic demographic characteristics of sheltered homeless persons on that night and the number of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds available to serve homeless persons. The information comes from the 2007 CoC applications that all CoCs must complete to be eligible for HUD McKinney-Vento Act funding.

The remainder of this appendix describes the AHAR sample data in more detail. Section B-2 discusses the population represented by the AHAR sample and the information collected about persons experiencing homelessness. Section B-3 describes how the nationally representative sample was selected and the number of communities that were able to contribute local HMIS data to the AHAR. Section B-4 presents the results of the data cleaning process and describes how usable data were identified for the final AHAR analysis file. Section B-5 describes the process for developing the analysis weights for each site to produce nationally representative estimates.

B.2 Data and AHAR Table Shells

This section describes the target population for inclusion in the AHAR sample, the source of data, and the data collection instrument (i.e., the AHAR table shells).

Target Population for the AHAR Sample

The AHAR sample represents all persons experiencing homelessness who used a homeless residential service during a one-year period. Specifically, the AHAR sample represents persons who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility during the AHAR data collection period (October 1, 2006, through September 30, 2007).

The sample does not include individuals who are homeless but live in an area not within a Continuum of Care, or individuals who live in a CoC community but do not use an emergency shelter or transitional housing program. However, given that CoCs cover 97 percent of the U.S. population, including all areas thought to face a high rate of homelessness, few homeless persons are likely to live outside CoC communities. The target population also excludes CoCs in Puerto Rico and other U.S. Territories. Hence, the estimates represent the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The unsheltered homeless population—persons who live on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation—is not represented by the AHAR sample if such persons do not use an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility at any time during the data collection period.

One caveat associated with the use of HMIS data for national reporting is that an important subset of homeless service providers is not permitted to participate fully in data collection. The 2005 Violence against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act prohibits “victim service providers”⁵⁵ from entering personally identifying information into an HMIS. Even though CoCs were required to include these programs as part of their housing inventory in their funding application, we excluded their beds from our extrapolations; thus, the national estimate of the sheltered homeless population does not include persons using residential “victim services.”

Homeless Management Information System Data

The information on homeless persons in the AHAR sample is based on HMIS data collected by local homeless assistance providers. HMIS are computerized data collection applications operated by CoCs that store data on homeless individuals and families partaking of homelessness assistance services.

⁵⁵ The term victim service provider is defined as “a nonprofit, nongovernmental organization, including rape crisis centers, battered women’s shelters, domestic violence transitional housing programs, and other programs whose primary mission is to provide services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking” (72 FR 5056, March 16, 2007).

HMIS data have some important features. First, they have been standardized nationally in accordance with HUD’s National HMIS Data and Technical Standards Notice (Data Standards).⁵⁶ All HUD McKinney-Vento–funded homeless programs are required to collect 14 universal data elements from every client served. The Data Standards define each data element. The universal data elements include information on a client’s demographic characteristics (e.g., date of birth, ethnicity and race, gender, veteran status, and disability status) and recent residential history (e.g., residence before program entry, program entry and exit dates, and ZIP code of last permanent address). The data are essential to obtaining an accurate picture of the extent, characteristics, and patterns of service use of the local homeless population.

Second, HMIS data include personally identifying information that allows local communities to produce an accurate de-duplicated count of homeless persons in their communities. For each person served, programs must collect a client’s full name and Social Security Number. The personally identifying information may be used in combination with other client-level information to calculate the number of unique users of homeless services and to identify persons who use several types of services.

Third, HMIS data may be manipulated to produce a more comprehensive picture of homelessness when compared to older data collection systems (e.g., paper records). Given that the data are stored electronically in sophisticated software applications, data users may produce cross-tabulations and other outputs that were impractical or impossible before the advent of HMIS. As a result, HMIS data offer new opportunities to study the nature and extent of homelessness.

AHAR Table Shells

To facilitate the AHAR reporting process, the AHAR research team developed five sets of linked Excel spreadsheets—the AHAR table shells—for participating communities.⁵⁷ All of the information required in the table shells is based on the universal data elements specified in the HMIS Data Standards. The five sets of spreadsheets include tables for:

1. Individuals served by emergency shelters
2. Individuals served by transitional housing facilities
3. Families served by emergency shelters
4. Families served by transitional housing facilities
5. A summary table

Table shells 1 through 4 (or the program-household table shells) contain several sections. The first section is an extrapolation worksheet for estimating the total number of individuals or

⁵⁶ 69 FR 45888, July 30, 2004.

⁵⁷ Copies of the AHAR Table Shells are available at www.hmis.info.

families that used an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility during the data collection period. The worksheet guides the community through a process for estimating the number of individuals or families served by providers participating in HMIS as well as by nonparticipating providers. A limited amount of data from the HMIS and Housing Inventory Chart is required to complete the extrapolation worksheet. The remaining sections in each set of table shells are designed to capture information about the homeless population in the community. Each set of table shells is designed with embedded codes to check for data errors, such as missing values or inconsistent information. A summary sheet of data errors is automatically generated as communities complete the program-household table shells, prompting communities to review and correct any errors.

The final set of tables—the summary tables—is designed to save time and increase data accuracy. The tables provide estimates of the total unduplicated count of persons who used a participating and nonparticipating emergency shelter or transitional housing program in each jurisdiction during the data collection period. The summary tables also show estimates of the demographic characteristics of the service-using population, patterns of program use, and the average daily utilization rate among persons accessing shelters and transitional housing. As do the program-household tables, the summary tables automate many calculations and are designed with embedded data quality checks that list error messages when inconsistent information is entered.

The AHAR table shells streamline data entry by linking the four program-household table shells with the summary table, which aggregates the information automatically from the four program-household table shells for entry into the summary tables.

B.3 Sample Selection

This section describes the procedures for selecting a nationally representative sample of 80 jurisdictions for the AHAR.

CDBG Jurisdictions Are Primary Sampling Units

The AHAR uses the geographic areas defined for the allocation of CDBG funds as the primary sampling unit. The four types of CDBG jurisdictions are:

- Principal cities⁵⁸

⁵⁸ The original file from which the sample was selected used the category of “central city” for CDBG jurisdictions rather than “principal city.” However, the CDBG program moved to designation of principal city rather than central city following the OMB guidance, and the definition of central city and principal city are slightly different (see 24 CFR Part 570). Of the 482 CDBG central city jurisdictions that existed both before and after the definition change, 327 central city jurisdictions (68%) became principle cities with the definition change. A small number of non-central cities (85 out of 2,501) in the original file were categorized as principal cities in the 2007 CDBG file. In our analysis by CDBG jurisdiction and in

- Cities with 50,000 or more persons (that are not principal cities)
- Urban counties
- Rural areas or nonentitlement jurisdictions

CDBG jurisdictions constitute the basic building blocks of CoCs. In some cases, the CDBG jurisdiction and the CoC represent the same geographic area (e.g., principal cities are often a single CoC), but, in other situations, the CDBG jurisdiction is a geographic subunit of the CoC (e.g., a small city with 50,000 or more persons may be a subunit of a countywide CoC). The selection of 80 CDBG jurisdictions ensures the inclusion of a wide range of sites in the AHAR as well as the reasonably precise measurement of the characteristics of homeless persons and their patterns of service use.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development provided a sampling frame for the selection of CDBG jurisdictions. The sampling frame is a list of all 3,142 CDBG jurisdictions within the 430 CoCs in the 50 states as of 2002.⁵⁹ The next section describes the decision to stratify the sites based on geographic type, along with the procedures for selecting certainty and noncertainty sites.

Stratifying the Sample by Type of Geographic Area

A CDBG jurisdiction may be a large principal city of a metropolitan area, a smaller city with a population of 50,000 or more, one or more suburban or urban fringe counties, or a rural area. As such, the number of homeless persons in each jurisdiction varies considerably.

Using the relative size of the homeless population in each CDBG jurisdiction to select a sample may increase the precision of the estimates for any particular sample size. However, with the number of homeless persons in each CDBG jurisdiction unknown, the study team assumed that the total population in each CDBG jurisdiction provided a measure of relative size of the homeless population for purposes of sample selection. The study team premised the assumption on the likelihood that the number of homeless persons is correlated with the total population in the area served by the CDBG jurisdiction. The team further refined the assumption by dividing the sample into strata based on the expected rate of homelessness.⁶⁰

procedures for adjusting the sampling weights, we used the community's current CDBG jurisdiction to ensure that our results accurately represented the current system for designating CDBG jurisdictions.

⁵⁹ HUD provided a file called "COC_GeoAreasInfo.xls" with a list of 3,219 CDBG jurisdictions, jurisdiction type, and population of each jurisdiction. Geographic areas in the U.S Territories and Puerto Rico and three duplicate records were eliminated, resulting in a sampling frame of 3,142 CDBG jurisdictions. In addition, 4 CDBG areas in Massachusetts and 1 in New Hampshire included overlapping geographic areas and double-counted the population; therefore, the population was evenly divided across the overlapping CDBG jurisdictions before sampling.

⁶⁰ Sampling based on the expected rate of homelessness is an attempt to obtain more precise estimates than those yielded by a simple random sample. If the proxy for the expected rate of homelessness is not correlated with the actual rate of homelessness, the resulting estimates will still be unbiased; however, the extra precision gains go unrealized.

Earlier research on homelessness indicates that the rate of homelessness varies by type of geographic area. For example, Burt (2001) found that 71 percent of the homeless persons using homeless-related services are located in principal cities but that only 30 percent of the total U.S. population lives in principal cities.⁶¹ By contrast, rural areas account for 9 percent of the homeless population, but 20 percent of the overall population. Further, suburban/urban fringe areas represent 21 percent of homeless persons, but 50 percent of the overall population. These findings suggest that, before using the total population as a proxy for the relative size of the homeless population, the CDBG jurisdictions should be stratified by type of geographic area to account for the fact that the ratio of homeless persons to the population varies across geographic areas. Hence, the study team divided the CDBG jurisdictions into four groups based on their classification for the allocation of CDBG funds: principal cities, other cities larger than 50,000, urban counties, and rural areas (i.e., nonentitlement areas). Such stratification increases the precision of estimates.

Very Large CDBG Jurisdictions Selected with Certainty

Given that the size of the population across CDBG jurisdictions is skewed by a few very large jurisdictions covering areas with several million residents, a useful strategy for reducing sampling variability in the estimated number and characteristics of homeless persons is to select very large jurisdictions in the sample with certainty. Selecting a CDBG jurisdiction with certainty means that the CDBG jurisdiction represents only itself in the sample estimates but ensures that the sample does not exclude the largest jurisdictions whose number and characteristics of the homeless population could substantially affect national estimates.

For selecting the certainty sites, the study team divided the CDBG jurisdictions into the four geographic-type strata. Assuming the rate of homelessness was the same in each area within each stratum, the study team calculated the standard deviation (square root of the variance) of the number of homeless persons for the entire stratum. The team then recalculated the standard deviation by excluding the largest site (as if that site were taken with certainty) to obtain a relative estimate of the reduction in the variance of the estimates that would occur if that site were selected with certainty. In the event of substantial reduction in the variance due to the selection of the certainty unit, the overall variance of the sample estimates will be smaller as the variance contribution to the estimate from the certainty sites is zero. The process of selecting the next-largest site as a certainty site continued until the reduction of the variance or standard deviation was small or marginal. The process resulted in the identification of 11 certainty sites consisting of eight principal cities, one other city larger than 50,000, and two urban counties (but no nonentitlement areas).

⁶¹ Burt, Martha. 2001. Homeless Families, Singles, and Others: Findings from the 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients. *Housing Policy Debate*, V12 (4), 737-780. This report presents the share of the homeless population by urban/rural status. The share of the population in each type of geographic area comes from the author's calculations based on March 1996 Current Population Survey data.

Based on earlier research findings showing that homeless persons are disproportionately located in principal cities, the study team identified 7 additional principal cities as certainty sites, for a total of 15 principal cities in the certainty sample (and 18 certainty sites in total). The team selected the 7 additional principal cities with certainty because the cities had among the largest populations of persons living in emergency and transitional shelters in the 1990 and 2000 Census counts.⁶² All 7 certainty sites had one of the 10 largest counts in either 1990 or 2000.⁶³ Given that so many homeless persons live in these cities, it is important to include them with certainty in a nationally representative sample. Exhibit B-1 lists the 18 CDBG jurisdictions selected with certainty.

| Exhibit B-1: Geographic Characteristics and Population of 18 Certainty Sites | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| | Geographic Area | Type of CDBG Entity | Size of Housed Population | Census Region | CoC Name |
| 1 | NEW YORK CITY | Principal City | 8,008,278 | Northeast | New York City Coalition/CoC |
| 2 | LOS ANGELES | Principal City | 3,694,820 | West | County of Los Angeles, CA |
| 3 | CHICAGO | Principal City | 2,896,016 | Midwest | Chicago CoC |
| 4 | HOUSTON | Principal City | 1,953,631 | South | Houston/Harris County |
| 5 | PHILADELPHIA | Principal City | 1,517,550 | Northeast | City of Philadelphia |
| 6 | PHOENIX | Principal City | 1,321,045 | West | Maricopa CoC |
| 7 | SAN DIEGO | Principal City | 1,223,400 | West | City of San Diego Consortium |
| 8 | DALLAS | Principal City | 1,188,580 | South | Dallas Homeless CoC |
| 9 | DETROIT | Principal City | 951,270 | Midwest | City of Detroit CoC |
| 10 | SAN FRANCISCO | Principal City | 776,733 | West | City and County of San Francisco |
| 11 | BOSTON | Principal City | 589,141 | Northeast | City of Boston |
| 12 | WASHINGTON, DC | Principal City | 572,059 | South | District of Columbia Homeless Services |
| 13 | SEATTLE | Principal City | 563,374 | West | Seattle-King County CoC |
| 14 | CLEVELAND | Principal City | 478,403 | Midwest | Cuyahoga County/Cleveland CoC |

⁶² For 1990 counts, see U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. “Allocating Homeless Assistance by Formula.” A Report to Congress, 1992. For 2000 counts, see U.S. Census Bureau. “Emergency and Transitional Shelter Population: 2000.” A Census 2000 Special Report.

⁶³ The other 8 certainty sites in principal cities were all ranked in the top 15 in the 1990 or 2000 Census counts.

| Exhibit B-1: Geographic Characteristics and Population of 18 Certainty Sites | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Geographic Area | Type of CDBG Entity | Size of Housed Population | Census Region | CoC Name |
| 15 | ATLANTA | Principal City | 416,474 | South | Atlanta Tri- Jurisdictional |
| 16 | LOS ANGELES COUNTY | Urban County | 2,205,851 | West | County of Los Angeles, CA |
| 17 | COOK COUNTY | Urban County | 1,712,784 | Midwest | Cook County CoC |
| 18 | ISLIP TOWN | City >50,000 | 322,612 | Northeast | Suffolk County CoC Group |

Selection of Noncertainty Sample

To select the remaining 62 sample sites into the noncertainty sample, the study team divided the 3,124 CDBG jurisdictions into 16 strata based on the four types of geographic areas and Census regions. As discussed earlier, the team divided the sample into strata based on the type of geographic area because earlier research indicated that the rate of homelessness is higher in principal cities than in other areas. The team further divided the sample into Census regions because business cycles might affect regions differently and result in variation in rates of and trends in homelessness across regions. Dividing the sample into strata that are more similar in terms of the rate of homelessness and the characteristics of homeless persons than the overall population reduces the variance of the sample estimates for a particular sample size. Stratified sampling also eliminates the possibility of some undesirable samples. For example, with a simple random sample, one possible sample might include sites only in rural areas or sites only in the Northeast, both of which are undesirable samples.

One possibility considered for the noncertainty sample was allocation of the sample to the stratum in proportion to the population in each stratum. However, such an approach ignores the research indicating that a disproportionate share of the homeless is located in principal cities. Ignoring information on the location of the homeless population would lead to a relatively high degree of imprecision in national estimates such that 20 of the 62 noncertainty sites would be allocated to principal cities, 6 to non– principal cities, 16 to urban counties, and 20 to rural areas. The same number of rural areas as principal cities would be selected even though earlier research suggests that only 9 percent of the homeless population lives in rural areas whereas 70 percent lives in principal cities.

Another possibility under consideration for the noncertainty sample was allocation of the total noncertainty sample of 62 CDBG jurisdictions to each of the 16 strata in proportion to the adjusted population in each stratum, where the adjustment accounts for different rates of homelessness across geographic areas. This allocation method produces the highest degree of precision of national estimates for a given sample size. The adjusted population is the population of persons living in an area multiplied by an adjustment factor for the expected rate of homelessness in that area. With the rate of homelessness in principal cities roughly five times that of other areas,⁶⁴ the study team multiplied the population in principal cities by five so that the adjusted populations would reflect the relative number of homeless persons expected in each stratum. If the adjusted population were used to allocate the noncertainty sites across the strata, 39 of the 62 noncertainty sample sites would have been allocated to principal cities, 4 to non– principal cities, 8 to urban counties, and 11 to rural areas. While optimal for national estimates, the number of sites in the non–principal city stratum was too small for subnational estimates.

The sampling allocation procedure ultimately used for AHAR data collection strikes a balance between the most precise national estimates possible with a sample of 62 noncertainty sites and reasonably sized samples from each of the four types of geographic areas. The study team allocated the 62 noncertainty sample sites across the 16 strata based on the square root of the adjusted population. The result is a sample allocation between the allocation in proportion to the population and the allocation in proportion to the adjusted population. Accordingly, 27 of the 62 noncertainty sites are in principal cities, 8 are in non– principal cities, 13 are in urban counties, and 14 are in rural areas. The allocation means lower variances of the estimates than either simple random sampling or sampling in direct proportion to the population and provides better representation of non– principal city areas than the allocation in proportion to the adjusted population.

To select the noncertainty sites in each stratum, the study team divided the sites into groups based on size and then randomly selected one site from each group. The number of noncertainty sites allocated to each stratum determined the number of groups, and each group in a stratum contained the same number of sites. Sampling from groups based on population size is beneficial in that it ensures that the sample has a similar distribution of CDBG jurisdiction sizes as the population. Given that the size of the homeless population is expected to correlate with the total population within strata, similarity in distribution is an important feature of the sample. Exhibit B-2 shows the number of sites and number of certainty and noncertainty sites selected from each region-CDBG type stratum.

⁶⁴ The ratio was determined as follows. Burt (2001) found that 71 percent of the homeless population lived in central cities in 1996. At the same time, Current Population Survey data indicate that only 30 percent of the overall population lived in central cities at that time. The ratio of the share of the homeless population to the share of the overall population in central cities is 2.36. The ratio is 0.42 for non– principal city portions of Metropolitan Statistical Areas and 0.46 for rural areas. Dividing the principal city ratio by the rural ratio (2.36/0.46) equal 5.1, suggesting that the rate of homelessness is about five times higher in central cities than in rural areas.

Exhibit B-2: Number of Sites in Universe and Sample by Region-CDBG Type

| Stratum | Number of Geographic Areas in Universe | Number of Certainty Sites in Sample | Number of Noncertainty Sites in Sample | Total Sample |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------|
| Northeast Principal City | 86 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| South Principal City | 151 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Midwest Principal City | 124 | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| West Principal City | 106 | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| Northeast City >50,000 | 81 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| South City >50,000 | 48 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Midwest City >50,000 | 55 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| West City >50,000 | 114 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Northeast Urban County | 33 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| South Urban County | 54 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Midwest Urban County | 33 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| West Urban County | 34 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Northeast Nonentitlement County | 148 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| South Nonentitlement County | 812 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Midwest Nonentitlement County | 890 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| West Nonentitlement County | 373 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 3,142 | 18 | 62 | 80 |

The sample sites contain over 40 million persons, or approximately 16 percent of the population living within CoC communities and 14 percent of the U.S. population. The expectation is that the sample will contain an even higher proportion of the U.S. homeless population because the selection procedures intentionally oversampled areas with a high rate of homelessness (i.e., principal cities). In fact, over half of the selected sites (42 sites) are principal cities, even though only one-third of the total population lives there. The other 38 sample sites were distributed across non-principal cities with a population over 50,000 (9 sites), urban counties (15 sites), and nonentitlement/rural areas (14 sites). Appendix A lists all CDBG jurisdictions in the sample.

Addition of Contributing Sites

In addition to the 80 sample sites selected for the study, other communities volunteered to provide data for the report to help produce more precise national estimates. The additional communities are termed contributing sites. Thirty-seven such sites volunteered and provided data for use in the AHAR report. As with the sites selected with certainty, data from the contributing sites represent only each respective community in the national estimates. Appendix A lists the contributing sites.

B.4 AHAR Data Cleaning

This section presents the data cleaning results for the AHAR. For each AHAR sample community and contributing site, the study team reviewed program-household table shells (Section B-2) for reporting irregularities, focusing on three indicators:

- Bed coverage rate
- Average daily bed utilization rate
- Proportion of missing variables

Bed Coverage Rate

Bed coverage rate refers to the proportion of beds in an HMIS-participating AHAR community. The indicator is important because the accuracy of the extrapolation technique depends on obtaining reasonably high bed coverage rates.⁶⁵ The study team evaluated each program-household table shell on its own merits and excluded from the final AHAR analysis file any table shell with a bed coverage rate below 50 percent.

Average Daily Bed Utilization Rate

Average daily bed utilization rate refers to the frequency of bed use on an average day. It is equal to the number of homeless persons who use a program on an average day during a specified period divided by the total number of year-round equivalent beds⁶⁶ in the current inventory during the same period. Utilization rates above 100 percent typically indicated missing exit dates; unusually low utilization rates often suggested that communities did not enter data on all clients served. In situations where unusually high or low utilization rates could not be explained or confirmed as accurate by the community, the study team excluded from analysis all data from the program-household table shell.

Proportion of Missing Variables

Missing data limit the ability to present a complete picture of homelessness. Exhibit B-3 presents the proportion of missing values for the weighted AHAR data. The data element

⁶⁵ Before releasing the table shells, the study team tested the extrapolation procedures with data from Philadelphia and Massachusetts under a variety of coverage rate assumptions, taking a random sample of providers (to match 50, 75, and 90 percent coverage rates) and comparing the extrapolated estimates to the true population counts for these jurisdictions. The findings show that extrapolation estimates were accurate for coverage rates above 50 percent and were more precise with higher coverage rates. The threshold of a coverage rate of 50 percent was as representative as possible of a set of participating sample sites. (See 2004 National HMIS Conference Breakout Session Materials “Extrapolation Methods” for more information on the extrapolation testing, available at www.hmis.info.)

⁶⁶ A year-round equivalent bed counts seasonal beds as partial beds in direct proportion to the length of the covered period for which the provider makes the bed available. For example, a bed from a provider with a seasonal bed open in January, February, and March would count as one-fourth of a bed if the covered period were 12 months.

most constrained by missing values was disability status, which was missing for 32.2 percent of adult clients. Though still a high rate, 2007's rate of missing disability status is considerably lower than the missing disability rate in both the 2005 (over 50 percent) and 2006 AHARs (43 percent). Missing data rates for race (11.3 percent) and ethnicity (8.3 percent) are less than half the rate in earlier AHARs. Missing rates have also declined for most other data elements but still remain high for data that communities were not required to collect before release of HUD's Data Standards: living arrangement before program entry (31.9 percent), length of stay in earlier living arrangement (40.5 percent), and ZIP code of last permanent address (40.9 percent).

