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THE HOMELESSNESS PULSE PROJECT

Fifth Quarterly Report

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



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WHAT THE HOMELESSNESS PULSE PROJECT DOES

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

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

To address this limitation, HUD has partnered with eight Continuums of Care (CoC) nationwide to collect more timely data on sheltered homelessness.¹ A CoC is the primary decision-making body that represents a community’s plan to organize and deliver housing and services that meet the needs of homeless individuals and families. The data—which are collected on a quarterly basis—will help gauge whether rising unemployment, increased foreclosures, and a struggling economy are leading to marked increases in homelessness in these nine communities.

The up-to-date information will enhance HUD’s ability to respond to the economic crisis and inform public policy. At present, the report draws on a small number of volunteer communities, so it cannot provide a national picture of homelessness that is as reliable or complete as the AHAR. Its contents should be taken as suggestive—not definitive—of how homelessness may be changing during these uncertain economic times. For the next quarterly report, HUD intends to expand the number of communities reporting to the Pulse project to track real-time changes in homelessness more comprehensively.

FIFTH QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

The fifth quarterly report compares data from the end of March 2010 with information from four previous quarters in 2009. This report also updates a set of indicators of local economic and social conditions providing context for the trends in homelessness within each community. The economic indicators are intended to give a sense of changing conditions in the participating areas.

Seven of the eight sites were still experiencing increased joblessness in the first quarter of 2010, compared to the first quarter of 2009. But two Pulse sites saw improvements in their unemployment situations between Q4 and Q5. The larger decline was experienced in the Louisiana site, which followed a significant decline in joblessness (1.7 percentage points) in Q4 with a drop of 0.2 percentage points in Q5. Five sites showed increased joblessness in the first quarter of 2010 relative to the previous quarter, while New York City’s unemployment rate remained stable. The sharpest climb in joblessness was in the Ohio site, where the unemployment rate increased by 1.3 percentage points between December 2009 and March 2010.

¹ There were nine CoCs in the original Pulse sample. However, after contributing data to the first three quarterly reports in 2009, the Lakeland/Winterhaven, Polk County CoC (FL-503/FL-517) is no longer participating in the Pulse project. All quarterly and annual totals in this report exclude the counts previously reported by this CoC.

For the nation as a whole, the percentage of properties with any foreclosure activity increased slightly, by 0.05 percentage points, between the last quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010. Among the Pulse sites, Arizona experienced the sharpest increase in foreclosure activity (0.35 percentage points), a drastic change from the substantial decline experienced between the previous two quarters. Half of the eight Pulse sites also saw a decline in the percentage of properties with foreclosure activity during this period, with the Washington DC site experiencing the largest decline (0.10 percentage points).

In January, many communities conduct complete point-in-time counts of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons.² These are the main findings from the eight Pulse sites for *the 2010 annual point-in-time counts*:

- In January 2010, a total of 74,676 persons were homeless and most were persons in families.
- Between 2009 and 2010, the annual PIT counts increased by 6 percent overall, but there was some variation among communities. Four of them experienced moderate changes in their overall homeless population (5 percent or less in either direction), while three sites experienced larger shifts.
- Excluding New York City, the total homeless population stayed relatively constant, with a slight increase in individuals and a slight decrease in families.
- The unsheltered homeless count increased by 15 percent between January 2009 and January 2010.
- Over a three-year period, the total homeless population increased by 3 percent from 2008 to 2010.

These are the main findings from the eight Pulse sites for *the first quarter of 2010*:

- There was a combined total of 61,806 sheltered persons on March 31. Of this total, 37,396 were persons in families (61 percent) and 24,410 were individuals (39 percent).
- In total, the sheltered homeless population decreased by 1 percent from the prior quarter, resulting in a 4 percent increase from the sheltered homeless population in March 2009 (a year earlier).
- The overall total sheltered count decreased slightly between Q4 and Q5. All but one of the eight participating CoCs (New York City) reported a decrease during this period.
- The total count of sheltered persons in families decreased by 4 percent between Q4 and Q5. The count of sheltered homeless individuals increased by 3 percent during this same period.
- The eight CoCs reported 27,189 newly sheltered homeless persons in their emergency shelters and transitional housing. This marks a 12 percent decrease from the new client total reported for the last quarter of 2009. About 91 percent of new clients entered an emergency shelter, compared to only 9 percent directly entering transitional housing.
- There were slightly fewer persons in families than individuals in the new client population. Six of the eight sites reported substantially more new individuals than new persons in families.

² Among the eight participating Pulse CoCs, seven conducted a 2010 annual point-in-time count of the sheltered homeless population. All but one of these seven (the Connecticut site), also conducted an unsheltered point-in-time count in 2010. The Louisiana site conducted neither a sheltered nor an unsheltered count in 2010. The 2009 point-in-time numbers have been carried over to account for all missing annual data for purposes of calculating 2010 totals in this report.

- Overall, 31 percent of new clients in Q5 were children (including 1 percent unaccompanied youth). This marks a slight decrease in the proportion of new children, from 32 percent the previous quarter.
- For the second consecutive quarter, the New York City CoC reported information on the prior living situations for their new client population. The majority of that site’s new clients came directly from “housing situations” (56 percent), including owned or rented units, permanent supportive housing, and staying with family or friends.
- In New York City, 58 percent of new clients had lived in their previous living situation for one year or longer. Another 21 percent lived in their previous living situation between three months and one year, while the remaining roughly 21 percent of new clients were there for less than three months.

WHO’S REPORTING PULSE DATA?

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

Exhibit 1 summarizes the characteristics of the eight participating CoCs, which together cover more than 19 million people, or about 6 percent of the U.S. population. The individual sites are briefly profiled in Attachment A. For simplicity, these sites are referred to by their state or city names throughout the report.

Exhibit 1: Sites Participating in the Homelessness Pulse Project

Continuum Of Care	CoC Full Name	Type of CoC	U.S. Location	# of Counties	Principal Cities	2008 Population ^a
AZ-502	Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County	Regional	Southwest	1	Phoenix, Mesa	3,954,598
CT-503^b	Bridgeport/Stratford/Fairfield	Regional	Northeast	1 (part) ^b	Bridgeport	244,607
DC-500	District of Columbia	City	Mid-Atlantic	0	Washington, DC	591,833
KY-500	Kentucky Balance of State	Balance of State	South	118	Frankfort, Elizabethtown	3,273,254
LA-502	Shreveport/Bossier/Northwest	Regional	South	9	Shreveport	533,539
NY-600	New York City	City	Mid-Atlantic	5	New York City	8,363,710
OH-502	Cleveland/Cuyahoga County	Regional	Midwest	1	Cleveland	1,283,925
VA-500	Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover Counties	Regional	Mid-Atlantic	7	Richmond	962,696
TOTAL, 8 Continuums of Care						19,208,162

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

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

The eight participating CoCs contained 65,194 beds in emergency shelters and transitional housing in 2010,³ or about 15 percent of the nation’s total inventory of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds.⁴ Of these beds, 74 percent (48,450 beds) were located in New York City. About 60 percent of the beds in the Pulse CoCs were for families, while the remaining beds (nearly 40 percent) were for individuals.

SITE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Exhibit 2 provides contextual demographic information for the full population of the eight Pulse CoCs. Five of the eight CoCs have information available from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS); the data for the remaining three CoCs (Kentucky, Virginia, and Louisiana) come from the 2000 Census.⁵ The indicators in Exhibit 2 were selected because the *2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report* showed them to be disproportionately represented among the homeless population nationally.⁶

The demographic information in Exhibit 2 reveals the varied social characteristics of the communities located within the Pulse CoCs.⁷ Exhibit 2 allows for contrasts in the racial and ethnic composition of the total population: for example, only 6.9 percent of the population in the Kentucky CoC (2000) was members of minority groups, while 67.2 percent of the Washington, DC population was non-white or Hispanic (2008).

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

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

³ The total includes all non-domestic violence beds reported as part of HUD’s 2010 CoC Application.

⁴ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Community Planning and Development, *The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, June 2010, p. 64. (forthcoming) Nationwide, there were 214,425 emergency shelter beds and 207,589 transitional housing beds in 2009. When available, updated Housing Inventory Chart (HIC) bed counts for 2010 are used in the remainder of this report.

⁵ In addition, information on 2008 poverty rates is available for all sites from the Census Bureau’s Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE).

⁶ See *The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, July 2009, pp 21-26.

⁷ Comparisons between the 2000 Census and 2008 ACS are only meant to show general trends in the CoC’s populations. Due to differences in the ACS and Census universes, some of the variations may be attributed to differences in methodology. While the Census Bureau advises against some inter-survey comparisons altogether, none of the invalid comparison variables are used here. Due to differences between the 2000 Census question wording and that in the 2008 ACS, disability status cannot be compared between the two years. In 2008, the questions about disabilities changed in preparation for the 2010 Census. See the Census Bureau for details: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/Comparison_Guidance2008.htm.

While U.S. military veterans only make up 9.1 percent of the national adult population, they represent 11.1 percent of the total sheltered adult homeless population.⁸ Among the Pulse sites, five of the eight had higher proportions of veterans than the national average (Arizona, Kentucky, Louisiana, Ohio, and Virginia), while the other three sites had rates that were far lower than the national average (Connecticut and Washington, DC with 6.7 and 6.6 percent, respectively, and New York with 3.5 percent).⁹

Exhibit 2: Total Population Information, 2008

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

¹ "Minority" includes all non-white and all Hispanic individuals.

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

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

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

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

Among the five sites with 2008 data, the Connecticut site (or Fairfield County) had the lowest rate of disability (8.6 percent), which was well below the national average of 12.7 percent. The Ohio CoC had the highest proportion of persons with disabilities, and the only one above the national average.

⁸ See *The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, June 2010, p. 23.

⁹ Between 2000 and 2008, all five sites with ACS information saw a decrease in the proportion of their population who were veterans, perhaps due to the passing of WWII and Korean War veterans. Thus, while Louisiana, Virginia, and Kentucky appear to have the highest proportion of veterans, it is likely that the proportion of their population that has served in the military has decreased since year 2000. Among all sites in the year 2000, Louisiana, Virginia, and Kentucky had the highest proportions.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND FORECLOSURE RATES ACROSS THE PULSE SITES

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

Exhibit 3 displays unemployment data for the first quarter of 2010, as well as for all four quarters of 2009, for the eight participating sites. In the most recent quarter, two Pulse sites saw improvements in their unemployment situations. The Louisiana site experienced a 0.2 percentage point drop in its unemployment rate, following a significant decline in joblessness in the fourth quarter of 2009. This decline brought the site's unemployment rate below what it was in the first quarter of 2009. Besides Louisiana, only the District of Columbia—where the unemployment rate also fell 0.2 percentage points—experienced declining joblessness between December 2009 and March 2010.

Five sites showed increased joblessness in the first quarter of 2010, while New York City's unemployment rate remained stable. The Kentucky site, whose 11.9 percent unemployment rate is the highest of the eight sites, experienced a further increase of 1.2 percentage points. The sharpest quarterly climb in joblessness was in Cleveland, where the unemployment rate increased by 1.3 percentage points to 10.2 percent.

Overall, seven of the eight sites experienced increased joblessness between the first quarter of 2009 and the first quarter of 2010. The Arizona site, New York City, the District of Columbia, and Cleveland each showed net increases of more than two percentage points over this period. Only the Louisiana site displayed a decline in its unemployment rate over the year covered, and this decline was just one-tenth of a percentage point. The District of Columbia—despite a small 0.2 percent decline in their most recent quarter—has seen the largest increase in the unemployment rate among these sites since the start of 2009. Although the New York City unemployment rate remained stable from the previous quarter, the 2.2 percentage point increase since the start of 2009 is the second highest of the participating communities.

