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The 2007 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report to Congress

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



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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 the first name "Steven" and last name "Preston" clearly distinguishable.

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.

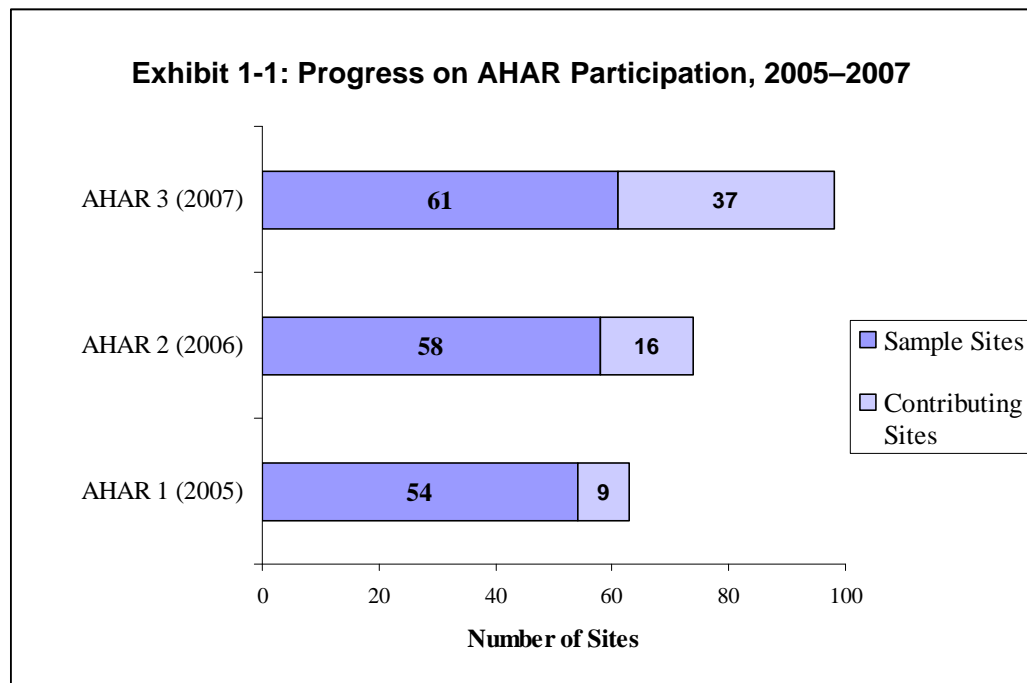
⁷ Continuums of Care are local homeless services planning bodies that may cover a city, county, metropolitan area, or even an entire state.

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

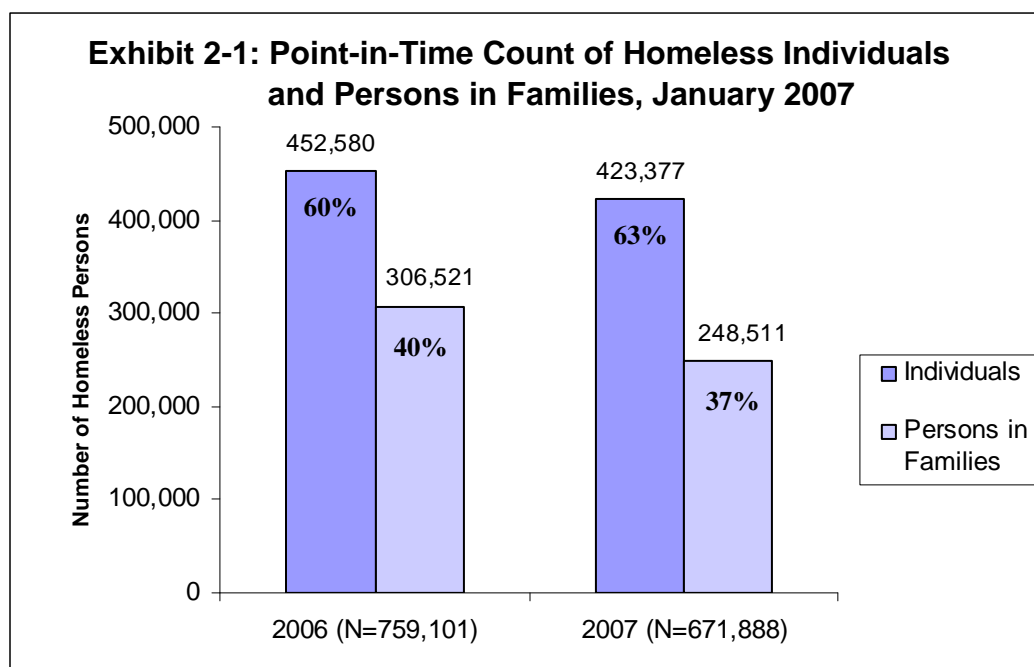
Annual Trends in PIT Counts of Homeless Persons

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.

