

The 2009 Count of Homeless Persons in Shelters and On the Streets in Metropolitan Washington

Prepared by:

**The Homeless Services Planning and
Coordinating Committee**

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Introduction

Since 2001, the Homeless Services Planning and Coordinating Committee of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (COG) has conducted a regional enumeration of the homeless population.

On January 28, 2009, the ninth annual regional count of the homeless was conducted. This report tracks the number of people found on the streets, in emergency shelters, in transitional and permanent supportive housing, or otherwise homeless and in need of a safe shelter. These data represent persons locally served by a Continuum of Care (CoC), as defined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program. The enumeration is a one day point-in-time snap shot of persons served by the nine jurisdictions in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan region that have received funding through the HUD Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program.

The jurisdictions that participated in the survey in Virginia are: Alexandria, Arlington County, Fairfax County (includes Falls Church and the City of Fairfax), Loudoun County and Prince William County (includes the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park); the jurisdictions in Maryland that took part in the survey consist of: Frederick County, Montgomery County and Prince George's County (includes the City of Bowie); and finally, the District of Columbia. This report contains brief narratives prepared by each of the participating jurisdictions. These jurisdictional reports provide brief descriptions of each jurisdiction's homeless CoC and more detailed explanations of their respective survey results.

The report includes a count of people who are:

- Residing in transitional housing where they receive supportive services designed to help them move into some form of permanent housing;
- Living in an emergency shelter, where many go back to the streets during the day;
- Visibly homeless living on the streets at all times, including parks, alleys and camp sites;
- Formerly homeless persons now living in permanent supportive housing and receiving supportive social services.

As in prior years, the 2009 count *does not* include persons who are living "doubled up" in housing with relatives or friends as that is beyond the mission of the Homeless Services and Coordinating Task Force's annual survey. However, due to the current national recession and ongoing housing foreclosures in many local jurisdictions, there is growing concern that many of the region's residents may be considered "at risk" of becoming homeless. Future editions of this report may include research into indicators suggesting potential vulnerability to homelessness, such as increases in the number of requests for rental or utility assistance, foreclosure notices, or increases in free and

reduced school lunches. COG staff will work with the Committee and other technical and policy committees to identify the best sources for this information.

Some of the region’s jurisdictions used a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to count the homeless persons. An HMIS is an electronic data collection system that stores person-level information about homeless people who access the homeless service system. These systems can be used to produce an accurate “unduplicated” count of homeless persons, improve program operations, measure program performance, and coordinate services community-wide.¹

Definition of Homeless

For the purpose of the enumeration the region’s jurisdictions used the HUD definition of “homeless,” which is defined as persons who reside in some form of emergency or transitional shelters, domestic violence shelters, runaway youth shelters, and places not meant for human habitation, which include streets, parks, alleys, abandoned buildings, and stairways.² The HUD requirements for conducting the point-in-time count can be found in their "Standard and Methods for Point-in-Time Counts of Homeless Persons and Annual Housing Inventory Updates" at www.hud.gov.

How Many Homeless?

Table 1 compares the baseline data from 2005 through 2009. The reported regional count of 12,035 individuals and persons in families for 2009 compared to 11,752 in 2008 represents a 2.4 percent annual increase in homelessness. The number of homeless individuals has increased by 6.7 percent since 2005, while the number of persons in families increased by 3.8 percent.

Table 1: Single Adults and Adults in Families Who Are Homeless				
		Single Adults	Adults in Families	Total
MWCOG REGION	2009	6,742	5,293	12,035
	2008	7,186	4,566	11,752
	2007	6,911	4,851	11,762
	2006	7,137	4,948	12,085
	2005	6,321	5,098	11,419
2005-2009 Percent Change		6.7%	3.8%	5.4%

Table 2 compares the change in homeless persons by jurisdiction between 2005 and 2009. Only two of the participating jurisdictions – the City of Alexandria and Prince George’s County – experienced a reduction in homelessness since 2005. The largest local increase in homeless persons occurred in the District of Columbia, increasing by

202 persons between 2005 and 2009. The jurisdictional narratives contain detailed information about each jurisdiction's homeless services and their count. (At the end of this report is "Table 1A, Homeless by Jurisdiction" and Table 7A, "Formerly Homeless Living in Permanent Housing by Jurisdiction," which provides these same data broken out by each of the nine Continua.)