Exhibit 3: Quarterly Unemployment Rates for the Eight Pulse Sites^a

Continuum of Care	CoC Full Name	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Q1 2010	Change From Q1 2009 – Q1 2010
AZ-502	Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County	6.8%	7.3%	8.5%	8.2%	8.9%	2.1pp
CT-503^b	Bridgeport/Stratford/ Fairfield	7.2%	7.4%	7.7%	7.7%	8.7%	1.5pp
DC-500	District of Columbia	8.9%	9.7%	10.7%	11.7%	11.5%	2.6pp
KY-500	Kentucky Balance of State	10.4%	10.8%	11.1%	10.7%	11.9%	1.5pp
LA-502	Shreveport/Bossier/ Northwest	7.1%	7.4%	8.7%	7.2%	7.0%	-0.1pp
NY-600	New York City	8.0%	8.6%	10.1%	10.2%	10.2%	2.2pp
OH-502	Cleveland/Cuyahoga County	8.5%	9.8%	9.0%	8.9%	10.2%	1.7pp
VA-500	Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover Counties	7.1%	7.7%	7.5%	7.3%	8.1%	1.0 pp
Nation	National Unemployment Rate	8.8%	9.1%	9.6%	9.5%	10.4%	1.6pp

a. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Estimates reflect the most recent revisions from the BLS.

b. CT-503 data are for all of Fairfield County.

Foreclosure rates are a second indicator of the economic circumstances that may influence trends in homelessness. The first column of Exhibit 4 shows the foreclosure *inventory*, which includes all properties in the foreclosure process, even if their status has not changed. The other five columns show foreclosure *activity*, which only includes properties whose status has changed during the corresponding quarter.¹⁰

Exhibit 4: Foreclosure Rates in the Homelessness Pulse Sites, 2009-2010

CoC	Percent Properties in Foreclosure (January 2009)	Q1 Percent of Properties with Any Foreclosure Activity	Q2 Percent of Properties with Any Foreclosure Activity	Q3 Percent of Properties with Any Foreclosure Activity	Q4 Percent of Properties with Any Foreclosure Activity	Q5 Percent of Properties with Any Foreclosure Activity
AZ-502	4.50%	2.47%	2.22%	2.34%	2.14%	2.49%
CT-503	0.45%	0.44%	0.30%	0.40%	0.52%	0.55%
DC-500	0.53%	0.29%	0.35%	0.36%	0.28%	0.18%
KY-500 ¹	0.24%	0.09%	0.15%	0.17%	0.18%	0.17%
LA-502 ¹	0.14%	0.08%	0.13%	0.21%	0.18%	0.15%
NY-600	0.70%	0.13%	0.16%	0.18%	0.17%	0.14%
OH-503	2.67%	0.87%	0.76%	0.87%	0.88%	0.91%
VA-500	0.41%	0.40%	0.34%	0.43%	0.47%	0.55%
Nation	---	0.63%	0.69%	0.74%	0.72%	0.77%

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

If Fayette and Jefferson Counties in Kentucky are excluded, the Q5 foreclosure rate drops to .09%.

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

The last row of Exhibit 4 shows that, between the fourth quarter 2009 and the first quarter 2010 in the US as a whole, the percentage of properties with any foreclosure activity increased by 0.05 percentage points. Although the increase in foreclosure activity could reflect more homes falling into foreclosure, it could also reflect more activity on properties already in the foreclosure process.

Half of the Pulse sites also experienced increases in the proportions of properties with foreclosure activity in the first quarter of 2010, relative to the previous quarter. Arizona experienced the sharpest increase in foreclosure activity (0.35 percentage points), a contrast to the decline experienced in the final quarter of 2009 (and bringing the rate above that of Q3 2009). The Connecticut, Ohio, and Virginia sites also experienced increases, although these were less than 0.10 percentage points in each case.

The other half of the eight reporting Pulse sites saw a decline in the percent of properties with foreclosure activity. The District of Columbia experienced the largest decline in foreclosure activity among the group, dropping from 0.28 percent to 0.18 percent of properties with foreclosure activity. The Kentucky, Louisiana, and New York sites experienced smaller declines.

¹⁰ For example, an activity report for the second quarter would include a property that received a notice of delinquency in Q1 and *is pending* (notice of a pending lawsuit) in Q2. However, a property that received a notice of delinquency in Q1 and nothing in Q2 would only show up in the Q1 activity report. The foreclosure inventory would include the property in both examples and would continue to include them until the owners reached an agreement with the lender, the lien was paid off, or the property was sold to other owners. In keeping with the mission of the Pulse Report, which monitors the most recent changes in homelessness, we will track the foreclosure activity as it will shed more light on the trends in homelessness.

WHAT DO THE JANUARY POINT-IN-TIME DATA SHOW?

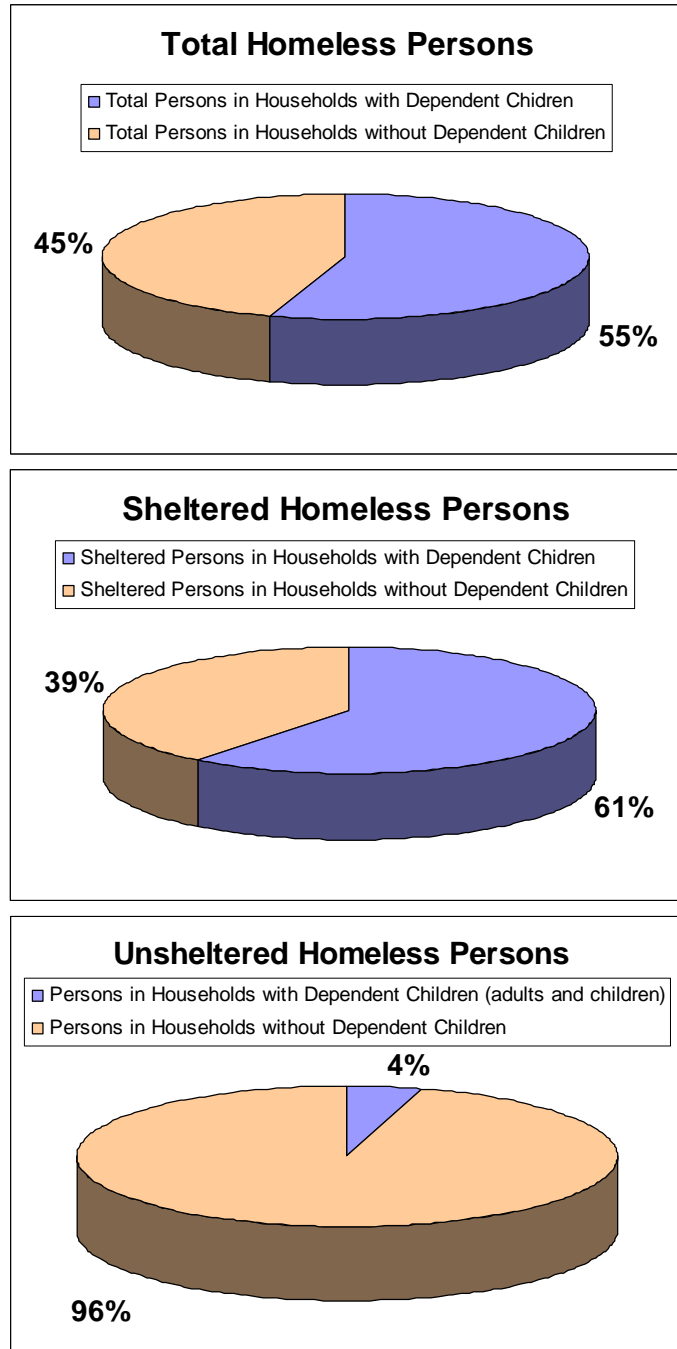
All Continuums of Care are required to conduct a point-in-time (PIT) count of homeless persons every other year as part of their application for HUD funding. Although most CoCs were not required to conduct a count in 2010 (because one was required in 2009), many communities still decided to conduct the counts and report new annual homeless counts.

Each CoC selected one night during the last full week of January 2010 to perform a count of all sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons in their jurisdiction. PIT counts include one-night “street counts” of unsheltered homeless persons living in places not meant for human habitation (e.g., streets, abandoned buildings, vehicles, parks), as well as tallies of the number of sheltered homeless persons based on a census of emergency shelters and transitional housing occupants on the designated night. Seven of the eight CoCs chose to conduct a new PIT count in January 2010.¹¹

In January 2010, a total of 74,676 persons were homeless in these jurisdictions.

PIT counts from the eight participating CoCs show that in late January 2010 a total of 74,676 persons were homeless (67,339 sheltered persons and 7,337 unsheltered persons). Of this total, 55 percent were in households with dependent children, and 45 percent were in households without dependent children—either individuals alone or persons in multiple-adult households. (See the first panel of Exhibit 6.)

Exhibit 6: Counts of Homeless Persons in Eight Continuums of Care, Jan. 2010



¹¹ The Louisiana CoC did not perform a new point-in-time count in January 2010. Also, the Connecticut CoC only conducted a new sheltered count in 2010. For the Louisiana site, both the sheltered and unsheltered counts from 2009 were carried over to 2010 for purposes of this report. For the Connecticut site, only the unsheltered count from 2009 was carried over to 2010.

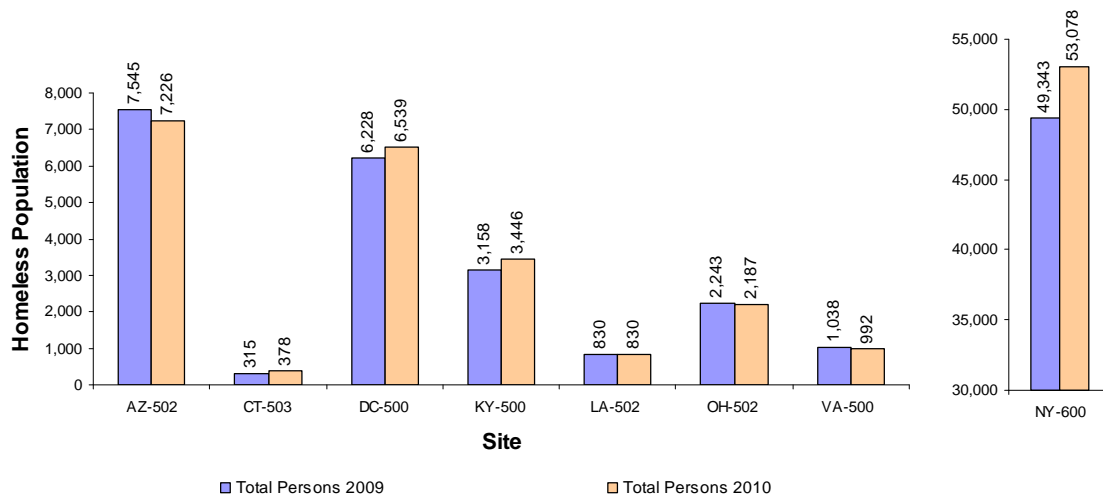
The pie chart in the second panel of Exhibit 6 shows that 61 percent of sheltered homeless persons were in households with dependent children, a higher proportion than the family share of the total (sheltered and unsheltered) PIT count. This is because households with dependent children make up a very small portion—just 4.3 percent—of the unsheltered population (third panel of Exhibit 6). Exhibit B-1 (in Attachment B) provides the detailed data for these January 2010 point-in-time counts.

Between 2009 and 2010, the annual PIT counts increased overall, but there was some variation across communities.

Across the eight CoCs reporting new counts in 2010, the January PIT count increased by 6 percent, from 70,700 in 2009 to 74,676 in 2010 (see Exhibit 7). Exhibit B-2 (in Attachment B) shows the PIT counts for both years for each reporting CoC.