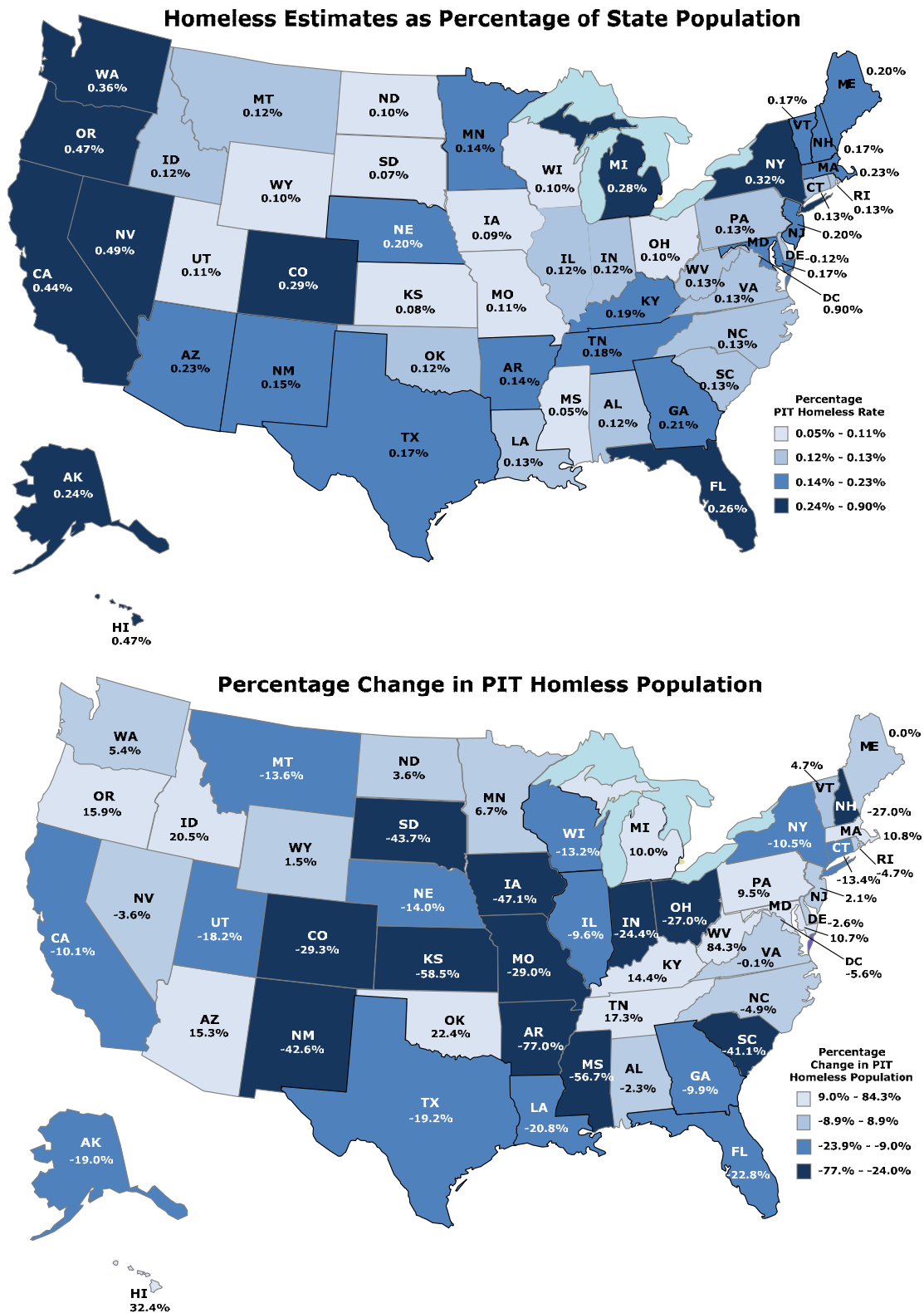
Shelter status, however, varies among household types. In both 2006 and 2007, homeless individuals were equally likely to be sheltered or unsheltered on the night of the PIT count. However, homeless persons in families were much more likely to be sleeping in an emergency shelter or transitional housing 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.

Exhibit 2-3: Point-in-Time Estimates of Homeless Population by State, January 2007



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

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

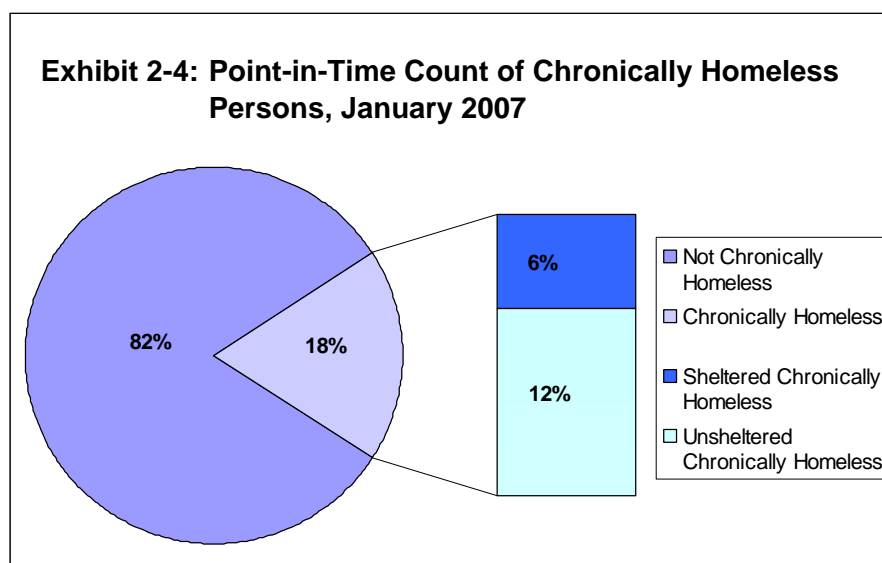
PIT counts from CoC applications also provide information about particular homeless subpopulations, such as persons who are chronically homeless, severely mentally ill, substance abusers, veterans, unaccompanied youth, and/or living with HIV/AIDS.