Exhibit B-3: Proportion of Missing Values across All AHAR Program-Household Table Shells (weighted data)

| Variable | Percentage Missing | Variable | Percentage Missing |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. Gender of adults | 0.3 | 8. Disability status | 32.2 |
| 2. Gender of children | 0.3 | 9. Household type | 0.6 |
| 3. Ethnicity | 8.3 | 10. Living arrangement before program entry | 31.9 |
| 4. Race | 11.3 | 11. Length of stay in earlier living arrangement | 40.5 |
| 5. Age | 1.6 | 12. ZIP code of last permanent address | 40.9 |
| 6. Household size | 0.6 | 13. Number of nights in program (adult males) | 2.9 |
| 7. Veteran status | 15.8 | 14. Number of nights in program (adult females) | 1.1 |

The study team did not exclude table shells from the AHAR analysis file because of missing data. Instead, the estimates are based on nonmissing data, and the team has marked estimates in the tables based on data elements with missing rates over 20 percent whenever estimates are reported.

AHAR communities recorded and tracked each data quality indicator in an Access database. The data underwent review by site contacts as data were submitted, and the contacts raised questions with sites to address any errors. The site contacts also updated the database regularly during the period that sites submitted completed table shells (October 2007 through February 2008). At the end of that period, senior researchers re-reviewed the information in the Access database and in each program-household table shell to gauge whether each community's data could be included in the AHAR.

Based on the data quality indicators, the study team classified all 80 sample communities and the contributing communities into five categories describing the usability of their AHAR data. Exhibit B-4 summarizes the findings. Overall, 98 communities participated in the AHAR, including 61 sample communities and 37 contributing communities; of the 98 communities, 41 contributed usable data across all four program-household table shells, 44 submitted usable data

for only some of their table shells, and 13 had no emergency shelter or transitional housing providers located within the sample site.⁶⁷

In total, 19 of the 80 sample communities (24 percent) were unable to participate in the AHAR, in most cases because implementation issues prevented the site from producing information from their HMIS. A few of the sites were far enough along to submit data but were still working through implementation problems or had recently made major changes to their system that raised questions about data quality. The study team judged data to be unusable if the bed coverage rate was below 50 percent; if the community contact expressed concern over data accuracy; or if the other quality control procedures raised issues that site staff could not rectify.

Twenty-four more communities (3 sample communities plus 21 contributing communities) provided data for this report than for the previous AHAR report, an increase of approximately 33 percent. Even more important, the number of usable program-household table shells increased from 136 in the 2006 AHAR to 233 in the present AHAR. (Exhibit B-5 shows the number of usable table shells by program-household type for this report.) These table shells and thus the estimates in this report are based on records of approximately 284,500 persons who used emergency shelters or transitional housing during the study period.

⁶⁷ These sites still contribute to the national count of homelessness because they represent other communities with no providers.

Exhibit B-4: Communities Participating in the AHAR by Table Shell Status

| Status | Total | | Number of Sample Communities | Number of Contributing Sites |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Percentage | Number | | |
| Participating in the AHAR | | | | |
| All table shells | 34 | 41 | 27 | 14 |
| Partial table shells | 36 | 44 | 21 | 23 |
| No providers | 11 | 13 | 13 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 18 | 98 | 61 | 37 |
| Not Participating in the AHAR | | | | |
| Submitted unusable data | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| No data submitted | 15 | 18 | 18 | 0 |
| Subtotal | 19 | 23 | 19 | 4 |
| Total | 100 | 121 | 80 | 41 |

Exhibit B-5: Number of Communities Providing Data by Program-Household Type

| Program-Household Type | Total | Sample Communities | Contributing Communities |
|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Emergency shelters for families | 59 | 31 | 28 |
| Emergency shelters for individuals | 48 | 26 | 22 |
| Transitional housing for families | 71 | 41 | 30 |
| Transitional housing for individuals | 55 | 33 | 22 |
| Total | 233 | 131 | 102 |

Note: The tallies include only the table shells where the site has providers in a given category and provides usable data. The table does not include the 13 complete no-provider sites.

B.5 AHAR Weighting and Analysis Procedures

This section describes the process of obtaining national estimates from the raw HMIS data submitted by participating communities. The estimates of the number and characteristics of the homeless population using homelessness services are based on weighted data. The study team designed the sampling weights to produce nationally representative estimates from the sites that provided data. The steps for obtaining the final estimate are listed here and described in more detail below.

- **Step 1:** Staff from the AHAR sample sites filled out table shells with information (raw data) from emergency shelters and transitional housing providers that had entered data into their local HMIS.
- **Step 2:** The raw data were adjusted by program-household type within each site to account for providers that did not participate in the site's HMIS.

- **Step 3:** Base sampling weights were developed for all selected sites based on the assumption that 100 percent of the AHAR sample sites provided information.
- **Step 4:** Base sampling weights were adjusted to account for contributing sites.
- **Step 5:** Weights were adjusted for nonresponse to determine the preliminary analysis weights.
- **Step 6:** Based on national totals of emergency and transitional housing beds, a post-stratification adjustment was made to arrive at the final analysis weights.
- **Step 7:** A final adjustment factor was derived to account for users of several program types.
- **Step 8:** National estimates were calculated by using the final weight (Step 6) and the final adjustment factor (Step 7).

Step 1: Staff from AHAR sites filled out table shells with information from emergency shelters and transitional housing providers that had entered data into their local HMIS.

The study team provided each AHAR site with table shells to record its HMIS information (raw data) on the number of homeless persons, their characteristics, and their patterns of service use. The team made available separate table shells for each of the four program-household table shells: individuals using emergency shelters (ES-IND); persons in families using emergency shelters (ES-FAM); individuals using transitional housing (TH-IND); and persons in families using transitional housing (TH-FAM). The information was then aggregated into a fifth set of tables, the summary tables, to provide total cross-program estimates for the site. The table shells may be viewed at and downloaded from www.hmis.info.

Step 2: The raw data were adjusted by program-household type within each site to account for providers that did not participate in the site's HMIS.

The raw data at each site were upwardly adjusted to account for nonparticipating providers (i.e., providers that did not submit data to HMIS). This adjustment, or extrapolation, was carried out separately by program-household type within each site. The extrapolation technique assumes that nonparticipating providers serve the same number of unique persons per available bed as participating providers during the study period. It makes a small adjustment for the overlap between users of participating and nonparticipating providers.⁶⁸

⁶⁸ Given that data from nonparticipating providers were not available, it is impossible to verify this assumption. However, it is the most reasonable assumption in that it is accurate when nonparticipating providers are missing at random or at least not systematically missing in a way correlated with the number of people they serve per available bed.

The post-extrapolation results for each site are estimates of the homeless population served by each program-household type and the total sheltered homeless population at all emergency shelters and transitional housing in the entire site during the study period.

Step 3: Base sampling weights were developed on the assumption that 100 percent of the AHAR sample sites provided information.

The study team selected the largest sites (i.e., the CDBG jurisdictions with the largest populations) with certainty. As such, each site's base sampling weight is 1.0, meaning that each respective site's data represent only that site. The study team divided the noncertainty sites into 16 strata based on the four Census regions (East, West, Midwest, and South) and four CDBG types (three types of entitlement communities—principal city, urban county, other city with population greater than 50,000—and one type of nonentitlement community). The base sampling weights for the noncertainty sites are the inverse of the probability of selection. For example, if 1 out of 100 sites was selected in a stratum, the base sampling weight for selected sites in that stratum would be 100 (the inverse of $1/100 = 100$). Each noncertainty site in a stratum had the same chance of being selected; therefore, each has the same weight.

If all the sample sites provided full AHAR data (in the absence of contributing sites), national estimates of the homeless population would be calculated by multiplying each site's base sampling weight by the extrapolated number of persons with each characteristic at the site and then aggregating across sites.

Step 4: Base sample weights were adjusted to account for contributing sites.

Several communities volunteered to provide their HMIS-based data for the 2006 AHAR even though they were not part of the randomly selected AHAR sample. Such communities are termed contributing sites. The data from contributing sites increase the reliability of the AHAR estimates. The 37 CoCs that are contributing sites represent over 279 CDBG jurisdictions.⁶⁹ The study team treated all of these sites as certainty sites and assigned them a weight of 1.0 such that each site would represent only itself in the national estimates. The study team adjusted the base sampling weights of the noncertainty sites downward to represent only the noncontributing sites in their respective stratum. For example, assume that there were two sample sites in a stratum and that both originally had a base weight of 100. If the contributing sites represented 10 CDBG jurisdictions in that stratum, the sample weight for each sample site would be downwardly adjusted to 95. In other words, the two sample sites originally represented 200 sites in their stratum, but, with the contributing sites now representing 10 of those 200 sites, the sample site needs to represent 190 sites. The addition of the contributing sites did not affect the base sampling weights of the certainty sites.

⁶⁹ The AHAR sample consists of CDBG jurisdictions that are either the same as the CoC or part of the area covered by the CoC. CDBG jurisdictions are the building blocks of the CoC. The contributing sites volunteered as CoCs. For example, the Iowa State CoC represents 104 CDBG jurisdictions: 96 nonentitlement communities and 8 principal cities. Most other contributing sites represent between 1 and 7 CDBG jurisdictions.

If all the sample sites and contributing sites provided full AHAR data, the study team would calculate national estimates of the homeless population by multiplying each site's base weight by the extrapolated number of persons with each characteristic at the site and then aggregating across sites.

Step 5: The base weights were adjusted for nonresponse to derive the preliminary analysis weights.

The above base weights assume that all the sample and contributing sites provided data for all four program-household types except for those for which they have no providers in their jurisdiction. Unfortunately, 19 sample sites were not able to provide any usable data, and 21 other sites were unable to provide data for all their program-household types (i.e., they provided partial data). Twenty-three contributing sites also provided only partial data. In addition, 13 sample sites had no providers (i.e., no emergency shelters or transitional housing programs). The no-provider sites are part of the estimate (because they represent themselves and all nonsample no-provider sites in the population) but need to be treated differently from the other sites because of no nonresponse. Once the study team confirmed that the site had no providers, it needed no further information. Given that the no-provider sites did not have any information for the AHAR table shells, none of them was a nonrespondent.

Recognizing that some participating sites provided only partial data (i.e., data on some but not all of their program-household types) and that the data proved useful for the AHAR report, the study team carried out the nonresponse adjustment to the weights separately for each of the four program-household types. That is, each site contributing data to the AHAR has four analytic weights—one for each program-household type. However, for any program-household table for which a site was not able to provide data, the analytic weight is zero. The respondent sites for that program-household table represent the site. (Step 8 describes the procedure for aggregating across program-household tables to arrive at national estimates.)

Below is a description of how the weight for each type of site was adjusted for nonresponse to derive the final analysis weights.

- (a) The weights of the *contributing sites* did not change; each contributing site continued to represent itself with an analytic weight of 1.0 for each program-household type for which it provided data.
- (b) The weights of the *no-provider sites* did not change. Their weight remained the base weight calculated in Step 4 because all no-provider sites are in the sample. In essence, the no-provider sites produced a response of 100 percent. Stated differently, since none of the *non-response* sites has no providers, the no-provider sites would not appropriately represent them.

- (c) For the *certainty sites* providing data, base weights were adjusted so that the analytic weights represented all certainty sites. The adjustment was made separately for each program-household type within four weighting classes based on region: North, South, East, and Midwest.⁷⁰ The nonresponse adjustment was based on the relative number of shelter beds in the nonrespondent sites and accounts for the possibility of a high degree of size variation among certainty sites. The nonresponse adjustment formula follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total number of program-household-type beds at certainty sites in region}}{\text{Number of program-household-type beds at respondent certainty sites in region}} \div$$

For example, assume that six of the seven certainty sites in the West provided TH-IND data and that one site did not. If the nonrespondent certainty site had 1,000 TH-IND beds and the six participating certainty sites had 5,000 beds, the weight of the six participating certainty sites would be multiplied by 6/5 (6,000 divided by 5,000). The adjustment assumes that the nonrespondent certainty sites would serve approximately the same number of persons per bed as the participating certainty sites. The nonresponse adjustment for certainty sites was derived separately from the judgment that homeless providers in principal cities in the same region were more likely than principal cities to serve persons with similar characteristics.

- (d) For the *noncertainty sites*, the weights of the participating sites were upwardly adjusted to represent all the sites meant to be represented by the nonrespondent sample sites. The adjustment was carried out separately for each program-household type within 16 weighting classes based on type of CDBG jurisdiction and region: (1) principal city, (2) city with greater than 50,000 population, (3) urban counties, and (4) and nonentitlement areas. The nonresponse adjustment was the same as that used for certainty sites--the ratio of total number of beds in the weighting class divided by number of beds in participating sites.

Step 6: A post-stratification adjustment was carried out to create final analysis weights.

A post-stratification adjustment based on national totals of emergency and transitional housing beds accounted for new CDBG jurisdictions added since 2002 as well as for any differences in the average size of sample and nonsample sites. This final adjustment to the analysis weights applied only to noncertainty sample sites. The preliminary analysis weight is the final analysis weight for certainty sites, no-provider sites, and contributing sites.

The initial AHAR sample was drawn from the number of CDBG jurisdictions in existence in 2002. Since that time, however, the number of CDBG jurisdictions has increased from 3,142

⁷⁰ Fifteen of the 18 certainty sites are principal cities; therefore, the nonresponse adjustment essentially occurs within CDBG type.

to 3,900.⁷¹ Therefore, the study team adjusted the analysis weights to account for the expansion. The increase in CDBG jurisdictions was not evenly distributed; most of the growth occurred in the South, particularly in the rural South. Thus, we adjusted the weights separately for each of the 16 strata. The adjustment factor was the ratio of total number of beds in the strata in 2007 (after excluding beds from certainty and contributing communities) to the weighted number of beds in the noncertainty sample sites in the strata providing usable data.⁷² The number of beds for the adjustment was based on the housing inventory chart submitted as part of the 2007 CoC application.

The adjustment both corrected for the difference in the number of CDBG jurisdictions in CoCs between 2002 and 2007 and adjusted for any differences in the number of beds per CDBG sample site and CDBG nonsample site in the same stratum.

The Step 6 weights are the final analysis weights for use with the sample and data provided to produce separate national estimates of the homeless population for each program-household type. However, to aggregate the data across program-household types, a further adjustment is needed to account for persons who used more than one program-household type during the study period.

Step 7: Final adjustment factor was derived to account for users of several program types.

To calculate national estimates that require data aggregation across the four program-household types, an adjustment is needed for persons who used more than one program-household type during the study period. That is, if a person used an emergency shelter for individuals and then a transitional housing program for individuals, the person will appear in more than one set of program-household tables for the study period; aggregation of the numbers from the four tables will double count that person. The needed adjustment is the same type of adjustment embedded in the AHAR summary table shell for sites providing data on all four program-household types. For the 41 participating sites (27 sample and 14 contributing sites) providing data on all four program-household types, the adjustment factor was the actual adjustment factor calculated from how much overlap the sites reported with their HMIS data. However, for the 44 participating sites that provided only partial data, it was not possible to calculate the overlap adjustment factor from their data. Instead, for all partial reporting sites, the study team used the average overlap adjustment factor from the 41 sites providing full data. Thus, for partial reporting sites, the overlap adjustment factor was assumed to be 0.9571.⁷³

⁷¹ The 3,900 CDBG jurisdictions also include nonfunded CDBG jurisdictions not part of the original sampling frame.

⁷² Several hundred beds on the 2007 CoC application (less than 1 percent of all beds) did not match a known geocode, making unclear the CDBG jurisdiction in which the beds were located—even after manual review. We assigned the beds to CDBG type within each region in the same proportion as the beds with valid geocodes.

⁷³ The overlap adjustment factor (0.9571) is the site average from sites that provided all four table shells. However, using weighted person records for all sites (including sites with the imputed adjustment factor of 0.9571), the overlap adjustment factor is 0.9425, translating into an estimate of approximately 6 percent of the sheltered homeless persons using more than one type of shelter program during the study period.

The overlap adjustment factor was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total unduplicated number of persons served at the full-reporting sites}}{\text{Total number of persons served at the full-reporting sites before accounting for persons served by more than one program-household type}}$$

Step 8: Calculate national estimates.

To calculate national estimates, the study team first calculated the total number of persons with each characteristic within each of the four program-household types. Then, within program household-type, the team multiplied the final analysis weight (from Step 7) for each site by the number of persons with that characteristic in that site’s program-household table. Next, the team summed the number of persons in each site across sites to arrive at the estimated number of persons with that characteristic who were served by that program-household type. For estimates of the number of persons served by all four program-household types, the team summed totals across the four program-household types and then multiplied by the adjustment factor from Step 7. Percentage calculations followed the same procedures by calculating both the numerator and denominator of the desired percentage.

Appendix C

Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts

| Appendix C-1: Changes in Point-in-Time Estimates of Homeless Population by State, 2006–2007 | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| State | 2006 Total Homeless Population | 2007 Total Homeless Population | 2006–2007 Total Change | 2006–2007 Percentage Change |
| Alabama | 5,579 | 5,452 | -127 | -2.3% |
| Alaska | 2,027 | 1,642 | -385 | -19.0% |
| Arizona | 12,699 | 14,646 | 1,947 | 15.3% |
| Arkansas | 16,665 | 3,836 | -12,829 | -77.0% |
| California | 177,722 | 159,732 | -17,990 | -10.1% |
| Colorado | 20,134 | 14,225 | -5,909 | -29.3% |
| Connecticut | 5,175 | 4,482 | -693 | -13.4% |
| Delaware | 1,089 | 1,061 | -28 | -2.6% |
| District of Columbia | 5,633 | 5,320 | -313 | -5.6% |
| Florida | 62,229 | 48,069 | -14,160 | -22.8% |
| Georgia | 21,793 | 19,639 | -2,154 | -9.9% |
| Guam | 1,050 | 725 | -325 | -31.0% |
| Hawaii | 4,583 | 6,070 | 1,487 | 32.4% |
| Idaho | 1,451 | 1,749 | 298 | 20.5% |
| Illinois | 17,133 | 15,487 | -1,646 | -9.6% |
| Indiana | 9,730 | 7,358 | -2,372 | -24.4% |
| Iowa | 5,173 | 2,734 | -2,439 | -47.1% |
| Kansas | 5,082 | 2,111 | -2,971 | -58.5% |
| Kentucky | 7,045 | 8,061 | 1,016 | 14.4% |
| Louisiana | 6,937 | 5,494 | -1,443 | -20.8% |
| Maine | 2,638 | 2,638 | 0 | 0.0% |
| Maryland | 8,697 | 9,628 | 931 | 10.7% |
| Massachusetts | 13,647 | 15,127 | 1,480 | 10.8% |
| Michigan | 25,736 | 28,295 | 2,559 | 9.9% |
| Minnesota | 6,865 | 7,323 | 458 | 6.7% |
| Mississippi | 3,181 | 1,377 | -1,804 | -56.7% |
| Missouri | 8,798 | 6,247 | -2,551 | -29.0% |
| Montana | 1,331 | 1,150 | -181 | -13.6% |
| Nebraska | 4,108 | 3,531 | -577 | -14.0% |
| Nevada | 12,990 | 12,526 | -464 | -3.6% |
| New Hampshire | 3,081 | 2,248 | -833 | -27.0% |
| New Jersey | 16,959 | 17,314 | 355 | 2.1% |
| New Mexico | 5,256 | 3,015 | -2,241 | -42.6% |
| New York | 69,930 | 62,601 | -7,329 | -10.5% |
| North Carolina | 12,414 | 11,802 | -612 | -4.9% |
| North Dakota | 614 | 636 | 22 | 3.6% |
| Ohio | 15,435 | 11,264 | -4,171 | -27.0% |
| Oklahoma | 3,449 | 4,221 | 772 | 22.4% |
| Oregon | 15,171 | 17,590 | 2,419 | 15.9% |
| Pennsylvania | 14,817 | 16,220 | 1,403 | 9.5% |
| Puerto Rico | 8,772 | 4,309 | -4,463 | -50.9% |

Appendix C-1: Changes in Point-in-Time Estimates of Homeless Population by State, 2006–2007

| State | 2006 Total Homeless Population | 2007 Total Homeless Population | 2006–2007 Total Change | 2006–2007 Percentage Change |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Rhode Island | 1,440 | 1,372 | -68 | -4.7% |
| South Carolina | 9,614 | 5,660 | -3,954 | -41.1% |
| South Dakota | 1,029 | 579 | -450 | -43.7% |
| Tennessee | 9,560 | 11,210 | 1,650 | 17.3% |
| Texas | 49,242 | 39,788 | -9,454 | -19.2% |
| Utah | 3,681 | 3,011 | -670 | -18.2% |
| Vermont | 989 | 1,035 | 46 | 4.7% |
| Virgin Islands | 448 | 559 | 111 | 24.8% |
| Virginia | 9,755 | 9,746 | -9 | -0.1% |
| Washington | 22,180 | 23,379 | 1,199 | 5.4% |
| West Virginia | 1,307 | 2,409 | 1,102 | 84.3% |
| Wisconsin | 6,509 | 5,648 | -861 | -13.2% |
| Wyoming | 529 | 537 | 8 | 1.5% |
| TOTAL | 759,101 | 671,888 | -87,213 | -11.5% |

Source: 2006 and 2007 Continuum of Care Application: Exhibit 1, CoC Point-in-Time Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart.