Comparing annual PIT data must be done with care, because the methodologies used by CoCs to conduct these counts can vary between CoCs and may even vary within a CoC over time. Thus, some of the observed change in the PIT data—increases and decreases—may be attributed to changes in enumeration methodologies. Nonetheless, these methodologies have become more rigorous than in previous years, which is partly attributable to the guidance and technical assistance that HUD has provided to CoCs throughout the country.

Exhibit 7: Changes in Total PIT Homeless Population Count by Pulse Site, 2009-2010



The overall increase from 2009 to 2010 (3,976 persons) was distributed unevenly across the eight participating communities. Four of the communities experienced moderate changes in their overall homeless population (5 percent or less in either direction), while three sites experienced larger shifts.¹² The most sizable shift occurred in New York City, which reported 3,735 more homeless persons in 2010 compared to 2009 (an 8 percent increase), accounting for the majority

¹² The increase in sheltered homeless population reported by the Connecticut CoC between 2009 and 2010 is mostly associated with the Bridgeport Rescue Mission, an emergency shelter that did not participate in the 2009 point-in-time count but did participate in 2010. Thus, the reported increase may reflect better provider coverage in the CoC's PIT count than in previous years.

of the overall increase reported across all Pulse sites.¹³ The Kentucky site also reported an increase of 9 percent from the 2009 annual count. The Virginia, Arizona, and Ohio sites each reported small decreases in their homeless populations from last year.¹⁴

Between 2009 and 2010, several communities experienced sizable changes in their counts of unsheltered homeless persons. Across the reporting sites, the unsheltered count increased by 15 percent.

While shifts in the sheltered population counts were marginal, there were some larger changes in the *counts of unsheltered persons*. For example, the number of unsheltered homeless persons in Kentucky jumped 56 percent, from 476 to 742.¹⁵ Two other Pulse sites (Washington DC and New York City) experienced increases in their unsheltered counts of about 34 percent compared to 2009.¹⁶ Only the Virginia site reported a sizable decrease from the 2009 unsheltered count, with a drop of 31 percent (from 72 to 50).¹⁷ The remaining two sites that reported fresh unsheltered counts in 2010 experienced relatively minor changes, with Ohio increasing by 5 percent and Arizona decreasing by 6 percent. Across all participating Pulse sites, the unsheltered homeless count increased by 15 percent (from 6,383 to 7,337).¹⁸

Between 2009 and 2010, the share of homeless individuals on a single-night in January increased slightly and the share of homeless families decreased, but these were influenced heavily by New York City.

Across all sites, the share of people in families with dependent children decreased from 56 percent in 2009 to 55 percent in 2010, and the share of homeless individuals increased from 44 percent in 2009 to 45 percent in 2010.

¹³ New York City's 2009 point-in-time numbers have been updated since the first quarterly Pulse report, to match the point-in-time total reported in the HUD 2009 CoC application. This total is inclusive of households with dependent children and households without dependent children in DHS, HPD, HASA, DYCD and DV emergency and transitional shelters.

¹⁴ The Virginia 2009 unsheltered PIT count has been changed from 184 to 72 to match HUD's definition of unsheltered individuals. The previously reported count of 184 included 112 people who were staying in a cold-weather shelter, as well as 72 people who were unsheltered on the night of the PIT count.

¹⁵ The 56 percent increase in unsheltered homeless between 2009 and 2010 in Kentucky is at least partially due to a suspected undercount of the unsheltered homeless population in 2009. At the time of the 2009 count, the Kentucky Balance of State CoC was given permission to reschedule their PIT count due to severe weather. Because the PIT count was rescheduled, the Kentucky CoC experienced several implementation issues, including an inability to recruit sufficient volunteers to cover all areas, which resulted in an undercount.

¹⁶ According to CoC representatives in Washington, DC, the increase in the unsheltered count was partially due to the cooperation of meal programs and drop in centers that helped to identify persons coming from the streets and because the point-in-time count fell on a night that was much warmer than the previous year.

¹⁷ In addition to the correction to the 2009 unsheltered count noted above, the Virginia CoC believes that the 31 percent decline in the unsheltered count between 2009 and 2010 is due to increased outreach efforts—including involving the police force in outreach—as well as a new supportive housing program that takes mentally ill and chronically homeless individuals directly from unsheltered living situations.

¹⁸ The Louisiana and Connecticut sites did not conduct new unsheltered counts in 2010 (even though the Connecticut site did conduct a new sheltered count in 2010). For purposes of totaling across Pulse sites for this report, the 2009 counts were used for all missing 2010 counts for these two CoCs.

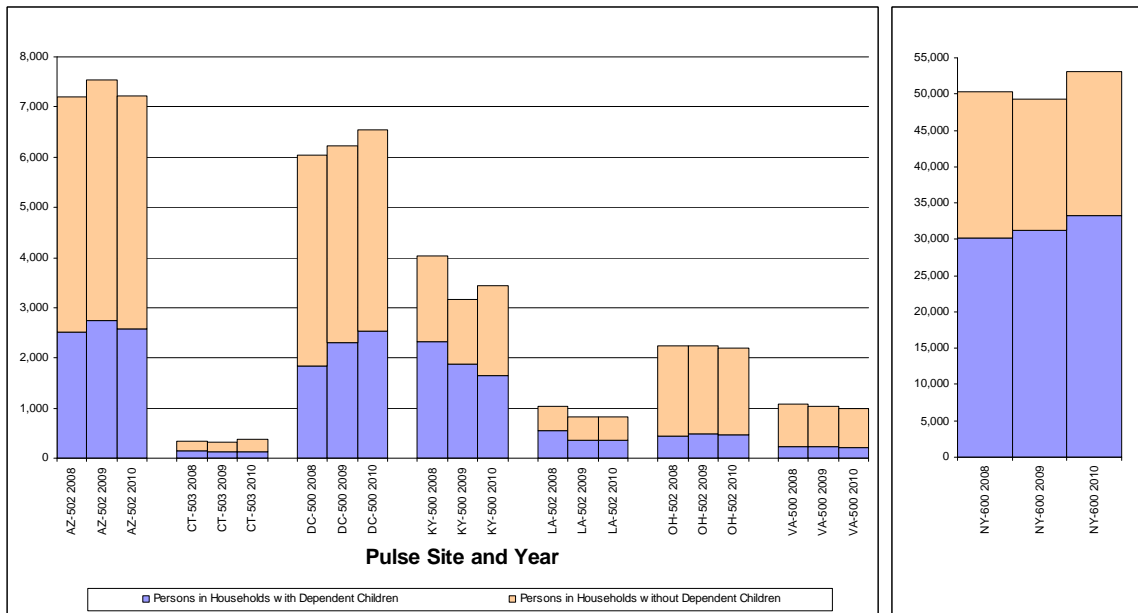
Changes in the composition of households were influenced heavily by New York City. Indeed, by excluding New York City, the composition of households on the night of the PIT count is relatively unchanged. When limited to the seven communities, the share of families on a single night in January 2010 was about 37 percent and homeless individuals was approximately 63 percent, about the same proportion reported among these sites in 2009.

Patterns of change from 2008 to 2010 were less pronounced.

Across the eight Pulse sites reporting, the total homeless population increased by 3 percent from 2008 to 2010. However, without New York City, the overall numbers for the other sites decrease by 2 percent over this time. Looking over the three-year period, the share of persons in households with dependent children among all homeless persons (for the eight sites combined) was 55 percent in 2010, no change from 2009 and a slight increase from 53 percent in 2008. The total persons reported by the New York CoC between in 2010 marks a 6 percent increase from the 2008 homeless population in that city. The Connecticut site’s 2010 count marks an 11 percent overall increase from 2008. Exhibit 8 illustrates these small shifts by site, and Exhibit B-4 provides the detailed counts.

Half of the eight sites saw decreasing point-in-time totals over the past three years. There were variations among the CoCs on changes in the sheltered/unsheltered shares. Only in three Pulse sites were there overall increases in point-in-time counts coupled with increases in persons in households with dependent children (Arizona, Washington DC, and New York City).

Exhibit 8: Annual Point-In-Time Individual and Family Population Changes by Pulse Site, 2008-2010



ABOUT THE QUARTERLY POINT-IN-TIME HOMELESSNESS DATA

The participating Pulse sites also reported point-in-time counts of persons in emergency shelters and transitional housing during the first quarter of 2010. There are some caveats to keep in mind

regarding these counts. The CoCs collect the quarterly count of *sheltered* homeless persons only, using their HMIS, on a designated night (in this instance March 31, 2010). These systems do not cover all residential programs in each CoC, making it necessary to adjust statistically the raw numbers of homeless persons to account for programs that do not participate in HMIS. These statistical adjustments assume that bed usage is the same in HMIS-participating and non-participating programs.¹⁹

In addition, for the purpose of these quarterly reports, a *family is comprised of at least one adult age 18 or older and at least one child age 17 or younger.*²⁰ An unaccompanied person under the age of 18 is considered an individual. Parenting youth and their children are counted as individuals, not as a family (because no adults are present).

The remainder of this report focuses on the HMIS-generated quarterly point-in-time counts of sheltered persons on March 31, 2010 for the eight participating CoCs and compares these estimates to those of the previous four quarters.

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

Characteristics of the Sheltered Homeless Population in Q5

For the first quarter of calendar year 2010, the eight CoCs providing point-in-time counts reported a combined total of 61,806 sheltered persons on March 31. Of this total, 37,396 were persons in families (61 percent) and 24,410 were individuals (39 percent). See the first panel of Exhibit 9. This pattern, rather different from the national one, is due to the preponderance of family beds in the specific Pulse sites.²¹

The pie chart in the second panel of Exhibit 9 shows the family versus individual proportions for the emergency shelter population on March 31, 2010. Some 64 percent of those in emergency shelters across the eight participating sites were persons in families, while 36 percent were individuals.

By contrast, of those sheltered in transitional housing (shown in the third panel of Exhibit 9), 45 percent were persons in families and 55 percent were individuals. These proportions reflect the mix of transitional housing beds in the eight participating CoCs. Details of the March counts are found in Exhibit B-4.

¹⁹ Quarterly point-in-time shelter counts are extrapolated to adjust for provider HMIS participation, based on the housing inventories reported each year as part of HUD's CoC Application. For the first four quarterly Pulse reports, this adjustment was calculated using year-round equivalent bed totals from the 2009 housing inventory. For this report, the adjustments were revised based on the 2010 housing inventories for all but one Pulse site (New York City). For New York City, the Q5 quarterly point-in-time numbers were adjusted based on the 2009 bed inventory. This choice was made because of substantial changes in the NYC inventory between 2009 and 2010, leading to skewed CoC-wide population estimates that would make any quarter-to-quarter comparison inaccurate.

²⁰ This definition is consistent with the AHAR.

²¹ In the eight sites reporting, the overall proportion of family beds is 60 percent, compared to the national proportion of 51 percent. See *The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, June 2010, p. 64.

Change in Sheltered Homeless Population

The March point-in-time count marks a slight decrease (1 percent) from the previous quarterly count. As shown in Exhibit 10, across the eight Pulse sites reporting point-in-time data in all five quarters, the total number of persons in families decreased by 1,472 (4 percent) since December, reversing a steady trend of quarterly increases since the Pulse project began in Q1 2009. The total number of individuals increased by 813 (3 percent) from Q4 to Q5.

Looking across all quarterly counts in the Pulse report, the total number of sheltered persons increased by about 4.2 percent (or 2,524 people) since March 2009. During this time period, the number of homeless individuals showed an overall increase of 3.8 percent, and the number of persons in families increased by 4.5 percent.