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.

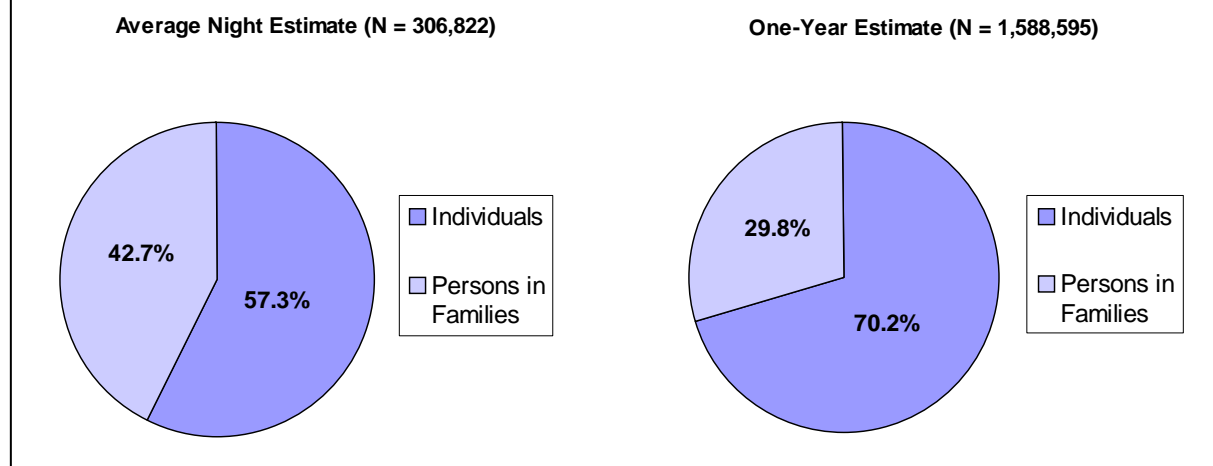
^d Approximately 1 percent of homeless persons were served both as an unaccompanied individual and a person in a family. In this exhibit, such persons appear in one category only.

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.

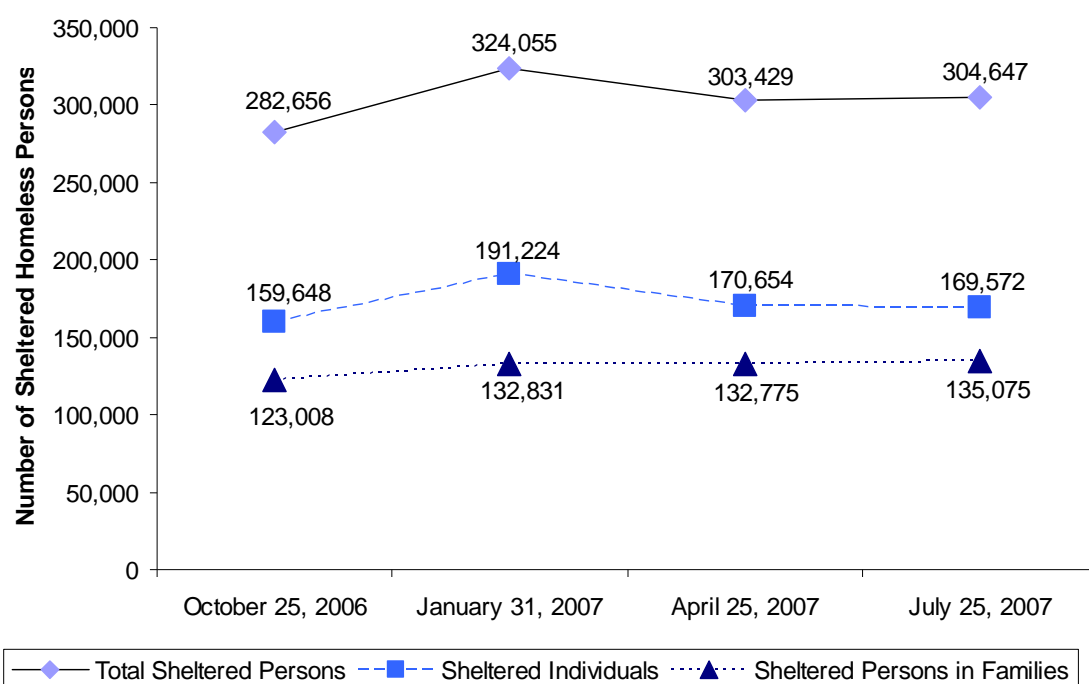
Seasonal Trends in the Number of Sheltered Homeless Persons