Appendix C-2: January 2007 Point-in-Time Estimates of Homeless Population by State

| State | Total Sheltered Population | Total Unsheltered Population | Total Homeless Population | State Population | Homeless Rate |
|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Alabama | 3796 | 1656 | 5452 | 4,627,851 | 0.12% |
| Alaska | 1387 | 255 | 1642 | 683,478 | 0.24% |
| Arizona | 8618 | 6028 | 14646 | 6,338,755 | 0.23% |
| Arkansas | 2285 | 1551 | 3836 | 2,834,797 | 0.14% |
| California | 48511 | 111221 | 159732 | 36,553,215 | 0.44% |
| Colorado | 6971 | 7254 | 14225 | 4,861,515 | 0.29% |
| Connecticut | 3671 | 811 | 4482 | 3,502,309 | 0.13% |
| Delaware | 854 | 207 | 1061 | 864,764 | 0.12% |
| District of Columbia | 4980 | 340 | 5320 | 588,292 | 0.90% |
| Florida | 20529 | 27540 | 48069 | 18,251,243 | 0.26% |
| Georgia | 8341 | 11298 | 19639 | 9,544,750 | 0.21% |
| Guam | 103 | 622 | 725 | 154,805 | 0.47% |
| Hawaii | 2712 | 3358 | 6070 | 1,283,388 | 0.47% |
| Idaho | 1125 | 624 | 1749 | 1,499,402 | 0.12% |
| Illinois | 12171 | 3316 | 15487 | 12,852,548 | 0.12% |
| Indiana | 6096 | 1262 | 7358 | 6,345,289 | 0.12% |
| Iowa | 2441 | 293 | 2734 | 2,988,046 | 0.09% |
| Kansas | 1829 | 282 | 2111 | 2,775,997 | 0.08% |
| Kentucky | 5940 | 2121 | 8061 | 4,241,474 | 0.19% |
| Louisiana | 3917 | 1577 | 5494 | 4,293,204 | 0.13% |
| Maine | 2576 | 62 | 2638 | 1,317,207 | 0.20% |
| Maryland | 6418 | 3210 | 9628 | 5,618,344 | 0.17% |
| Massachusetts | 13713 | 1414 | 15127 | 6,449,755 | 0.23% |
| Michigan | 11552 | 16743 | 28295 | 10,071,822 | 0.28% |
| Minnesota | 5878 | 1445 | 7323 | 5,197,621 | 0.14% |
| Mississippi | 851 | 526 | 1377 | 2,918,785 | 0.05% |
| Missouri | 5137 | 1110 | 6247 | 5,878,415 | 0.11% |
| Montana | 855 | 295 | 1150 | 957,861 | 0.12% |
| Nebraska | 3007 | 524 | 3531 | 1,774,571 | 0.20% |
| Nevada | 4818 | 7708 | 12526 | 2,565,382 | 0.49% |
| New Hampshire | 1273 | 975 | 2248 | 1,315,828 | 0.17% |
| New Jersey | 14836 | 2478 | 17314 | 8,685,920 | 0.20% |
| New Mexico | 1748 | 1267 | 3015 | 1,969,915 | 0.15% |
| New York | 57281 | 5320 | 62601 | 19,297,729 | 0.32% |
| North Carolina | 7879 | 3923 | 11802 | 9,061,032 | 0.13% |
| North Dakota | 577 | 59 | 636 | 639,715 | 0.10% |
| Ohio | 9380 | 1884 | 11264 | 11,466,917 | 0.10% |
| Oklahoma | 3089 | 1132 | 4221 | 3,617,316 | 0.12% |
| Oregon | 8329 | 9261 | 17590 | 3,747,455 | 0.47% |
| Pennsylvania | 14741 | 1479 | 16220 | 12,432,792 | 0.13% |
| Puerto Rico | 1368 | 2941 | 4309 | 3,941,459 | 0.11% |
| Rhode Island | 1323 | 49 | 1372 | 1,057,832 | 0.13% |
| South Carolina | 3086 | 2574 | 5660 | 4,407,709 | 0.13% |
| South Dakota | 538 | 41 | 579 | 796,214 | 0.07% |
| Tennessee | 6446 | 4764 | 11210 | 6,156,719 | 0.18% |
| Texas | 22882 | 16906 | 39788 | 23,904,380 | 0.17% |

Appendix C-2: January 2007 Point-in-Time Estimates of Homeless Population by State

| State | Total Sheltered Population | Total Unsheltered Population | Total Homeless Population | State Population | Homeless Rate |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Utah | 2698 | 313 | 3011 | 2,645,330 | 0.11% |
| Vermont | 720 | 315 | 1035 | 621,254 | 0.17% |
| Virgin Islands | 72 | 487 | 559 | 108,612 | 0.51% |
| Virginia | 7567 | 2179 | 9746 | 7,712,091 | 0.13% |
| Washington | 16857 | 6522 | 23379 | 6,468,424 | 0.36% |
| West Virginia | 2147 | 262 | 2409 | 1,812,035 | 0.13% |
| Wisconsin | 5085 | 563 | 5648 | 5,601,640 | 0.10% |
| Wyoming | 397 | 140 | 537 | 522,830 | 0.10% |
| TOTAL | 391,401 | 280,487 | 671,888 | 305,826,033 | 0.22% |

Source: 2007 Continuum of Care Application: Exhibit I, CoC Point-in-Time Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart.

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| AK-500 | 1042 | 842 | -200 | -19.2% | 246 | 132 | -114 | -46.3% | 1288 | 974 | -314 | -24.4% | AK | 1642 | 59.3% |
| AK-501 | 544 | 545 | 1 | 0.2% | 195 | 123 | -72 | -36.9% | 739 | 668 | -71 | -9.6% | AK | 1642 | 40.7% |
| AL-500 | 1653 | 1240 | -413 | -25.0% | 775 | 864 | 89 | 11.5% | 2428 | 2104 | -324 | -13.3% | AL | 5452 | 38.6% |
| AL-501 | 482 | 410 | -72 | -14.9% | 302 | 239 | -63 | -20.9% | 784 | 649 | -135 | -17.2% | AL | 5452 | 11.9% |
| AL-502 | 109 | 131 | 22 | 20.2% | 112 | 134 | 22 | 19.6% | 221 | 265 | 44 | 19.9% | AL | 5452 | 4.9% |
| AL-503 | 928 | 756 | -172 | -18.5% | 44 | 74 | 30 | 68.2% | 972 | 830 | -142 | -14.6% | AL | 5452 | 15.2% |
| AL-504 | 373 | 331 | -42 | -11.3% | 106 | 125 | 19 | 17.9% | 479 | 456 | -23 | -4.8% | AL | 5452 | 8.4% |
| AL-505 | 95 | 104 | 9 | 9.5% | 9 | 15 | 6 | 66.7% | 104 | 119 | 15 | 14.4% | AL | 5452 | 2.2% |
| AL-506 | 177 | 332 | 155 | 87.6% | 7 | 13 | 6 | 85.7% | 184 | 345 | 161 | 87.5% | AL | 5452 | 6.3% |
| AL-507 | 263 | 492 | 229 | 87.1% | 144 | 192 | 48 | 33.3% | 407 | 684 | 277 | 68.1% | AL | 5452 | 12.5% |
| AR-500 | 12495 | 1187 | -11308 | -90.5% | 576 | 635 | 59 | 10.2% | 13071 | 1822 | -11249 | -86.1% | AR | 3836 | 47.5% |
| AR-501 | 170 | 244 | 74 | 43.5% | 21 | 35 | 14 | 66.7% | 191 | 279 | 88 | 46.1% | AR | 3836 | 7.3% |
| AR-502 | 1048 | 59 | -989 | -94.4% | 135 | 104 | -31 | -23.0% | 1183 | 163 | -1020 | -86.2% | AR | 3836 | 4.2% |
| AR-504 | 681 | 391 | -290 | -42.6% | 888 | 510 | -378 | -42.6% | 1569 | 901 | -668 | -42.6% | AR | 3836 | 23.5% |
| AR-505 | 53 | 120 | 67 | 126.4% | 69 | 10 | -59 | -85.5% | 122 | 130 | 8 | 6.6% | AR | 3836 | 3.4% |
| AR-506 | | 18 | | | | 3 | | | | 21 | | | AR | 3836 | 0.5% |
| AR-508 | 257 | 147 | -110 | -42.8% | 272 | 47 | -225 | -82.7% | 529 | 194 | -335 | -63.3% | AR | 3836 | 5.1% |
| AR-509 | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | 4 | | | AR | 3836 | 0.1% |
| AR-510 | | 117 | | | | 205 | | | | 322 | | | AR | 3836 | 8.4% |
| AZ-500 | 998 | 1013 | 15 | 1.5% | 1642 | 1984 | 342 | 20.8% | 2640 | 2997 | 357 | 13.5% | AZ | 14646 | 20.5% |
| AZ-501 | 1938 | 2010 | 72 | 3.7% | 642 | 1191 | 549 | 85.5% | 2580 | 3201 | 621 | 24.1% | AZ | 14646 | 21.9% |
| AZ-502 | 5416 | 5595 | 179 | 3.3% | 2063 | 2853 | 790 | 38.3% | 7479 | 8448 | 969 | 13.0% | AZ | 14646 | 57.7% |
| CA-500 | 2623 | 2101 | -522 | -19.9% | 4389 | 5101 | 712 | 16.2% | 7012 | 7202 | 190 | 2.7% | CA | 159732 | 4.5% |
| CA-501 | 2749 | 2912 | 163 | 5.9% | 2655 | 2791 | 136 | 5.1% | 5404 | 5703 | 299 | 5.5% | CA | 159732 | 3.6% |
| CA-502 | 2590 | 2342 | -248 | -9.6% | 2539 | 2496 | -43 | -1.7% | 5129 | 4838 | -291 | -5.7% | CA | 159732 | 3.0% |
| CA-503 | 1584 | 1447 | -137 | -8.6% | 645 | 1005 | 360 | 55.8% | 2229 | 2452 | 223 | 10.0% | CA | 159732 | 1.5% |
| CA-504 | 954 | 782 | -172 | -18.0% | 783 | 532 | -251 | -32.1% | 1737 | 1314 | -423 | -24.4% | CA | 159732 | 0.8% |
| CA-505 | 993 | 903 | -90 | -9.1% | 5278 | 3159 | -2119 | -40.1% | 6271 | 4062 | -2209 | -35.2% | CA | 159732 | 2.5% |
| CA-506 | 539 | 509 | -30 | -5.6% | 1067 | 893 | -174 | -16.3% | 1606 | 1402 | -204 | -12.7% | CA | 159732 | 0.9% |
| CA-507 | 575 | 602 | 27 | 4.7% | 442 | 400 | -42 | -9.5% | 1017 | 1002 | -15 | -1.5% | CA | 159732 | 0.6% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------|--------|----------------|------------------------|-------|--------|----------------|------------------|-------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| CA-508 | 674 | 486 | -188 | -27.9% | 2679 | 2303 | -376 | -14.0% | 3353 | 2789 | -564 | -16.8% | CA | 159732 | 1.7% |
| CA-509 | 142 | 284 | 142 | 100.0% | 1509 | 1138 | -371 | -24.6% | 1651 | 1422 | -229 | -13.9% | CA | 159732 | 0.9% |
| CA-510 | 678 | 634 | -44 | -6.5% | 935 | 959 | 24 | 2.6% | 1613 | 1593 | -20 | -1.2% | CA | 159732 | 1.0% |
| CA-511 | 2772 | 2176 | -596 | -21.5% | 588 | 303 | -285 | -48.5% | 3360 | 2479 | -881 | -26.2% | CA | 159732 | 1.6% |
| CA-512 | 740 | 704 | -36 | -4.9% | 491 | 1094 | 603 | 122.8% | 1231 | 1798 | 567 | 46.1% | CA | 159732 | 1.1% |
| CA-513 | 1330 | 280 | -1050 | -78.9% | 668 | 826 | 158 | 23.7% | 1998 | 1106 | -892 | -44.6% | CA | 159732 | 0.7% |
| CA-514 | 2553 | 2735 | 182 | 7.1% | 0 | 1512 | 1512 | | 2553 | 4247 | 1694 | 66.4% | CA | 159732 | 2.7% |
| CA-515 | 375 | 450 | 75 | 20.0% | 91 | 137 | 46 | 50.5% | 466 | 587 | 121 | 26.0% | CA | 159732 | 0.4% |
| CA-516 | 205 | 250 | 45 | 22.0% | 87 | 46 | -41 | -47.1% | 292 | 296 | 4 | 1.4% | CA | 159732 | 0.2% |
| CA-517 | 194 | 219 | 25 | 12.9% | 143 | 146 | 3 | 2.1% | 337 | 365 | 28 | 8.3% | CA | 159732 | 0.2% |
| CA-518 | 561 | 457 | -104 | -18.5% | 2979 | 1499 | -1480 | -49.7% | 3540 | 1956 | -1584 | -44.7% | CA | 159732 | 1.2% |
| CA-519 | 370 | 936 | 566 | 153.0% | 620 | 542 | -78 | -12.6% | 990 | 1478 | 488 | 49.3% | CA | 159732 | 0.9% |
| CA-520 | 221 | 221 | 0 | 0.0% | 2420 | 2420 | 0 | 0.0% | 2641 | 2641 | 0 | 0.0% | CA | 159732 | 1.7% |
| CA-521 | 230 | 228 | -2 | -0.9% | 460 | 186 | -274 | -59.6% | 690 | 414 | -276 | -40.0% | CA | 159732 | 0.3% |
| CA-522 | 366 | 322 | -44 | -12.0% | 1481 | 585 | -896 | -60.5% | 1847 | 907 | -940 | -50.9% | CA | 159732 | 0.6% |
| CA-523 | | 54 | | | | 101 | | | | 155 | | | CA | 159732 | 0.1% |
| CA-524 | 202 | 299 | 97 | 48.0% | 326 | 63 | -263 | -80.7% | 528 | 362 | -166 | -31.4% | CA | 159732 | 0.2% |
| CA-525 | | 91 | | | | 16 | | | | 107 | | | CA | 159732 | 0.1% |
| CA-526 | | 79 | | | | 321 | | | | 400 | | | CA | 159732 | 0.3% |
| CA-600 | 9878 | 11442 | 1564 | 15.8% | 72413 | 57166 | -15247 | -21.1% | 82291 | 68608 | -13683 | -16.6% | CA | 159732 | 43.0% |
| CA-601 | 3623 | 2469 | -1154 | -31.9% | 1849 | 1016 | -833 | -45.1% | 5472 | 3485 | -1987 | -36.3% | CA | 159732 | 2.2% |
| CA-602 | 2101 | 2578 | 477 | 22.7% | 747 | 1071 | 324 | 43.4% | 2848 | 3649 | 801 | 28.1% | CA | 159732 | 2.3% |
| CA-603 | 1147 | 1480 | 333 | 29.0% | 2911 | 2773 | -138 | -4.7% | 4058 | 4253 | 195 | 4.8% | CA | 159732 | 2.7% |
| CA-604 | 681 | 905 | 224 | 32.9% | 625 | 632 | 7 | 1.1% | 1306 | 1537 | 231 | 17.7% | CA | 159732 | 1.0% |
| CA-605 | 419 | 359 | -60 | -14.3% | 563 | 931 | 368 | 65.4% | 982 | 1290 | 308 | 31.4% | CA | 159732 | 0.8% |
| CA-606 | 1670 | 1679 | 9 | 0.5% | 2805 | 2150 | -655 | -23.4% | 4475 | 3829 | -646 | -14.4% | CA | 159732 | 2.4% |
| CA-607 | 754 | 434 | -320 | -42.4% | 411 | 535 | 124 | 30.2% | 1165 | 969 | -196 | -16.8% | CA | 159732 | 0.6% |
| CA-608 | 1654 | 1330 | -324 | -19.6% | 3131 | 3178 | 47 | 1.5% | 4785 | 4508 | -277 | -5.8% | CA | 159732 | 2.8% |
| CA-609 | 945 | 1220 | 275 | 29.1% | 3530 | 5749 | 2219 | 62.9% | 4475 | 6969 | 2494 | 55.7% | CA | 159732 | 4.4% |
| CA-610 | 2799 | 1512 | -1287 | -46.0% | 2232 | 2329 | 97 | 4.3% | 5031 | 3841 | -1190 | -23.7% | CA | 159732 | 2.4% |
| CA-611 | 318 | 67 | -251 | -78.9% | 324 | 604 | 280 | 86.4% | 642 | 671 | 29 | 4.5% | CA | 159732 | 0.4% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| CA-612 | 104 | 233 | 129 | 124.0% | 185 | 63 | -122 | -65.9% | 289 | 296 | 7 | 2.4% | CA | 159732 | 0.2% |
| CA-613 | 0 | 113 | 113 | | 0 | 229 | 229 | | 0 | 342 | 342 | | CA | 159732 | 0.2% |
| CA-614 | 222 | 187 | -35 | -15.8% | 2186 | 2221 | 35 | 1.6% | 2408 | 2408 | 0 | 0.0% | CA | 159732 | 1.5% |
| CO-500 | 1578 | 1093 | -485 | -30.7% | 8736 | 3357 | -5379 | -61.6% | 10314 | 4450 | -5864 | -56.9% | CO | 14225 | 31.3% |
| CO-503 | 5390 | 5185 | -205 | -3.8% | 3271 | 3513 | 242 | 7.4% | 8661 | 8698 | 37 | 0.4% | CO | 14225 | 61.1% |
| CO-504 | 752 | 693 | -59 | -7.8% | 407 | 384 | -23 | -5.7% | 1159 | 1077 | -82 | -7.1% | CO | 14225 | 7.6% |
| CT-500 | 258 | 127 | -131 | -50.8% | 32 | 25 | -7 | -21.9% | 290 | 152 | -138 | -47.6% | CT | 4482 | 3.4% |
| CT-501 | 858 | 641 | -217 | -25.3% | 319 | 137 | -182 | -57.1% | 1177 | 778 | -399 | -33.9% | CT | 4482 | 17.4% |
| CT-502 | 829 | 891 | 62 | 7.5% | 0 | 16 | 16 | | 829 | 907 | 78 | 9.4% | CT | 4482 | 20.2% |
| CT-503 | 338 | 324 | -14 | -4.1% | 40 | 32 | -8 | -20.0% | 378 | 356 | -22 | -5.8% | CT | 4482 | 7.9% |
| CT-504 | 289 | 201 | -88 | -30.4% | 22 | 101 | 79 | 359.1% | 311 | 302 | -9 | -2.9% | CT | 4482 | 6.7% |
| CT-505 | 399 | 492 | 93 | 23.3% | 53 | 155 | 102 | 192.5% | 452 | 647 | 195 | 43.1% | CT | 4482 | 14.4% |
| CT-506 | 191 | 213 | 22 | 11.5% | 8 | 49 | 41 | 512.5% | 199 | 262 | 63 | 31.7% | CT | 4482 | 5.8% |
| CT-507 | 250 | 248 | -2 | -0.8% | 110 | 37 | -73 | -66.4% | 360 | 285 | -75 | -20.8% | CT | 4482 | 6.4% |
| CT-508 | 403 | 252 | -151 | -37.5% | 23 | 49 | 26 | 113.0% | 426 | 301 | -125 | -29.3% | CT | 4482 | 6.7% |
| CT-509 | 162 | 91 | -71 | -43.8% | 21 | 74 | 53 | 252.4% | 183 | 165 | -18 | -9.8% | CT | 4482 | 3.7% |
| CT-510 | 58 | 59 | 1 | 1.7% | 47 | 32 | -15 | -31.9% | 105 | 91 | -14 | -13.3% | CT | 4482 | 2.0% |
| CT-511 | 252 | | | | 7 | | | | 259 | | | | CT | 4482 | 0.0% |
| CT-512 | 171 | 132 | -39 | -22.8% | 35 | 104 | 69 | 197.1% | 206 | 236 | 30 | 14.6% | CT | 4482 | 5.3% |
| DC-500 | 5286 | 4980 | -306 | -5.8% | 347 | 340 | -7 | -2.0% | 5633 | 5320 | -313 | -5.6% | DC | 5320 | 100.0% |
| DE-500 | 876 | 854 | -22 | -2.5% | 213 | 207 | -6 | -2.8% | 1089 | 1061 | -28 | -2.6% | DE | 1061 | 100.0% |
| FL-500 | 945 | 494 | -451 | -47.7% | 385 | 518 | 133 | 34.5% | 1330 | 1012 | -318 | -23.9% | FL | 48069 | 2.1% |
| FL-501 | 6241 | 1050 | -5191 | -83.2% | 3630 | 5433 | 1803 | 49.7% | 9871 | 6483 | -3388 | -34.3% | FL | 48069 | 13.5% |
| FL-502 | 2214 | 1305 | -909 | -41.1% | 1389 | 1221 | -168 | -12.1% | 3603 | 2526 | -1077 | -29.9% | FL | 48069 | 5.3% |
| FL-503 | 420 | 487 | 67 | 16.0% | 413 | 315 | -98 | -23.7% | 833 | 802 | -31 | -3.7% | FL | 48069 | 1.7% |
| FL-504 | 514 | 569 | 55 | 10.7% | 2146 | 909 | -1237 | -57.6% | 2660 | 1478 | -1182 | -44.4% | FL | 48069 | 3.1% |
| FL-505 | 116 | 105 | -11 | -9.5% | 2065 | 2074 | 9 | 0.4% | 2181 | 2179 | -2 | -0.1% | FL | 48069 | 4.5% |
| FL-506 | 580 | 495 | -85 | -14.7% | 111 | 95 | -16 | -14.4% | 691 | 590 | -101 | -14.6% | FL | 48069 | 1.2% |
| FL-507 | 2308 | 2003 | -305 | -13.2% | 1989 | 1820 | -169 | -8.5% | 4297 | 3823 | -474 | -11.0% | FL | 48069 | 8.0% |
| FL-508 | 278 | 263 | -15 | -5.4% | 487 | 415 | -72 | -14.8% | 765 | 678 | -87 | -11.4% | FL | 48069 | 1.4% |
| FL-509 | 494 | 458 | -36 | -7.3% | 1819 | 1276 | -543 | -29.9% | 2313 | 1734 | -579 | -25.0% | FL | 48069 | 3.6% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------|-------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| FL-510 | 1462 | 1585 | 123 | 8.4% | 1263 | 1158 | -105 | -8.3% | 2725 | 2743 | 18 | 0.7% | FL | 48069 | 5.7% |
| FL-511 | 294 | 347 | 53 | 18.0% | 894 | 282 | -612 | -68.5% | 1188 | 629 | -559 | -47.1% | FL | 48069 | 1.3% |
| FL-512 | 163 | 106 | -57 | -35.0% | 834 | 1132 | 298 | 35.7% | 997 | 1238 | 241 | 24.2% | FL | 48069 | 2.6% |
| FL-513 | 1002 | 502 | -500 | -49.9% | 663 | 1397 | 734 | 110.7% | 1665 | 1899 | 234 | 14.1% | FL | 48069 | 4.0% |
| FL-514 | 331 | 312 | -19 | -5.7% | 1079 | 168 | -911 | -84.4% | 1410 | 480 | -930 | -66.0% | FL | 48069 | 1.0% |
| FL-515 | 226 | 211 | -15 | -6.6% | 833 | 102 | -731 | -87.8% | 1059 | 313 | -746 | -70.4% | FL | 48069 | 0.7% |
| FL-517 | 2531 | 664 | -1867 | -73.8% | 546 | 240 | -306 | -56.0% | 3077 | 904 | -2173 | -70.6% | FL | 48069 | 1.9% |
| FL-518 | 110 | 85 | -25 | -22.7% | 82 | 165 | 83 | 101.2% | 192 | 250 | 58 | 30.2% | FL | 48069 | 0.5% |
| FL-519 | 2499 | 1379 | -1120 | -44.8% | 1178 | 881 | -297 | -25.2% | 3677 | 2260 | -1417 | -38.5% | FL | 48069 | 4.7% |
| FL-520 | 411 | 192 | -219 | -53.3% | 1001 | 1827 | 826 | 82.5% | 1412 | 2019 | 607 | 43.0% | FL | 48069 | 4.2% |
| FL-600 | 2955 | 3012 | 57 | 1.9% | 1754 | 1380 | -374 | -21.3% | 4709 | 4392 | -317 | -6.7% | FL | 48069 | 9.1% |
| FL-601 | 2672 | 2453 | -219 | -8.2% | 442 | 701 | 259 | 58.6% | 3114 | 3154 | 40 | 1.3% | FL | 48069 | 6.6% |
| FL-602 | 123 | 450 | 327 | 265.9% | 3191 | 280 | -2911 | -91.2% | 3314 | 730 | -2584 | -78.0% | FL | 48069 | 1.5% |
| FL-603 | 706 | 433 | -273 | -38.7% | 1372 | 1949 | 577 | 42.1% | 2078 | 2382 | 304 | 14.6% | FL | 48069 | 5.0% |
| FL-604 | 437 | 477 | 40 | 9.2% | 544 | 644 | 100 | 18.4% | 981 | 1121 | 140 | 14.3% | FL | 48069 | 2.3% |
| FL-605 | 860 | 727 | -133 | -15.5% | 714 | 1039 | 325 | 45.5% | 1574 | 1766 | 192 | 12.2% | FL | 48069 | 3.7% |
| FL-606 | 277 | 365 | 88 | 31.8% | 236 | 119 | -117 | -49.6% | 513 | 484 | -29 | -5.7% | FL | 48069 | 1.0% |
| GA-500 | 4368 | 4725 | 357 | 8.2% | 2115 | 2115 | 0 | 0.0% | 6483 | 6840 | 357 | 5.5% | GA | 19639 | 34.8% |
| GA-501 | 3319 | 1971 | -1348 | -40.6% | 9162 | 8284 | -878 | -9.6% | 12481 | 10255 | -2226 | -17.8% | GA | 19639 | 52.2% |
| GA-503 | 388 | 333 | -55 | -14.2% | 87 | 131 | 44 | 50.6% | 475 | 464 | -11 | -2.3% | GA | 19639 | 2.4% |
| GA-504 | 532 | 451 | -81 | -15.2% | 37 | 38 | 1 | 2.7% | 569 | 489 | -80 | -14.1% | GA | 19639 | 2.5% |
| GA-505 | 246 | 188 | -58 | -23.6% | 220 | 352 | 132 | 60.0% | 466 | 540 | 74 | 15.9% | GA | 19639 | 2.7% |
| GA-506 | 330 | 329 | -1 | -0.3% | 330 | 208 | -122 | -37.0% | 660 | 537 | -123 | -18.6% | GA | 19639 | 2.7% |
| GA-507 | 316 | 344 | 28 | 8.9% | 343 | 170 | -173 | -50.4% | 659 | 514 | -145 | -22.0% | GA | 19639 | 2.6% |
| GU-500 | 258 | 103 | -155 | -60.1% | 792 | 622 | -170 | -21.5% | 1050 | 725 | -325 | -31.0% | GU | 725 | 100.0% |
| HI-500 | 926 | 755 | -171 | -18.5% | 1522 | 1565 | 43 | 2.8% | 2448 | 2320 | -128 | -5.2% | HI | 6070 | 38.2% |
| HI-501 | 1050 | 1957 | 907 | 86.4% | 1085 | 1793 | 708 | 65.3% | 2135 | 3750 | 1615 | 75.6% | HI | 6070 | 61.8% |
| IA-500 | 165 | 159 | -6 | -3.6% | 26 | 5 | -21 | -80.8% | 191 | 164 | -27 | -14.1% | IA | 2734 | 6.0% |
| IA-501 | 1746 | 1340 | -406 | -23.3% | 497 | 189 | -308 | -62.0% | 2243 | 1529 | -714 | -31.8% | IA | 2734 | 55.9% |
| IA-502 | 1209 | 942 | -267 | -22.1% | 1530 | 99 | -1431 | -93.5% | 2739 | 1041 | -1698 | -62.0% | IA | 2734 | 38.1% |
| ID-500 | 133 | 472 | 339 | 254.9% | 11 | 109 | 98 | 890.9% | 144 | 581 | 437 | 303.5% | ID | 1749 | 33.2% |

| Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| ID-501 | 997 | 653 | -344 | -34.5% | 310 | 515 | 205 | 66.1% | 1307 | 1168 | -139 | -10.6% | ID | 1749 | 66.8% |
| IL-500 | 177 | 235 | 58 | 32.8% | 16 | 18 | 2 | 12.5% | 193 | 253 | 60 | 31.1% | IL | 15487 | 1.6% |
| IL-501 | 448 | 525 | 77 | 17.2% | 1219 | 50 | -1169 | -95.9% | 1667 | 575 | -1092 | -65.5% | IL | 15487 | 3.7% |
| IL-502 | 405 | 486 | 81 | 20.0% | 9 | 10 | 1 | 11.1% | 414 | 496 | 82 | 19.8% | IL | 15487 | 3.2% |
| IL-503 | 295 | 416 | 121 | 41.0% | 13 | 13 | 0 | 0.0% | 308 | 429 | 121 | 39.3% | IL | 15487 | 2.8% |
| IL-504 | 308 | 203 | -105 | -34.1% | 79 | 37 | -42 | -53.2% | 387 | 240 | -147 | -38.0% | IL | 15487 | 1.5% |
| IL-505 | 95 | 93 | -2 | -2.1% | 89 | 90 | 1 | 1.1% | 184 | 183 | -1 | -0.5% | IL | 15487 | 1.2% |
| IL-506 | 345 | 379 | 34 | 9.9% | 43 | 18 | -25 | -58.1% | 388 | 397 | 9 | 2.3% | IL | 15487 | 2.6% |
| IL-507 | 362 | 336 | -26 | -7.2% | 124 | 98 | -26 | -21.0% | 486 | 434 | -52 | -10.7% | IL | 15487 | 2.8% |
| IL-508 | 349 | 442 | 93 | 26.6% | 757 | 357 | -400 | -52.8% | 1106 | 799 | -307 | -27.8% | IL | 15487 | 5.2% |
| IL-509 | 67 | 106 | 39 | 58.2% | 29 | 24 | -5 | -17.2% | 96 | 130 | 34 | 35.4% | IL | 15487 | 0.8% |
| IL-510 | 4969 | 4346 | -623 | -12.5% | 1702 | 1633 | -69 | -4.1% | 6671 | 5979 | -692 | -10.4% | IL | 15487 | 38.6% |
| IL-511 | 1024 | 1069 | 45 | 4.4% | 61 | 168 | 107 | 175.4% | 1085 | 1237 | 152 | 14.0% | IL | 15487 | 8.0% |
| IL-512 | 339 | 399 | 60 | 17.7% | 47 | 68 | 21 | 44.7% | 386 | 467 | 81 | 21.0% | IL | 15487 | 3.0% |
| IL-513 | 297 | 245 | -52 | -17.5% | 58 | 15 | -43 | -74.1% | 355 | 260 | -95 | -26.8% | IL | 15487 | 1.7% |
| IL-514 | 538 | 642 | 104 | 19.3% | 19 | 124 | 105 | 552.6% | 557 | 766 | 209 | 37.5% | IL | 15487 | 4.9% |
| IL-515 | 127 | 214 | 87 | 68.5% | 141 | 32 | -109 | -77.3% | 268 | 246 | -22 | -8.2% | IL | 15487 | 1.6% |
| IL-516 | 180 | 167 | -13 | -7.2% | 197 | 180 | -17 | -8.6% | 377 | 347 | -30 | -8.0% | IL | 15487 | 2.2% |
| IL-517 | 452 | 418 | -34 | -7.5% | 54 | 56 | 2 | 3.7% | 506 | 474 | -32 | -6.3% | IL | 15487 | 3.1% |
| IL-518 | 676 | 506 | -170 | -25.1% | 126 | 94 | -32 | -25.4% | 802 | 600 | -202 | -25.2% | IL | 15487 | 3.9% |
| IL-519 | 140 | 148 | 8 | 5.7% | 138 | 157 | 19 | 13.8% | 278 | 305 | 27 | 9.7% | IL | 15487 | 2.0% |
| IL-520 | 401 | 796 | 395 | 98.5% | 218 | 74 | -144 | -66.1% | 619 | 870 | 251 | 40.5% | IL | 15487 | 5.6% |
| IN-500 | | 584 | | | | 0 | | | | 584 | | | IN | 7358 | 7.9% |
| IN-502 | 5086 | 3878 | -1208 | -23.8% | 2504 | 1028 | -1476 | -58.9% | 7590 | 4906 | -2684 | -35.4% | IN | 7358 | 66.7% |
| IN-503 | 1993 | 1634 | -359 | -18.0% | 147 | 234 | 87 | 59.2% | 2140 | 1868 | -272 | -12.7% | IN | 7358 | 25.4% |
| KS-500 | 112 | 370 | 258 | 230.4% | 15 | 43 | 28 | 186.7% | 127 | 413 | 286 | 225.2% | KS | 2111 | 19.6% |
| KS-501 | 100 | 130 | 30 | 30.0% | 75 | 57 | -18 | -24.0% | 175 | 187 | 12 | 6.9% | KS | 2111 | 8.9% |
| KS-502 | 394 | 473 | 79 | 20.1% | 195 | 53 | -142 | -72.8% | 589 | 526 | -63 | -10.7% | KS | 2111 | 24.9% |
| KS-503 | 457 | 226 | -231 | -50.5% | 19 | 1 | -18 | -94.7% | 476 | 227 | -249 | -52.3% | KS | 2111 | 10.8% |
| KS-505 | 157 | 147 | -10 | -6.4% | 80 | 87 | 7 | 8.8% | 237 | 234 | -3 | -1.3% | KS | 2111 | 11.1% |
| KS-507 | 2026 | 483 | -1543 | -76.2% | 1452 | 41 | -1411 | -97.2% | 3478 | 524 | -2954 | -84.9% | KS | 2111 | 24.8% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| KY-500 | 3611 | 2421 | -1190 | -33.0% | 476 | 1895 | 1419 | 298.1% | 4087 | 4316 | 229 | 5.6% | KY | 8061 | 53.5% |
| KY-501 | 1465 | 2407 | 942 | 64.3% | 602 | 180 | -422 | -70.1% | 2067 | 2587 | 520 | 25.2% | KY | 8061 | 32.1% |
| KY-502 | 841 | 1112 | 271 | 32.2% | 50 | 46 | -4 | -8.0% | 891 | 1158 | 267 | 30.0% | KY | 8061 | 14.4% |
| LA-500 | 508 | 457 | -51 | -10.0% | 172 | 174 | 2 | 1.2% | 680 | 631 | -49 | -7.2% | LA | 5494 | 11.5% |
| LA-501 | 158 | 219 | 61 | 38.6% | 36 | 28 | -8 | -22.2% | 194 | 247 | 53 | 27.3% | LA | 5494 | 4.5% |
| LA-502 | 605 | 723 | 118 | 19.5% | 143 | 134 | -9 | -6.3% | 748 | 857 | 109 | 14.6% | LA | 5494 | 15.6% |
| LA-503 | 1460 | 990 | -470 | -32.2% | 591 | 629 | 38 | 6.4% | 2051 | 1619 | -432 | -21.1% | LA | 5494 | 29.5% |
| LA-504 | 722 | 801 | 79 | 10.9% | 22 | 241 | 219 | 995.5% | 744 | 1042 | 298 | 40.1% | LA | 5494 | 19.0% |
| LA-505 | 316 | 262 | -54 | -17.1% | 78 | 51 | -27 | -34.6% | 394 | 313 | -81 | -20.6% | LA | 5494 | 5.7% |
| LA-506 | 246 | 203 | -43 | -17.5% | 154 | 231 | 77 | 50.0% | 400 | 434 | 34 | 8.5% | LA | 5494 | 7.9% |
| LA-507 | 1379 | 140 | -1239 | -89.8% | 147 | 48 | -99 | -67.3% | 1526 | 188 | -1338 | -87.7% | LA | 5494 | 3.4% |
| LA-508 | 135 | 122 | -13 | -9.6% | 65 | 41 | -24 | -36.9% | 200 | 163 | -37 | -18.5% | LA | 5494 | 3.0% |
| MA-500 | 4956 | 4798 | -158 | -3.2% | 261 | 306 | 45 | 17.2% | 5217 | 5104 | -113 | -2.2% | MA | 15127 | 33.7% |
| MA-501 | 517 | 911 | 394 | 76.2% | 40 | 53 | 13 | 32.5% | 557 | 964 | 407 | 73.1% | MA | 15127 | 6.4% |
| MA-502 | 189 | 208 | 19 | 10.1% | 3 | 28 | 25 | 833.3% | 192 | 236 | 44 | 22.9% | MA | 15127 | 1.6% |
| MA-503 | 510 | 368 | -142 | -27.8% | 498 | 329 | -169 | -33.9% | 1008 | 697 | -311 | -30.9% | MA | 15127 | 4.6% |
| MA-504 | 410 | 1020 | 610 | 148.8% | 37 | 33 | -4 | -10.8% | 447 | 1053 | 606 | 135.6% | MA | 15127 | 7.0% |
| MA-505 | 384 | 356 | -28 | -7.3% | 50 | 34 | -16 | -32.0% | 434 | 390 | -44 | -10.1% | MA | 15127 | 2.6% |
| MA-506 | 1149 | 1268 | 119 | 10.4% | 23 | 34 | 11 | 47.8% | 1172 | 1302 | 130 | 11.1% | MA | 15127 | 8.6% |
| MA-507 | 288 | 315 | 27 | 9.4% | 67 | 59 | -8 | -11.9% | 355 | 374 | 19 | 5.4% | MA | 15127 | 2.5% |
| MA-508 | 314 | 418 | 104 | 33.1% | 28 | 14 | -14 | -50.0% | 342 | 432 | 90 | 26.3% | MA | 15127 | 2.9% |
| MA-509 | 405 | 376 | -29 | -7.2% | 44 | 56 | 12 | 27.3% | 449 | 432 | -17 | -3.8% | MA | 15127 | 2.9% |
| MA-510 | 516 | 584 | 68 | 13.2% | 54 | 22 | -32 | -59.3% | 570 | 606 | 36 | 6.3% | MA | 15127 | 4.0% |
| MA-511 | 221 | 246 | 25 | 11.3% | 35 | 34 | -1 | -2.9% | 256 | 280 | 24 | 9.4% | MA | 15127 | 1.9% |
| MA-512 | 140 | 291 | 151 | 107.9% | 12 | 19 | 7 | 58.3% | 152 | 310 | 158 | 103.9% | MA | 15127 | 2.0% |
| MA-513 | 140 | 115 | -25 | -17.9% | 18 | 22 | 4 | 22.2% | 158 | 137 | -21 | -13.3% | MA | 15127 | 0.9% |
| MA-514 | 382 | 575 | 193 | 50.5% | 24 | 172 | 148 | 616.7% | 406 | 747 | 341 | 84.0% | MA | 15127 | 4.9% |
| MA-515 | 143 | 139 | -4 | -2.8% | 11 | 14 | 3 | 27.3% | 154 | 153 | -1 | -0.6% | MA | 15127 | 1.0% |
| MA-516 | 357 | 599 | 242 | 67.8% | 15 | 24 | 9 | 60.0% | 372 | 623 | 251 | 67.5% | MA | 15127 | 4.1% |
| MA-517 | 215 | 196 | -19 | -8.8% | 10 | 15 | 5 | 50.0% | 225 | 211 | -14 | -6.2% | MA | 15127 | 1.4% |
| MA-518 | 205 | 128 | -77 | -37.6% | 11 | 2 | -9 | -81.8% | 216 | 130 | -86 | -39.8% | MA | 15127 | 0.9% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------------|-------|--------|----------------|------------------|-------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| MA-519 | 230 | 229 | -1 | -0.4% | 90 | 63 | -27 | -30.0% | 320 | 292 | -28 | -8.8% | MA | 15127 | 1.9% |
| MA-520 | 543 | 573 | 30 | 5.5% | 102 | 81 | -21 | -20.6% | 645 | 654 | 9 | 1.4% | MA | 15127 | 4.3% |
| MD-500 | 161 | 141 | -20 | -12.4% | 26 | 21 | -5 | -19.2% | 187 | 162 | -25 | -13.4% | MD | 9628 | 1.7% |
| MD-501 | 2321 | 1978 | -343 | -14.8% | 583 | 629 | 46 | 7.9% | 2904 | 2607 | -297 | -10.2% | MD | 9628 | 27.1% |
| MD-502 | 95 | 132 | 37 | 38.9% | 20 | 13 | -7 | -35.0% | 115 | 145 | 30 | 26.1% | MD | 9628 | 1.5% |
| MD-503 | 208 | 218 | 10 | 4.8% | 99 | 71 | -28 | -28.3% | 307 | 289 | -18 | -5.9% | MD | 9628 | 3.0% |
| MD-504 | 153 | 151 | -2 | -1.3% | 29 | 24 | -5 | -17.2% | 182 | 175 | -7 | -3.8% | MD | 9628 | 1.8% |
| MD-505 | 510 | 576 | 66 | 12.9% | 66 | 58 | -8 | -12.1% | 576 | 634 | 58 | 10.1% | MD | 9628 | 6.6% |
| MD-506 | 186 | 161 | -25 | -13.4% | 29 | 13 | -16 | -55.2% | 215 | 174 | -41 | -19.1% | MD | 9628 | 1.8% |
| MD-507 | 80 | 117 | 37 | 46.3% | 45 | 2 | -43 | -95.6% | 125 | 119 | -6 | -4.8% | MD | 9628 | 1.2% |
| MD-508 | 370 | 302 | -68 | -18.4% | 240 | 1671 | 1431 | 596.3% | 610 | 1973 | 1363 | 223.4% | MD | 9628 | 20.5% |
| MD-509 | 198 | 214 | 16 | 8.1% | 14 | 9 | -5 | -35.7% | 212 | 223 | 11 | 5.2% | MD | 9628 | 2.3% |
| MD-510 | 42 | 63 | 21 | 50.0% | 12 | 19 | 7 | 58.3% | 54 | 82 | 28 | 51.9% | MD | 9628 | 0.9% |
| MD-511 | 75 | 139 | 64 | 85.3% | 219 | 172 | -47 | -21.5% | 294 | 311 | 17 | 5.8% | MD | 9628 | 3.2% |
| MD-512 | 219 | 209 | -10 | -4.6% | 23 | 3 | -20 | -87.0% | 242 | 212 | -30 | -12.4% | MD | 9628 | 2.2% |
| MD-513 | 157 | 178 | 21 | 13.4% | 62 | 37 | -25 | -40.3% | 219 | 215 | -4 | -1.8% | MD | 9628 | 2.2% |
| MD-600 | 890 | 823 | -67 | -7.5% | 401 | 345 | -56 | -14.0% | 1291 | 1168 | -123 | -9.5% | MD | 9628 | 12.1% |
| MD-601 | 991 | 1016 | 25 | 2.5% | 173 | 123 | -50 | -28.9% | 1164 | 1139 | -25 | -2.1% | MD | 9628 | 11.8% |
| ME-500 | 1277 | 1358 | 81 | 6.3% | 26 | 40 | 14 | 53.8% | 1303 | 1398 | 95 | 7.3% | ME | 2638 | 53.0% |
| ME-501 | 539 | 486 | -53 | -9.8% | 23 | 13 | -10 | -43.5% | 562 | 499 | -63 | -11.2% | ME | 2638 | 18.9% |
| ME-502 | 773 | 732 | -41 | -5.3% | 0 | 9 | 9 | | 773 | 741 | -32 | -4.1% | ME | 2638 | 28.1% |
| MI-500 | 1377 | 1319 | -58 | -4.2% | 713 | 931 | 218 | 30.6% | 2090 | 2250 | 160 | 7.7% | MI | 28295 | 8.0% |
| MI-501 | 4311 | 4738 | 427 | 9.9% | 10516 | 13324 | 2808 | 26.7% | 14827 | 18062 | 3235 | 21.8% | MI | 28295 | 63.8% |
| MI-502 | 503 | 618 | 115 | 22.9% | 240 | 247 | 7 | 2.9% | 743 | 865 | 122 | 16.4% | MI | 28295 | 3.1% |
| MI-503 | 314 | 251 | -63 | -20.1% | 261 | 518 | 257 | 98.5% | 575 | 769 | 194 | 33.7% | MI | 28295 | 2.7% |
| MI-504 | 598 | 402 | -196 | -32.8% | 695 | 609 | -86 | -12.4% | 1293 | 1011 | -282 | -21.8% | MI | 28295 | 3.6% |
| MI-505 | 293 | 213 | -80 | -27.3% | 1899 | 141 | -1758 | -92.6% | 2192 | 354 | -1838 | -83.9% | MI | 28295 | 1.3% |
| MI-506 | 814 | 807 | -7 | -0.9% | 55 | 105 | 50 | 90.9% | 869 | 912 | 43 | 4.9% | MI | 28295 | 3.2% |
| MI-507 | 411 | 593 | 182 | 44.3% | 1 | 21 | 20 | 2000.0% | 412 | 614 | 202 | 49.0% | MI | 28295 | 2.2% |
| MI-508 | 347 | 391 | 44 | 12.7% | 68 | 17 | -51 | -75.0% | 415 | 408 | -7 | -1.7% | MI | 28295 | 1.4% |
| MI-509 | 252 | 357 | 105 | 41.7% | 180 | 56 | -124 | -68.9% | 432 | 413 | -19 | -4.4% | MI | 28295 | 1.5% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| MI-510 | 268 | 274 | 6 | 2.2% | 17 | 87 | 70 | 411.8% | 285 | 361 | 76 | 26.7% | MI | 28295 | 1.3% |
| MI-511 | 85 | 85 | 0 | 0.0% | 24 | 8 | -16 | -66.7% | 109 | 93 | -16 | -14.7% | MI | 28295 | 0.3% |
| MI-512 | 109 | 216 | 107 | 98.2% | 141 | 25 | -116 | -82.3% | 250 | 241 | -9 | -3.6% | MI | 28295 | 0.9% |
| MI-513 | 78 | 37 | -41 | -52.6% | 9 | 0 | -9 | -100.0% | 87 | 37 | -50 | -57.5% | MI | 28295 | 0.1% |
| MI-514 | 98 | 117 | 19 | 19.4% | 49 | 88 | 39 | 79.6% | 147 | 205 | 58 | 39.5% | MI | 28295 | 0.7% |
| MI-515 | 56 | 131 | 75 | 133.9% | 49 | 11 | -38 | -77.6% | 105 | 142 | 37 | 35.2% | MI | 28295 | 0.5% |
| MI-516 | 223 | 147 | -76 | -34.1% | 63 | 185 | 122 | 193.7% | 286 | 332 | 46 | 16.1% | MI | 28295 | 1.2% |
| MI-517 | 328 | 282 | -46 | -14.0% | 19 | 181 | 162 | 852.6% | 347 | 463 | 116 | 33.4% | MI | 28295 | 1.6% |
| MI-518 | 57 | 58 | 1 | 1.8% | 31 | 5 | -26 | -83.9% | 88 | 63 | -25 | -28.4% | MI | 28295 | 0.2% |
| MI-519 | 0 | 306 | 306 | | 0 | 13 | 13 | | 0 | 319 | 319 | | MI | 28295 | 1.1% |
| MI-521 | 47 | 21 | -26 | -55.3% | 7 | 13 | 6 | 85.7% | 54 | 34 | -20 | -37.0% | MI | 28295 | 0.1% |
| MI-522 | | 67 | | | | 38 | | | | 105 | | | MI | 28295 | 0.4% |
| MI-523 | 110 | 105 | -5 | -4.5% | 20 | 92 | 72 | 360.0% | 130 | 197 | 67 | 51.5% | MI | 28295 | 0.7% |
| MI-524 | | 17 | | | | 28 | | | | 45 | | | MI | 28295 | 0.2% |
| MN-500 | 3058 | 2428 | -630 | -20.6% | 357 | 556 | 199 | 55.7% | 3415 | 2984 | -431 | -12.6% | MN | 7323 | 40.7% |
| MN-501 | 809 | 1170 | 361 | 44.6% | 0 | 124 | 124 | | 809 | 1294 | 485 | 60.0% | MN | 7323 | 17.7% |
| MN-502 | 420 | 413 | -7 | -1.7% | 48 | 33 | -15 | -31.3% | 468 | 446 | -22 | -4.7% | MN | 7323 | 6.1% |
| MN-503 | 264 | 303 | 39 | 14.8% | 182 | 60 | -122 | -67.0% | 446 | 363 | -83 | -18.6% | MN | 7323 | 5.0% |
| MN-504 | 90 | 116 | 26 | 28.9% | 47 | 116 | 69 | 146.8% | 137 | 232 | 95 | 69.3% | MN | 7323 | 3.2% |
| MN-505 | 306 | 313 | 7 | 2.3% | 88 | 76 | -12 | -13.6% | 394 | 389 | -5 | -1.3% | MN | 7323 | 5.3% |
| MN-506 | 99 | 235 | 136 | 137.4% | 11 | 31 | 20 | 181.8% | 110 | 266 | 156 | 141.8% | MN | 7323 | 3.6% |
| MN-507 | 202 | 173 | -29 | -14.4% | 16 | 12 | -4 | -25.0% | 218 | 185 | -33 | -15.1% | MN | 7323 | 2.5% |
| MN-508 | 160 | 165 | 5 | 3.1% | 76 | 77 | 1 | 1.3% | 236 | 242 | 6 | 2.5% | MN | 7323 | 3.3% |
| MN-509 | 333 | 294 | -39 | -11.7% | 18 | 207 | 189 | 1050.0% | 351 | 501 | 150 | 42.7% | MN | 7323 | 6.8% |
| MN-510 | 75 | 106 | 31 | 41.3% | 44 | 46 | 2 | 4.5% | 119 | 152 | 33 | 27.7% | MN | 7323 | 2.1% |
| MN-511 | 37 | 80 | 43 | 116.2% | 10 | 89 | 79 | 790.0% | 47 | 169 | 122 | 259.6% | MN | 7323 | 2.3% |
| MN-512 | 102 | 82 | -20 | -19.6% | 13 | 18 | 5 | 38.5% | 115 | 100 | -15 | -13.0% | MN | 7323 | 1.4% |
| MO-500 | 326 | 290 | -36 | -11.0% | 80 | 46 | -34 | -42.5% | 406 | 336 | -70 | -17.2% | MO | 6247 | 5.4% |
| MO-501 | 930 | 1173 | 243 | 26.1% | 108 | 213 | 105 | 97.2% | 1038 | 1386 | 348 | 33.5% | MO | 6247 | 22.2% |
| MO-502 | 120 | | | | 795 | | | | 915 | | | | MO | 6247 | 0.0% |
| MO-503 | 133 | 227 | 94 | 70.7% | 351 | 271 | -80 | -22.8% | 484 | 498 | 14 | 2.9% | MO | 6247 | 8.0% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| MO-600 | 495 | 478 | -17 | -3.4% | 59 | 40 | -19 | -32.2% | 554 | 518 | -36 | -6.5% | MO | 6247 | 8.3% |
| MO-601 | 30 | 76 | 46 | 153.3% | 49 | 32 | -17 | -34.7% | 79 | 108 | 29 | 36.7% | MO | 6247 | 1.7% |
| MO-602 | 232 | 298 | 66 | 28.4% | 147 | 8 | -139 | -94.6% | 379 | 306 | -73 | -19.3% | MO | 6247 | 4.9% |
| MO-603 | 88 | 100 | 12 | 13.6% | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 88 | 100 | 12 | 13.6% | MO | 6247 | 1.6% |
| MO-604 | 3590 | 1445 | -2145 | -59.7% | 203 | 154 | -49 | -24.1% | 3793 | 1599 | -2194 | -57.8% | MO | 6247 | 25.6% |
| MO-606 | 914 | 1050 | 136 | 14.9% | 148 | 346 | 198 | 133.8% | 1062 | 1396 | 334 | 31.5% | MO | 6247 | 22.3% |
| MS-500 | 514 | 440 | -74 | -14.4% | 71 | 278 | 207 | 291.5% | 585 | 718 | 133 | 22.7% | MS | 1377 | 52.1% |
| MS-501 | 1665 | 344 | -1321 | -79.3% | 338 | 41 | -297 | -87.9% | 2003 | 385 | -1618 | -80.8% | MS | 1377 | 28.0% |
| MS-503 | 454 | 67 | -387 | -85.2% | 139 | 207 | 68 | 48.9% | 593 | 274 | -319 | -53.8% | MS | 1377 | 19.9% |
| MT-500 | 879 | 855 | -24 | -2.7% | 452 | 295 | -157 | -34.7% | 1331 | 1150 | -181 | -13.6% | MT | 1150 | 100.0% |
| NC-500 | 1001 | 479 | -522 | -52.1% | 39 | 24 | -15 | -38.5% | 1040 | 503 | -537 | -51.6% | NC | 11802 | 4.3% |
| NC-501 | 418 | 448 | 30 | 7.2% | 80 | 187 | 107 | 133.8% | 498 | 635 | 137 | 27.5% | NC | 11802 | 5.4% |
| NC-502 | 460 | 502 | 42 | 9.1% | 42 | 37 | -5 | -11.9% | 502 | 539 | 37 | 7.4% | NC | 11802 | 4.6% |
| NC-503 | 645 | 1460 | 815 | 126.4% | 573 | 961 | 388 | 67.7% | 1218 | 2421 | 1203 | 98.8% | NC | 11802 | 20.5% |
| NC-504 | 880 | 980 | 100 | 11.4% | 228 | 202 | -26 | -11.4% | 1108 | 1182 | 74 | 6.7% | NC | 11802 | 10.0% |
| NC-505 | 1448 | 1648 | 200 | 13.8% | 1143 | 328 | -815 | -71.3% | 2591 | 1976 | -615 | -23.7% | NC | 11802 | 16.7% |
| NC-506 | 285 | 419 | 134 | 47.0% | 388 | 209 | -179 | -46.1% | 673 | 628 | -45 | -6.7% | NC | 11802 | 5.3% |
| NC-507 | 875 | 973 | 98 | 11.2% | 106 | 70 | -36 | -34.0% | 981 | 1043 | 62 | 6.3% | NC | 11802 | 8.8% |
| NC-508 | 124 | 92 | -32 | -25.8% | 142 | 97 | -45 | -31.7% | 266 | 189 | -77 | -28.9% | NC | 11802 | 1.6% |
| NC-509 | 204 | 214 | 10 | 4.9% | 588 | 438 | -150 | -25.5% | 792 | 652 | -140 | -17.7% | NC | 11802 | 5.5% |
| NC-511 | 331 | 313 | -18 | -5.4% | 510 | 444 | -66 | -12.9% | 841 | 757 | -84 | -10.0% | NC | 11802 | 6.4% |
| NC-513 | 205 | 183 | -22 | -10.7% | 32 | 25 | -7 | -21.9% | 237 | 208 | -29 | -12.2% | NC | 11802 | 1.8% |
| NC-515 | 72 | | | | 69 | | | | 141 | | | | NC | 11802 | 0.0% |
| NC-516 | 116 | 168 | 52 | 44.8% | 860 | 901 | 41 | 4.8% | 976 | 1069 | 93 | 9.5% | NC | 11802 | 9.1% |
| NC-526 | 332 | | | | 218 | | | | 550 | | | | NC | 11802 | 0.0% |
| ND-500 | 537 | 577 | 40 | 7.4% | 77 | 59 | -18 | -23.4% | 614 | 636 | 22 | 3.6% | ND | 636 | 100.0% |
| NE-500 | 240 | 167 | -73 | -30.4% | 159 | 90 | -69 | -43.4% | 399 | 257 | -142 | -35.6% | NE | 3531 | 7.3% |
| NE-501 | 1443 | 1632 | 189 | 13.1% | 189 | 238 | 49 | 25.9% | 1632 | 1870 | 238 | 14.6% | NE | 3531 | 53.0% |
| NE-502 | 833 | 838 | 5 | 0.6% | 614 | 128 | -486 | -79.2% | 1447 | 966 | -481 | -33.2% | NE | 3531 | 27.4% |
| NE-503 | 80 | 72 | -8 | -10.0% | 19 | 13 | -6 | -31.6% | 99 | 85 | -14 | -14.1% | NE | 3531 | 2.4% |
| NE-504 | 149 | 101 | -48 | -32.2% | 4 | 7 | 3 | 75.0% | 153 | 108 | -45 | -29.4% | NE | 3531 | 3.1% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------|-------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| NE-505 | 179 | 122 | -57 | -31.8% | 100 | 47 | -53 | -53.0% | 279 | 169 | -110 | -39.4% | NE | 3531 | 4.8% |
| NE-506 | 67 | 75 | 8 | 11.9% | 32 | 1 | -31 | -96.9% | 99 | 76 | -23 | -23.2% | NE | 3531 | 2.2% |
| NH-500 | 612 | 769 | 157 | 25.7% | 632 | 531 | -101 | -16.0% | 1244 | 1300 | 56 | 4.5% | NH | 2248 | 57.8% |
| NH-501 | 484 | 307 | -177 | -36.6% | 771 | 197 | -574 | -74.4% | 1255 | 504 | -751 | -59.8% | NH | 2248 | 22.4% |
| NH-502 | 212 | 197 | -15 | -7.1% | 370 | 247 | -123 | -33.2% | 582 | 444 | -138 | -23.7% | NH | 2248 | 19.8% |
| NJ-500 | 396 | 425 | 29 | 7.3% | 252 | 89 | -163 | -64.7% | 648 | 514 | -134 | -20.7% | NJ | 17314 | 3.0% |
| NJ-501 | 993 | 1210 | 217 | 21.9% | 502 | 182 | -320 | -63.7% | 1495 | 1392 | -103 | -6.9% | NJ | 17314 | 8.0% |
| NJ-502 | 742 | 780 | 38 | 5.1% | 238 | 116 | -122 | -51.3% | 980 | 896 | -84 | -8.6% | NJ | 17314 | 5.2% |
| NJ-503 | 595 | 639 | 44 | 7.4% | 401 | 214 | -187 | -46.6% | 996 | 853 | -143 | -14.4% | NJ | 17314 | 4.9% |
| NJ-504 | 1262 | 1906 | 644 | 51.0% | 420 | 420 | 0 | 0.0% | 1682 | 2326 | 644 | 38.3% | NJ | 17314 | 13.4% |
| NJ-505 | 200 | 137 | -63 | -31.5% | 28 | 30 | 2 | 7.1% | 228 | 167 | -61 | -26.8% | NJ | 17314 | 1.0% |
| NJ-506 | 2677 | 2678 | 1 | 0.0% | 296 | 164 | -132 | -44.6% | 2973 | 2842 | -131 | -4.4% | NJ | 17314 | 16.4% |
| NJ-507 | 468 | 728 | 260 | 55.6% | 182 | 268 | 86 | 47.3% | 650 | 996 | 346 | 53.2% | NJ | 17314 | 5.8% |
| NJ-508 | 1064 | 757 | -307 | -28.9% | 112 | 73 | -39 | -34.8% | 1176 | 830 | -346 | -29.4% | NJ | 17314 | 4.8% |
| NJ-509 | 330 | 229 | -101 | -30.6% | 37 | 63 | 26 | 70.3% | 367 | 292 | -75 | -20.4% | NJ | 17314 | 1.7% |
| NJ-510 | 515 | 381 | -134 | -26.0% | 41 | 43 | 2 | 4.9% | 556 | 424 | -132 | -23.7% | NJ | 17314 | 2.4% |
| NJ-511 | 856 | 831 | -25 | -2.9% | 140 | 231 | 91 | 65.0% | 996 | 1062 | 66 | 6.6% | NJ | 17314 | 6.1% |
| NJ-512 | 178 | 454 | 276 | 155.1% | 8 | 11 | 3 | 37.5% | 186 | 465 | 279 | 150.0% | NJ | 17314 | 2.7% |
| NJ-513 | 450 | 343 | -107 | -23.8% | 35 | 23 | -12 | -34.3% | 485 | 366 | -119 | -24.5% | NJ | 17314 | 2.1% |
| NJ-514 | 648 | 1242 | 594 | 91.7% | 186 | 356 | 170 | 91.4% | 834 | 1598 | 764 | 91.6% | NJ | 17314 | 9.2% |
| NJ-515 | 1267 | 1072 | -195 | -15.4% | 297 | 116 | -181 | -60.9% | 1564 | 1188 | -376 | -24.0% | NJ | 17314 | 6.9% |
| NJ-516 | 230 | 215 | -15 | -6.5% | 1 | 7 | 6 | 600.0% | 231 | 222 | -9 | -3.9% | NJ | 17314 | 1.3% |
| NJ-517 | 105 | 106 | 1 | 1.0% | 20 | 3 | -17 | -85.0% | 125 | 109 | -16 | -12.8% | NJ | 17314 | 0.6% |
| NJ-518 | 259 | 242 | -17 | -6.6% | 7 | 8 | 1 | 14.3% | 266 | 250 | -16 | -6.0% | NJ | 17314 | 1.4% |
| NJ-519 | 354 | 355 | 1 | 0.3% | 17 | 4 | -13 | -76.5% | 371 | 359 | -12 | -3.2% | NJ | 17314 | 2.1% |
| NJ-520 | 84 | 106 | 22 | 26.2% | 66 | 57 | -9 | -13.6% | 150 | 163 | 13 | 8.7% | NJ | 17314 | 0.9% |
| NM-500 | 1168 | 989 | -179 | -15.3% | 2481 | 287 | -2194 | -88.4% | 3649 | 1276 | -2373 | -65.0% | NM | 3015 | 42.3% |
| NM-501 | 881 | 759 | -122 | -13.8% | 726 | 980 | 254 | 35.0% | 1607 | 1739 | 132 | 8.2% | NM | 3015 | 57.7% |
| NV-500 | 2774 | 3844 | 1070 | 38.6% | 9424 | 7573 | -1851 | -19.6% | 12198 | 11417 | -781 | -6.4% | NV | 12526 | 91.1% |
| NV-501 | 377 | 765 | 388 | 102.9% | 83 | 98 | 15 | 18.1% | 460 | 863 | 403 | 87.6% | NV | 12526 | 6.9% |
| NV-502 | 185 | 209 | 24 | 13.0% | 147 | 37 | -110 | -74.8% | 332 | 246 | -86 | -25.9% | NV | 12526 | 2.0% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