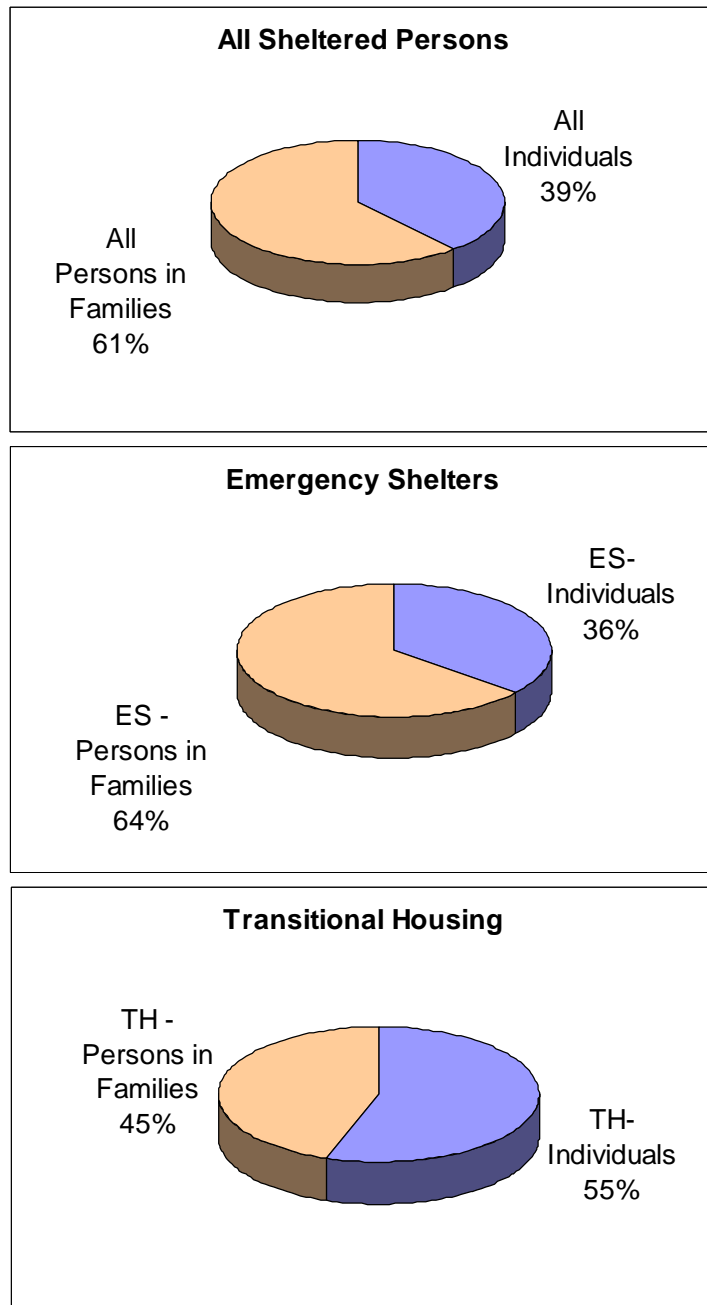
Exhibit 11a shows the quarterly changes in total sheltered population by participating Pulse site.

Although the overall total sheltered count decreased only slightly between Q4 and Q5, ***all but one of the eight participating CoCs reported a decrease during this period.***

In percentage terms, the largest quarterly decrease was reported in the Virginia CoC, where total sheltered persons fell from 973 to 796 (18 percent).

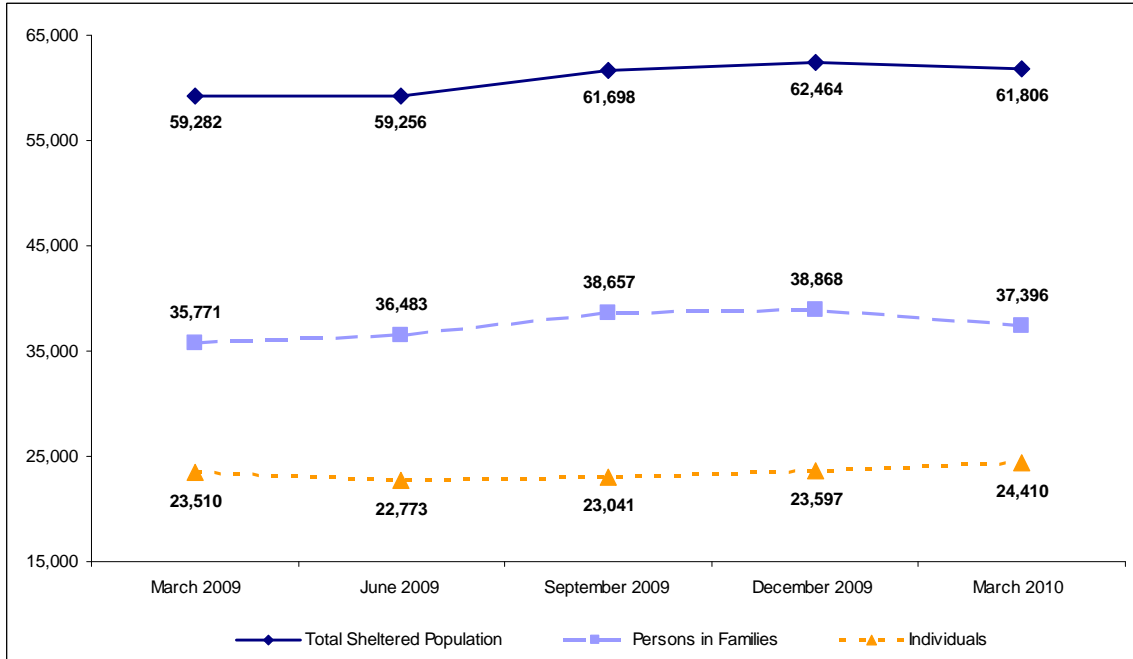
Virginia's Q5 numbers mark a notable change from last quarter's findings, when the site reported a 16 percent increase in its sheltered homeless population between September and December 2009. The sheltered counts from Connecticut and Louisiana tell similar stories, following up previous increases between Q3 and Q4 with rather substantial decreases between Q4 and Q5 (17 percent for Connecticut, 13 percent for Louisiana). The Ohio site reported a continuing decline in its sheltered population, following up a 21 percent decrease between Q3 and Q4 with a 14 percent decrease from Q4 to Q5. A

Exhibit 9: Point-in-Time Count of Sheltered Persons by Household Type and Program Type, March 2010



similar but less pronounced trend of steady decline was reported in the Washington DC site, with a 4 percent decrease from Q4 to Q5 after an 8 percent decrease last quarter.

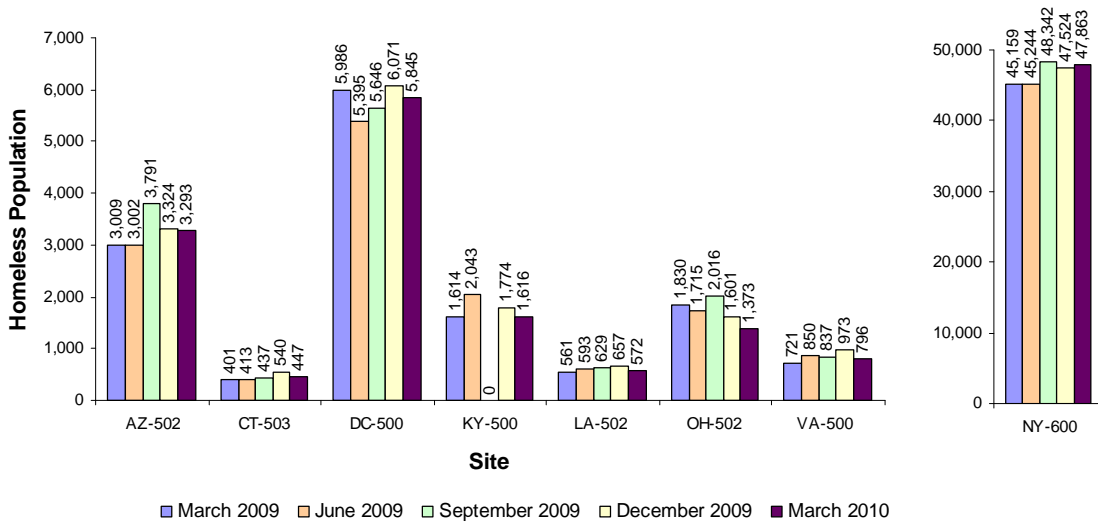
Exhibit 10: Total Point-In-Time Count for All Pulse Sites, Q1 to Q5 (Mar 2009–Mar 2010) ²²



Although New York’s increase of 339 persons between Q4 and Q5 amounted to an increase of less than 1 percent in that site’s sheltered population, it nearly offset the combined decrease across the other seven participating Pulse sites. Excluding New York City from the total, the overall counts decreased by 7 percent between Q4 and Q5 (997 people).

²² The Kentucky CoC did not contribute usable quarterly point-in-time counts to the Q3 report (September 2009). As a result, the totals reported for that quarter are underestimates of the total population across all participating Pulse sites. The Kentucky CoC reported 1,616 sheltered homeless persons in the first quarter of 2010 (871 in families, 745 individuals).

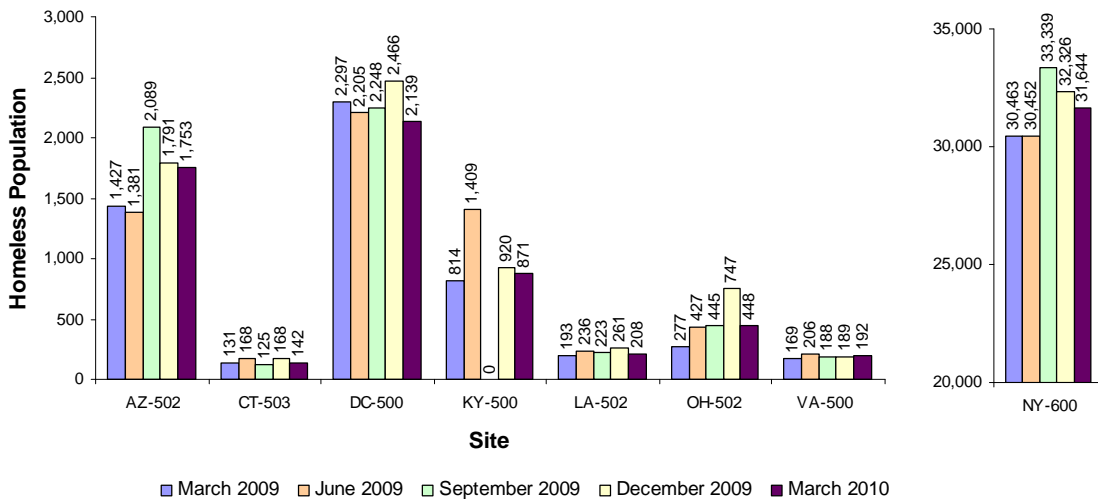
Exhibit 11a: Total Point-in-Time Counts by Pulse Site, Q1 to Q5 (Mar 2009–Mar 2010)



Change in Family Homelessness

Exhibit 11b shows the end-of-quarter counts of homeless persons in families. Compared to the numbers reported in Q4, *the total count of sheltered persons in families decreased by 1,472 persons—or 4 percent—across the eight sites reporting data for both Q4 and Q5.* From Q3 to Q4, this population had increased by less than 1 percent for these CoCs.

Exhibit 11b: Point-in-Time Counts of Persons in Families, Q1 to Q5 (Mar 2009–Mar 2010)



The homeless family population decreased in seven of the eight participating Pulse sites between Q4 and Q5. Notable declines occurred in Ohio (40 percent),²³ Louisiana (20 percent),²⁴ Connecticut (16 percent), and Washington DC (13 percent). And New York accounted for a significant portion of the overall decrease in family homelessness (682 persons, or 2 percent). The decline represents a potentially significant change in trend, as the Ohio, Connecticut, Washington DC, and Louisiana CoCs each previously reported increases in their family populations between Q3 and Q4.

