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THE HOMELESSNESS PULSE PROJECT

Third Quarterly Report

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



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THE HOMELESSNESS PULSE PROJECT—THIRD QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

Overview of the Project

The Homelessness Pulse project was designed 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, by collecting up-to-date information on how counts of homeless persons may be changing as the crisis unfolds. The information in the Pulse project includes point-in-time counts of sheltered homeless persons at the end of each quarter and cumulative counts of newly homeless persons¹ across each quarter.

Data for the project come from local Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) — electronic administrative databases that are designed to store information on homeless persons who access local services. Participation among homeless service providers in HMIS varies across communities and is below 100 percent in many communities. Accordingly, the data in the Pulse project are adjusted to account for persons served by agencies that do not participate in HMIS. The Pulse project does not include counts of unsheltered homeless persons.

HUD has partnered with nine Continuums of Care (CoCs) nationwide to collect quarterly data on sheltered homelessness.² The participating CoCs were chosen to represent a range of different locations, sizes, and types of jurisdictions. *They are not a representative sample of continuums nationwide.* One of the sites—New York City—is very large and has a right-to-shelter law for families; these features have a strong effect when NYC data are combined with data from the other sites.

Overview of Third Quarterly Report Findings

The third quarterly report compares data from the end of September 2009 with information from previous quarters in 2009. This report also presents for the first time a set of indicators of local economic and social conditions providing context for the trends in homelessness within each community. The economic indicators will be updated quarterly to give a sense of changing conditions in the participating areas.

Unemployment rates and foreclosure activity increased in Q3 2009 in all of the sites. In Q3, the unemployment rate ranged from 7.5 percent to 12.5 percent and the percentage of properties that entered into foreclosure ranged from 0.17 to 2.34 percent in the participating communities. Over the first three quarters of 2009, the unemployment rate in participating communities increased by

¹ New clients are defined as persons that: a) have not received any residential homeless services from an HMIS-covered emergency shelter or transitional housing provider since March 31, 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 July 1, 2009 and September 30, 2009.

² The participating continuums are: Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County, Arizona; Bridgeport/Stratford/Fairfield, Connecticut; the District of Columbia; Lakeland/Winterhaven and Polk County, Florida; Kentucky Balance of State; Shreveport/Bossier/Northwest Louisiana; New York City; Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, Ohio; and Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover Counties, Virginia. The Florida and Kentucky sites did not provide useable data in Q3 2009.

0.5 to 2.1 percentage points, and both NYC and the Florida site had increases above 2 percentage points. The Arizona site had the highest foreclosure rate in the group and also had three times the national rate of foreclosure activity for the quarter.

With seven of the nine participating CoCs reporting, the main findings on homelessness are:

- There was an 8 percent increase since June in the number of sheltered homeless persons across the seven sites reporting, with all but one of the sites experiencing an increase in total sheltered count.
- Compared to the numbers reported in the previous quarter, the total count of sheltered persons in families increased by 10 percent. The increase occurred in four sites, with the Arizona CoC experiencing a 51 percent rise over the previous quarter. But the Connecticut site reported a 25 percent decrease in homeless persons in families, with a simultaneous 27 percent increase in sheltered homeless individuals.
- The participating CoCs also report information on newly homeless persons during the quarter. Across the seven sites reporting, the total number of persons accessing emergency shelters or transitional housing programs for the first time increased by 26 percent (or 6,613 persons) between July and September 2009. This increase was much larger for newly sheltered families than for individuals (38 percent for persons in families, compared to 12 percent for individuals).
- Increases in the number of newly homeless persons occurred across all seven sites reporting data from Q2 to Q3. The largest increase was reported by the New York City (32 percent). The second largest increase was reported by the Ohio site (31 percent). The Connecticut site also reported a notable increase of 16 percent.

WHAT THE HOMELESSNESS PULSE PROJECT DOES

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

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

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

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

WHAT’S IN THIS REPORT?

This is the third quarterly report from the Homelessness Pulse project. In the first and second reports (released in July and September 2009, respectively), we:

- Introduced the participating sites, with a brief summary on how they were selected;
- Presented the annual point-in-time (PIT) counts of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals and families, gathered in the last week of January 2009;
- Compared these 2009 PIT counts to the 2008 PIT counts for the same CoCs;
- Examined the quarterly PIT counts collected by the CoCs at the end of March and June 2009 and compared changes between quarters;
- Presented the first data collected on new clients in the participating CoCs between April and June 2009; and
- Conveyed some qualitative observations from the CoCs about conditions and trends in their areas.

In this report, we:

- Examine the quarterly PIT counts collected by the CoCs at the end of September 2009 and compare them to the June and March counts; and

- Present the quarterly count of new clients served in the participating CoCs, between July and September 2009, comparing them to the counts from the second quarterly report.

This report also presents for the first time a set of *indicators of local economic and social conditions*. The social indicators are intended to provide context for the point-in-time and new client data. The economic indicators, which will be updated quarterly, will give a sense of changing conditions in the participating areas.

WHO'S REPORTING PULSE DATA?

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

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

Exhibit 1: Sites Participating in the Homelessness Pulse Project

Continuum Of Care	CoC Full Name	Type of CoC	U.S. Location	# of Counties	Principal Cities	2008 Population ^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
FL-503/ FL-516	Lakeland and Polk County/Winterhaven	Regional	South	1	Lakeland	580,594
KY-500	Kentucky Balance of State	Balance of State	South	118	Frankfort, Elizabethtown	3,273,254
LA-502	Shreveport/Bossier/ Northwest	Regional	South	9	Shreveport	533,539
NY-600	New York City	City	Mid-Atlantic	5	New York City	8,363,710
OH-502	Cleveland/Cuyahoga County	Regional	Midwest	1	Cleveland	1,283,925
VA-500	Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover Counties	Regional	Mid-Atlantic	7	Richmond	962,696
TOTAL, 9 Continuums of Care						19,788,756

- 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.
- CT-503 contains only portions of Fairfield County, CT. The Bridgeport/Stratford/Fairfield poverty estimate is for all of Fairfield County, CT.
- Polk County is made up of two continuums, FL-503 (Lakeland) and FL-516 (Polk County/Winterhaven). While the first two Pulse reports gave information for the entire county, the name was listed only as FL-503. We have adjusted the CoC name to FL-503/FL-516 to clarify that the Florida Pulse site is made up of all of Polk County, rather than just Lakeland. The first and second quarter estimates have not been changed.

The nine participating CoCs contained 64,585 beds in emergency shelters and transitional housing in 2008, or about 16 percent of the nation's total inventory of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds.³ Of these beds, 71 percent (over 46,000) were located in New York City. Over 60 percent of the beds in the Pulse CoCs were for families, while the remaining beds (nearly 40 percent) were for individuals.

SITE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Exhibit 2 provides contextual demographic information for the nine participating CoCs. Six of the nine CoCs have information available from the 2008 American Community Survey (ACS); the data for the remaining three CoCs (Kentucky, Virginia, and Louisiana) come from the 2000 Census. In addition, information on 2008 poverty rates is available for all sites from the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE). The indicators in Exhibit 2 were selected because the 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report showed them to be disproportionately represented among the homeless population nationally.⁴

The demographic information in Exhibit 2 reveals the varied social characteristics of the Pulse CoCs.⁵ There are contrasts in racial and ethnic composition: for example, only 6.9 percent of the population in the Kentucky CoC (2000) were members of minority groups, while 67.2 percent of the Washington, DC population was non-white or Hispanic (2008).