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

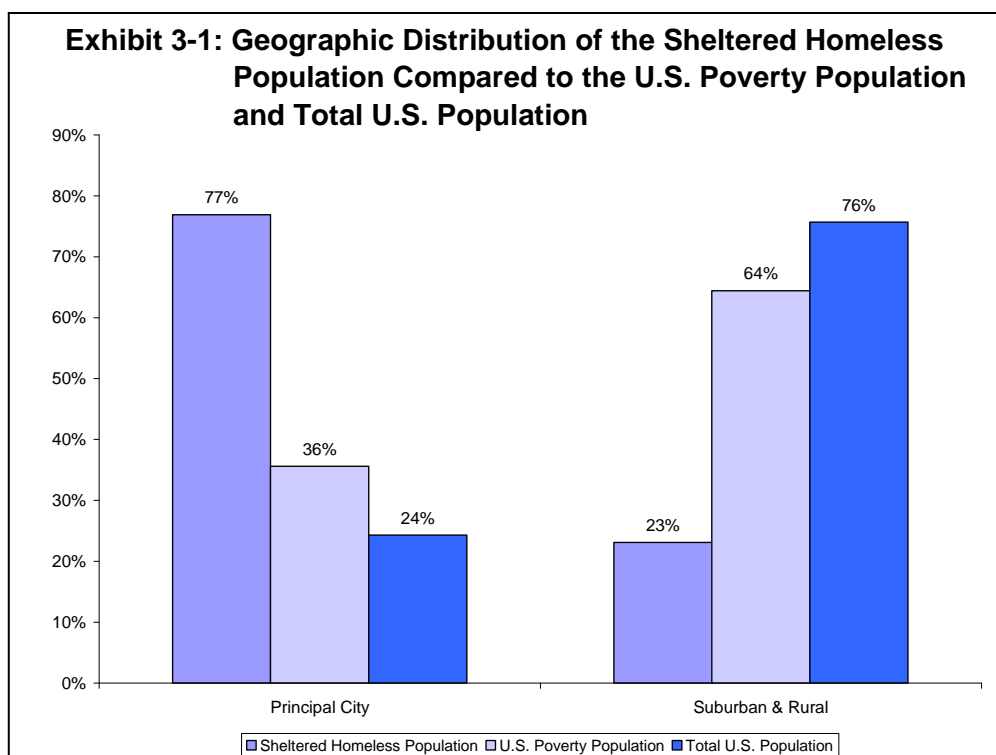
Sheltered homelessness is largely an urban phenomenon. During 2007, 77 percent of sheltered homeless people were located in principal cities,²⁹ with only 23 percent located in suburban or rural jurisdictions. As noted in Chapter 2, sheltered and unsheltered homeless people are often concentrated in the 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.



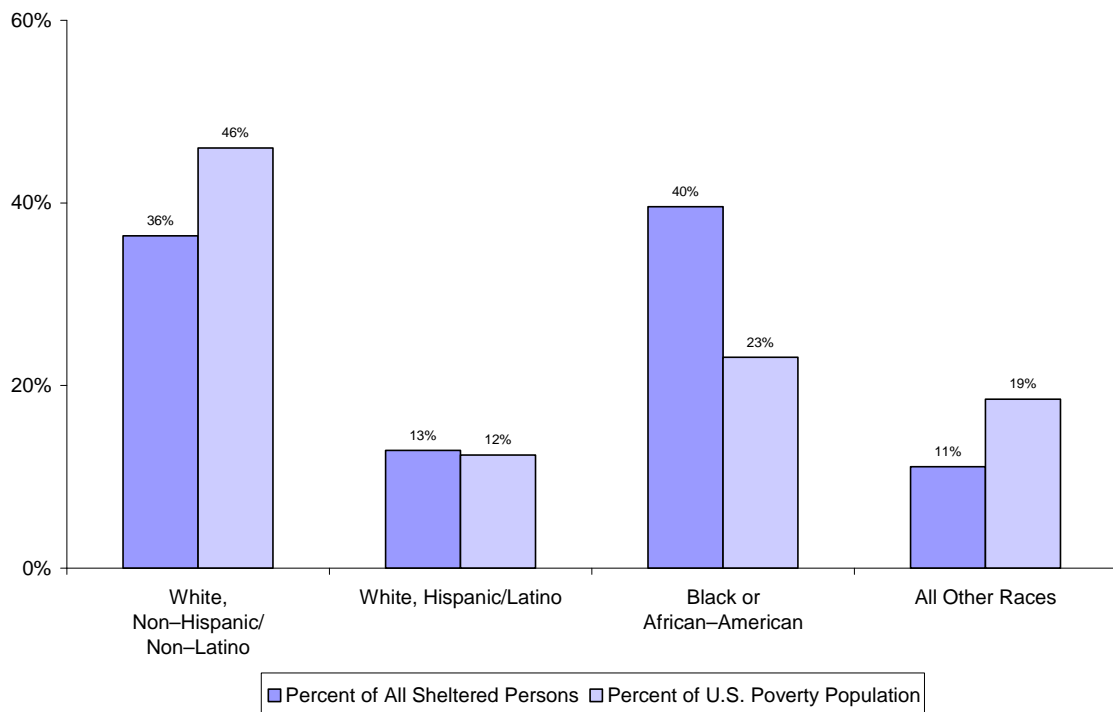
Sources: Homeless Management Information System data, October 2006–September 2007; and 2006 American Community Survey.

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.

Exhibit 3-2: Race and Ethnicity Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Persons Compared to U.S. Poverty Populations



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.