Comparing the point-in-time estimates from March 2010 to those from previous quarters, there were some notable differences among the reporting sites regarding the shares of their populations who were homeless persons in families. Across the eight participating Pulse sites, this percentage decreased slightly between Q4 and Q5 (from 62 to 61 percent), with five of the sites reporting a decrease. The largest decrease occurred in the Ohio CoC, where the percentage of persons in families dropped from 47 percent to 33 percent. The largest increase in this percentage occurred in the Virginia site, where the share of families increased from 19 percent to 24 percent.

The highest proportion of persons in families was reported by the New York City CoC (as has been true each quarter). However, Q5 marked the first time that this percentage fell below two-thirds (66 percent, compared to 68 percent in Q4). The lowest proportion was reported by the Virginia CoC, with 24 percent of their sheltered population in families. (More detailed data for Q1 through Q5 are shown in Exhibit B-4.)

Changes in Individual Homelessness

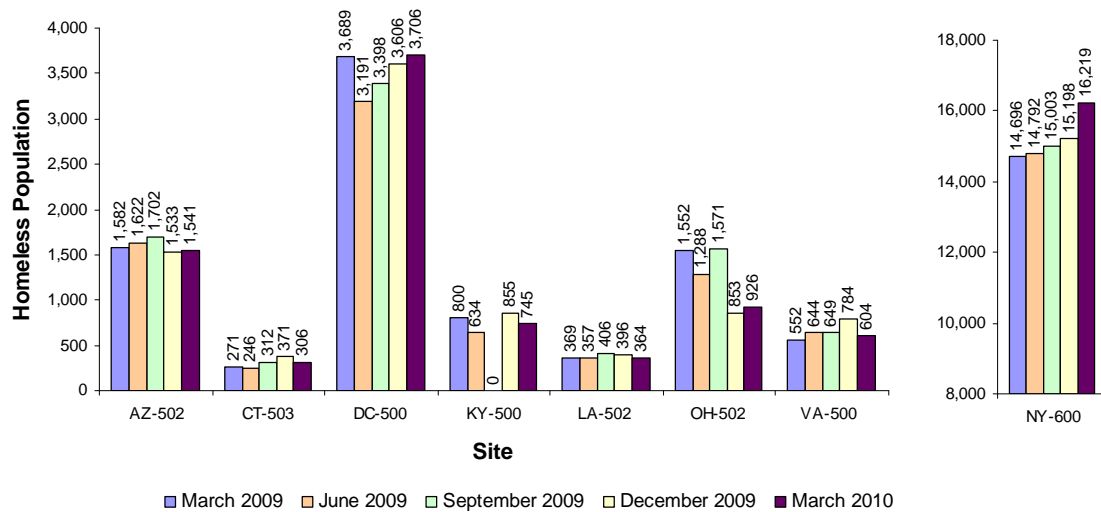
Data on homeless individuals are shown in Exhibit 11c. ***The total count of sheltered homeless individuals in the eight CoCs reporting data in both Q4 and Q5 increased by 3 percent from Q4, on top of a 2 percent increase in the previous quarter.***

The overall increase between Q4 and Q5 was despite three noteworthy decreases in the individual homeless populations— in Virginia (23 percent), Connecticut (18 percent), and Kentucky (13 percent). The largest increases in the individual homeless population were experienced in Ohio (9 percent), and New York City (7 percent, accounting for 1,021 persons).

²³ According to representatives in Ohio, the CoC observed a significant number of people in shelter in Q4 that could not move on to more stable housing until the funds under the HPRP program reached their community in late November. The Rapid Re-Housing Program was fully implemented in early January, at which time the CoC moved several families and individuals out of shelter. The CoC observed a surge of new people presenting at shelter in October. They noticed by February that the daily census in the women and children shelters was down quite a bit. In addition, the CoC's primary women's shelter closed during this period, so the CoC encouraged family shelters to take more singles.

²⁴ The Kentucky site also saw a 35 percent decrease in the number of persons in families, between Q2 and Q4.

Exhibit 11c: Point-in-Time Counts of Individuals, Q1 to Q5 (Mar 2009–Mar 2010)



QUARTERLY NEW CLIENT DATA

The CoCs also reported data on “newly sheltered” homeless persons who accessed residential homeless services between January and March 2010 (hereafter referred to as “new clients”). For the purposes of this report, new clients are persons that: a) have not received any residential homeless services from an HMIS-covered emergency shelter or transitional housing provider since October 1, 2008 (i.e. 15 months before the start of the current reporting period); and b) began receiving homeless residential services from one of these providers between January 1 and March 31, 2010. If any member of a family is considered “new” under this definition, then that family is considered “new” for reporting purposes. The new client data allow HUD to gauge how many individuals and families in these communities experienced homelessness for the first time during the fourth quarter.

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

As with the quarterly point-in-time counts discussed earlier, there are some important caveats to note about the new client data. First, “new” is defined in relation to a specific time period. For this report, that period starts on January 1, 2009 and covers the 15 months through March 2010. The new client counts in each future report will also be based on a 15-month interval. As a result of this definition, it is possible for a person to have been homeless near the end of 2008, experience another spell of homelessness in the first quarter of 2010, and be counted as “new” for this project.

New Clients Defined

For the Homelessness Pulse project, new clients of the participating CoCs are persons who: a) have not received any residential homeless services from an HMIS-participating Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing provider in the past 15 months (no services since October 1, 2008); and b) began receiving homeless residential services from one of these providers between January 1 and March 31, 2010.

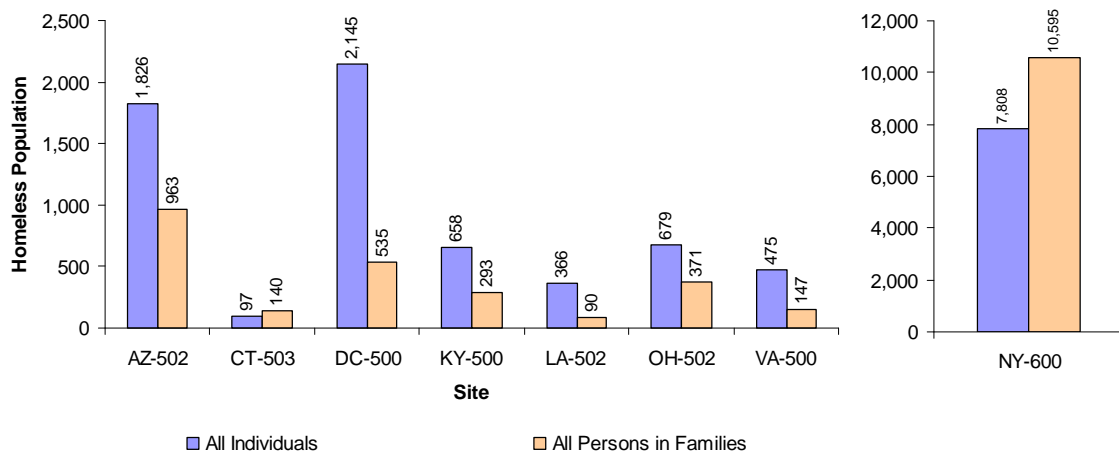
Second, since all quarterly data are tracked through each CoC’s HMIS, the definition of new clients is limited to those who have not been served *in HMIS-participating programs* within a period of 15 months prior to the start of the quarter. It is possible—because of HMIS coverage limitations—for a person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

WHAT DO THE QUARTERLY NEW CLIENT DATA SHOW?

Totals and Trends for Newly Sheltered Homeless Persons

For the three months ending March 31, 2010, eight participating CoCs provided new client data. ***These eight CoCs reported 27,189 new clients in their emergency shelters and transitional housing during that period.*** Exhibit 12 shows the basic numbers by site, with separate bars for individuals and persons in families. Exhibit B-3 (in Attachment B) shows the underlying detailed data.

Exhibit 12: New Client Counts by Site, January–March 2010

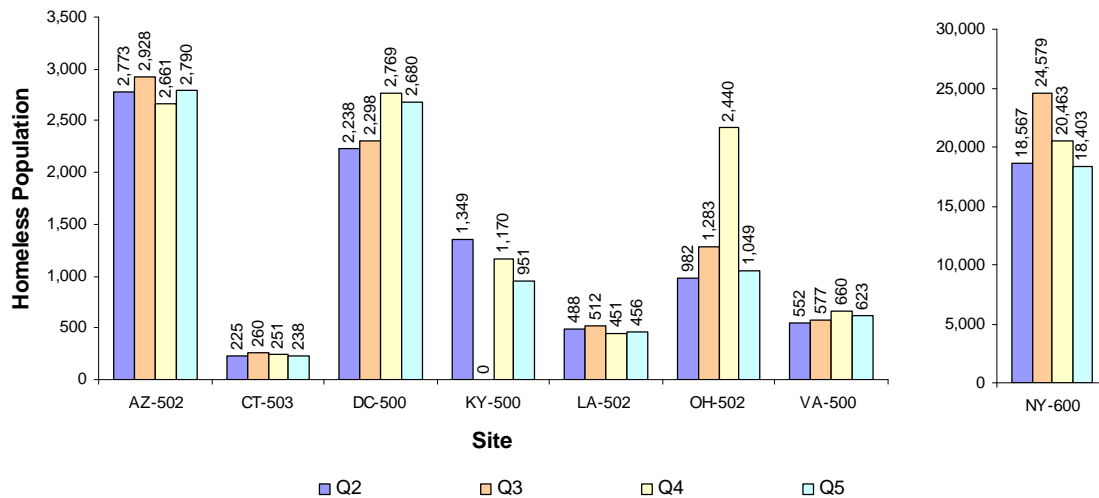


Comparing these new client counts for the eight CoCs reporting in Q4 and Q5, there were 27,189 in the first quarter of 2010, a ***12 percent decrease from the 30,864 reported for the last quarter of 2009.*** Six of the eight sites showed decreases (Connecticut, Washington DC, Kentucky, Ohio, New York City, and Virginia), while the others showed increases. The largest change in the new client population occurred in Ohio, which served 57 percent fewer new clients in Q5 than in Q4.²⁵

²⁵ Ohio CoC staff attributes this decrease in new clients to the implementation of Cleveland’s Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP) program during last quarter. Many homeless individuals and families sought shelters in search of HPRP assistance in October, November and December. However, Cleveland’s HPRP program did not begin moving people out of shelter until late December. During January, February, and March, a large percentage of those individuals and families left shelter and were rapidly re-housed. In addition, Cleveland’s shelters also were successful in diverting many clients from shelter with prevention funding. These efforts resulted in less new clients entering shelter during the fifth quarter.

Another notable decrease was reported by New York City CoC, which served 2,060 fewer new clients (a drop of 10 percent) in Q5. Arizona reported the largest increase in the new client population, up 5 percent from Q4. Exhibit 13 shows the change in quarterly new client counts since Pulse sites started reporting this information in the second quarter of 2009. Exhibit B-4 (in Attachment B) shows the underlying detailed data for Q2-Q5.

Exhibit 13: Change in New Client Counts by Site, Q2-Q5



Characteristics of New Clients in Q5

Consistently, over the past four quarters, *about half of new clients were in families*. Exhibit 14 presents the share of total new clients across the eight reporting continuums that are individuals and persons in families. The homeless counts are reported separately for all sheltered persons, persons entering emergency shelters, and persons entering transitional housing. The first panel shows that in Q5 there were slightly fewer persons in families (48 percent) than individuals (52 percent) in the new client population. In emergency shelters, the split between persons in families and individuals was a bit more even (second panel of Exhibit 14), while a higher percentage of new clients in transitional housing (third panel) were individuals (61 percent).