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

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

⁴ See *The 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, July 2009, pp 26-28.

⁵ Comparisons between the 2000 Census and 2008 ACS are only meant to show general trends in the CoC's populations. Due to differences in the ACS and Census universes, some of the variations may be attributed to differences in methodology. However, while the Census Bureau advises against some inter-survey comparisons altogether, none of the invalid comparison variables are used here. However, due to differences between the 2000 Census question wording and that in the 2008 ACS, disability status cannot be compared between the two years. In 2008, the questions asked about disabilities changed in preparation for the 2010 Census. See the Census Bureau for details: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/Comparison_Guidance2008.htm.

Exhibit 2: 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%
FL-503/ FL-516	14.9%	33.1%	11.3%	15.3%	12.1%
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.

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>. In unemployment, Bridgeport City had an average 11.9 percent unemployment, 2.2 percentage points higher than the Fairfield county Q3 unemployment average. See U.S. Census Bureau, American Fact Finder http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ACSSAFFacts?_event=ChangeGeoContext&geo_id=06000US0900108070&_geoContext=&_street=&_county=bridgeport&_cityTown=bridgeport&_state=04000US09&_zip=&_lang=en&_sse=on&ActiveGeoDiv=&_useEV=&pctxt=fph&pgsl=010&_submenuId=factsheet_1&ds_name=ACS_2008_3YR_SAFF&_ci_nbr=null&q_r_name=null®=null%3Anull&_keyword=&_industry=.

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.

While U.S. military veterans only make up 9.1 percent of the national adult population, in January 2008 they made up about 15 percent of the adult homeless population.⁶ Among the Pulse sites, six of the nine had higher proportions of veterans than the national average (Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Ohio, and Virginia), while the other three sites had rates that were far lower than the average (Connecticut and Washington, DC with 6.7 and 6.6 percent, respectively, and New York with 3.5 percent).⁷

⁶ See *The 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, July 2009, p. 16.

⁷ Between 2000 and 2008, all six sites with ACS information saw a decrease in the proportion of their population who were veterans, perhaps due to the passing of WWII and Korean War veterans. Thus, while Louisiana, Virginia, and Kentucky appear to have the highest proportion of veterans, it is likely that the proportion of their population that has served in the military has decreased since year 2000. Among all sites in the year 2000, Florida had the highest proportion of veterans, with Louisiana, Virginia, and Kentucky with the second, third, and fourth highest proportions, respectively.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT AND FORECLOSURE RATES ACROSS THE PULSE SITES

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

According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U.S. economy expanded at an annualized rate of 2.2 percent during the third quarter of 2009. However, nationwide the unemployment rate increased by half a percent between Q2 and Q3, continuing a trend that began in mid-2008. The Pulse sites have similarly seen rising unemployment (Exhibit 3). Between Q1 and Q2 2009, all nine Pulse sites saw increases in unemployment, ranging from 0.2 percentage points in Connecticut to a 1.3 percentage point increase in Ohio. And seven of the nine Pulse sites again saw increasing unemployment in the third quarter. Thus, all these areas experienced rising unemployment across most of 2009.

Exhibit 3: Quarterly Unemployment Rates for the Nine Pulse Sites

Continuum of Care	CoC Full Name	Q1 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Change From Q1-Q3 2009
AZ-502	Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County	6.8%	7.3%	8.5%	1.7%
CT-503	Bridgeport/Stratford/ Fairfield	7.2%	7.4%	7.7%	0.5%
DC-500	District of Columbia	9.7%	10.4%	11.0%	1.3%
FL-503/ FL-516	Lakeland and Polk County/Winterhaven	10.4%	10.9%	12.5%	2.1%
KY-500	Kentucky Balance of State	10.4%	10.8%	11.1%	0.7%
LA-502	Shreveport/Bossier/ Northwest	7.1%	7.4%	8.7%	1.6%
NY-600	New York City	8.0%	8.6%	10.1%	2.1%
OH-502	Cleveland/Cuyahoga County	8.5%	9.8%	9.0%	0.5%
VA-500	Richmond/Henrico, Chesterfield, Hanover Counties	7.1%	7.7%	7.5%	0.4%
Nation	National Unemployment Rate	8.8%	9.1%	9.6%	0.8%

a. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

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

As Exhibit 3 shows, three sites have experienced particularly high unemployment rates over the first three quarters of 2009. Kentucky, Florida, and Washington, DC have seen unemployment

rates between one and four percentage points above the national average. In the most recent quarter, Florida saw a large increase of 1.6 percentage points in unemployment, raising the quarterly average rate to 12.5 percent, the highest among the Pulse sites.

Foreclosure rates are a second indicator of the economic circumstances that may influence trends in homelessness. Exhibit 4 shows that, between the first and the third quarters in the US as a whole, foreclosure rates increased by 0.11 percentage points. This 17 percent increase continues the housing crisis that has played a central role in the current economic downturn. The rates reported here include both owner-occupied and rental properties.

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

CoC	Percent Properties in Foreclosure (January 2009)	Q1 Percent of Properties that Entered Foreclosure Process	Q2 Percent of Properties that Entered Foreclosure Process	Q3 Percent of Properties that Entered Foreclosure Process
AZ-502	4.50%	2.47%	2.22%	2.34%
CT-503	0.45%	0.44%	0.30%	0.40%
DC-500	0.53%	0.29%	0.35%	0.36%
FL-503/ FL-516	2.84%	1.19%	1.57%	1.75%
KY-500	0.24%	0.09%	0.15%	0.17%
LA-502	0.14%	0.08%	0.13%	0.21%
NY-600	0.70%	0.13%	0.16%	0.18%
OH-503	2.67%	0.87%	0.76%	0.87%
VA-500	0.41%	0.40%	0.34%	0.43%
Nation	---	0.63%	0.69%	0.74%

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

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 three columns show foreclosure *activity*, which only includes properties whose status has changed.⁸

While almost the entire country has felt the effects of the foreclosure crisis, three of the Pulse sites are in the most affected areas. At the start of 2009, the Arizona CoC—in a state where housing prices have plummeted since the beginning of the foreclosure crisis—had the largest foreclosure inventory; 4.5 percent of properties had received a notice of default or had already reached a later stage in the foreclosure process. The Florida (2.8 percent) and Ohio (2.7 percent)

⁸ For example, an activity report for the second quarter would include a property that received a notice of delinquency in Q1 and a *lis pendens* (notice of a pending lawsuit) in Q2. However, a property that received a notice of delinquency in Q1 and nothing in Q2 would only show up in the Q1 activity report. The foreclosure inventory would include the property in both examples and would continue to include them until the owners reached an agreement with the lender, the lien was paid 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.

Pulse sites also saw high foreclosure inventories at the start of the year, while the rest of the sites had inventories below one percent.