Appendix C: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts

C-15

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|-------|--------|----------------|------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------|-------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| NY-500 | 666 | 602 | -64 | -9.6% | 16 | 10 | -6 | -37.5% | 682 | 612 | -70 | -10.3% | NY | 62601 | 1.0% |
| NY-501 | 158 | 174 | 16 | 10.1% | 28 | 1 | -27 | -96.4% | 186 | 175 | -11 | -5.9% | NY | 62601 | 0.3% |
| NY-502 | 44 | 33 | -11 | -25.0% | 73 | 22 | -51 | -69.9% | 117 | 55 | -62 | -53.0% | NY | 62601 | 0.1% |
| NY-503 | 361 | 539 | 178 | 49.3% | 46 | 80 | 34 | 73.9% | 407 | 619 | 212 | 52.1% | NY | 62601 | 1.0% |
| NY-504 | 559 | 104 | -455 | -81.4% | 90 | 38 | -52 | -57.8% | 649 | 142 | -507 | -78.1% | NY | 62601 | 0.2% |
| NY-505 | 737 | 729 | -8 | -1.1% | 12 | 11 | -1 | -8.3% | 749 | 740 | -9 | -1.2% | NY | 62601 | 1.2% |
| NY-506 | 27 | | | | 1 | | | | 28 | | | | NY | 62601 | 0.0% |
| NY-507 | 253 | 209 | -44 | -17.4% | 69 | 79 | 10 | 14.5% | 322 | 288 | -34 | -10.6% | NY | 62601 | 0.5% |
| NY-508 | 1036 | 1008 | -28 | -2.7% | 138 | 161 | 23 | 16.7% | 1174 | 1169 | -5 | -0.4% | NY | 62601 | 1.9% |
| NY-509 | 55 | | | | 13 | | | | 68 | | | | NY | 62601 | 0.0% |
| NY-510 | 72 | 62 | -10 | -13.9% | 34 | 16 | -18 | -52.9% | 106 | 78 | -28 | -26.4% | NY | 62601 | 0.1% |
| NY-511 | 190 | 167 | -23 | -12.1% | 26 | 37 | 11 | 42.3% | 216 | 204 | -12 | -5.6% | NY | 62601 | 0.3% |
| NY-512 | 237 | 166 | -71 | -30.0% | 222 | 46 | -176 | -79.3% | 459 | 212 | -247 | -53.8% | NY | 62601 | 0.3% |
| NY-513 | 40 | 98 | 58 | 145.0% | 2 | 0 | -2 | -100.0% | 42 | 98 | 56 | 133.3% | NY | 62601 | 0.2% |
| NY-514 | | 67 | | | | 8 | | | | 75 | | | NY | 62601 | 0.1% |
| NY-515 | | 36 | | | | 3 | | | | 39 | | | NY | 62601 | 0.1% |
| NY-516 | | 48 | | | | 5 | | | | 53 | | | NY | 62601 | 0.1% |
| NY-517 | 28 | 34 | 6 | 21.4% | 20 | 5 | -15 | -75.0% | 48 | 39 | -9 | -18.8% | NY | 62601 | 0.1% |
| NY-518 | 314 | 300 | -14 | -4.5% | 36 | 16 | -20 | -55.6% | 350 | 316 | -34 | -9.7% | NY | 62601 | 0.5% |
| NY-519 | 311 | 311 | 0 | 0.0% | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0.0% | 325 | 325 | 0 | 0.0% | NY | 62601 | 0.5% |
| NY-520 | 27 | 27 | 0 | 0.0% | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0% | 28 | 28 | 0 | 0.0% | NY | 62601 | 0.0% |
| NY-521 | 22 | 18 | -4 | -18.2% | 12 | 0 | -12 | -100.0% | 34 | 18 | -16 | -47.1% | NY | 62601 | 0.0% |
| NY-522 | 144 | | | | 34 | | | | 178 | | | | NY | 62601 | 0.0% |
| NY-523 | 234 | 146 | -88 | -37.6% | 135 | 109 | -26 | -19.3% | 369 | 255 | -114 | -30.9% | NY | 62601 | 0.4% |
| NY-524 | 155 | 161 | 6 | 3.9% | 4 | 8 | 4 | 100.0% | 159 | 169 | 10 | 6.3% | NY | 62601 | 0.3% |
| NY-525 | 13 | | | | 0 | | | | 13 | | | | NY | 62601 | 0.0% |
| NY-600 | 51664 | 46617 | -5047 | -9.8% | 3843 | 3755 | -88 | -2.3% | 55507 | 50372 | -5135 | -9.3% | NY | 62601 | 80.5% |
| NY-601 | 457 | 463 | 6 | 1.3% | 89 | 84 | -5 | -5.6% | 546 | 547 | 1 | 0.2% | NY | 62601 | 0.9% |
| NY-602 | 302 | 227 | -75 | -24.8% | 83 | 187 | 104 | 125.3% | 385 | 414 | 29 | 7.5% | NY | 62601 | 0.7% |
| NY-603 | 2532 | 1661 | -871 | -34.4% | 196 | 67 | -129 | -65.8% | 2728 | 1728 | -1000 | -36.7% | NY | 62601 | 2.8% |
| NY-604 | 1878 | 1693 | -185 | -9.9% | 89 | 136 | 47 | 52.8% | 1967 | 1829 | -138 | -7.0% | NY | 62601 | 2.9% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| NY-605 | 1124 | 690 | -434 | -38.6% | 91 | 91 | 0 | 0.0% | 1215 | 781 | -434 | -35.7% | NY | 62601 | 1.2% |
| NY-606 | 214 | 435 | 221 | 103.3% | 0 | 53 | 53 | | 214 | 488 | 274 | 128.0% | NY | 62601 | 0.8% |
| NY-607 | 225 | 267 | 42 | 18.7% | 32 | 76 | 44 | 137.5% | 257 | 343 | 86 | 33.5% | NY | 62601 | 0.5% |
| NY-608 | 255 | 158 | -97 | -38.0% | 147 | 201 | 54 | 36.7% | 402 | 359 | -43 | -10.7% | NY | 62601 | 0.6% |
| NY-609 | | 31 | | | | 0 | | | | 31 | | | NY | 62601 | 0.0% |
| OH-500 | 1145 | 987 | -158 | -13.8% | 199 | 59 | -140 | -70.4% | 1344 | 1046 | -298 | -22.2% | OH | 11264 | 9.3% |
| OH-501 | 597 | 631 | 34 | 5.7% | 142 | 114 | -28 | -19.7% | 739 | 745 | 6 | 0.8% | OH | 11264 | 6.6% |
| OH-502 | 2059 | 2001 | -58 | -2.8% | 210 | 184 | -26 | -12.4% | 2269 | 2185 | -84 | -3.7% | OH | 11264 | 19.4% |
| OH-503 | 1168 | 1259 | 91 | 7.8% | 189 | 114 | -75 | -39.7% | 1357 | 1373 | 16 | 1.2% | OH | 11264 | 12.2% |
| OH-504 | 239 | 232 | -7 | -2.9% | 7 | 17 | 10 | 142.9% | 246 | 249 | 3 | 1.2% | OH | 11264 | 2.2% |
| OH-505 | 523 | 719 | 196 | 37.5% | 0 | 66 | 66 | | 523 | 785 | 262 | 50.1% | OH | 11264 | 7.0% |
| OH-506 | 833 | 632 | -201 | -24.1% | 195 | 192 | -3 | -1.5% | 1028 | 824 | -204 | -19.8% | OH | 11264 | 7.3% |
| OH-507 | 4392 | 2498 | -1894 | -43.1% | 2780 | 1023 | -1757 | -63.2% | 7172 | 3521 | -3651 | -50.9% | OH | 11264 | 31.3% |
| OH-508 | 399 | 421 | 22 | 5.5% | 358 | 115 | -243 | -67.9% | 757 | 536 | -221 | -29.2% | OH | 11264 | 4.8% |
| OK-500 | 173 | 173 | 0 | 0.0% | 33 | 39 | 6 | 18.2% | 206 | 212 | 6 | 2.9% | OK | 4221 | 5.0% |
| OK-501 | 524 | 594 | 70 | 13.4% | 49 | 72 | 23 | 46.9% | 573 | 666 | 93 | 16.2% | OK | 4221 | 15.8% |
| OK-502 | 1293 | 1278 | -15 | -1.2% | 133 | 456 | 323 | 242.9% | 1426 | 1734 | 308 | 21.6% | OK | 4221 | 41.1% |
| OK-503 | 138 | 149 | 11 | 8.0% | 96 | 82 | -14 | -14.6% | 234 | 231 | -3 | -1.3% | OK | 4221 | 5.5% |
| OK-504 | 201 | 322 | 121 | 60.2% | 218 | 272 | 54 | 24.8% | 419 | 594 | 175 | 41.8% | OK | 4221 | 14.1% |
| OK-505 | 177 | 150 | -27 | -15.3% | 140 | 155 | 15 | 10.7% | 317 | 305 | -12 | -3.8% | OK | 4221 | 7.2% |
| OK-506 | 77 | 226 | 149 | 193.5% | 19 | 24 | 5 | 26.3% | 96 | 250 | 154 | 160.4% | OK | 4221 | 5.9% |
| OK-507 | 160 | 197 | 37 | 23.1% | 18 | 32 | 14 | 77.8% | 178 | 229 | 51 | 28.7% | OK | 4221 | 5.4% |
| OR-500 | 1184 | 1560 | 376 | 31.8% | 109 | 772 | 663 | 608.3% | 1293 | 2332 | 1039 | 80.4% | OR | 17590 | 13.3% |
| OR-501 | 2749 | 2284 | -465 | -16.9% | 2355 | 1634 | -721 | -30.6% | 5104 | 3918 | -1186 | -23.2% | OR | 17590 | 22.3% |
| OR-502 | 199 | 351 | 152 | 76.4% | 571 | 273 | -298 | -52.2% | 770 | 624 | -146 | -19.0% | OR | 17590 | 3.5% |
| OR-503 | 352 | 315 | -37 | -10.5% | 472 | 1714 | 1242 | 263.1% | 824 | 2029 | 1205 | 146.2% | OR | 17590 | 11.5% |
| OR-504 | 570 | 581 | 11 | 1.9% | 921 | 1416 | 495 | 53.7% | 1491 | 1997 | 506 | 33.9% | OR | 17590 | 11.4% |
| OR-505 | 2212 | 2804 | 592 | 26.8% | 1048 | 1630 | 582 | 55.5% | 3260 | 4434 | 1174 | 36.0% | OR | 17590 | 25.2% |
| OR-506 | 245 | 268 | 23 | 9.4% | 416 | 412 | -4 | -1.0% | 661 | 680 | 19 | 2.9% | OR | 17590 | 3.9% |
| OR-507 | 167 | 166 | -1 | -0.6% | 1601 | 1410 | -191 | -11.9% | 1768 | 1576 | -192 | -10.9% | OR | 17590 | 9.0% |
| PA-500 | 6477 | 7193 | 716 | 11.1% | 176 | 447 | 271 | 154.0% | 6653 | 7640 | 987 | 14.8% | PA | 16220 | 47.1% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| PA-501 | 394 | 358 | -36 | -9.1% | 85 | 54 | -31 | -36.5% | 479 | 412 | -67 | -14.0% | PA | 16220 | 2.5% |
| PA-502 | 700 | 659 | -41 | -5.9% | 31 | 37 | 6 | 19.4% | 731 | 696 | -35 | -4.8% | PA | 16220 | 4.3% |
| PA-503 | 154 | 165 | 11 | 7.1% | 7 | 23 | 16 | 228.6% | 161 | 188 | 27 | 16.8% | PA | 16220 | 1.2% |
| PA-504 | 576 | 407 | -169 | -29.3% | 53 | 119 | 66 | 124.5% | 629 | 526 | -103 | -16.4% | PA | 16220 | 3.2% |
| PA-505 | 247 | 300 | 53 | 21.5% | 41 | 87 | 46 | 112.2% | 288 | 387 | 99 | 34.4% | PA | 16220 | 2.4% |
| PA-506 | 392 | 681 | 289 | 73.7% | 31 | 58 | 27 | 87.1% | 423 | 739 | 316 | 74.7% | PA | 16220 | 4.6% |
| PA-507 | 818 | 952 | 134 | 16.4% | 146 | 65 | -81 | -55.5% | 964 | 1017 | 53 | 5.5% | PA | 16220 | 6.3% |
| PA-508 | 214 | 202 | -12 | -5.6% | 83 | 20 | -63 | -75.9% | 297 | 222 | -75 | -25.3% | PA | 16220 | 1.4% |
| PA-509 | 547 | 597 | 50 | 9.1% | 42 | 48 | 6 | 14.3% | 589 | 645 | 56 | 9.5% | PA | 16220 | 4.0% |
| PA-510 | 511 | 549 | 38 | 7.4% | 50 | 40 | -10 | -20.0% | 561 | 589 | 28 | 5.0% | PA | 16220 | 3.6% |
| PA-511 | 346 | 254 | -92 | -26.6% | 51 | 8 | -43 | -84.3% | 397 | 262 | -135 | -34.0% | PA | 16220 | 1.6% |
| PA-600 | 1216 | 1132 | -84 | -6.9% | 81 | 248 | 167 | 206.2% | 1297 | 1380 | 83 | 6.4% | PA | 16220 | 8.5% |
| PA-601 | 508 | 570 | 62 | 12.2% | 60 | 58 | -2 | -3.3% | 568 | 628 | 60 | 10.6% | PA | 16220 | 3.9% |
| PA-602 | 268 | 274 | 6 | 2.2% | 5 | 9 | 4 | 80.0% | 273 | 283 | 10 | 3.7% | PA | 16220 | 1.7% |
| PA-603 | 109 | 131 | 22 | 20.2% | 2 | 82 | 80 | 4000.0% | 111 | 213 | 102 | 91.9% | PA | 16220 | 1.3% |
| PA-605 | 306 | 317 | 11 | 3.6% | 90 | 76 | -14 | -15.6% | 396 | 393 | -3 | -0.8% | PA | 16220 | 2.4% |
| PR-501 | 641 | | | | 2327 | | | | 2968 | | | | PR | 4309 | 0.0% |
| PR-502 | 499 | 566 | 67 | 13.4% | 1335 | 1438 | 103 | 7.7% | 1834 | 2004 | 170 | 9.3% | PR | 4309 | 46.5% |
| PR-503 | 927 | 802 | -125 | -13.5% | 1603 | 1503 | -100 | -6.2% | 2530 | 2305 | -225 | -8.9% | PR | 4309 | 53.5% |
| PR-505 | 620 | | | | 820 | | | | 1440 | | | | PR | 4309 | 0.0% |
| RI-500 | 1332 | 1323 | -9 | -0.7% | 108 | 49 | -59 | -54.6% | 1440 | 1372 | -68 | -4.7% | RI | 1372 | 100.0% |
| SC-500 | 2436 | 482 | -1954 | -80.2% | 278 | 57 | -221 | -79.5% | 2714 | 539 | -2175 | -80.1% | SC | 5660 | 9.5% |
| SC-501 | 1202 | 1100 | -102 | -8.5% | 611 | 506 | -105 | -17.2% | 1813 | 1606 | -207 | -11.4% | SC | 5660 | 28.4% |
| SC-502 | 1241 | 946 | -295 | -23.8% | 1412 | 623 | -789 | -55.9% | 2653 | 1569 | -1084 | -40.9% | SC | 5660 | 27.7% |
| SC-503 | 460 | 431 | -29 | -6.3% | 1477 | 1339 | -138 | -9.3% | 1937 | 1770 | -167 | -8.6% | SC | 5660 | 31.3% |
| SC-504 | 125 | 127 | 2 | 1.6% | 372 | 49 | -323 | -86.8% | 497 | 176 | -321 | -64.6% | SC | 5660 | 3.1% |
| SD-500 | 987 | 538 | -449 | -45.5% | 42 | 41 | -1 | -2.4% | 1029 | 579 | -450 | -43.7% | SD | 579 | 100.0% |
| TN-500 | 382 | 307 | -75 | -19.6% | 303 | 757 | 454 | 149.8% | 685 | 1064 | 379 | 55.3% | TN | 11210 | 9.5% |
| TN-501 | 1582 | 1744 | 162 | 10.2% | 194 | 70 | -124 | -63.9% | 1776 | 1814 | 38 | 2.1% | TN | 11210 | 16.2% |
| TN-502 | 709 | 830 | 121 | 17.1% | 155 | 126 | -29 | -18.7% | 864 | 956 | 92 | 10.6% | TN | 11210 | 8.5% |
| TN-503 | 248 | 281 | 33 | 13.3% | 140 | 79 | -61 | -43.6% | 388 | 360 | -28 | -7.2% | TN | 11210 | 3.2% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------|-------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| TN-504 | 1486 | 1766 | 280 | 18.8% | 496 | 390 | -106 | -21.4% | 1982 | 2156 | 174 | 8.8% | TN | 11210 | 19.2% |
| TN-506 | 382 | 196 | -186 | -48.7% | 744 | 508 | -236 | -31.7% | 1126 | 704 | -422 | -37.5% | TN | 11210 | 6.3% |
| TN-507 | 243 | 254 | 11 | 4.5% | 1630 | 2001 | 371 | 22.8% | 1873 | 2255 | 382 | 20.4% | TN | 11210 | 20.1% |
| TN-509 | 314 | 345 | 31 | 9.9% | 208 | 214 | 6 | 2.9% | 522 | 559 | 37 | 7.1% | TN | 11210 | 5.0% |
| TN-510 | 260 | 290 | 30 | 11.5% | 84 | 148 | 64 | 76.2% | 344 | 438 | 94 | 27.3% | TN | 11210 | 3.9% |
| TN-512 | | 433 | | | | 471 | | | | 904 | | | TN | 11210 | 8.1% |
| TX-500 | 1278 | 1798 | 520 | 40.7% | 353 | 449 | 96 | 27.2% | 1631 | 2247 | 616 | 37.8% | TX | 39788 | 5.6% |
| TX-501 | 334 | 163 | -171 | -51.2% | 2766 | 114 | -2652 | -95.9% | 3100 | 277 | -2823 | -91.1% | TX | 39788 | 0.7% |
| TX-503 | 1171 | 1395 | 224 | 19.1% | 1854 | 3886 | 2032 | 109.6% | 3025 | 5281 | 2256 | 74.6% | TX | 39788 | 13.3% |