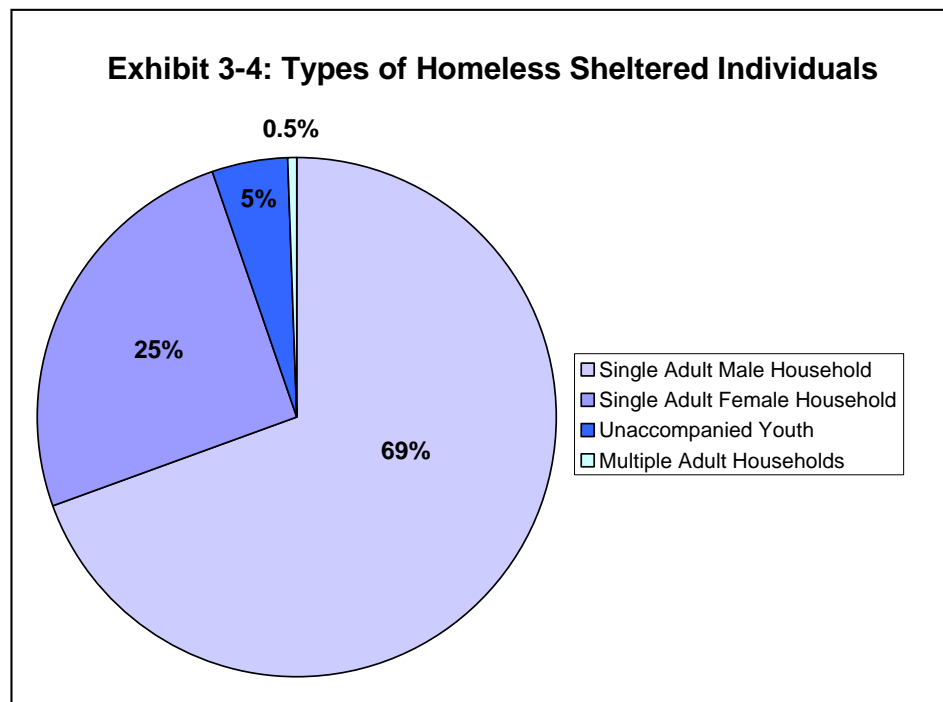
Collecting data on the disability status of homeless people has proved challenging as reflected by the instability of the CoC estimates of the percentage of sheltered homeless adults who have severe mental illness or are chronic substance abusers (Chapter 2). The AHAR-based estimate shows that 37 percent 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

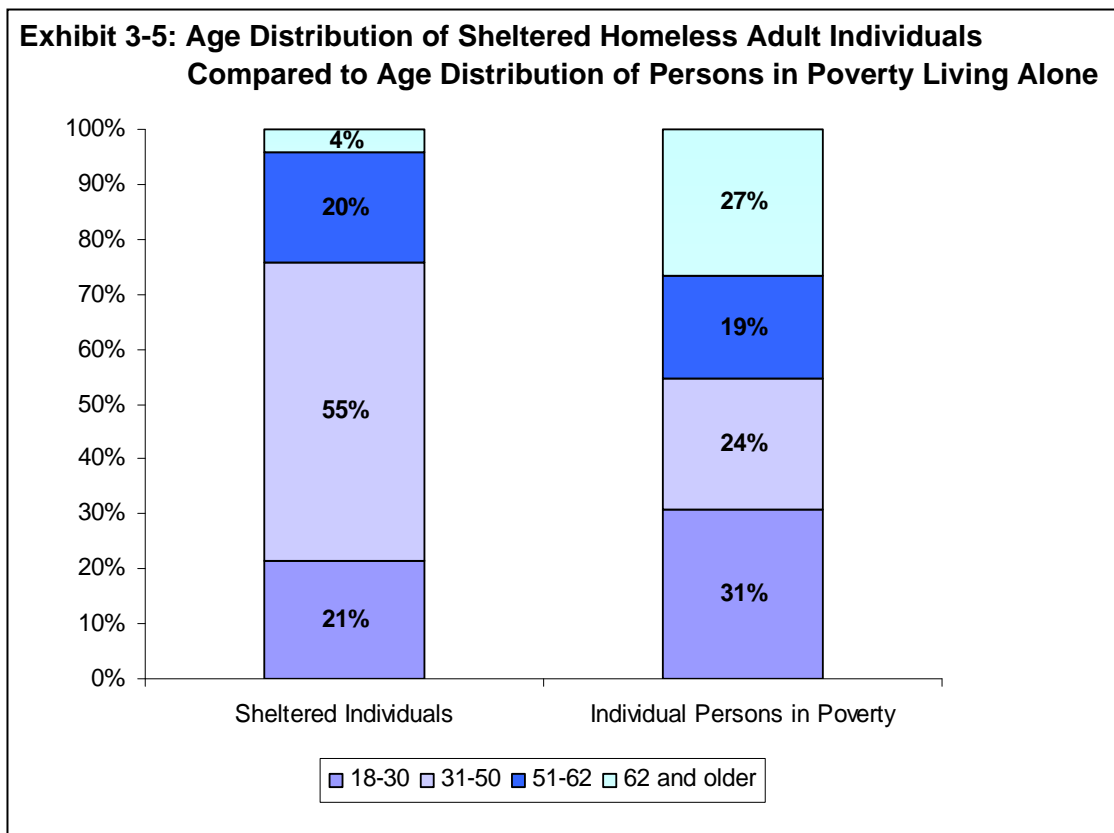
It is predominantly men who become homeless as individuals—that is, without children with them. Almost three times as many individual adult men as individual adult women avail themselves of emergency shelters and transitional housing programs for homeless people. Exhibit 3-4 shows the percentages of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



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. Metreux. 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.