Florida has seen the largest increases in foreclosure activity from quarter to quarter, increasing 0.38 percentage points over Q2 and 0.18 percentage points over Q3. Between Q1 and Q2 2009, the Ohio, Connecticut, and Virginia CoCs saw decreases in the foreclosure activity rates, ranging from Arizona's 0.25 percentage point decline to Virginia's more modest 0.06 percentage point decline. *Between the second and third quarters, however, the foreclosure activity rates increased in all nine sites.*

ABOUT THE QUARTERLY POINT-IN-TIME HOMELESSNESS DATA

Turning to the quarterly point-in-time data, Exhibit 5 shows the dates covered by this report as well as the two previous Homelessness Pulse project reports.

Exhibit 5: Quarterly Reporting Periods

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

There are some caveats to keep in mind regarding the quarterly point-in-time counts. The CoCs collect the quarterly count of *sheltered* homeless persons only, using their HMIS, on a designated night (in this instance September 30, 2009). These systems do not cover all residential programs in each CoC, making it necessary to adjust statistically the raw numbers of homeless persons to account for programs that do not participate in HMIS. These statistical adjustments assume that bed usage is the same in HMIS-participating and non-participating programs.

In addition, for the purpose of these quarterly reports, a *family is comprised of at least one adult over the age of 18 and at least one child under the age of 18.*⁹ 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 an adult is not present).

This report focuses on the HMIS-generated quarterly point-in-time counts of sheltered persons on September 30, 2009 for the nine participating CoCs and compares these estimates to those of the previous two quarters.¹⁰

⁹ This definition is consistent with the AHAR.

¹⁰ For a complete analysis of the 2009 point-in-time counts for the nine CoCs, including unsheltered persons (the street count), see the *Homelessness Pulse Project First Quarterly Report*, July 2009.

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

For the third quarter of calendar year 2009, the seven CoCs that provided point-in-time counts reported a combined total of 61,698 sheltered persons on September 30.¹¹ Of this total, 38,657 were persons in families (63 percent) and 23,041 were individuals (37 percent). See the first panel of Exhibit 6. This pattern, rather different from the national one, is due to the preponderance of family beds in the specific Pulse sites.¹²

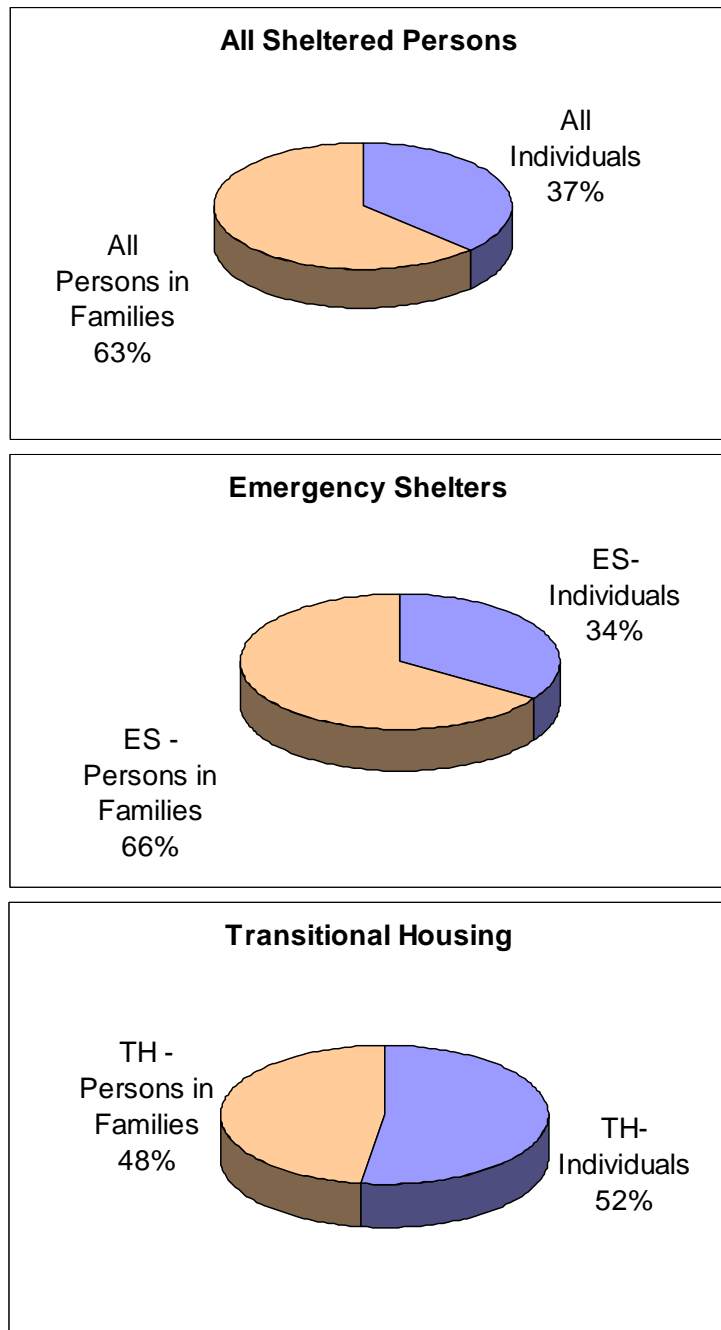
The pie chart in the second panel of Exhibit 6 shows the family versus individual proportions for the emergency shelter population on September 30, 2009. Some 66 percent of those in emergency shelters across the nine Pulse sites were persons in families, while 34 percent were individuals.

By contrast, of those sheltered in transitional housing (shown in the third panel of Exhibit 6), 48 percent were persons in families and 52 percent were individuals. These proportions reflect the mix of transitional housing beds in the seven participating CoCs. Details of the September counts are found in Exhibit B-2.

In total, the September point-in-time count marks a considerable increase from the previous quarterly counts.

As shown in Exhibit 7a, across the seven Pulse sites reporting point-in-time data in all three quarters, the total number of persons in families increased by 3,583 (10 percent) since June and by about 11 percent since March. The total

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



¹¹ At the time of this report, the Florida and Kentucky CoCs have not submitted usable point-in-time counts for the third quarter. These two sites have been omitted from all analysis in this report.

¹² In the seven sites reporting, the overall proportion of family beds is 61.1 percent, compared to the national proportion of 50.4 percent. See *The 2008 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, July 2009, p. 62.

number of individuals increased by 902 (4 percent) from Q2 to Q3, adding to a cumulative increase of about 2 percent from Q1. In total, the sheltered homeless population in the seven sites increased 8 percent from the prior quarter and 7 percent overall from March 2009.

Further, *all but one of the CoCs experienced an increase in total sheltered counts during the third quarter of 2009.* The most substantial overall increase occurred in the Arizona CoC, where total sheltered persons grew from 3,002 to 3,791 (26 percent). The Ohio site reported the second highest overall increase in from Q2 to Q3, with 18 percent. Virginia was the only CoC to report an overall drop in the sheltered homeless population, with a decrease of less than 2 percent from Q2.

Of the six Pulse CoCs that reported an increase from June to September, two had reported similar increases in the previous quarter. The Connecticut CoC reported a 3 percent increase between Q1 and Q2, and then a 6 percent increase in Q3. The Louisiana CoC reported relatively consistent consecutive increases of 5 and 6 percent in Q2 and Q3, respectively. Although the other sites with reported increases in Q3 showed either decreases or no change last quarter, the largest cumulative increases across all sites from March to September were reported by the Pulse sites in Arizona (just over 26 percent) and Virginia (16 percent).