| TX-504 | 60 | 309 | 249 | 415.0% | 257 | 178 | -79 | -30.7% | 317 | 487 | 170 | 53.6% | TX | 39788 | 1.2% |
| TX-600 | 2984 | 3041 | 57 | 1.9% | 376 | 367 | -9 | -2.4% | 3360 | 3408 | 48 | 1.4% | TX | 39788 | 8.6% |
| TX-601 | 2814 | 2675 | -139 | -4.9% | 350 | 201 | -149 | -42.6% | 3164 | 2876 | -288 | -9.1% | TX | 39788 | 7.2% |
| TX-602 | 5422 | | | | 6583 | | | | 12005 | | | | TX | 39788 | 0.0% |
| TX-603 | 1017 | 968 | -49 | -4.8% | 198 | 273 | 75 | 37.9% | 1215 | 1241 | 26 | 2.1% | TX | 39788 | 3.1% |
| TX-604 | 202 | 259 | 57 | 28.2% | 258 | 172 | -86 | -33.3% | 460 | 431 | -29 | -6.3% | TX | 39788 | 1.1% |
| TX-607 | 2669 | 5503 | 2834 | 106.2% | 10257 | 5133 | -5124 | -50.0% | 12926 | 10636 | -2290 | -17.7% | TX | 39788 | 26.7% |
| TX-608 | 187 | | | | 25 | | | | 212 | | | | TX | 39788 | 0.0% |
| TX-610 | 184 | 111 | -73 | -39.7% | 286 | 96 | -190 | -66.4% | 470 | 207 | -263 | -56.0% | TX | 39788 | 0.5% |
| TX-611 | 330 | 298 | -32 | -9.7% | 837 | 133 | -704 | -84.1% | 1167 | 431 | -736 | -63.1% | TX | 39788 | 1.1% |
| TX-613 | 136 | 260 | 124 | 91.2% | 0 | 114 | 114 | | 136 | 374 | 238 | 175.0% | TX | 39788 | 0.9% |
| TX-616 | 559 | | | | 4760 | | | | 5319 | | | | TX | 39788 | 0.0% |
| TX-623 | 687 | | | | 48 | | | | 735 | | | | TX | 39788 | 0.0% |
| TX-624 | | 214 | | | | 49 | | | | 263 | | | TX | 39788 | 0.7% |
| TX-700 | | 5017 | | | | 5346 | | | | 10363 | | | TX | 39788 | 26.0% |
| TX-701 | | 219 | | | | 70 | | | | 289 | | | TX | 39788 | 0.7% |
| TX-702 | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | | 0 | | | TX | 39788 | 0.0% |
| TX-703 | | 468 | | | | 242 | | | | 710 | | | TX | 39788 | 1.8% |
| TX-704 | | 184 | | | | 83 | | | | 267 | | | TX | 39788 | 0.7% |
| UT-500 | 2202 | 1881 | -321 | -14.6% | 203 | 198 | -5 | -2.5% | 2405 | 2079 | -326 | -13.6% | UT | 3011 | 69.0% |
| UT-503 | 834 | 630 | -204 | -24.5% | 73 | 86 | 13 | 17.8% | 907 | 716 | -191 | -21.1% | UT | 3011 | 23.8% |
| UT-504 | 211 | 187 | -24 | -11.4% | 158 | 29 | -129 | -81.6% | 369 | 216 | -153 | -41.5% | UT | 3011 | 7.2% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------------|------|--------|----------------|------------------|------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| VA-500 | 727 | 1014 | 287 | 39.5% | 214 | 144 | -70 | -32.7% | 941 | 1158 | 217 | 23.1% | VA | 9746 | 11.9% |
| VA-501 | 536 | 436 | -100 | -18.7% | 64 | 104 | 40 | 62.5% | 600 | 540 | -60 | -10.0% | VA | 9746 | 5.5% |
| VA-502 | 363 | 528 | 165 | 45.5% | 18 | 38 | 20 | 111.1% | 381 | 566 | 185 | 48.6% | VA | 9746 | 5.8% |
| VA-503 | 335 | 430 | 95 | 28.4% | 293 | 46 | -247 | -84.3% | 628 | 476 | -152 | -24.2% | VA | 9746 | 4.9% |
| VA-504 | 163 | 237 | 74 | 45.4% | 94 | 28 | -66 | -70.2% | 257 | 265 | 8 | 3.1% | VA | 9746 | 2.7% |
| VA-505 | 622 | 569 | -53 | -8.5% | 257 | 339 | 82 | 31.9% | 879 | 908 | 29 | 3.3% | VA | 9746 | 9.3% |
| VA-507 | 217 | 165 | -52 | -24.0% | 54 | 52 | -2 | -3.7% | 271 | 217 | -54 | -19.9% | VA | 9746 | 2.2% |
| VA-508 | 98 | 98 | 0 | 0.0% | 191 | 191 | 0 | 0.0% | 289 | 289 | 0 | 0.0% | VA | 9746 | 3.0% |
| VA-509 | 69 | 39 | -30 | -43.5% | 25 | 41 | 16 | 64.0% | 94 | 80 | -14 | -14.9% | VA | 9746 | 0.8% |
| VA-510 | | 94 | | | | 1 | | | | 95 | | | VA | 9746 | 1.0% |
| VA-512 | 21 | 86 | 65 | 309.5% | 186 | 43 | -143 | -76.9% | 207 | 129 | -78 | -37.7% | VA | 9746 | 1.3% |
| VA-513 | 827 | 218 | -609 | -73.6% | 26 | 47 | 21 | 80.8% | 853 | 265 | -588 | -68.9% | VA | 9746 | 2.7% |
| VA-514 | 413 | 515 | 102 | 24.7% | 34 | 46 | 12 | 35.3% | 447 | 561 | 114 | 25.5% | VA | 9746 | 5.8% |
| VA-517 | 59 | 69 | 10 | 16.9% | 22 | 118 | 96 | 436.4% | 81 | 187 | 106 | 130.9% | VA | 9746 | 1.9% |
| VA-518 | 89 | 108 | 19 | 21.3% | 3 | 9 | 6 | 200.0% | 92 | 117 | 25 | 27.2% | VA | 9746 | 1.2% |
| VA-519 | 9 | 21 | 12 | 133.3% | 65 | 9 | -56 | -86.2% | 74 | 30 | -44 | -59.5% | VA | 9746 | 0.3% |
| VA-521 | 474 | 505 | 31 | 6.5% | 201 | 103 | -98 | -48.8% | 675 | 608 | -67 | -9.9% | VA | 9746 | 6.2% |
| VA-600 | 218 | 243 | 25 | 11.5% | 142 | 219 | 77 | 54.2% | 360 | 462 | 102 | 28.3% | VA | 9746 | 4.7% |
| VA-601 | 1337 | 1439 | 102 | 7.6% | 228 | 154 | -74 | -32.5% | 1565 | 1593 | 28 | 1.8% | VA | 9746 | 16.3% |
| VA-602 | 103 | 114 | 11 | 10.7% | 81 | 97 | 16 | 19.8% | 184 | 211 | 27 | 14.7% | VA | 9746 | 2.2% |
| VA-603 | 271 | 283 | 12 | 4.4% | 108 | 92 | -16 | -14.8% | 379 | 375 | -4 | -1.1% | VA | 9746 | 3.8% |
| VA-604 | 318 | 356 | 38 | 11.9% | 180 | 258 | 78 | 43.3% | 498 | 614 | 116 | 23.3% | VA | 9746 | 6.3% |
| VI-500 | 94 | 72 | -22 | -23.4% | 354 | 487 | 133 | 37.6% | 448 | 559 | 111 | 24.8% | VI | 559 | 100.0% |
| VT-500 | 575 | 516 | -59 | -10.3% | 195 | 280 | 85 | 43.6% | 770 | 796 | 26 | 3.4% | VT | 1035 | 76.9% |
| VT-501 | 167 | 204 | 37 | 22.2% | 52 | 35 | -17 | -32.7% | 219 | 239 | 20 | 9.1% | VT | 1035 | 23.1% |
| WA-500 | 5964 | 5680 | -284 | -4.8% | 1946 | 2222 | 276 | 14.2% | 7910 | 7902 | -8 | -0.1% | WA | 23379 | 33.8% |
| WA-501 | 4370 | 4968 | 598 | 13.7% | 1634 | 2027 | 393 | 24.1% | 6004 | 6995 | 991 | 16.5% | WA | 23379 | 29.9% |
| WA-502 | 1030 | 889 | -141 | -13.7% | 505 | 194 | -311 | -61.6% | 1535 | 1083 | -452 | -29.4% | WA | 23379 | 4.6% |
| WA-503 | 952 | 1342 | 390 | 41.0% | 239 | 254 | 15 | 6.3% | 1191 | 1596 | 405 | 34.0% | WA | 23379 | 6.8% |
| WA-504 | 1579 | 2150 | 571 | 36.2% | 1662 | 1303 | -359 | -21.6% | 3241 | 3453 | 212 | 6.5% | WA | 23379 | 14.8% |
| WA-506 | 88 | 123 | 35 | 39.8% | 210 | 151 | -59 | -28.1% | 298 | 274 | -24 | -8.1% | WA | 23379 | 1.2% |

Appendix C-3: Continuum of Care Point-in-Time Homeless Counts, 2006 and 2007

| CoC Number | Sheltered PIT Counts | | | | Unsheltered PIT Counts | | | | Total PIT Counts | | | | Percentage of Statewide PIT Count | | |
|------------|----------------------|--------|--------|----------------|------------------------|--------|--------|----------------|------------------|--------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | 2006 | 2007 | Change | Percent Change | State | 2007 Statewide Total PIT Count | Percentage of Statewide Count |
| WA-507 | 458 | 541 | 83 | 18.1% | 152 | 143 | -9 | -5.9% | 610 | 684 | 74 | 12.1% | WA | 23379 | 2.9% |
| WA-508 | 1120 | 1164 | 44 | 3.9% | 271 | 228 | -43 | -15.9% | 1391 | 1392 | 1 | 0.1% | WA | 23379 | 6.0% |
| WI-500 | 2907 | 2817 | -90 | -3.1% | 357 | 288 | -69 | -19.3% | 3264 | 3105 | -159 | -4.9% | WI | 5648 | 55.0% |
| WI-501 | 1308 | 1295 | -13 | -1.0% | 548 | 175 | -373 | -68.1% | 1856 | 1470 | -386 | -20.8% | WI | 5648 | 26.0% |
| WI-502 | 278 | 250 | -28 | -10.1% | 27 | 6 | -21 | -77.8% | 305 | 256 | -49 | -16.1% | WI | 5648 | 4.5% |
| WI-503 | 990 | 723 | -267 | -27.0% | 94 | 94 | 0 | 0.0% | 1084 | 817 | -267 | -24.6% | WI | 5648 | 14.5% |
| WV-500 | 61 | 96 | 35 | 57.4% | 54 | 22 | -32 | -59.3% | 115 | 118 | 3 | 2.6% | WV | 2409 | 4.9% |
| WV-501 | 227 | 273 | 46 | 20.3% | 85 | 58 | -27 | -31.8% | 312 | 331 | 19 | 6.1% | WV | 2409 | 13.7% |
| WV-503 | 326 | 263 | -63 | -19.3% | 76 | 62 | -14 | -18.4% | 402 | 325 | -77 | -19.2% | WV | 2409 | 13.5% |
| WV-508 | 354 | 1515 | 1161 | 328.0% | 124 | 120 | -4 | -3.2% | 478 | 1635 | 1157 | 242.1% | WV | 2409 | 67.9% |
| WY-500 | 337 | 397 | 60 | 17.8% | 192 | 140 | -52 | -27.1% | 529 | 537 | 8 | 1.5% | WY | 537 | 100.0% |
| TOTAL | 427971 | 391401 | -36570 | -8.5% | 331130 | 280487 | -50643 | -15.3% | 759101 | 671888 | -87213 | -11.5% | | | |

Appendix C-4: 2007 List of Continuums of Care

| CoC Number | CoC Name |
|------------|--|
| AK-500 | Anchorage CoC |
| AK-501 | Alaska Balance of State CoC |
| AL-500 | Birmingham/Shelby Counties CoC |
| AL-501 | Mobile City & County/Baldwin County |
| AL-502 | Florence/Northwest Alabama CoC |
| AL-503 | Huntsville/North Alabama CoC |
| AL-504 | Montgomery City & County CoC |
| AL-505 | Gadsden/Northeast Alabama CoC |
| AL-506 | Tuscaloosa City & County CoC |
| AL-507 | Alabama Balance of State |
| AR-500 | Little Rock/Central Arkansas CoC |
| AR-501 | Fayetteville/Northwest Arkansas CoC |
| AR-502 | Conway/Faulkener, Perry Counties CoC |
| AR-504 | Delta Hills CoC |
| AR-505 | Southeast Arkansas CoC |
| AR-506 | Johnson, Pope, Yell Counties CoC |
| AR-508 | Fort Smith CoC |
| AR-509 | Hot Springs/Southwest Arkansas CoC |
| AR-510 | Hempstead, Sevien, Howard, Little River Counties CoC |
| AZ-500 | Arizona Balance of State CoC |
| AZ-501 | Tucson/Pima County CoC |
| AZ-502 | Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County |
| CA-500 | San Jose/Santa Clara City & County |
| CA-501 | San Francisco CoC |
| CA-502 | Oakland/Alameda County CoC |
| CA-503 | Sacramento City & County CoC |
| CA-504 | Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County |
| CA-505 | Richmond/Contra Costa County CoC |
| CA-506 | Salinas/Monterey County CoC |
| CA-507 | Marin County CoC |
| CA-508 | Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County |
| CA-509 | Mendocino County CoC |
| CA-510 | Turlock/Modesto/Stanislaus County |
| CA-511 | Stockton/San Joaquin County |
| CA-512 | Daly/San Mateo County CoC |
| CA-513 | Visalia, Kings, Tulare Counties CoC |
| CA-514 | Fresno/Madera County CoC |
| CA-515 | Roseville/Placer County CoC |
| CA-516 | Redding/Shasta County CoC |
| CA-517 | Napa City & County CoC |
| CA-518 | Vallejo/Solano County CoC |
| CA-519 | Chico/Paradise/Butte County CoC |

Appendix C-4: 2007 List of Continuums of Care

| CoC Number | CoC Name |
|------------|---|
| CA-520 | Merced City & County CoC |
| CA-521 | Davis/Woodland/Yolo County CoC |
| CA-522 | Humboldt County CoC |
| CA-524 | Yuba City, Marysville/Sutter, Yuba Counties CoC |
| CA-525 | El Dorado County CoC |
| CA-526 | Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador Counties CoC |
| CA-600 | Los Angeles City & County CoC |
| CA-601 | San Diego CoC |
| CA-602 | Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County CoC |
| CA-603 | Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County |
| CA-604 | Bakersfield/Kern County CoC |
| CA-605 | San Buena Ventura/Ventura County |
| CA-606 | Long Beach CoC |
| CA-607 | Pasadena CoC |
| CA-608 | Riverside City & County CoC |
| CA-609 | San Bernardino City & County CoC |
| CA-610 | San Diego County CoC |
| CA-611 | Oxnard CoC |
| CA-612 | Glendale CoC |
| CA-613 | El Centro/Imperial County CoC |
| CA-614 | San Luis Obispo County CoC |
| CO-500 | Colorado Balance of State CoC |
| CO-503 | Metropolitan Denver Homeless Initiative |
| CO-504 | Colorado Springs/El Paso County CoC |
| CT-500 | Danbury CoC |
| CT-501 | New Haven CoC |
| CT-502 | Hartford CoC |
| CT-503 | Bridgeport/Stratford/Fairfield CoC |
| CT-504 | Middletown/Middlesex County CoC |
| CT-505 | Connecticut Balance of State CoC |
| CT-506 | Norwalk/Fairfield County CoC |
| CT-507 | Norwich/New London City & County |
| CT-508 | Stamford/Greenwich CoC |
| CT-509 | New Britain CoC |
| CT-510 | Bristol CoC |
| CT-512 | City of Waterbury CoC |
| DC-500 | District of Columbia CoC |
| DE-500 | Delaware Statewide CoC |
| FL-601 | Ft Lauderdale/Broward County CoC |
| FL-500 | Sarasota, Bradenton, Manatee Counties |
| FL-501 | Tampa/Hillsborough County CoC |
| FL-502 | St. Petersburg/Pinellas County CoC |