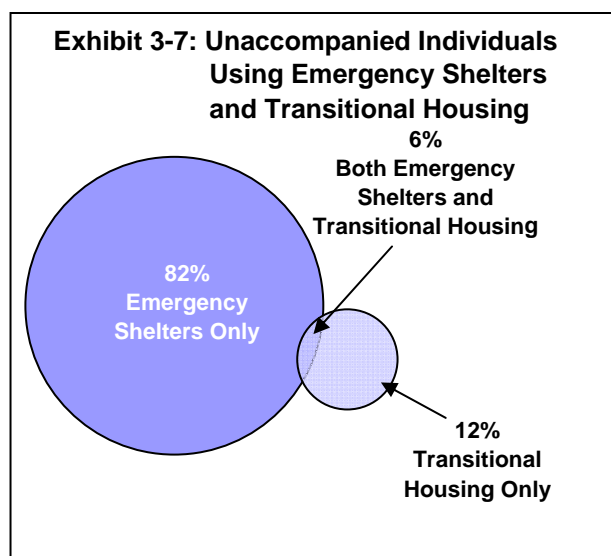
Poor individuals who are minorities are considerably more likely to become part of the sheltered homeless population than are poor non-Hispanic whites. For every 100 individual African Americans (male or female) living in poverty, about 14 are likely to be in the sheltered homeless population during 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.

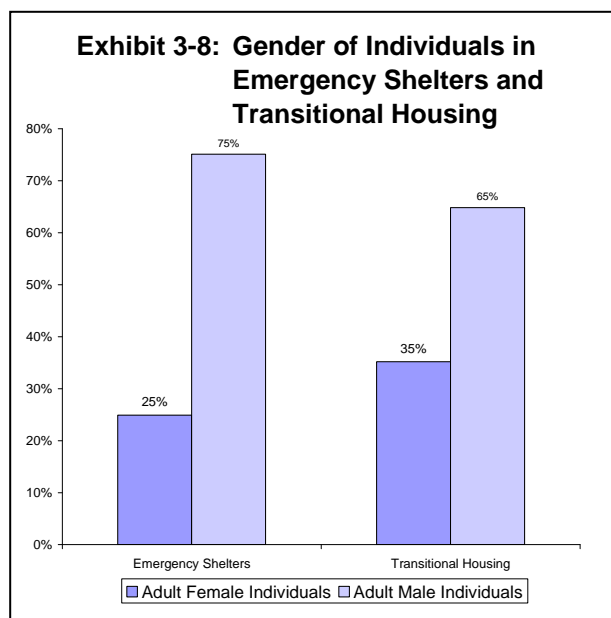
Exhibit 3-6. Race and Ethnicity Characteristics of Sheltered Homeless Individuals Compared to Individuals in the U.S. Poverty Population		
	Percentage of Sheltered Homeless Individuals	Percentage of Poor Individuals
Ethnicity		
Non-Hispanic, not Latino (all races)	78.5	87.3
Hispanic, Latino (all races)	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.

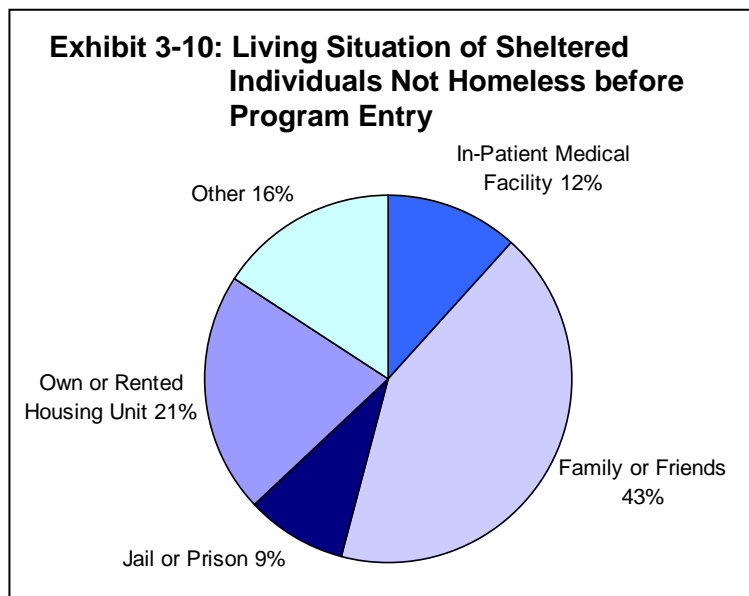
Omitting those already homeless, Exhibit 3-10 (below) shows that 21 percent of individuals who became homeless as they entered the shelter program came from their own or rented housing unit, 43 percent from staying with family or friends, 12 percent from an in-patient medical facility, and 9 percent 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



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

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).

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).