Exhibit 7b shows the end-of-quarter counts of **homeless persons in families**. Compared to the numbers reported in Q2, *the total count of sheltered persons in families increased by 10 percent across the seven sites reporting data for Q3.* In the previous quarter, this population had remained about the same for these CoCs. The homeless family population increased in four sites between June and September, most notably in the Arizona CoC, where the count increased by 51 percent from the previous quarter. The only substantial decrease in sheltered homeless population in families was reported by the Connecticut CoC, with a decrease of 25 percent. As indicated by the Connecticut site's 6 percent increase in overall sheltered population mentioned above, this drop was accompanied by a significant increase in sheltered homeless individuals (27 percent).

Comparing the point-in-time estimates from September to those from March and June, there were some notable differences among the reporting sites regarding the shares of their populations who were homeless persons in families. For the third quarter, the participating Virginia, Ohio and Connecticut CoCs reported 30 percent or less of their sheltered persons were in families. The Louisiana and Washington, DC CoCs reported that 35 and 40 percent of their sheltered population were in families (respectively), while Arizona reported about 55 percent. The highest proportions of persons in families—well over two-thirds—was reported by the New York City CoC. (More detailed data for Q1 and Q2 are shown in Exhibit B-2.)

Exhibit 7a: Comparison of Total Point-in-Time Counts from Q1 to Q3, 2009

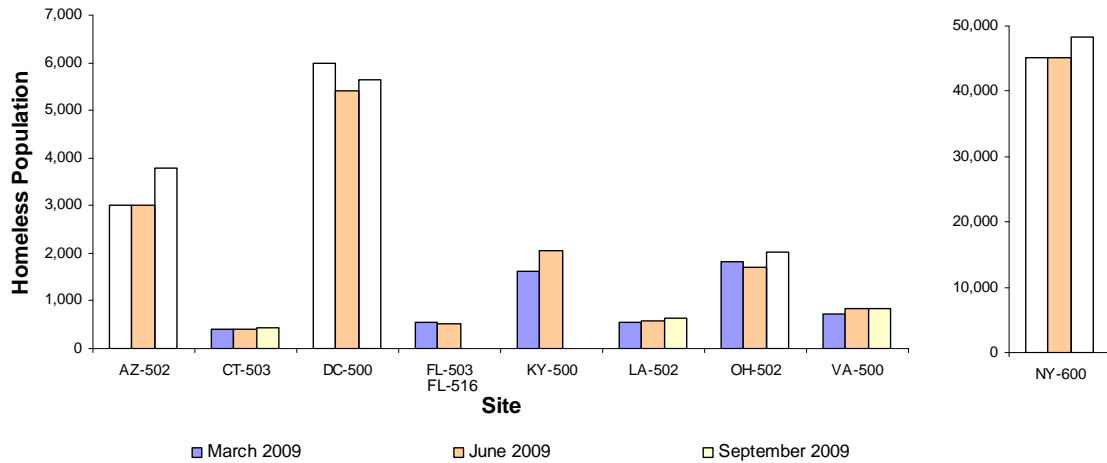


Exhibit 7b: Comparison of Point-in-Time Counts from Q1 to Q3, 2009

Persons in Families

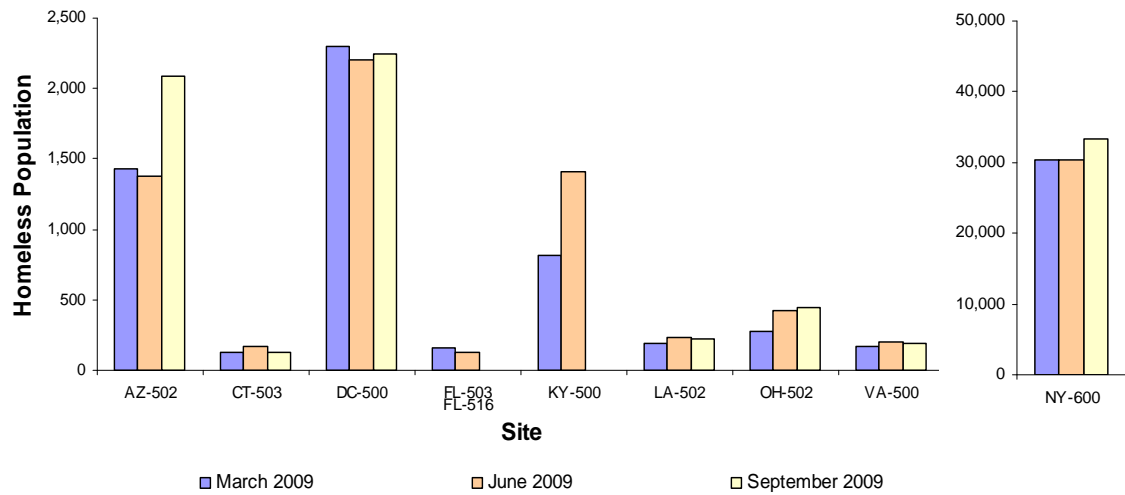
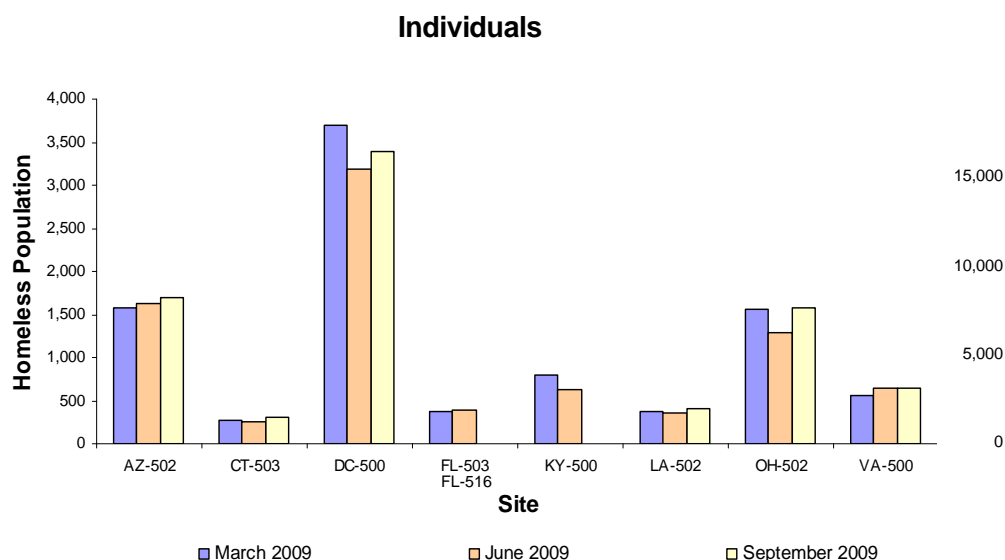


Exhibit 7c: Comparison of Point-in-Time Counts from Q1 to Q3, 2009



Data on homeless individuals is shown in Exhibit 7c. The total count of **sheltered homeless individuals** in the seven reporting CoCs increased by 8 percent from Q2, marking a change in direction from the 1 percent drop reported the previous quarter. This current increase was driven primarily by the increase reported by Connecticut site described above (27 percent), as well as notable increases in Ohio (22 percent) and Louisiana (14 percent). None of the seven sites reported a decrease in their sheltered homeless individual population from June to September.