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

- In Louisiana, 80 percent of the 456 new clients were individuals;
- In Washington DC, 80 percent of the 2,680 new clients were individuals;
- In Virginia, 76 percent of the 623 new clients were individuals;
- In Kentucky, 69 percent of the 951 new clients were individuals;
- In Arizona, 65 percent of the 2,790 new clients were individuals.
- In Ohio, 65 percent of the 1,049 new clients were individuals;

But as in the prior quarter (Q4), New York's large size changed the overall mix of new clients from predominantly individuals to a roughly even split between individuals and persons in families (58 percent of New York City's 18,403 new clients were in families). The only other site to report the majority of new clients as persons in families for Q5 was Connecticut, where 60 percent of the CoC's 238 new clients were in families.

As in previous quarters, a large majority of the new clients entered emergency shelters. Across the eight reporting sites, 91 percent (a total of 24,619 new clients) entered an emergency shelter, compared to only 9 percent (2,569 new clients) directly entering transitional housing. This is expected, because there is more bed turnover in the emergency shelter system than in the transitional housing system and also because many transitional programs depend on assessment in shelters before client intake.

Household Composition of New Clients in Q5

Information on the household composition of new clients in the eight reporting sites is shown in Exhibit 15. Overall, 31 percent of new clients in Q5 were children (including 1 percent unaccompanied youth). This marks a slight decrease in the proportion of new children from 32 percent the previous quarter.

Exhibit 14: New Clients in Residential Programs for Eight Pulse Sites, Jan-Mar 2010

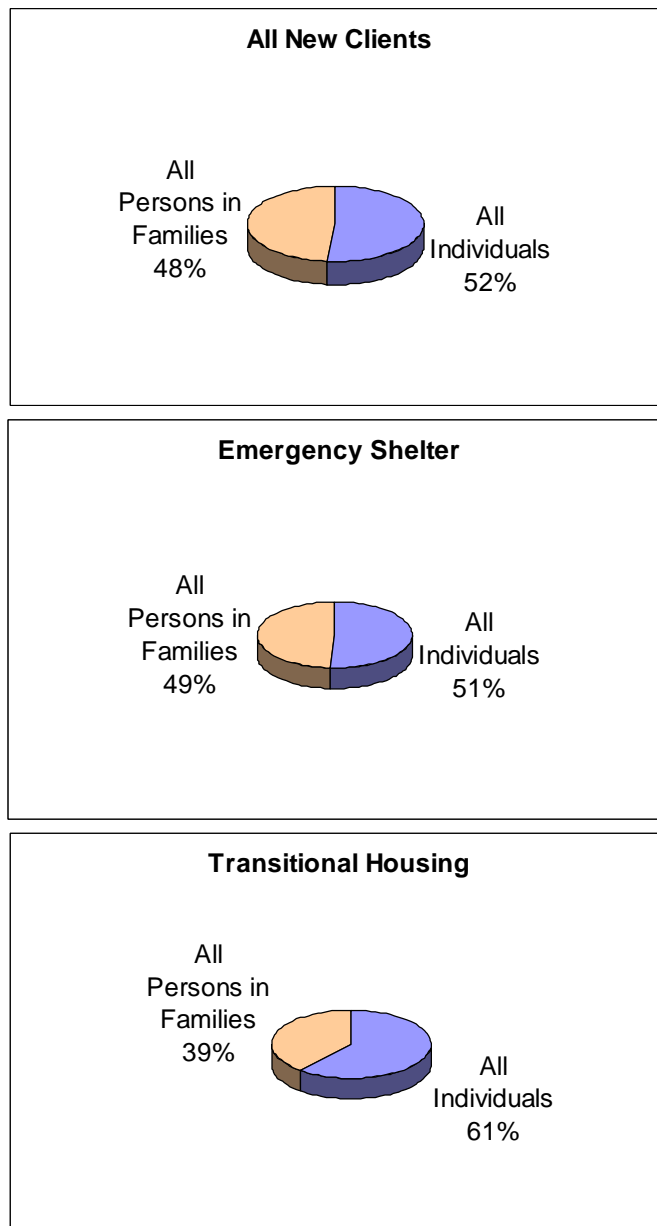
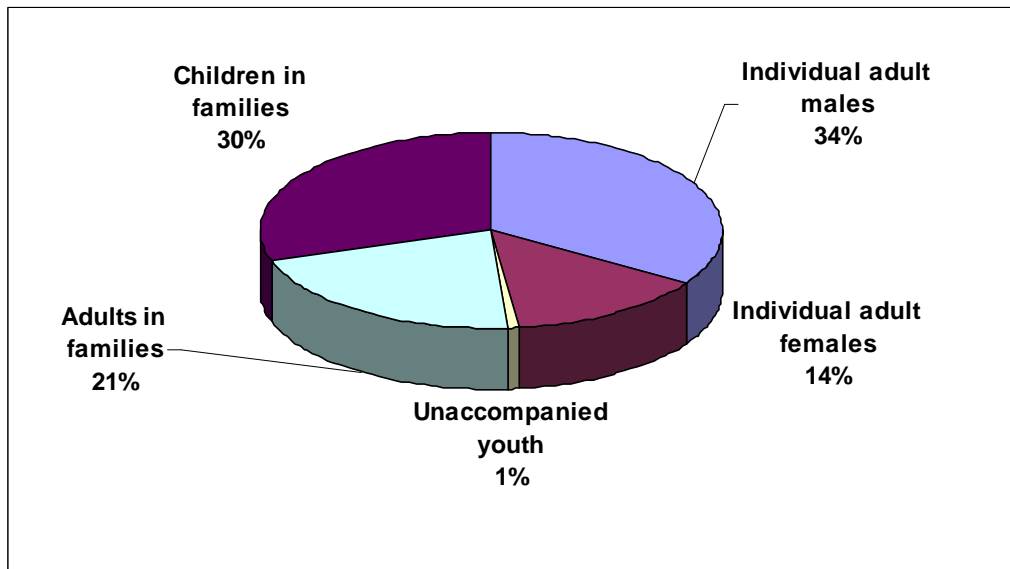


Exhibit 15: Quarterly Mix of New Clients (Eight Sites) By Household Type, January-March 2010



The Washington DC, Louisiana, and Virginia Pulse sites reported the highest percentages of adults among their new clients—87, 85, and 82 percent, respectively. The remaining five CoCs reported comparatively higher percentages of new children among their new clients: Connecticut (43 percent), New York City (35 percent), Kentucky (30 percent), Ohio (28 percent), and Arizona (27 percent). (Further detail by site is provided in Exhibit B-7 in Attachment B.)

WHERE DID THE NEW CLIENTS COME FROM?

In addition to the quarterly count of new clients by household type, the New York City CoC has reported information on the nature and stability of prior living arrangements for all newly sheltered adults and unaccompanied youths during the first quarter of 2010.²⁶ Although limited to just one of the eight participating Pulse sites, these data provide a glimpse of the immediate lead-up to first-time homelessness experienced during the reporting period in one of the largest cities in America.

Categories for Living Arrangements the Night before Homeless Program Entry

Already homeless:

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

In housing:

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

Institutional settings:

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

Other situations:

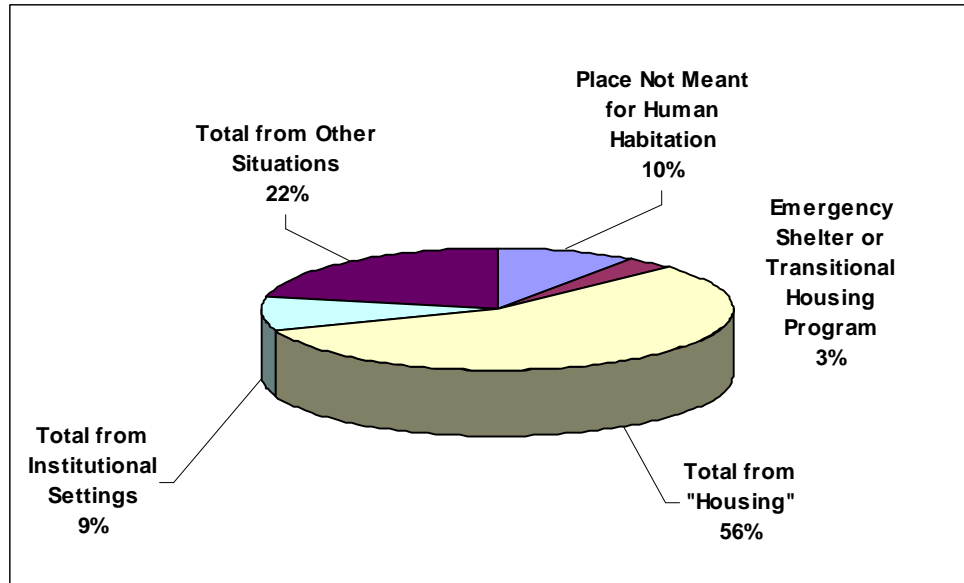
- Hotel or motel (no voucher)
- Other

²⁶ According to the HMIS Data and Technical Standards, prior living arrangement and stability of that arrangement are only required to be collected from adults and unaccompanied youth. For Q5, New York City reported a total of 12,082 newly homeless adults and unaccompanied youths. This represents 66 percent of all the 18,403 new clients this site reported for the quarter.

Prior Living Arrangements of New Adults and Unaccompanied Youths in New York City in Q5

The reporting categories for prior living arrangements cover a wide range of possibilities, from temporary and permanent housing, to various kinds of institutions, to living in places not meant for human habitation. We have grouped them following the procedure used in the *Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR)*, as shown in the text box. Exhibit 16 shows the results for the January-March 2010 quarter in New York City. (Exhibit B-9 provides greater detail.)

Exhibit 16: Prior Living Arrangements of New Adults and Unaccompanied Youths (New York City Only), January-March 2010



The clear majority of new clients in New York City came directly from “housing situations” (56 percent), including owned or rented units, permanent supportive housing, and staying with family or friends. Of this group, most new clients previously stayed with family or friends (65 percent of new clients coming from housing situations), while a significant proportion came from a rented unit (27 percent of new clients coming from housing situations). These totals roughly mirror the prior living arrangements reported for Q4, when 55 percent of new clients came from housing situations.