Appendix C-4: 2007 List of Continuums of Care

| CoC Number | CoC Name |
|-------------------|---|
| FL-503 | Lakeland/Highlands Counties CoC |
| FL-504 | Daytona Beach/Flagler Counties CoC |
| FL-505 | Fort Walton Beach/Walton Counties CoC |
| FL-506 | Tallahassee/Leon County CoC |
| FL-507 | Orlando/Orange/Seminole Counties CoC |
| FL-508 | Gainesville/Alachua, Putnam |
| FL-509 | Fort Pierce/St. Lucie/Martin Counties CoC |
| FL-510 | Jacksonville-Duval, Clay Counties CoC |
| FL-511 | Pensacola/Esca/Santa Rosa County CoC |
| FL-512 | Saint Johns County CoC |
| FL-513 | Palm Bay/Brevard County CoC |
| FL-514 | Ocala/Marion County CoC |
| FL-515 | Panama City CoC |
| FL-517 | Hardee/Highlands Counties CoC |
| FL-518 | Columbia/Suwannee CoC |
| FL-519 | Passo County |
| FL-520 | Citrus/Hernando/Lake |
| FL-600 | Miami/Dade County CoC |
| FL-601 | F. Lauderdale/Broward County CoC |
| FL-602 | Punta Gorda/Charlotte County CoC |
| FL-603 | Ft Myers/Cape Coral/Lee County CoC |
| FL-604 | Monroe County CoC |
| FL-605 | West Palm Beach/Palm Beach County |
| FL-606 | Collier County CoC |
| GA-500 | City of Atlanta CoC |
| GA-501 | Georgia Balance of State CoC |
| GA-503 | Athens/Clarke County CoC |
| GA-504 | Augusta CoC |
| GA-505 | Columbus-Muscogee/Russell County CoC |
| GA-506 | Marietta/Cobb County CoC |
| GA-507 | Savannah/Chatham County CoC |
| GU-500 | Guam CoC |
| HI-500 | Hawaii Balance of State CoC |
| HI-501 | Honolulu CoC |
| IA-502 | Des Moines/Polk County CoC |
| IA-500 | Sioux City/Dakota County CoC |
| IA-501 | Iowa Balance of State CoC |
| ID-500 | Boise/Ada County CoC |
| ID-501 | Idaho Balance of State CoC |
| IL-500 | McHenry County CoC |
| IL-501 | Rockford/Winnebago, Boone Counties |
| IL-502 | North Chicago/Lake County CoC |

Appendix C-4: 2007 List of Continuums of Care

| CoC Number | CoC Name |
|------------|--|
| IL-503 | Champaign/Urbana/Champaign County CoC |
| IL-504 | Madison County CoC |
| IL-505 | Evanston CoC |
| IL-506 | Joliet/Bolingbrook/Will County CoC |
| IL-507 | Peoria/Perkin/Woodford CoC |
| IL-508 | East Saint Louis/Saint Clair County CoC |
| IL-509 | DeKalb City & County CoC |
| IL-510 | Chicago CoC |
| IL-511 | Cook County CoC |
| IL-512 | Bloomington/Central Illinois CoC |
| IL-513 | Springfield/Sangamon County CoC |
| IL-514 | Dupage County CoC |
| IL-515 | South Central Illinois CoC |
| IL-516 | Decatur/Macon County CoC |
| IL-517 | Aurora/Elgin/Kane County CoC |
| IL-518 | Rock Island...Northwestern Illinois CoC |
| IL-519 | West Central Illinois CoC |
| IL-520 | Southern Illinois CoC |
| IN-500 | South Bend/Mishawaka/St. Joseph County CoC |
| IN-502 | Indiana Balance of State CoC |
| IN-503 | Indianapolis CoC |
| KS-500 | Lawrence/Douglas County CoC |
| KS-501 | Kansas City/Wyandotte County CoC |
| KS-502 | Wichita/Sedgwick County CoC |
| KS-503 | Topeka/Shawnee County CoC |
| KS-505 | Overland Park/Johnson County CoC |
| KS-507 | Kansas Balance of State CoC |
| KY-500 | Kentucky Balance of State CoC |
| KY-501 | Louisville/Jefferson County CoC |
| KY-502 | Lexington/Fayette County CoC |
| LA-500 | Lafayette/Acadiana CoC |
| LA-501 | Lake Charles/Southwestern Louisiana |
| LA-502 | Shreveport/Bossier/Northwest CoC |
| LA-503 | New Orleans/Jefferson Parish CoC |
| LA-504 | Baton Rouge CoC |
| LA-505 | Monroe/Northeast Louisiana CoC |
| LA-506 | Slidell/Livingston/Southeast Louisiana CoC |
| LA-507 | Alexandria/Central Louisiana CoC |
| LA-508 | Houma-Terrebonne CoC |
| MA-500 | Boston CoC |
| MA-501 | Franklin/Holyoke County CoC |
| MA-502 | Lynn CoC |

Appendix C-4: 2007 List of Continuums of Care

| CoC Number | CoC Name |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| MA-503 | Cape Cod/Islands CoC |
| MA-504 | Springfield CoC |
| MA-505 | New Bedford CoC |
| MA-506 | Worcester City & County CoC |
| MA-507 | Pittsfield/Berkshire County CoC |
| MA-508 | Lowell CoC |
| MA-509 | Cambridge CoC |
| MA-510 | Gloucester...Essex County |
| MA-511 | Quincy/Weymouth CoC |
| MA-512 | Lawrence CoC |
| MA-513 | Malden/Medford CoC |
| MA-514 | Framingham/Waltham CoC |
| MA-515 | Fall River CoC |
| MA-516 | Massachusetts Balance of State CoC |
| MA-517 | Somerville CoC |
| MA-518 | Brookline/Newton CoC |
| MA-519 | Attleboro/Taunton/Bristol County CoC |
| MA-520 | Brockton/Plymouth City & County CoC |
| MD-500 | Cumberland/Allegany County CoC |
| MD-501 | Baltimore City CoC |
| MD-502 | Harford County CoC |
| MD-503 | Annapolis/Anne Arundel County CoC |
| MD-504 | Howard County CoC |
| MD-505 | Baltimore County CoC |
| MD-506 | Carroll County CoC |
| MD-507 | Cecil County CoC |
| MD-508 | Charles, Calvert, St. Mary's CoC |
| MD-509 | Frederick City & County CoC |
| MD-510 | Garrett County CoC |
| MD-511 | Mid-Shore Regional CoC |
| MD-512 | Hagerstown/Washington County CoC |
| MD-513 | Wicomico/Somerset/Worcester CoC |
| MD-600 | Bowie/Prince George's County CoC |
| MD-601 | Montgomery County CoC |
| ME-500 | Maine Balance of State CoC |
| ME-501 | Bangor/Penobscot County CoC |
| ME-502 | Portland CoC |
| MI-500 | Michigan Balance of State CoC |
| MI-501 | Detroit CoC |
| MI-502 | Dearborn/Wayne County CoC |
| MI-503 | St. Clair Shores/Warren/Macomb County |
| MI-504 | Pontiac/Royal Oak/Oakland County |

Appendix C-4: 2007 List of Continuums of Care

| CoC Number | CoC Name |
|-------------------|---|
| MI-505 | Flint/Genesee County CoC |
| MI-506 | Grand Rapids/Wyoming/Kent County |
| MI-507 | Portage/Kalamazoo City & County |
| MI-508 | Lansing/East Lansing/Ingham County |
| MI-509 | Ann Arbor/Washtenaw County CoC |
| MI-510 | Saginaw City & County CoC |
| MI-511 | Lenawee County CoC |
| MI-512 | Grand Traverse/Antrim, Leelanau Counties |
| MI-513 | Marquette/Alger Counties CoC |
| MI-514 | Battle Creek/Calhoun County CoC |
| MI-515 | Monroe County CoC |
| MI-516 | Norton Shores/Muskegon City & County |
| MI-517 | Jackson City & County CoC |
| MI-518 | Livingston County CoC |
| MI-519 | Holland/Ottawa County CoC |
| MI-521 | Cass County CoC |
| MI-522 | Alpena, Iosca, Presque Isle/NE Michigan CoC |
| MI-523 | Eaton County CoC |
| MI-524 | Delta County CoC |
| MN-500 | Minneapolis/Hennepin County CoC |
| MN-501 | Saint Paul/Ramsey County CoC |
| MN-502 | Rochester/Southeast Minnesota CoC |
| MN-503 | Dakota County CoC |
| MN-504 | Northeast Minnesota CoC |
| MN-505 | St. Cloud/Central Minnesota CoC |
| MN-506 | Northwest Minnesota CoC |
| MN-507 | Coon Rapids/Anoka County CoC |
| MN-508 | Moorehead/West Central Minnesota |
| MN-509 | Duluth/Saint Louis County CoC |
| MN-510 | Scott, Carver Counties CoC |
| MN-511 | Southwest Minnesota CoC |
| MN-512 | Washington County CoC |
| MO-500 | St. Louis County CoC |
| MO-501 | St. Louis City CoC |
| MO-503 | St. Charles CoC |
| MO-600 | Springfield/Webster Counties CoC |
| MO-601 | Missouri Balance of State CoC |
| MO-602 | Joplin/Jasper/Newton County CoC |
| MO-603 | St. Joseph/Buchanan County CoC |
| MO-604 | Kansas City/Lee's Summit CoC |
| MO-606 | Clay, Platte Counties CoC |
| MS-500 | Jackson/Rankin, Madison Counties CoC |

Appendix C-4: 2007 List of Continuums of Care

| CoC Number | CoC Name |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| MS-501 | Mississippi Balance of State CoC |
| MS-503 | Gulfport/Gulf Coast Regional CoC |
| MT-500 | Montana Statewide CoC |
| NC-500 | Winston Salem/Forsyth County CoC |
| NC-501 | Asheville/Buncombe County CoC |
| NC-502 | Durham City & County CoC |
| NC-503 | North Carolina Balance of State |
| NC-504 | Greensboro/High Point CoC |
| NC-505 | Charlotte/Mecklenburg County CoC |
| NC-506 | Wilmington/Brunswick/Pender CoC |
| NC-507 | Raleigh/Wake County CoC |
| NC-508 | Anson/Richmond CoC |
| NC-509 | Gastonia/Cleveland/Lincoln CoC |
| NC-511 | Fayetteville/Cumberland County CoC |
| NC-513 | Chapel Hill/Orange County CoC |
| NC-516 | Northwest North Carolina CoC |
| ND-500 | North Dakota Statewide CoC |
| NE-500 | North Central Nebraska CoC |
| NE-501 | Omaha/Council Bluffs CoC |
| NE-502 | Lincoln CoC |
| NE-503 | Southwest Nebraska CoC |
| NE-504 | Southeast Nebraska CoC |
| NE-505 | Panhandle of Nebraska CoC |
| NE-506 | Northeast Nebraska CoC |
| NH-500 | New Hampshire Balance of State CoC |
| NH-501 | Manchester CoC |
| NH-502 | Nashua/Hillsborough County CoC |
| NJ-500 | Atlantic City & County CoC |
| NJ-501 | Bergen County CoC |
| NJ-502 | Burlington County CoC |
| NJ-503 | Camden City & County CoC |
| NJ-504 | Newark/Essex County CoC |
| NJ-505 | Gloucester County CoC |
| NJ-506 | Jersey City/Hudson County CoC |
| NJ-507 | New Brunswick/Middlesex County CoC |
| NJ-508 | Monmouth County CoC |
| NJ-509 | Morris County CoC |
| NJ-510 | Lakewood Township/Ocean County |
| NJ-511 | Paterson/Passaic County CoC |
| NJ-512 | Salem County CoC |
| NJ-513 | Somerset County CoC |
| NJ-514 | Trenton/Mercer County CoC |

Appendix C-4: 2007 List of Continuums of Care

| CoC Number | CoC Name |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| NJ-515 | Elizabeth/Union County CoC |
| NJ-516 | Warren County CoC |
| NJ-517 | Hunterdon County CoC |
| NJ-518 | Cape May County CoC |
| NJ-519 | Sussex County CoC |
| NJ-520 | Cumberland County CoC |
| NM-500 | Albuquerque CoC |
| NM-501 | New Mexico Balance of State CoC |
| NV-500 | Las Vegas/Clark County CoC |
| NV-501 | Reno/Sparks/Washoe County CoC |
| NV-502 | Nevada Balance of State CoC |
| NY-500 | Rochester...Monroe County |
| NY-501 | Elmira/Chemung County CoC |
| NY-502 | City of Auburn/Cayuga County CoC |
| NY-503 | Albany City & County CoC |
| NY-504 | Cattaraugus County CoC |
| NY-505 | Syracuse/Onondaga County CoC |
| NY-507 | Schenectady City & County CoC |
| NY-508 | Buffalo/Erie County CoC |
| NY-510 | Tompkins County CoC |
| NY-511 | Binghamton/Broome County |
| NY-512 | Troy/Rensselaer County CoC |
| NY-513 | Wayne County CoC |
| NY-515 | Courtland CoC |
| NY-517 | Orleans County CoC |
| NY-518 | Utica/Rome/Oneida County CoC |
| NY-519 | Columbia/Greene County CoC |
| NY-520 | Franklin County CoC |
| NY-521 | Madison County CoC |
| NY-522 | Jefferson County CoC |
| NY-523 | Saratoga |
| NY-524 | Niagara CoC |
| NY-600 | New York City CoC |
| NY-601 | Poughkeepsie/Dutchess County CoC |
| NY-602 | Newburgh/Middletown/Orange County CoC |
| NY-603 | Islip/Suffolk County CoC |
| NY-604 | Yonkers/Westchester County CoC |
| NY-605 | Nassau County CoC |
| NY-606 | Rockland County CoC |
| NY-607 | Sullivan County CoC |
| NY-608 | Ulster County CoC |
| NY-609 | Putnam County CoC |

Appendix C-4: 2007 List of Continuums of Care

| CoC Number | CoC Name |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| OH-500 | Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC |
| OH-501 | Toledo/Lucas County CoC |
| OH-502 | Cleveland/Cuyahoga County CoC |
| OH-503 | Columbus/Franklin County CoC |
| OH-504 | Youngstown/Mahoning County CoC |
| OH-505 | Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery CoC |
| OH-506 | Akron/Barberton/Summit County CoC |
| OH-507 | Ohio Balance of State CoC |
| OH-508 | Canton/Stark County CoC |
| OK-500 | North Central Oklahoma CoC |
| OK-501 | Tulsa City & County/Broken Arrow |
| OK-502 | Oklahoma City CoC |
| OK-503 | Oklahoma Balance of State CoC |
| OK-504 | Norman / Cleveland County |
| OK-505 | Northeast Oklahoma CoC |
| OK-506 | Southwest Oklahoma CoC |
| OK-507 | Southeastern CoC |
| OR-500 | Eugene/Springfield/Lane County CoC |
| OR-501 | Portland/Gresham/Multnomah |
| OR-502 | Medford/Ashland/Jackson County CoC |
| OR-503 | Central Oregon CoC |
| OR-504 | Salem/Marion/Polk County CoC |
| OR-505 | Oregon Balance of State CoC |
| OR-506 | Hillsboro/Beaverton/Washington County |
| OR-507 | Clackamas County CoC |
| PA-500 | Philadelphia CoC |
| PA-501 | Harrisburg/Dauphin County CoC |
| PA-502 | Upper Darby/Delaware County |
| PA-503 | Wilkes-Barre/Luzerne County |
| PA-504 | Lower Marion/Montgomery |
| PA-505 | Chester County CoC |
| PA-506 | Reading/Berks County CoC |
| PA-507 | Altoona/Central Pennsylvania CoC |
| PA-508 | Scranton/Lackawanna County CoC |
| PA-509 | Allentown/Northeast Pennsylvania CoC |
| PA-510 | Lancaster City & County CoC |
| PA-511 | Bristol/Bensalem/Bucks County CoC |
| PA-600 | Pittsburgh...Allegheny County CoC |
| PA-601 | Southwest Pennsylvania CoC |
| PA-602 | Northwest Pennsylvania CoC |
| PA-603 | Beaver County CoC |
| PA-605 | Erie City & County CoC |

Appendix C-4: 2007 List of Continuums of Care

| CoC Number | CoC Name |
|------------|--|
| PR-502 | Puerto Rico Balance of Commonwealth |
| PR-503 | South/Southeast Puerto Rico CoC |
| RI-500 | Rhode Island Statewide CoC |
| SC-500 | Charleston/Low Country CoC |
| SC-501 | Greenville/Anderson/Spartanburg Upstate |
| SC-502 | Columbia Midlands CoC |
| SC-503 | Myrtle Beach/Sumter City & County |
| SC-504 | Florence City & County/Pee Dee CoC |
| SD-500 | South Dakota Statewide CoC |
| TN-500 | Chattanooga/Southeast Tennessee CoC |
| TN-501 | Memphis/Shelby County CoC |
| TN-502 | Knoxville/Knox County CoC |
| TN-503 | South Central Tennessee CoC |
| TN-504 | Nashville/Davidson County CoC |
| TN-506 | Oak Ridge/Upper Cumberland CoC |
| TN-507 | Jackson/West Tennessee CoC |
| TN-509 | Appalachian Regional CoC |
| TN-510 | Murfreesboro/Rutherford City CoC |
| TN-512 | Morristown/Tennessee Valley CoC |
| TX-500 | San Antonio/Bexar County CoC |
| TX-501 | Corpus Christi/Nueces County CoC |
| TX-503 | Austin/Travis County CoC |
| TX-504 | Dewitt, Lavaca, Victoria Counties CoC |
| TX-600 | Dallas City & County/Irving CoC |
| TX-601 | Fort Worth/Arlington/Tarrant County |
| TX-603 | El Paso City & County CoC |
| TX-604 | Waco/McLennan County CoC |
| TX-607 | Texas Balance of State CoC |
| TX-610 | Denton City & County CoC |
| TX-611 | Amarillo CoC |
| TX-613 | Longview/Marshall Area CoC |
| TX-615 | Killeen/Central Texas CoC |
| TX-624 | Wichita Falls/Archer County CoC |
| TX-700 | Houston/Harris County CoC |
| TX-701 | Bryan/College Station/Brazos |
| TX-702 | Conroe/Montgomery County CoC |
| TX-703 | Beaumont/South East Texas |
| TX-704 | Galveston/Gulf Coast CoC |
| UT-500 | Salt Lake City & County CoC |
| UT-503 | Utah Balance of State CoC |
| UT-504 | Provo/Mountainland CoC |
| VA-500 | Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover Counties CoC |

Appendix C-4: 2007 List of Continuums of Care

| CoC Number | CoC Name |
|-------------------|--|
| VA-501 | Norfolk CoC |
| VA-502 | Roanoke City & County/Salem CoC |
| VA-503 | Virginia Beach CoC |
| VA-504 | Charlottesville CoC |
| VA-505 | Newport News/Virginia Peninsula CoC |
| VA-507 | Portsmouth CoC |
| VA-508 | Lynchburg CoC |
| VA-509 | Petersburg CoC |
| VA-510 | Staunton/Waynesboro/Augusta, Highland Counties CoC |
| VA-512 | Chesapeake CoC |
| VA-513 | Shenandoah/Warren Counties CoC |
| VA-514 | Fredericksburg/Stafford Counties CoC |
| VA-517 | Danville, Martinsville CoC |
| VA-518 | Harrisburg/ Rockingham County CoC |
| VA-519 | Suffolk CoC |
| VA-521 | Virginia Balance of State |
| VA-600 | Arlington County CoC |
| VA-601 | Fairfax County CoC |
| VA-602 | Loudoun County CoC |
| VA-603 | Alexandria CoC |
| VA-604 | Prince William County CoC |
| VI-500 | Virgin Islands CoC |
| VT-500 | Vermont Balance of State CoC |
| VT-501 | Burlington/Chittenden County CoC |
| WA-500 | Seattle/King County CoC |
| WA-501 | Washington Balance of State CoC |
| WA-502 | City of Spokane CoC |
| WA-503 | Tacoma/Lakewood/Pierce County CoC |
| WA-504 | Everett/Snohomish County CoC |
| WA-506 | Spokane County CoC |
| WA-507 | Yakima City & County CoC |
| WA-508 | Vancouver-Clarke County CoC |
| WI-500 | Wisconsin Balance of State CoC |
| WI-501 | Milwaukee City & County CoC |
| WI-502 | Racine City & County CoC |
| WI-503 | Madison/Dane County CoC |
| WV-500 | Wheeling/Weirton Area CoC |
| WV-501 | Huntington/Cabell, Wayne Counties |
| WV-503 | Charleston/Kanawha/Clay Counties CoC |
| WV-508 | West Virginia Balance of State CoC |
| WY-500 | Wyoming Statewide CoC |

Appendix D

Counts of Homeless Sheltered Persons Using HMIS Data

| Appendix D-1: Estimate of Sheltered Homeless Individuals and Families during a One-Year Period, October 2006–September 2007 | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Household Type | Number of Sheltered Persons |
| All Sheltered Persons... | 1,588,595 |
| ...in emergency shelters only | 1,243,057 |
| ...in transitional housing only | 248,695 |
| ...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing | 96,843 |
| Individuals... | 1,115,054 |
| ...in emergency shelters only | 913,898 |
| ...in transitional housing only | 132,054 |
| ...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing | 69,102 |
| Persons in Families... | 473,541 |
| ...in emergency shelters only | 329,159 |
| ...in transitional housing only | 116,642 |
| ...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing | 27,740 |
| Households with Children | 130,968 |

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Appendix D-2: Sheltered Homeless Persons by Household Type, October 2006–September 2007

| Household Type | Number |
|---|-----------|
| Number of Homeless Persons | 1,588,595 |
| Individuals | 1,115,054 |
| Single adult male households | 772,427 |
| Single adult female households | 281,205 |
| Unaccompanied youth and several-children households | 52,923 |
| Several-adult households | 5,430 |
| Unknown | 3,071 |
| Persons in Families | 473,541 |
| Adults in households with children | 179,379 |
| Children in households with adults | 288,117 |
| Unknown | 6,045 |

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Appendix D-3: Seasonal Point-in-Time Count of Sheltered Homeless Persons by Household Type, October 2006–September 2007

| Number of Sheltered Homeless Persons | All Sheltered Persons | Individuals | Persons in Families |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| On a single night in | | | |
| October 2006 | 282,655 | 159,648 | 123,008 |
| January 2007 | 324,055 | 191,225 | 132,831 |
| April 2007 | 303,429 | 170,654 | 132,775 |
| July 2007 | 304,647 | 169,572 | 135,075 |
| On an average night | 306,822 | 175,820 | 131,002 |