QUARTERLY NEW CLIENT DATA

The CoCs also reported data on “new” clients that accessed residential homeless services during the reporting period July-September 2009. For purposes of this report, new clients are persons that: a) have not received any residential homeless services from an HMIS-covered emergency shelter or transitional housing provider since March 31, 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 July 1, 2009 and September 30, 2009. If any member of a family is considered “new” under this definition, then that family is considered “new” for reporting purposes.¹³ The new client data allow HUD to gauge how many individuals and families in these communities experienced homelessness for the first time during the second quarter.

The CoCs reported longitudinal, unduplicated counts of newly homeless families, persons in those families, and individuals. The counts were for emergency shelters and transitional housing

¹³ Due to HMIS software configuration limitations, in CoCs that track persons in families in emergency shelters through a combination of a shelter stay variable (instead of entry/exits) and a “Head of Household” variable, a family is only counted as “new” if the head of that household meets the definition stated above. This means families with other new members only are not counted as “new.” For this reason, the total number of “new” families reported in Exhibit B-4 is believed to be an underestimate. The participating sites with potential undercounts are CT, FL, LA, and VA.

programs. The CoCs also provided data on the household composition of the new client population.¹⁴

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 April 1, 2008 and covers the 15 months through September 2009. The new client counts in each future report will also be based on a 15-month interval. As a result of this definition, it is possible for a client to have been homeless near the beginning of 2008, be experiencing another spell of homelessness, and be counted as “new” for this project.

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

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 April 1, 2008); and b) began receiving homeless residential services from one of these providers between July 1 and September 30, 2009.

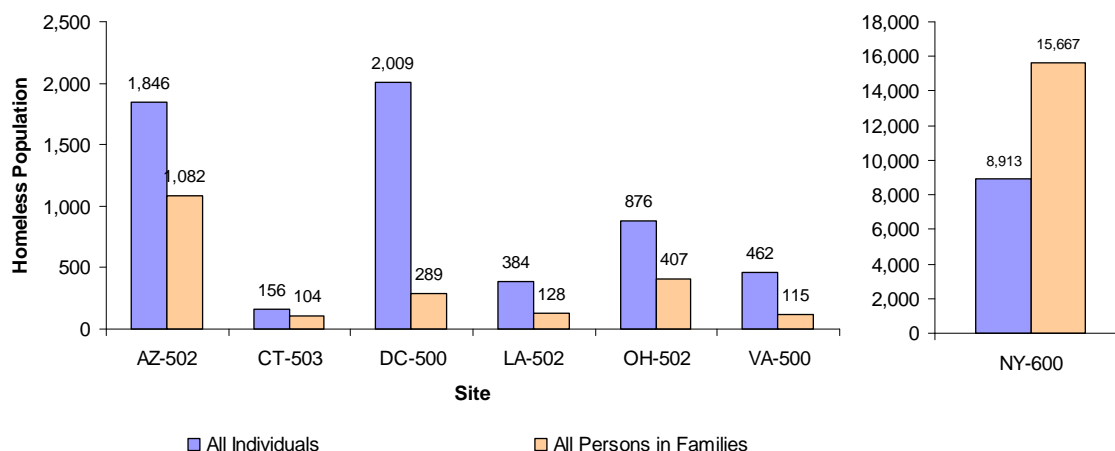
WHAT DO THE QUARTERLY NEW CLIENT DATA SHOW?

For the three months ending September 30, 2009, seven of the nine participating CoCs provided new client data. These CoCs reported 32,437 new clients in their emergency shelters and transitional housing during that period. Exhibit 8 shows the basic numbers by site, with separate bars for individuals and persons in families. Exhibit B-4 (in Attachment B) shows the underlying detailed data.

¹⁴ Significant quality issues are still being encountered with respect to the data elements on type and duration of living arrangements prior to program entry. We are working to resolve these issues for future reports.

¹⁵ It is also possible for a new client to have recently been served by a different CoC.

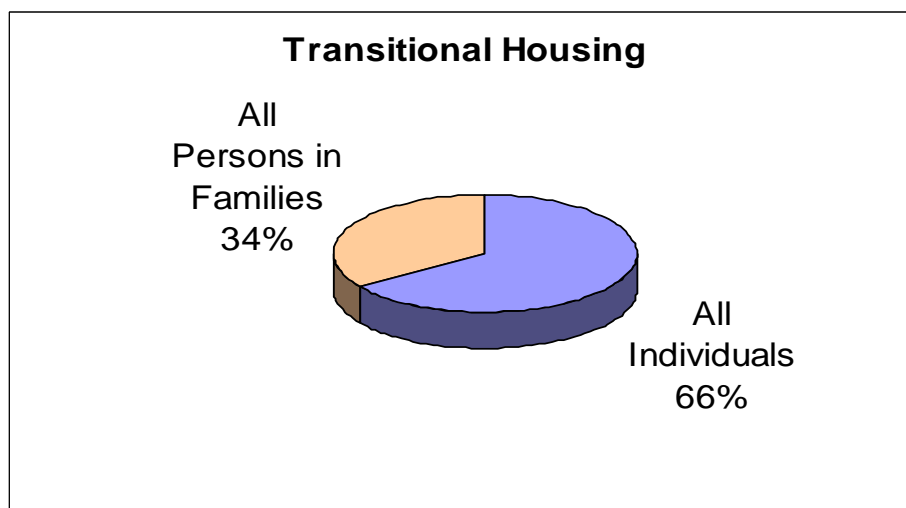
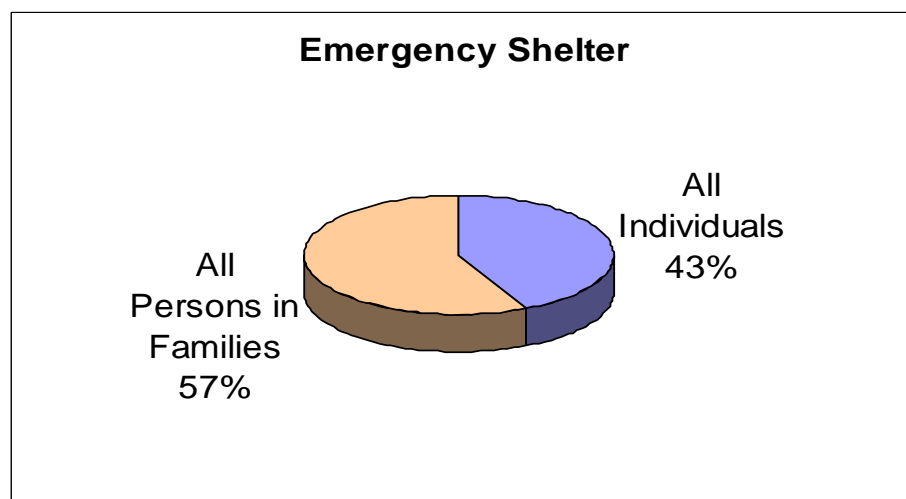
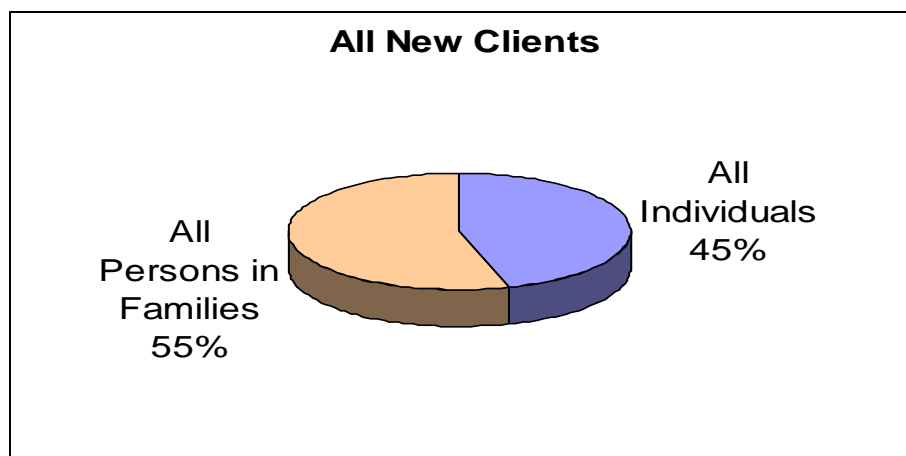
Exhibit 8: New Homeless Clients by Site, July–September 2009