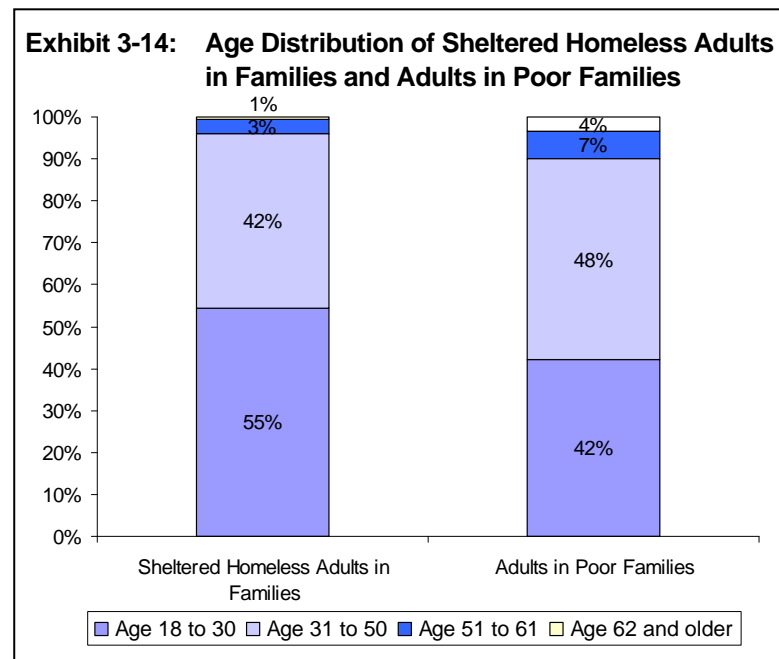
⁴² An adult who becomes homeless without an accompanying child could be the parent of someone under age 18 but not the custodial parent of that child. Alternatively, during the course of becoming homeless, a parent may have left a child or children in someone else's care or experienced an out-of-home 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.

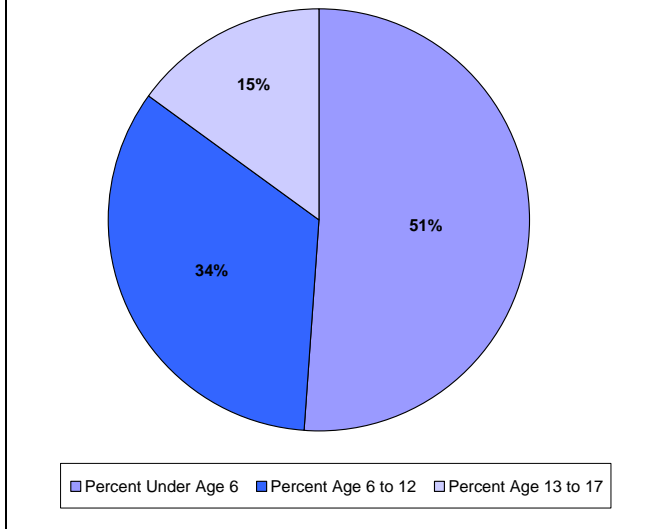
Homeless children in emergency shelters and transitional housing are young. More than half (51 percent) are under age 6, and another 34 percent are age 6 to 12 while only 15 percent are age 13 to 17 (Exhibit 3-15).⁴⁴

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.

Exhibit 3-15: Age Distribution of Children in Sheltered Homeless Families



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.

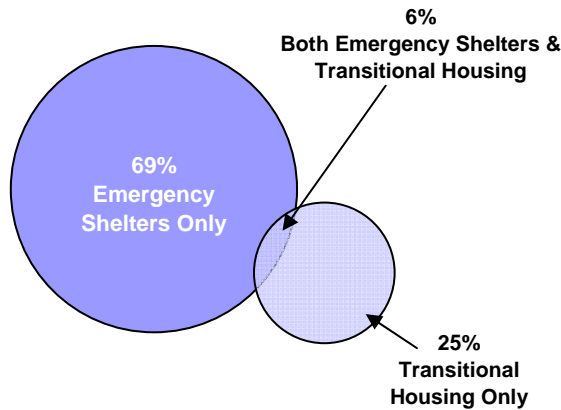
A larger proportion of sheltered family members than of sheltered individuals are located in suburban or rural areas (27 versus 21 percent), but still more than 70 percent are in cities (Exhibit 3-17).⁴⁷

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.

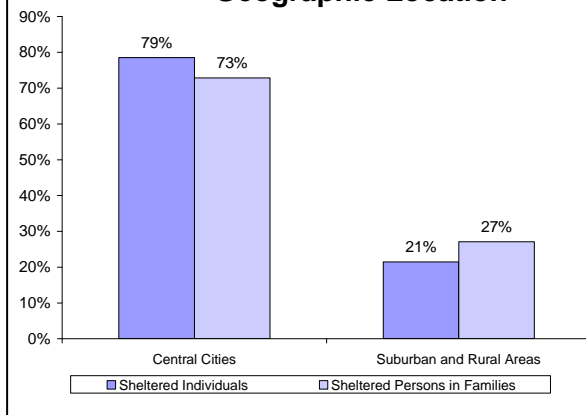
⁴⁸ The number of users of both emergency shelters and transitional housing might be greater if viewed over a period longer than a year.