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Appendix D-4: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Persons by Household Type, October 2006–September 2007

| Characteristics | All Sheltered Persons | Individuals | Persons in Families |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Number of Homeless Persons | 1,588,595 | 1,115,054 | 473,541 |
| Gender of Adults | | | |
| Female | 430,575 | 283,447 | 147,128 |
| Male | 807,784 | 775,566 | 32,218 |
| Unknown | 3,172 | 3,118 | 54 |
| Gender of Children | | | |
| Female | 167,748 | 25,550 | 142,197 |
| Male | 172,208 | 27,172 | 145,036 |
| Unknown | 1,122 | 200 | 922 |
| Ethnicity | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/non-Latino | 1,143,433 | 801,682 | 341,751 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 314,887 | 219,563 | 95,324 |
| Unknown | 130,275 | 93,809 | 36,466 |
| Race | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino | 513,289 | 426,183 | 87,106 |
| White, Hispanic/Latino | 181,539 | 141,310 | 40,229 |
| Black or African American | 557,937 | 332,118 | 225,819 |
| Asian | 8,991 | 6,033 | 2,957 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 40,904 | 20,837 | 20,068 |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 4,461 | 1,863 | 2,599 |
| Several races | 102,554 | 72,571 | 29,983 |
| Unknown | 178,919 | 114,139 | 64,780 |
| Age | | | |
| Under 1 | 40,078 | 4,938 | 35,140 |
| 1 to 5 | 127,942 | 15,419 | 112,524 |
| 6 to 12 | 113,714 | 17,004 | 96,710 |
| 13 to 17 | 59,014 | 15,562 | 43,452 |
| 18 to 30 | 320,207 | 222,482 | 97,725 |
| 31 to 50 | 643,305 | 568,661 | 74,644 |
| 51 to 61 | 212,226 | 206,490 | 5,737 |
| 62 and older | 45,996 | 44,738 | 1,258 |
| Unknown | 26,112 | 19,761 | 6,351 |
| Persons by Household Size | | | |
| 1 person | 1,110,784 | 1,110,784 | 0 |
| 2 people | 126,839 | 3,334 | 123,505 |
| 3 people | 129,790 | 156 | 129,634 |
| 4 people | 102,651 | 91 | 102,560 |
| 5 or more people | 109,156 | 625 | 108,532 |
| Unknown | 9,375 | 65 | 9,310 |

Appendix D-4: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Persons by Household Type, October 2006–September 2007

| Characteristics | All Sheltered Persons | Individuals | Persons in Families |
|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Veteran (adults only) | | | |
| Yes | 137,561 | 134,649 | 2,912 |
| No | 906,208 | 787,161 | 119,047 |
| Unknown | 197,762 | 140,321 | 57,442 |
| Disabled (adults only) | | | |
| Yes | 311,530 | 292,750 | 18,780 |
| No | 527,826 | 432,143 | 95,683 |
| Unknown | 402,176 | 337,238 | 64,938 |

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Appendix D-5: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Persons in Emergency Shelters, October 2006–September 2007

| Characteristics | Persons in Emergency Shelters | Individuals | Persons in Families |
|---|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Number of Homeless Persons | 1,339,900 | 983,000 | 356,899 |
| Gender of Adults | | | |
| Female | 343,905 | 232,634 | 111,271 |
| Male | 727,348 | 701,317 | 26,032 |
| Unknown | 2,547 | 2,544 | 3 |
| Gender of Children | | | |
| Female | 127,974 | 21,440 | 106,534 |
| Male | 133,972 | 24,868 | 109,104 |
| Unknown | 824 | 198 | 626 |
| Ethnicity | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/non-Latino | 954,593 | 694,237 | 260,356 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 278,526 | 203,941 | 74,585 |
| Unknown | 106,780 | 84,822 | 21,958 |
| Race | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino | 433,943 | 371,357 | 62,586 |
| White, Hispanic/Latino | 158,581 | 128,027 | 30,554 |
| Black or African American | 451,602 | 277,767 | 173,835 |
| Asian | 6,338 | 4,553 | 1,785 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 35,393 | 17,877 | 17,516 |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 2,561 | 1,149 | 1,411 |
| Several races | 88,555 | 66,557 | 21,997 |
| Unknown | 162,927 | 115,713 | 47,214 |
| Age | | | |
| Under 1 | 29,648 | 3,012 | 26,636 |
| 1 to 5 | 99,806 | 15,407 | 84,399 |
| 6 to 12 | 90,235 | 17,740 | 72,494 |
| 13 to 17 | 42,920 | 10,347 | 32,574 |
| 18 to 30 | 274,625 | 200,662 | 73,963 |
| 31 to 50 | 554,026 | 496,643 | 57,382 |
| 51 to 61 | 181,406 | 176,642 | 4,764 |
| 62 and older | 44,046 | 42,864 | 1,181 |
| Unknown | 23,189 | 19,682 | 3,506 |
| Persons by Household Size | | | |
| 1 person | 979,362 | 979,362 | 0 |
| 2 people | 100,505 | 2,846 | 97,659 |
| 3 people | 94,203 | 43 | 94,160 |
| 4 people | 75,406 | 24 | 75,382 |
| 5 or more people | 82,612 | 656 | 81,956 |
| Unknown | 7,812 | 69 | 7,743 |

Appendix D-5: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Persons in Emergency Shelters, October 2006–September 2007

| Characteristics | Persons in Emergency Shelters | Individuals | Persons in Families |
|------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Veteran (adults only) | | | |
| Yes | 103,419 | 101,168 | 2,251 |
| No | 787,226 | 698,391 | 88,835 |
| Unknown | 183,156 | 136,936 | 46,220 |
| Disabled (adults only) | | | |
| Yes | 228,472 | 214,738 | 13,735 |
| No | 468,058 | 393,250 | 74,808 |
| Unknown | 377,271 | 328,507 | 48,764 |

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Appendix D-6: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Persons in Transitional Housing, October 2006–September 2007

| Characteristics | Persons in Transitional Housing | Individuals | Persons in Families |
|---|--|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Number of Homeless Persons | 345,538 | 201,156 | 144,382 |
| Gender of Adults | | | |
| Female | 111,596 | 66,952 | 44,644 |
| Male | 131,113 | 123,118 | 7,995 |
| Unknown | 774 | 720 | 54 |
| Gender of Children | | | |
| Female | 49,947 | 5,955 | 43,992 |
| Male | 48,864 | 4,397 | 44,467 |
| Unknown | 366 | 12 | 354 |
| Ethnicity | | | |
| Non-Hispanic/non-Latino | 252,177 | 151,843 | 100,334 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 60,380 | 33,631 | 26,749 |
| Unknown | 32,981 | 15,682 | 17,299 |
| Race | | | |
| White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino | 105,594 | 76,239 | 29,355 |
| White, Hispanic/Latino | 39,167 | 26,201 | 12,966 |
| Black or African American | 140,661 | 75,224 | 65,437 |
| Asian | 3,195 | 1,861 | 1,334 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 7,392 | 3,958 | 3,434 |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 2,173 | 841 | 1,332 |
| Several races | 20,227 | 10,651 | 9,576 |
| Unknown | 27,128 | 6,181 | 20,946 |
| Age | | | |
| Under 1 | 12,682 | 2,177 | 10,505 |
| 1 to 5 | 36,064 | 1,360 | 34,704 |
| 6 to 12 | 30,748 | 864 | 29,884 |
| 13 to 17 | 19,496 | 5,964 | 13,532 |
| 18 to 30 | 64,639 | 35,317 | 29,323 |
| 31 to 50 | 127,955 | 106,173 | 21,782 |
| 51 to 61 | 44,441 | 43,057 | 1,385 |
| 62 and older | 5,175 | 4,995 | 180 |
| Unknown | 4,336 | 1,250 | 3,087 |
| Persons by Household Size | | | |
| 1 person | 200,279 | 200,279 | 0 |
| 2 people | 34,428 | 683 | 33,745 |
| 3 people | 43,069 | 122 | 42,947 |
| 4 people | 33,095 | 72 | 33,023 |
| 5 or more people | 32,477 | 0 | 32,477 |
| Unknown | 2,190 | 0 | 2,190 |

Appendix D-6: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Persons in Transitional Housing, October 2006–September 2007

| Characteristics | Persons in Transitional Housing | Individuals | Persons in Families |
|------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Veteran (adults only) | | | |
| Yes | 42,890 | 42,030 | 860 |
| No | 174,981 | 137,299 | 37,682 |
| Unknown | 25,612 | 11,461 | 14,151 |
| Disabled (adults only) | | | |
| Yes | 103,598 | 97,444 | 6,153 |
| No | 93,157 | 66,171 | 26,986 |
| Unknown | 46,728 | 27,175 | 19,553 |

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Appendix D-7: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Persons by Location, October 2006–September 2007

| Characteristics | Principal Cities | Suburban and Rural Areas |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Number of Homeless Persons | 1,221,044 | 367,551 |
| Gender of Adults | | |
| Female | 326,702 | 103,874 |
| Male | 635,410 | 172,374 |
| Unknown | 2,545 | 628 |
| Gender of Children | | |
| Female | 123,847 | 43,901 |
| Male | 129,738 | 42,470 |
| Unknown | 627 | 495 |
| Ethnicity | | |
| Non-Hispanic/non-Latino | 855,974 | 287,459 |
| Hispanic/Latino | 268,473 | 46,414 |
| Unknown | 96,598 | 33,677 |
| Race | | |
| White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino | 362,182 | 151,107 |
| White, Hispanic/Latino | 159,206 | 22,333 |
| Black or African American | 423,717 | 134,220 |
| Asian | 6,412 | 2,578 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 32,596 | 8,308 |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 4,303 | 158 |
| Several races | 79,818 | 22,736 |
| Unknown | 152,810 | 26,110 |
| Age | | |
| Under 1 | 28,906 | 11,172 |
| 1 to 5 | 98,379 | 29,564 |
| 6 to 12 | 86,410 | 27,304 |
| 13 to 17 | 40,259 | 18,755 |
| 18 to 30 | 240,225 | 79,982 |
| 31 to 50 | 497,206 | 146,099 |
| 51 to 61 | 170,466 | 41,761 |
| 62 and older | 38,924 | 7,072 |
| Unknown | 20,269 | 5,843 |
| Persons by Household Size | | |
| 1 person | 874,312 | 236,472 |
| 2 people | 97,653 | 29,186 |
| 3 people | 93,881 | 35,909 |
| 4 people | 73,428 | 29,223 |
| 5 or more people | 76,453 | 32,703 |
| Unknown | 5,318 | 4,058 |

Appendix D-7: Demographic Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Persons by Location, October 2006–September 2007

| Characteristics | Principal Cities | Suburban and Rural Areas |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Veteran (adults only) | | |
| Yes | 113,363 | 24,199 |
| No | 698,321 | 207,887 |
| Unknown | 152,972 | 44,790 |
| Disabled (adults only) | | |
| Yes | 194,943 | 116,586 |
| No | 423,941 | 103,885 |
| Unknown | 345,772 | 56,404 |

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

| Appendix D-8: Earlier Living Situation of Persons Using Homeless Residential Services by Household Type, October 2006–September 2007 | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Earlier Living Situation | All Sheltered Adults | Individual Adults | Adults in Families |
| Number of Homeless Adults | 1,294,455 | 1,115,054 | 179,401 |
| Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry | | | |
| Place not meant for human habitation | 116,770 | 112,463 | 4,307 |
| Emergency shelter | 219,034 | 191,091 | 27,943 |
| Transitional housing | 28,335 | 24,306 | 4,029 |
| Permanent supportive housing | 2,107 | 1,761 | 346 |
| Psychiatric facility | 12,102 | 12,024 | 77 |
| Substance abuse treatment center or detox | 28,853 | 27,131 | 1,722 |
| Hospital (nonpsychiatric) | 11,222 | 10,781 | 441 |
| Jail, prison, or juvenile detention | 38,222 | 37,704 | 519 |
| Rented housing unit | 91,498 | 76,249 | 15,249 |
| Owned housing unit | 18,820 | 14,219 | 4,601 |
| Staying with family | 144,423 | 115,444 | 28,979 |
| Staying with friends | 84,680 | 68,616 | 16,064 |
| Hotel or motel (no voucher) | 29,784 | 18,883 | 10,900 |
| Foster care home | 4,015 | 3,975 | 41 |
| Other living arrangement | 47,739 | 43,108 | 4,631 |
| Unknown | 416,853 | 357,300 | 59,552 |
| Stability of Previous Night's Living Arrangement | | | |
| Stayed 1 week or less | 160,102 | 140,394 | 19,708 |
| Stayed more than 1 week, but less than a month | 137,236 | 116,651 | 20,585 |
| Stayed 1 to 3 months | 155,744 | 127,008 | 28,736 |
| Stayed more than 3 months, but less than a year | 134,579 | 113,377 | 21,203 |
| Stayed 1 year or longer | 176,805 | 156,804 | 20,001 |
| Unknown | 529,989 | 460,821 | 69,167 |
| ZIP Code of Last Permanent Address | | | |
| Same jurisdiction as program location | 525,908 | 436,803 | 89,105 |
| Different jurisdiction than program location | 235,647 | 200,151 | 35,497 |
| Unknown | 532,899 | 478,100 | 54,799 |

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding. Number of adults is equal to the number of adults in families and individuals, including unaccompanied youth.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Appendix D-9: Earlier Living Situation of Persons Using Homeless Residential Services in Emergency Shelters, October 2006–September 2007

| Earlier Living Situation | Adults in Emergency Shelters | Individual Adults | Adults in Families |
|---|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Number of Homeless Adults | 1,120,306 | 983,000 | 137,306 |
| Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry | | | |
| Place not meant for human habitation | 102,664 | 99,407 | 3,257 |
| Emergency shelter | 146,245 | 133,762 | 12,484 |
| Transitional housing | 12,987 | 11,968 | 1,019 |
| Permanent supportive housing | 1,885 | 1,603 | 282 |
| Psychiatric facility | 8,132 | 8,066 | 66 |
| Substance abuse treatment center or detox | 13,122 | 12,753 | 370 |
| Hospital (nonpsychiatric) | 9,218 | 8,822 | 397 |
| Jail, prison, or juvenile detention | 31,286 | 31,016 | 270 |
| Rented housing unit | 88,946 | 74,765 | 14,181 |
| Owned housing unit | 18,057 | 13,728 | 4,330 |
| Staying with family | 134,626 | 109,619 | 25,007 |
| Staying with friends | 76,757 | 62,388 | 14,369 |
| Hotel or motel (no voucher) | 26,704 | 17,430 | 9,275 |
| Foster care home | 2,965 | 2,938 | 27 |
| Other living arrangement | 44,734 | 40,874 | 3,860 |
| Unknown | 401,979 | 353,865 | 48,114 |
| Stability of Previous Night's Living Arrangement | | | |
| Stayed 1 week or less | 146,349 | 128,093 | 18,256 |
| Stayed more than 1 week, but less than a month | 105,931 | 88,838 | 17,093 |
| Stayed 1 to 3 months | 111,537 | 93,559 | 17,978 |
| Stayed more than 3 months, but less than a year | 100,820 | 85,741 | 15,078 |
| Stayed 1 year or longer | 157,490 | 141,222 | 16,268 |
| Unknown | 498,179 | 445,547 | 52,632 |
| ZIP Code of Last Permanent Address | | | |
| Same jurisdiction as program location | 454,559 | 383,247 | 71,312 |
| Different jurisdiction than program location | 197,706 | 171,827 | 25,879 |
| Unknown | 468,042 | 427,926 | 40,115 |

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding. Number of adults is equal to the number of adults in families and individuals, including unaccompanied youth

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Appendix D-10: Earlier Living Situation of Persons Using Homeless Residential Services in Transitional Housing, October 2006–September 2007

| Earlier Living Situation | All Adults in Transitional Housing | Individual Adults | Adults in Families |
|--|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Number of Homeless Adults | 253,849 | 201,156 | 52,693 |
| Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry | | | |
| Place not meant for human habitation | 22,975 | 21,675 | 1,300 |
| Emergency shelter | 85,747 | 68,675 | 17,072 |
| Transitional housing | 17,269 | 13,960 | 3,310 |
| Permanent supportive housing | 382 | 286 | 96 |
| Psychiatric facility | 4,808 | 4,791 | 17 |
| Substance abuse treatment center or detox | 17,447 | 15,995 | 1,452 |
| Hospital (nonpsychiatric) | 2,700 | 2,635 | 65 |
| Jail, prison, or juvenile detention | 9,466 | 9,183 | 283 |
| Rented housing unit | 9,271 | 7,032 | 2,239 |
| Owned housing unit | 1,963 | 1,455 | 508 |
| Staying with family | 20,402 | 14,602 | 5,800 |
| Staying with friends | 13,291 | 10,594 | 2,697 |
| Hotel or motel (no voucher) | 4,797 | 2,524 | 2,273 |
| Foster care home | 1,263 | 1,246 | 17 |
| Other living arrangement | 5,361 | 4,224 | 1,137 |
| Unknown | 36,705 | 22,279 | 14,426 |
| Stability of Previous Night's Living Arrangement | | | |
| Stayed 1 week or less | 23,374 | 20,746 | 2,628 |
| Stayed more than 1 week, but less than a month | 40,664 | 35,877 | 4,787 |
| Stayed 1 to 3 months | 55,605 | 42,944 | 12,660 |
| Stayed more than 3 months, but less than a year | 42,945 | 35,444 | 7,501 |
| Stayed 1 year or longer | 32,975 | 27,906 | 5,069 |
| Unknown | 58,287 | 38,239 | 20,048 |
| ZIP Code of Last Permanent Address | | | |
| Same jurisdiction as program location | 108,385 | 84,669 | 23,716 |
| Different jurisdiction than program location | 50,813 | 39,254 | 11,558 |
| Unknown | 94,651 | 77,233 | 17,418 |

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding. Number of adults is equal to the number of adults in families and individuals, including unaccompanied youth.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Appendix D-11: Earlier Living Situation of Persons Using Homeless Residential Services by Location, October 2006–September 2007

| Earlier Living Situation | Principal Cities | Suburban and Rural Areas |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Number of Homeless Adults | 1,009,799 | 284,656 |
| Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry | | |
| Place not meant for human habitation | 94,750 | 22,020 |
| Emergency shelter | 172,519 | 46,515 |
| Transitional housing | 20,480 | 7,854 |
| Permanent supportive housing | 1,669 | 437 |
| Psychiatric facility | 7,206 | 4,895 |
| Substance abuse treatment center or detox | 19,185 | 9,668 |
| Hospital (nonpsychiatric) | 6,066 | 5,156 |
| Jail, prison, or juvenile detention | 30,009 | 8,214 |
| Rented housing unit | 60,173 | 31,325 |
| Owned housing unit | 13,756 | 5,064 |
| Staying with family | 110,277 | 34,145 |
| Staying with friends | 54,163 | 30,517 |
| Hotel or motel (no voucher) | 19,014 | 10,770 |
| Foster care home | 2,890 | 1,126 |
| Other living arrangement | 39,558 | 8,180 |
| Unknown | 358,083 | 58,769 |
| Stability of Previous Night's Living Arrangement | | |
| Stayed 1 week or less | 112,304 | 47,798 |
| Stayed more than 1 week, but less than a month | 102,373 | 34,863 |
| Stayed 1 to 3 months | 118,047 | 37,697 |
| Stayed more than 3 months, but less than a year | 92,578 | 42,001 |
| Stayed 1 year or longer | 142,676 | 34,129 |
| Unknown | 441,822 | 88,167 |
| ZIP Code of Last Permanent Address | | |
| Same jurisdiction as program location | 414,917 | 110,991 |
| Different jurisdiction than program location | 165,278 | 70,370 |
| Unknown | 429,604 | 103,295 |

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding. Number of adults is equal to the number of adults in families and individuals, including unaccompanied youth.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Appendix D-12: Length of Stay in Emergency Shelters by Household Type, October 2006–September 2007

| Length of Stay | Persons in Emergency Shelters | Individuals | | | Persons in Families |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| | | All | Male | Female | |
| Number of Homeless Persons | 1,339,900 | 983,000 | 726,185 | 254,074 | 356,899 |
| Length of Stay | | | | | |
| 1 week or less | 487,496 | 406,909 | 303,886 | 101,611 | 80,587 |
| 1 week to 1 month | 365,526 | 266,123 | 195,049 | 70,410 | 99,403 |
| 1 to 2 months | 185,778 | 127,830 | 90,911 | 36,733 | 57,948 |
| 2 to 3 months | 87,072 | 56,047 | 41,455 | 14,561 | 31,025 |
| 3 to 4 months | 54,403 | 33,972 | 25,166 | 8,741 | 20,431 |
| 4 to 5 months | 36,815 | 19,853 | 15,149 | 4,631 | 16,963 |
| 5 to 6 months | 23,642 | 12,937 | 9,078 | 3,856 | 10,705 |
| 6 to 7 months | 13,964 | 7,717 | 5,921 | 1,795 | 6,247 |
| 7 to 8 months | 10,821 | 6,512 | 4,755 | 1,751 | 4,309 |
| 8 to 9 months | 10,001 | 4,992 | 3,449 | 1,537 | 5,010 |
| 9 to 10 months | 7,886 | 4,211 | 3,341 | 859 | 3,675 |
| 10 to 11 months | 7,523 | 3,696 | 2,923 | 769 | 3,827 |
| 11 months to 1 year | 8,043 | 4,867 | 3,819 | 1,048 | 3,176 |
| 1 year | 17,804 | 8,119 | 5,201 | 2,850 | 9,685 |
| Unknown | 19,796 | 19,216 | 16,081 | 2,922 | 580 |

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding. Total homeless persons may not add up to the sum of the length-of-stay counts because length of stay was not collected for persons who could not be designated as adult or children.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.

Appendix D-13: Length of Stay in Transitional Housing by Household Type, October 2006–September 2007

| Length of Stay | Persons in Transitional Housing | Individuals | | | Persons in Families |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------|--------|---------------------|
| | | All | Male | Female | |
| Number of Homeless Persons | 345,538 | 201,156 | 127,515 | 72,907 | 144,382 |
| Length of Stay | | | | | |
| 1 week or less | 21,823 | 15,998 | 9,449 | 6,421 | 5,825 |
| 1 week to 1 month | 46,416 | 30,638 | 19,462 | 11,027 | 15,778 |
| 1 to 2 months | 45,188 | 30,549 | 20,096 | 10,422 | 14,639 |
| 2 to 3 months | 32,117 | 20,564 | 12,959 | 7,578 | 11,553 |
| 3 to 4 months | 29,603 | 18,236 | 11,577 | 6,557 | 11,367 |
| 4 to 5 months | 23,449 | 13,321 | 8,574 | 4,625 | 10,128 |
| 5 to 6 months | 20,918 | 10,782 | 7,080 | 3,694 | 10,136 |
| 6 to 7 months | 17,278 | 10,703 | 7,008 | 3,683 | 6,575 |
| 7 to 8 months | 13,000 | 6,275 | 3,633 | 2,634 | 6,725 |
| 8 to 9 months | 12,344 | 5,314 | 3,217 | 2,088 | 7,031 |
| 9 to 10 months | 9,195 | 4,009 | 2,566 | 1,432 | 5,186 |
| 10 to 11 months | 10,093 | 5,272 | 2,772 | 2,483 | 4,821 |
| 11 months to 1 year | 11,564 | 5,138 | 3,513 | 1,624 | 6,425 |
| 1 year | 42,253 | 19,413 | 10,934 | 8,410 | 22,840 |
| Unknown | 7,419 | 4,944 | 4,674 | 230 | 2,475 |

Note: Counts may not add up to total because of rounding. Total homeless persons may not add up to the sum of the length-of-stay counts because length of stay was not collected for persons who could not be designated as adult or children.

Source: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007.