Unlike the previous quarter (when the new clients from these sites were evenly split between individuals and persons in families), the majority of new homeless persons that accessed residential services during the third quarter were persons in families. Across the seven reporting sites, 45 percent of new clients were individuals and 55 percent were persons in families. A large majority of the overall new clients entered emergency shelters. Across the seven sites, 90 percent (a total of 29,240 new clients) entered an emergency shelter, compared to only 10 percent (3,197 new clients) directly entering transitional housing. This is expected, because there is more bed turnover in the emergency shelter system than in the transitional housing system and also because many transitional programs depend on assessment in shelters before client intake.

In Exhibit 9, the new client totals across the seven reporting continuums are shown separately for individuals and persons in families, to demonstrate the mix of new clients overall, the mix entering emergency shelters, and the mix entering transitional housing. The first panel shows that (as previously noted) 55 percent of all the new clients were persons in families, while 45 percent were individuals. In emergency shelters, the proportion was very similar, with persons in families comprising 57 percent of the new clients and individuals making up the other 43 percent (second panel of Exhibit 9). For transitional housing (third panel), 34 percent of new clients were persons in families, compared to 66 percent who were individuals.

**Exhibit 9: New Homeless Clients in Residential Programs for Seven Pulse Sites,
Jul-Sep 2009**



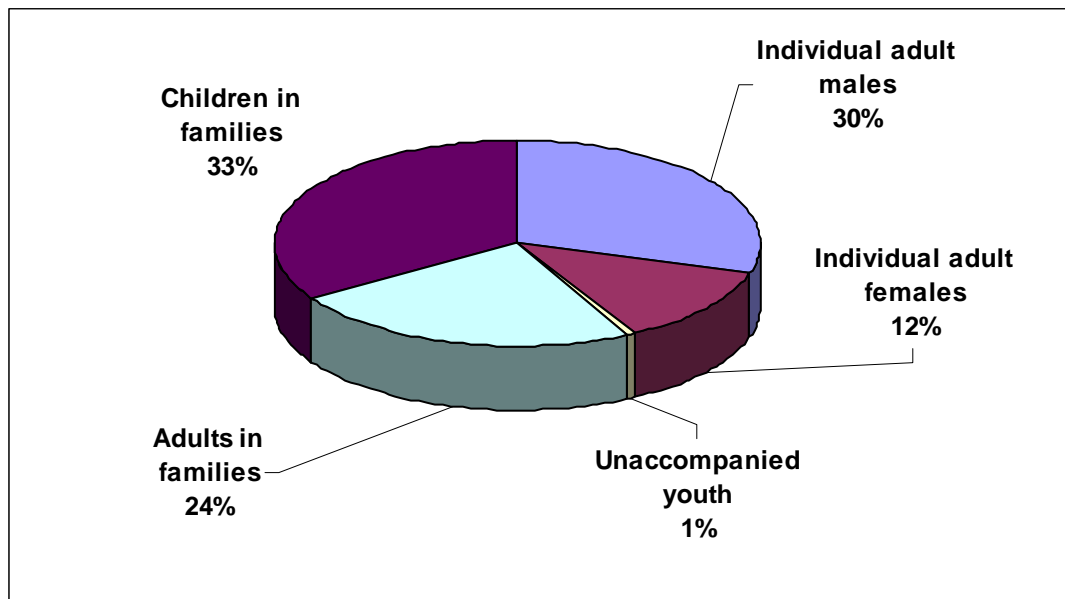
Three sites reported substantially more new individual clients than new clients in families:

- In Washington DC, 87 percent of the 2,298 new clients were individuals;
- In the Virginia site, 80 percent of the 577 new clients were individuals; and
- In the Louisiana CoC, 75 percent of the 512 new clients were individuals.

As in the second quarter, New York City reported a majority of new clients to be persons in families. It was the only site to do so in Q3, with its large numbers creating the overall pattern observed.

Information on the household composition of new clients in the six reporting sites is shown in Exhibit 10. Overall, 66 percent of new clients were adults and 34 percent were children. Single adult males made up 30 percent of the total, compared to 12 percent single females and 24 percent adults in families. Children in families accounted for 34 percent of the total new client population, while unaccompanied youth represented 1 percent of all new clients.

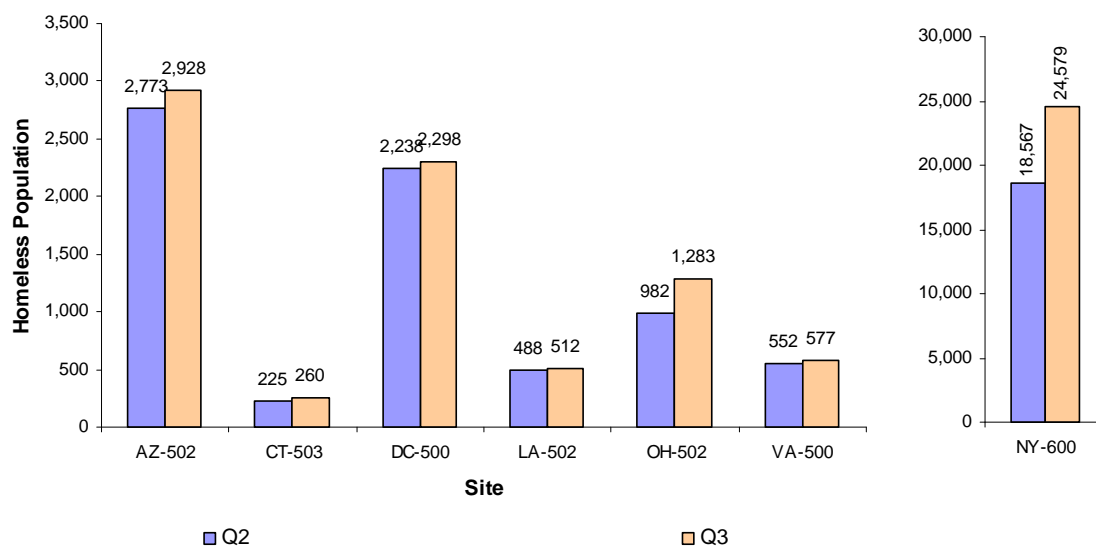
**Exhibit 10: Quarterly Mix of New Sheltered Clients (Seven Sites)
By Household Type, Jul-Sep 2009**



Washington, DC and Virginia again reported the highest percentages of adults among new clients, with 92 percent and 85 percent, respectively. Four CoCs reported relatively high percentages of new children: New York City (39 percent), Connecticut (32 percent), Arizona (29 percent), and Ohio (27 percent). (Further detail by site is provided in Exhibit B-5 in Attachment B.)