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

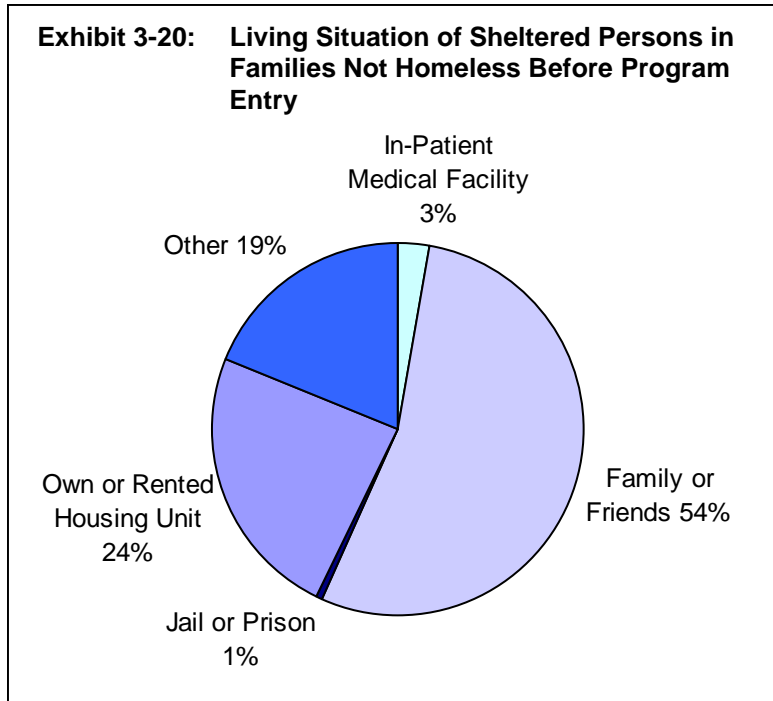
Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry	Percentage of Adults in Families	Percentage of Individuals ^b
Place not meant for human habitation	3.6	14.8
Emergency shelter or transitional housing	26.7	28.4
Total Already Homeless	30.3	43.2
Rented or owned housing unit ^c	16.5	12.2
Staying with family 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.

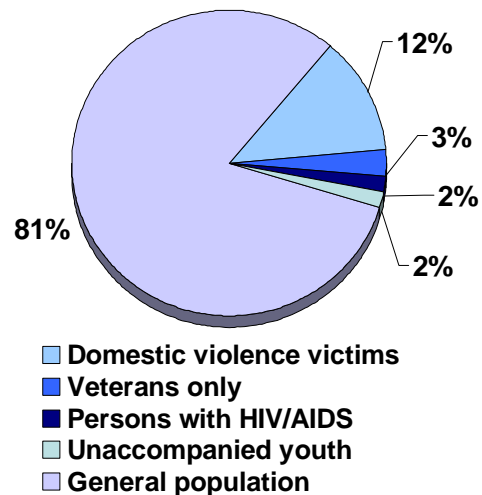
The difference between emergency shelters and transitional housing programs can also be seen in the targeting of beds to homeless subpopulations. More beds are available for victims of domestic violence in emergency shelters (34,255 beds) than in transitional housing (19,231 beds). Compared to emergency 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.

Exhibit 4-4: Year-Round Beds by Homeless Subpopulation, 2007



^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

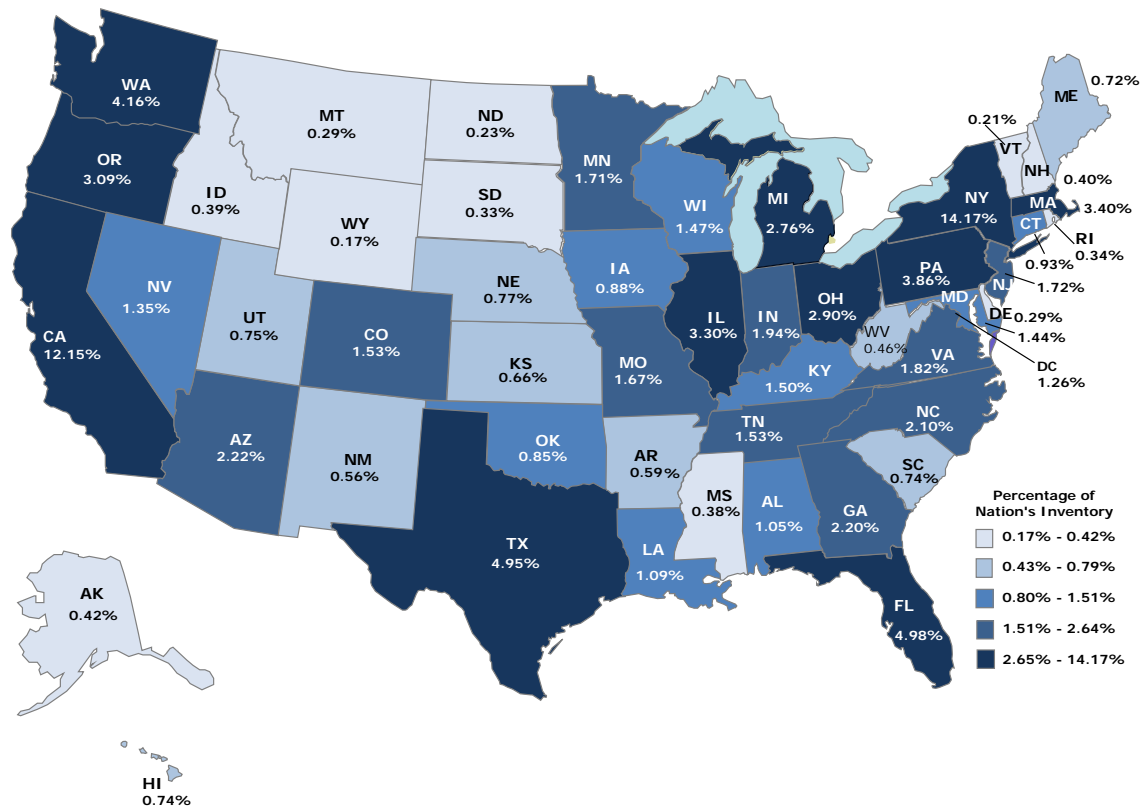
^a The analysis omitted 221 residential housing programs (or 4,975 year-around beds) because of insufficient information on geographic location.

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	Multnomah 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 I, 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

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/Stanslaus 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.