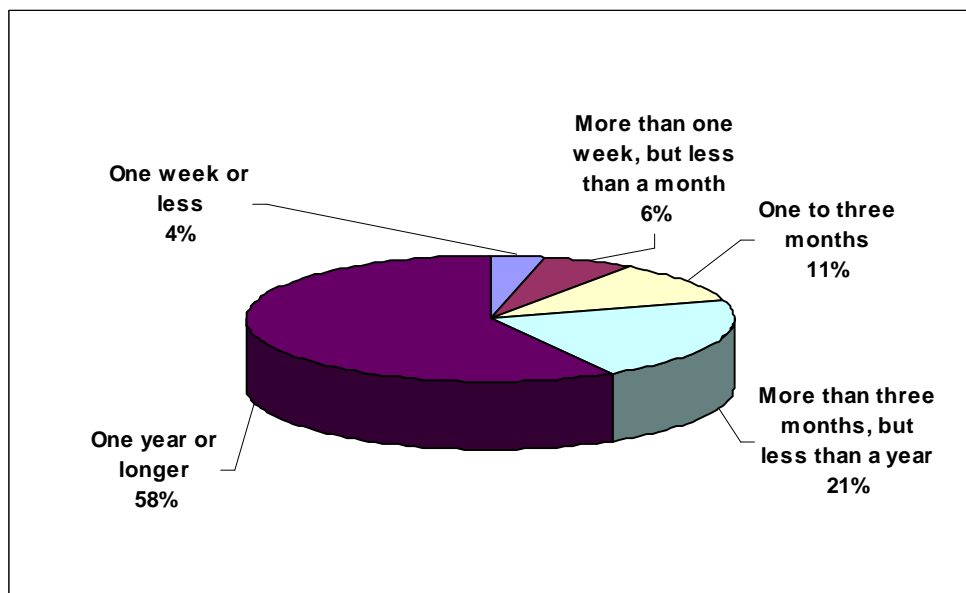
Although HMIS-participating programs are not required to collect specific data on home foreclosures, the prior living arrangement data may provide some insight into the effect of the current foreclosure crisis on homelessness in New York City. In the first quarter of 2010, only 216 new clients sought shelter or transitional housing after spending the night in *a unit that they owned*, representing only 2 percent of the CoC’s newly homeless adult and unaccompanied youth population. But in large central cities like New York City, renters in multi-family buildings may also become victims of foreclosures, because landlord foreclosures commonly result in evictions. As mentioned above, former renters make up a far larger proportion of the new client population in New York City than previous homeowners (15 percent of all new adults and unaccompanied youths). Although this data element is *not* an accurate gauge of the full effect of foreclosures on homelessness, the data suggest that persons rarely seek homeless residential services immediately after leaving a unit they own—whether due to a foreclosure or another reason. Instead, it appears that these individuals either find a way to remain stably housed or access temporary housing arrangements, such as the homes of friends and family, before seeking shelter.

Roughly 10 percent of New York’s new clients came from a place not meant for human habitation, including living on the streets and in cars. An additional 4 percent of new clients were previously sheltered homeless persons, staying the night in emergency shelter or transitional housing programs. Though this might seem to contradict the definition of new clients, it is simply the result of shortcomings in that definition. For instance, anyone that previously sought shelter either outside the CoC’s jurisdiction or from a provider that does not participate in the HMIS qualifies as newly homeless for Pulse reporting purposes. As noted, this makes up a very small percentage of the newly sheltered homeless population in New York City.

Stability of Prior living Arrangements of New Adults and Unaccompanied Youths in New York City in Q5

For the second consecutive quarter, the New York City site also provided data on the stability of prior living arrangements for new clients. Exhibit 17 shows these results for the January-March 2010 quarter (Exhibit B-10 provides greater detail).

Exhibit 17: Quarterly Stability of Prior Living Arrangements of New Adults and Unaccompanied Youths (New York City Only), January-March 2010



There is one important caveat regarding the information on stability of prior living arrangement reported in Exhibit 15: a very high rate of missing data for this data element. Overall, 52 percent of the CoC’s 12,082 new adult and unaccompanied youth clients were missing this information. All reported percentages are based on the total number of valid responses reported for this data element.

Indicating considerable earlier housing stability, 58 percent of new clients in New York City had lived in their prior living situation for one year or longer. Another 21 percent lived in this arrangement between three months and one year, while the remaining roughly 21 percent of new clients were there for less than three months.

WHAT'S COMING IN FUTURE HOMELESSNESS PULSE REPORTS?

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

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

In March 2010, HUD received approval from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to expand the Pulse project to more sites. In the first wave of expansion, HUD plans to increase the number of CoCs contributing quarterly data to the Pulse project to at least 40 sites. Guidelines are currently being developed for widened Pulse participation, along with plans for the recruitment process for this expansion. Data from additional sites are expected to be included in the second quarterly report for 2010. These additional data—combined with the continued opportunity for the leadership of these CoCs to share the stories they are hearing from their local providers—will help HUD gain a better understanding of the impact of the current economic crisis and future economic and housing market trends on homelessness nationwide.

ATTACHMENT A

Homelessness Pulse Site Selection and Site Profiles

Homelessness Pulse Site Selection

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

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

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

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

Profiles of the Participating Sites

1. Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County (AZ)

This Continuum of Care covers all of Maricopa County. Maricopa is Arizona's largest county in population, with nearly 4 million of the state's 6.5 million residents.²⁷ About half the Maricopa population lives in the cities of Mesa and Phoenix.

2. Bridgeport, Stratford, and Fairfield (CT)

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

²⁷ All population figures are official population estimates from the Bureau of the Census. County figures are estimates for 2008; city figures are estimates for 2006.

3. The District of Columbia (DC)

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

4. Kentucky Balance of State

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

5. Shreveport/Bossier/Northwest (LA)

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

6. New York City (NY)

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

7. Cleveland/Cuyahoga County (OH)

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT B

Exhibit B-1 2010 Annual Point-In-Time Counts, All Sheltered and Unsheltered Persons

Type	Homeless Population	AZ-502	CT-503	DC-500	KY-500 ¹	LA-502	NY-600 ²	OH-502	VA-500	TOTAL
		Emergency Shelters	ES- Households with Dependent Children	302	20	318	205	36	9,690	83
	ES – Persons in Households with Dependent Children (adults and children)	1,037	63	991	611	124	31,342	242	90	34,500
	ES – Persons in Households without Dependent Children	1,257	119	2,593	689	141	11,754	964	398	17,915
Transitional Housing	TH – Households with Dependent Children	440	21	482	273	75	684	85	46	2,106
	TH – Persons in Households with Dependent Children (adults and children)	1,388	69	1,532	889	226	1,896	214	122	6,336
	TH – Persons in Households without Dependent Children	815	81	993	515	248	4,975	629	332	8,588
Unsheltered	Unsheltered – Households with Dependent Children	47	2	0	47	5	0	1	0	102
	Unsheltered – Persons in Households with Dependent Children (adults and children)	142	4	0	152	19	0	3	0	320
	Unsheltered – Persons in Households without Dependent Children	2,587	42	430	590	72	3,111	135	50	7,017
Totals	Sheltered Persons in Households with Dependent Children	2,425	132	2,523	1,500	350	33,238	456	212	40,836
	Sheltered Persons in Households without Dependent Children	2,072	200	3,586	1,204	389	16,729	1,593	730	26,503
	Total Persons in Households with Dependent Children	2,567	136	2,523	1,652	369	33,238	459	212	41,156
	Total Persons in Households without Dependent Children	4,659	242	4,016	1,794	461	19,840	1,728	780	33,520
	Total Emergency Shelter 2010	2,294	182	3,584	1,300	265	43,096	1,206	488	52,415
	Total Transitional Housing 2010	2,203	150	2,525	1,404	474	6,871	843	454	14,924
	Total Sheltered Persons 2010	4,497	332	6,109	2,704	739	49,967	2,049	942	67,339
	Total Unsheltered Persons 2010	2,729	46	430	742	91	3,111	138	50	7,337
	Total Persons 2010	7,226	378	6,539	3,446	830	53,078	2,187	992	74,676

**Exhibit B-2 Point-in-Time Counts for Homelessness Pulse Sites, 2008-2010
Annual Point-in-Time Counts**

CoC Num	2008			2009			2010		
	Persons in Households with Dependent Children	Persons in Households without Dependent Children	TOTAL	Persons in Households with Dependent Children	Persons in Households without Dependent Children	TOTAL	Persons in Households with Dependent Children	Persons in Households without Dependent Children	TOTAL
AZ-502	2,503	4,686	7,189	2,744	4,801	7,545	2,567	4,659	7,226
CT-503	149	193	342	129	186	315	136	242	378
DC-500	1,836	4,208	6,044	2,294	3,934	6,228	2,523	4,016	6,539
KY-500	2,314	1,713	4,027	1,888	1,270	3,158	1,652	1,794	3,446
LA-502	553	489	1,042	369	461	830	369	461	830
NY-600	30,267	19,994	50,261	31,155	18,188	49,343	33,238	19,840	53,078
OH-502	452	1,790	2,242	493	1,750	2,243	459	1,728	2,187
VA-500	242	831	1,073	224	814	1,038	212	780	992
Total	38,316	33,904	72,220	39,296	31,404	70,700	41,156	33,520	74,676

Exhibit B-3: Quarterly Point-In-Time Count of All Sheltered Clients (Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), March 2010

Type	Homeless Population	AZ-502	CT-503	DC-500	KY-500	LA-502	NY-506	OH-502	VA-500	Total
Emergency Shelters	ES-Individuals	1,257	184	2,592	505	118	13,091	527	163	18,437
	ES - Persons in Families	548	67	721	258	11	30,694	191	78	32,568
	ES - Families	162	23	227	85	4	9,732	58	21	10,312
Transitional Housing	TH-Individuals	284	122	1,113	240	246	3,128	399	441	5,973
	TH - Persons in Families	1,205	74	1,418	614	197	949	257	114	4,828
	TH - Families	379	25	461	186	65	378	88	45	1,627
TOTAL	Total Individuals	1,541	306	3,706	745	364	16,219	926	604	24,410
	Total Persons in Families	1,753	142	2,139	871	208	31,644	448	192	37,396
	Total Sheltered Persons	3,293	447	5,845	1,616	572	47,863	1,373	796	61,806

Exhibit B-4: Change in Quarterly Point-In-Time Counts of Sheltered Clients (Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q1-Q5

Type	Population	AZ-502					CT-503					DC-500					KY-500				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Emergency Shelters	ES-Individuals	1,290	1,303	1,344	1,231	1,257	135	101	168	160	184	2,739	2,284	2,491	2,660	2,592	639	355	NA	580	505
	ES - Persons in Families	386	327	849	598	548	51	79	53	61	67	720	540	575	797	721	418	517	NA	278	258
	ES - Families	106	96	264	162	162	18	24	18	22	23	227	163	169	236	227	129	194	NA	89	85
Transitional Housing	TH-Individuals	292	318	358	302	284	135	144	144	211	122	950	907	907	945	1,113	161	279	NA	275	240
	TH - Persons in Families	1,041	1,054	1,240	1,193	1,205	80	89	72	107	74	1,577	1,665	1,673	1,669	1,418	396	892	NA	642	614
	TH - Families	328	317	390	377	379	24	25	23	37	25	500	488	488	493	461	127	275	NA	199	186
	Total Sheltered Persons	3,009	3,002	3,791	3,324	3,293	401	413	437	540	447	5,986	5,395	5,646	6,071	5,845	1,614	2,043	NA	1,774	1,616

Type	Population	LA-502					NY-600					OH-502					VA-500					TOTAL (for 8 CoCs)*				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Emergency Shelters	ES-Individuals	186	190	116	136	118	11,821	11,907	12,109	12,277	13,091	1,111	800	1,192	474	527	105	149	135	259	163	18,026	17,091	17,555	17,778	18,437
	ES - Persons in Families	25	37	31	36	11	29,059	28,998	31,897	30,898	30,694	54	195	189	507	191	53	59	61	60	78	30,767	30,752	33,655	33,234	32,568
	ES - Families	7	12	13	12	4	8,948	8,984	9,895	9,626	9,732	17	61	61	177	58	22	21	18	22	21	9,474	9,554	10,438	10,345	10,312
Transitional Housing	TH-Individuals	183	167	290	260	246	2,874	2,885	2,894	2,922	3,128	442	488	379	379	399	447	495	514	525	441	5,484	5,682	5,486	5,819	5,973
	TH - Persons in Families	168	199	192	225	197	1,404	1,454	1,442	1,428	949	223	232	256	240	257	116	147	127	129	114	5,004	5,731	5,002	5,633	4,828
	TH - Families	60	66	65	70	65	546	565	564	539	378	80	81	93	86	88	44	53	46	51	45	1,709	1,871	1,670	1,851	1,627
	Total Sheltered Persons	561	593	629	657	572	45,159	45,244	48,342	47,524	47,863	1,830	1,715	2,016	1,601	1,373	721	850	837	973	796	59,282	59,256	61,698	62,464	61,806

**Exhibit B-5: Quarterly Count of New Clients ^a
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), January-March 2010**

Type	Homeless Population	AZ-502	CT-503	DC-500	KY-500	LA-502	NY-506	OH-502	VA-500	Total
Emergency Shelters	ES- Individuals	1,746	74	1,779	551	240	7,200	561	331	12,482
	ES - Persons in Families	666	140	416	204	25	10,225	319	143	12,138
	ES - Families	181	48	129	68	15	3,370	89	43	3,944
Transitional Housing	TH- Individuals	80	24	366	107	126	608	117	144	1,572
	TH - Persons in Families	297	0	119	89	65	370	52	4	997
	TH - Families	68	0	32	32	25	118	15	2	292
TOTAL	Total New Individuals	1,826	97	2,145	658	366	7,808	679	475	14,053
	Total New Persons in Families	963	140	535	293	90	10,595	371	147	13,135
	Total New Sheltered Persons	2,790	238	2,680	951	456	18,403	1,049	623	27,189

NOTES:

a. New clients of the participating CoCs are persons who: a) have not received any residential homeless services from an HMIS-participating Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing provider in the past 15 months (no services since October 1, 2008); and b) began receiving homeless residential services from one of these providers between January 1 and March 31, 2010.