Overall, the new client totals reported for Q3 mark a considerable increase from the totals reported in Q2. Across the seven sites reporting these data for both quarters, ***the total number of persons accessing emergency shelters or transitional housing programs for the first time increased by 26 percent (or 6,613 persons) from the second quarterly report.*** This increase was much larger for newly sheltered families than for individuals, as the quarterly count increased by 38 percent for persons in families, compared to 12 percent for individuals. Exhibit 11 presents a site-by-site breakdown of the total quarter-to-quarter change in new sheltered clients.

Exhibit 11: Quarterly Change in Total New Sheltered Clients (Seven Sites), Jul-Sep 2009



All seven Pulse sites reporting new client data showed an increase in this total population from Q2 to Q3. The largest increase was reported by the New York City site, where 32 percent more persons accessed residential programs for the first time between July and September 2009 compared to the three months before that. The second largest increase was reported by the Ohio site, with 31 percent more persons. The Connecticut site also reported a notable increase of 16 percent in Q3 compared to Q2.

For New York City, the increase was driven by newly sheltered persons in families; the CoC notes an overall increase in demand combined with the regular seasonal peak in late summer to early autumn. For Connecticut and Ohio, the overall increases were driven by increases in newly sheltered individuals (41 percent in Ohio, 58 percent in Connecticut). The remaining four Pulse sites each reported an increase of between 3 and 6 percent over this period.

WHAT'S COMING IN FUTURE HOMELESSNESS PULSE REPORTS?

This third quarterly report has updated the earlier snapshot of real-time changes in sheltered homeless populations in seven of the nine participating CoCs. It has also presented a 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.

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 newly homeless persons throughout the year. We also hope to report on the type and duration of living arrangements prior to program entry for new clients.

Each quarter's data collection process also includes an opportunity for the leadership of these Continuums of Care to share the stories they are hearing from their local providers. The combination of data and observations—along with the possible expansion of the Pulse project to more sites if OMB approval is obtained—should help HUD gain a better understanding of the impact of the current economic crisis on homelessness.

ATTACHMENT A

Homelessness Pulse Site Selection and Site Profiles

Homelessness Pulse Site Selection

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

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

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

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

Profiles of the Participating Sites

1. Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County (AZ)

This Continuum of Care covers all of Maricopa County. Maricopa is Arizona's largest county in population, with nearly 4 million of the state's 6.5 million residents.¹⁶ 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.

¹⁶ All population figures are official population estimates from the Bureau of the Census. County figures are estimates for 2008; city figures are estimates for 2006.

3. The District of Columbia (DC)

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

4. Lakeland and Polk County/Winterhaven (FL)

These two Continuums of Care (FL-503 and FL-516) cover all of Polk County in central Florida. Its principal cities are Lakeland and Winterhaven, and the total county population in 2008 was estimated at nearly 600,000.

5. Kentucky Balance of State

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

6. Shreveport/Bossier/Northwest (LA)

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

7. New York City (NY)

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

8. Cleveland/Cuyahoga County (OH)

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT B

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

Type	Homeless Population	AZ 502	CT-503	DC-500	FL-503/ FL-516	KY-500	LA 502	NY-600	OH-502	VA 500	Total
Emergency Shelters	ES- Individuals	1,344	168	2,491	-	-	116	12,109	1,192	135	17,555
	ES - Persons in Families	849	53	575	-	-	31	31,897	189	61	33,655
	ES – Families	264	18	169	-	-	13	9,895	61	18	10,438
Transitional Housing	TH- Individuals	358	144	907	-	-	290	2,894	379	514	5,486
	TH - Persons in Families	1,240	72	1,673	-	-	192	1,442	256	127	5,002
	TH – Families	390	23	488	-	-	65	564	93	46	1,670
	Sheltered s	3,791	437	5,646	-	-	629	48,342	2,016	837	61,698

Exhibit B-2: Change in Quarterly Point-In-Time Counts of Sheltered Clients (Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Mar-Jun-Sep 2009

Type	Population	AZ 502			CT-503			DC-500			FL-503/FL-516			KY-500		
		Mar '09	Jun '09	Sep '09	Mar '09	Jun '09	Sep '09	Mar '09	Jun '09	Sep '09	Mar '09	Jun '09	Sep '09	Mar '09	Jun '09	Sep '09
Emergency Shelters	ES- Individuals	1,290	1,303	1,344	135	101	168	2,739	2,284	2,491	186	232	-	639	355	-
	ES - Persons in Families	386	327	849	51	79	53	720	540	575	46	63	-	418	517	-
	ES – Families	106	96	264	18	24	18	227	163	169	22	20	-	129	194	-
Transitional Housing	TH- Individuals	292	318	358	135	144	144	950	907	907	191	156	-	161	279	-
	TH - Persons in Families	1,041	1,054	1,240	80	89	72	1,577	1,665	1,673	115	68	-	396	892	-
	TH – Families	328	317	390	24	25	23	500	488	488	39	22	-	127	275	-
	Total Sheltered Persons	3,009	3,002	3,791	401	413	437	5,986	5,395	5,646	538	519	-	1,614	2,043	-

Type	Population	LA 502			NY-600			OH-502			VA 500			TOTAL (for 7 CoCs)*		
		Mar '09	Jun '09	Sep '09	Mar '09	Jun '09	Sep '09	Mar '09	Jun '09	Sep '09	Mar '09	Jun '09	Sep '09	Mar '09	Jun '09	Sep '09
Emergency Shelters	ES- Individuals	186	190	116	11,821	11,907	12,109	1,111	800	1,192	105	149	135	17,387	16,735	17,555
	ES - Persons in Families	25	37	31	29,059	28,998	31,897	54	195	189	53	59	61	30,349	30,235	33,655
	ES – Families	7	12	13	8,948	8,984	9,895	17	61	61	22	21	18	9,345	9,360	10,438
Transitional Housing	TH- Individuals	183	167	290	2,874	2,885	2,894	442	488	379	447	495	514	5,323	5,404	5,486
	TH - Persons in Families	168	199	192	1,404	1,454	1,442	223	232	256	116	147	127	4,609	4,839	5,002
	TH – Families	60	66	65	546	565	564	80	81	93	44	53	46	1,582	1,596	1,670
	Total Sheltered Persons	561	593	629	45,159	45,244	48,342	1,830	1,715	2,016	721	850	837	57,668	57,213	61,698

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

Exhibit B-3: Quarterly Count of New Clients^a
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), July-September 2009

Type	Homeless Population	AZ 502	CT-503	DC-500	FL-503/ FL-516	KY-500	LA 502	NY-600	OH-502	VA 500	Total
Emergency Shelters	ES- Individuals	1,771	113	1,470	-	-	203	7,983	718	290	12,548
	ES - Persons in Families	757	104	170	-	-	53	15,188	330	90	16,692
	ES - Families	202	35	52	-	-	25	4,881	94	32	5,322
Transitional Housing	TH- Individuals	75	43	538	-	-	181	930	158	172	2,097
	TH - Persons in Families	325	0	119	-	-	75	479	77	25	1,100
	TH - Families	86	0	42	-	-	28	160	20	8	344
	Total New Sheltered Persons	2,928	260	2,298	-	-	512	24,579	1,283	577	32,437

NOTES:

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

**Exhibit B-4: Change in Quarterly New Client Counts
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q2 and Q3**

Type	Homeless Population	AZ 502		CT-503		DC-500		FL-503/FL-516		KY-500	
		Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09
Emergency Shelters	ES- Individuals	1,813	1,771	73	113	1,539	1,470	-	-	-	-
	ES - Persons in Families	563	757	126	104	114	170	-	-	-	-
	ES – Families	162	202	40	35	34	52	-	-	-	-
Transitional Housing	TH- Individuals	92	75	25	43	444	538	-	-	-	-
	TH - Persons in Families	305	325	0	0	141	119	-	-	-	-
	TH - Families	80	86	0	0	41	42	-	-	-	-
	Total Individuals	1,905	1,846	99	156	1,983	2,009	-	-	-	-
	Total Persons in Families	868	1,082	126	104	255	289	-	-	-	-
	Total Sheltered Persons	2,773	2,928	225	260	2,238	2,298	-	-	-	-

Type	Homeless Population	LA 502		NY-600		OH-502		VA 500		TOTAL (for seven CoCs) ^x	
		Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09
Emergency Shelters	ES- Individuals	245	203	6,967	7,983	471	718	326	290	11,434	12,548
	ES - Persons in Families	54	53	10,375	15,188	276	330	107	90	11,615	16,692
	ES - Families	21	25	3,365	4,881	81	94	35	32	3,738	5,322
Transitional Housing	TH- Individuals	24	181	693	930	152	158	112	172	1,542	2,097
	TH - Persons in Families	165	75	532	479	84	77	8	25	1,234	1,100
	TH - Families	52	28	181	160	27	20	3	8	384	344
	Total Individuals	269	384	7,660	8,913	622	876	438	462	12,976	14,645
	Total Persons in Families	219	128	10,907	15,667	360	407	115	115	12,849	17,792
	Total Sheltered Persons	488	512	18,567	24,579	982	1,283	552	577	25,824	32,437

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

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

Type	Homeless Population	AZ 502	CT-503	DC-500	FL-503/ FL-516	KY-500	LA 502	NY-600	OH-502	VA 500	Total
Emergency Shelters	Individual adult males	1,020	66	1,306	-	-	142	4,846	540	285	8,204
	Individual adult females	382	29	313	-	-	69	2,716	62	62	3,634
	Unaccompanied Youth	0	3	0	-	-	3	0	70	0	76
	Adults in families	407	47	78	-	-	20	6,477	109	38	7,177
	Children in families	601	78	111	-	-	34	9,113	221	69	10,226
	Missing this information	12	8	0	-	-	3	0	0	0	23
Transitional Housing	Individual adult males	57	28	277	-	-	103	688	154	91	1,399
	Individual adult females	23	1	92	-	-	47	173	23	4	362
	Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	3	-	-	5	83	0	0	92
	Adults in families	181	0	54	-	-	28	198	46	8	515
	Children in families	244	0	63	-	-	52	286	58	19	722
	Missing this information	1	1	0	-	-	6	0	0	0	9
	Total New Sheltered Adults	2,070	172	2,121	-	-	408	15,098	934	488	21,290
	Total New Sheltered Children	845	80	177	-	-	94	9,481	349	89	11,115
	Total New Sheltered Persons	2,928	260	2,298	-	-	512	24,579	1,283	577	32,437

**Exhibit B-6: Change in Quarterly Count of New Clients by Household Type
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q2 and Q3**

Type	Homeless Population	AZ 502		CT-503		DC-500		FL-503/FL-516		KY-500	
		Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09
Emergency Shelters	Individual adult males	1,029	1,020	43	66	1,405	1,306	-	-	-	-
	Individual adult females	444	382	17	29	274	313	-	-	-	-
	Unaccompanied Youth	8	0	0	3	1	0	-	-	-	-
	Adults in families	312	407	82	47	48	78	-	-	-	-
	Children in families	461	601	67	78	73	111	-	-	-	-
	Missing this information	5	12	0	8	0	0	-	-	-	-
Transitional Housing	Individual adult males	73	57	17	28	206	277	-	-	-	-
	Individual adult females	25	23	0	1	86	92	-	-	-	-
	Unaccompanied Youth	4	0	0	0	2	3	-	-	-	-
	Adults in families	161	181	0	0	51	54	-	-	-	-
	Children in families	247	244	0	0	92	63	-	-	-	-
	Missing this information	4	1	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	-
Total New Adult Clients		2,042	2,070	157	172	2,070	2,121	-	-	-	-
Total New Children Clients		721	845	67	80	168	177	-	-	-	-
Total Missing		4	1	0	1	0	0	-	-	-	-
Total New Clients		2,773	2,928	225	260	2,238	2,298	-	-	-	-

**Exhibit B-6: Change in Quarterly Count of New Clients by Household Type
(Adjusted for HMIS Coverage), Q2 and Q3 (continued)**

Type	Homeless Population	LA 502		NY-600		OH-502		VA 500		TOTAL (for seven CoCs)*	
		Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09	Apr Jun '09	Jul - Sep '09
Emergency Shelters	Individual adult males	176	142	4,132	4,846	293	540	289	285	7,367	8,204
	Individual adult females	69	69	2,494	2,716	183	62	65	62	3,545	3,634
	Unaccompanied Youth	1	3	0	0	14	70	0	0	24	76
	Adults in families	19	20	4,551	6,477	80	109	44	38	5,135	7,177
	Children in families	34	34	6,143	9,113	167	221	83	69	7,029	10,226
	Missing this information	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	23
Transitional Housing	Individual adult males	3	103	519	688	106	154	49	91	972	1,399
	Individual adult females	18	47	135	173	34	23	13	4	310	362
	Unaccompanied Youth	0	5	53	83	1	0	0	0	60	92
	Adults in families	57	28	221	198	32	46	4	8	525	515
	Children in families	97	52	319	286	72	58	5	19	832	722
	Missing this information	10	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	9
Total New Adult Clients		342	408	12,052	15,098	727	934	463	488	17,854	21,290
Total New Children Clients		133	94	6,514	9,481	254	349	88	89	7,945	11,115
Total Missing		10	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	9
Total New Clients		488	512	18,567	24,579	982	1,283	552	577	25,824	32,437

* The Total columns include only the seven CoCs that submitted data for both Quarter 2 and Quarter 3.