**Exhibit B-6: Change in Quarterly New Client Counts
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q2 through Q5**

Type	Homeless Population	AZ-502				CT-503				DC-500				KY-500			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Emergency Shelters	ES- Individuals	1,813	1,771	1,721	1,746	73	113	82	74	1,539	1,470	1,926	1,779	575	NA	664	551
	ES - Persons in Families	563	757	636	666	126	104	130	140	114	170	348	416	294	NA	238	204
	ES - Families	162	202	162	181	40	35	43	48	34	52	110	129	87	NA	79	68
Transitional Housing	TH- Individuals	92	75	74	80	25	43	36	24	444	538	355	366	107	NA	150	107
	TH - Persons in Families	305	325	231	297	0	0	2	0	141	119	139	119	373	NA	119	89
	TH - Families	80	86	63	68	0	0	1	0	41	42	44	32	51	NA	23	32
TOTAL	Total New Individuals	1,905	1,846	1,794	1,826	99	156	118	97	1,983	2,009	2,281	2,145	682	NA	814	658
	Total New Persons in Families	868	1,082	867	963	126	104	132	140	255	289	488	535	667	NA	357	293
	Total New Sheltered Persons	2,773	2,928	2,661	2,790	225	260	251	238	2,238	2,298	2,769	2,680	1,349	NA	1,170	951

Type	Homeless Population	LA-502				NY-600				OH-502				VA-500				TOTAL (for 8 CoCs)*			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Emergency Shelters	ES- Individuals	245	203	200	240	6,967	7,983	7,647	7,200	471	718	1,094	561	326	290	379	331	12,009	12,548	13,713	12,482
	ES - Persons in Families	54	53	28	25	10,375	15,188	11,545	10,225	276	330	905	319	107	90	117	143	11,908	16,692	13,947	12,138
	ES - Families	21	25	14	15	3,365	4,881	3,746	3,370	81	94	247	89	35	32	36	43	3,824	5,322	4,437	3,944
Transitional Housing	TH- Individuals	24	181	150	126	693	930	622	608	152	158	304	117	112	172	150	144	1,649	2,097	1,841	1,572
	TH - Persons in Families	165	75	73	65	532	479	650	370	84	77	136	52	8	25	14	4	1,607	1,100	1,364	997
	TH - Families	52	28	24	25	181	160	215	118	27	20	52	15	3	8	6	2	435	344	428	292
TOTAL	Total New Individuals	269	384	350	366	7,660	8,913	8,268	7,808	622	876	1,399	679	438	462	529	475	13,658	14,645	15,554	14,053
	Total New Persons in Families	219	128	101	90	10,907	15,667	12,194	10,595	360	407	1,041	371	115	115	131	147	13,515	17,792	15,310	13,135
	Total New Sheltered Persons	488	512	451	456	18,567	24,579	20,463	18,403	982	1,283	2,440	1,049	552	577	660	623	27,173	32,437	30,864	27,189

* The Total column includes only the eight CoCs that submitted data for Quarters 2, 3, 4 and 5.

**Exhibit B-7: Quarterly Count of New Clients by Household Type
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), January-March 2010**

Type	Homeless Population	AZ-502	CT-503	DC-500	KY-500	LA-502	NY-506	OH-502	VA-500	Total
Emergency Shelters	Individual adult males	1,016	33	1,428	262	199	4,430	473	322	8,164
	Individual adult females	386	18	453	173	47	2,426	48	44	3,595
	Unaccompanied Youth	4	2	0	85	5	0	16	0	113
	Adults in families	346	69	187	82	7	4,486	87	48	5,312
	Children in families	537	100	266	135	18	6,064	224	111	7,456
	Missing this information	16	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	20
Transitional Housing	Individual adult males	68	14	169	53	86	475	122	90	1,079
	Individual adult females	20	0	58	50	22	102	7	2	261
	Unaccompanied Youth	3	0	2	4	2	43	1	0	55
	Adults in families	181	0	41	46	23	120	20	2	433
	Children in families	211	0	75	60	42	257	50	3	699
	Missing this information	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Total New Sheltered Adults	2,018	134	2,336	666	385	12,039	757	509	18,844
	Total New Sheltered Children	755	103	343	284	67	6,364	292	114	8,323
	Total New Sheltered Persons	2,790	238	2,680	951	456	18,403	1,049	623	27,189

**Exhibit B-8: Change in Quarterly Count of New Clients by Household Type
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q2 through Q5**

Type	Homeless Population	AZ-502				CT-503				DC-500				KY-500			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Emergency Shelters	Individual adult males	1,029	1,020	994	1,016	43	66	40	33	1,405	1,306	1,647	1,428	263		335	262
	Individual adult females	444	382	399	386	17	29	24	18	274	313	385	453	127		164	173
	Unaccompanied Youth	8	0	0	4	0	3	4	2	1	0	0	0	71		93	85
	Adults in families	312	407	348	346	82	47	63	69	48	78	147	187	160		108	82
	Children in families	461	601	517	537	67	78	87	100	73	111	223	266	162		163	135
	Missing this information	5	12	12	16	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14		0	1
Transitional Housing	Individual adult males	73	57	55	68	17	28	22	14	206	277	144	169	49		92	53
	Individual adult females	25	23	26	20	0	1	1	0	86	92	89	58	53		57	50
	Unaccompanied Youth	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	0		0	4
	Adults in families	161	181	139	181	0	0	4	0	51	54	50	41	286		61	46
	Children in families	247	244	171	211	0	0	7	0	92	63	80	75	164		98	60
	Missing this information	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Total New Adult Clients		2,042	2,070	1,960	2,018	157	172	153	134	2,070	2,121	2,463	2,336	938	0	816	666
Total New Children Clients		721	845	688	755	67	80	98	103	168	177	306	343	397	0	354	284
Total Missing		4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total New Clients		2,773	2,928	2,661	2,790	225	260	251	238	2,238	2,298	2,769	2,680	1,349	0	1,170	951

**Exhibit B-8: Change in Quarterly Count of New Clients by Household Type
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q2 through Q5 (continued)**

Type	Homeless Population	LA-502				NY-600				OH-502				VA-500				TOTAL (for 8 CoCs)*			
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
Emergency Shelters	Individual adult males	176	142	161	199	4,132	4,846	4,918	4,430	293	540	805	473	289	285	374	322	7,630	8,204	9,274	8,164
	Individual adult females	69	69	40	47	2,494	2,716	2,355	2,426	183	62	157	48	65	62	58	44	3,672	3,634	3,582	3,595
	Unaccompanied Youth	1	3	5	5	0	0	0	0	14	70	56	16	0	0	0	0	95	76	158	113
	Adults in families	19	20	12	7	4,551	6,477	5,015	4,486	80	109	245	87	44	38	47	48	5,295	7,177	5,985	5,312
	Children in families	34	34	18	18	6,143	9,113	6,882	6,064	167	221	655	224	83	69	87	111	7,191	10,226	8,632	7,456
	Missing this information	3	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	23	23	18	20
Transitional Housing	Individual adult males	3	103	94	86	519	688	446	475	106	154	306	122	49	91	74	90	1,021	1,399	1,232	1,079
	Individual adult females	18	47	33	22	135	173	122	102	34	23	34	7	13	4	5	2	363	362	366	261
	Unaccompanied Youth	0	5	4	2	53	83	66	43	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	60	92	72	55
	Adults in families	57	28	25	23	221	198	245	120	32	46	70	20	4	8	7	2	811	515	600	433
	Children in families	97	52	52	42	319	286	415	257	72	58	113	50	5	19	8	3	995	722	944	699
	Missing this information	10	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	9	2	2
Total New Adult Clients		342	408	365	385	12,052	15,098	13,100	12,039	727	934	1,616	757	463	488	564	509	18,792	21,290	21,039	18,844
Total New Children Clients		133	94	79	67	6,514	9,481	7,362	6,364	254	349	824	292	88	89	95	114	8,342	11,115	9,806	8,323
Total Missing		10	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	17	9	3	4
Total New Clients		488	512	451	456	18,567	24,579	20,463	18,403	982	1,283	2,440	1,049	552	577	660	623	27,173	32,437	30,864	27,189

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

**Exhibit B-9: Quarterly Count of New Adults and Unaccompanied Youths by Living Arrangement the Night before Program Entry in New York City
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q5**

Type	Homeless Population	NY-600	
		Q4	Q5
Emergency Shelters	Emergency shelter	330	316
	Transitional housing	37	47
	Permanent supportive housing	21	13
	Psychiatric facility	5	0
	Substance abuse treatment center or detox	82	76
	Hospital (non-psychiatric)	178	161
	Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	736	558
	Rented housing unit	1,736	1,613
	Owned housing unit	234	216
	Staying with family	3,938	3,658
	Staying with friends	15	14
	Hotel or motel (no voucher)	1,642	1,537
	Foster care home	9	4
	Place not meant for human habitation	1,115	948
	Other living arrangement	854	728
	Missing this information	1,353	1,454
	Total New Adult and Unaccompanied Youth Clients in Emergency Shelters	12,287	11,342
Total New Adult and Unaccompanied Youth Clients	13,166	12,082	

Type	Homeless Population	NY-600	
		Q4	Q5
Transitional Housing	Emergency shelter	4	4
	Transitional housing	1	0
	Permanent supportive housing	268	251
	Psychiatric facility	23	0
	Substance abuse treatment center or detox	6	11
	Hospital (non-psychiatric)	55	84
	Jail, prison, or juvenile detention	39	42
	Rented housing unit	36	4
	Owned housing unit	1	0
	Staying with family	217	122
	Staying with friends	55	49
	Hotel or motel (no voucher)	0	0
	Foster care home	0	0
	Place not meant for human habitation	49	66
	Other living arrangement	41	28
	Missing this information	83	80
	Total New Adult and Unaccompanied Youth Clients in Transitional Housing	879	740
Total New Adult and Unaccompanied Youth Clients	13,166	12,082	

Exhibit B-10: Quarterly Count of New Adult Clients in New York City by Duration of Prior Living Arrangement (Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q5

Type	Homeless Population	NY-600	
		Q4	Q4
Emergency Shelters	One week or less	216	213
	More than one week, but less than a month	476	348
	One to three months	731	605
	More than three months, but less than a year	1,260	1,228
	One year or longer	3,504	3,363
	Missing this information	6,101	5,584
	Transitional Housing	One week or less	5
More than one week, but less than a month		2	1
One to three months		13	4
More than three months, but less than a year		21	6
One year or longer		87	15
Missing this information		751	714
Total New Adult and Unaccompanied Youth Clients			13,166