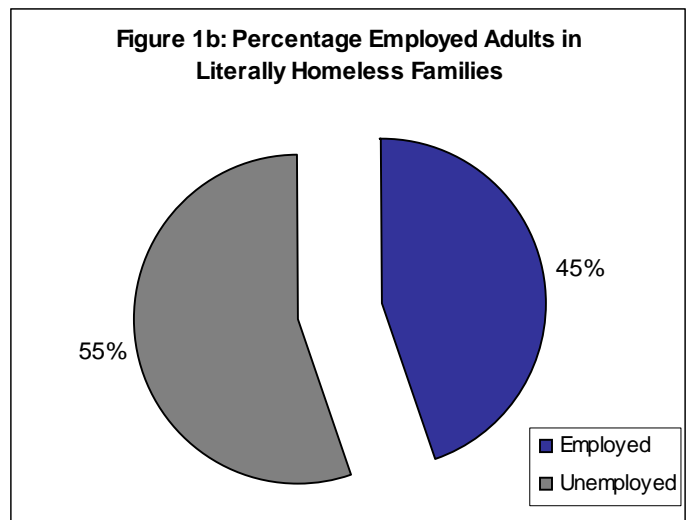
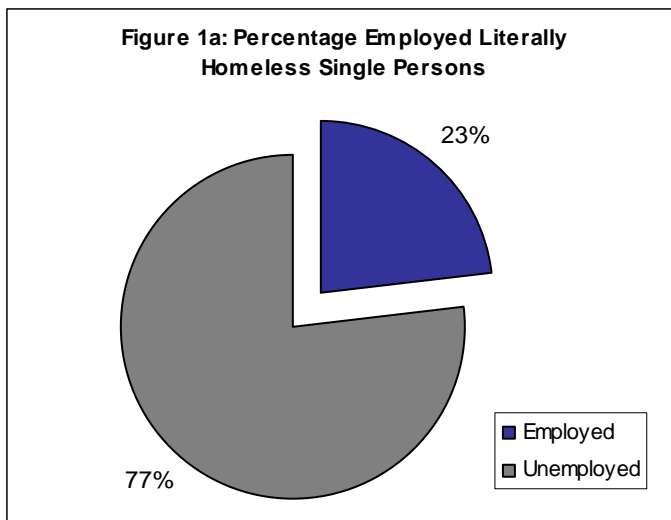
Table 2: Literally Homeless by Jurisdiction, 2005-2009						
Jurisdiction	Persons Counted					% Change
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005-2009
District of Columbia	6,026	6,157	5,757	6,044	6,228	3.4%
Alexandria	433	377	375	348	360	-16.9%
Arlington County	410	477	462	410	511	24.6%
Fairfax County/City & Falls Church	1,675	1,766	1,813	1,835	1,730	3.3%
Frederick County	271	212	223	302	324	19.6%
Loudoun County	93	184	211	170	152	63.4%
Montgomery County	1,068	1,164	1,139	1,150	1,247	16.8%
Prince Georges County	939	1,291	1,168	943	853	-9.2%
Prince William County	504	498	614	550	630	25.0%
Total Homeless Persons, 2009	11,419	12,126	11,762	11,752	12,035	5.4%

Table 3 – "Literally Homeless Persons in Families" – displays the number adults and children in families counted in this year's survey by jurisdiction. It is important to note in the case of families, children are more adversely affected by the experience of homelessness. Often, the children are dislocated from familiar surroundings, family, friends, and neighborhood schools. Children must contend with the stigma associated with being homeless. This year's point-in-time count reported 1,621 families composed of adults and children. Children represented 3,275, or 62 percent, of all persons in families counted as being literally homeless, and 27 percent of all persons counted as literally homeless in the enumeration.

Table 3: Literally Homeless Persons in Families by Jurisdiction (2009)				
Jurisdiction	Number of Families	Adults in Families	Children in Families	Persons in Families
District of Columbia	703	868	1,426	2,294
Alexandria	44	55	82	137
Arlington County	56	71	118	189
Fairfax County/City & Falls Church	315	438	629	1,067
Frederick County	55	56	82	138
Loudoun County	30	41	61	102
Montgomery County	168	191	335	526
Prince Georges County	121	140	294	434
Prince William County	130	158	248	406
All COG COCs	1,622	2,018	3,275	5,293

Homelessness and the Working Poor

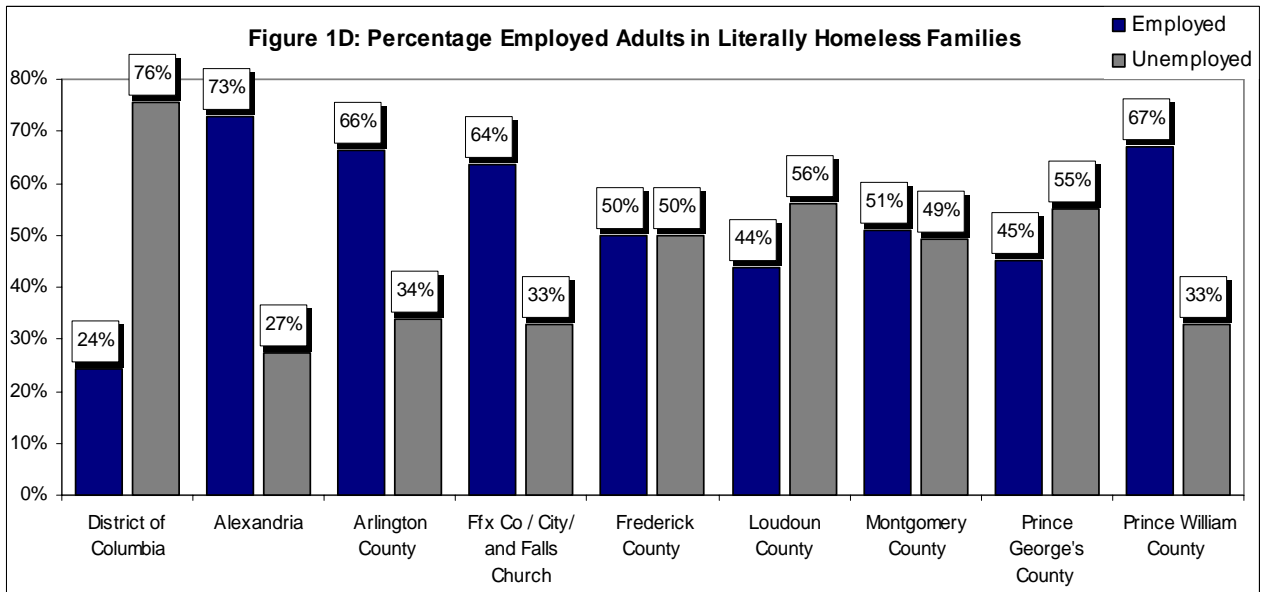
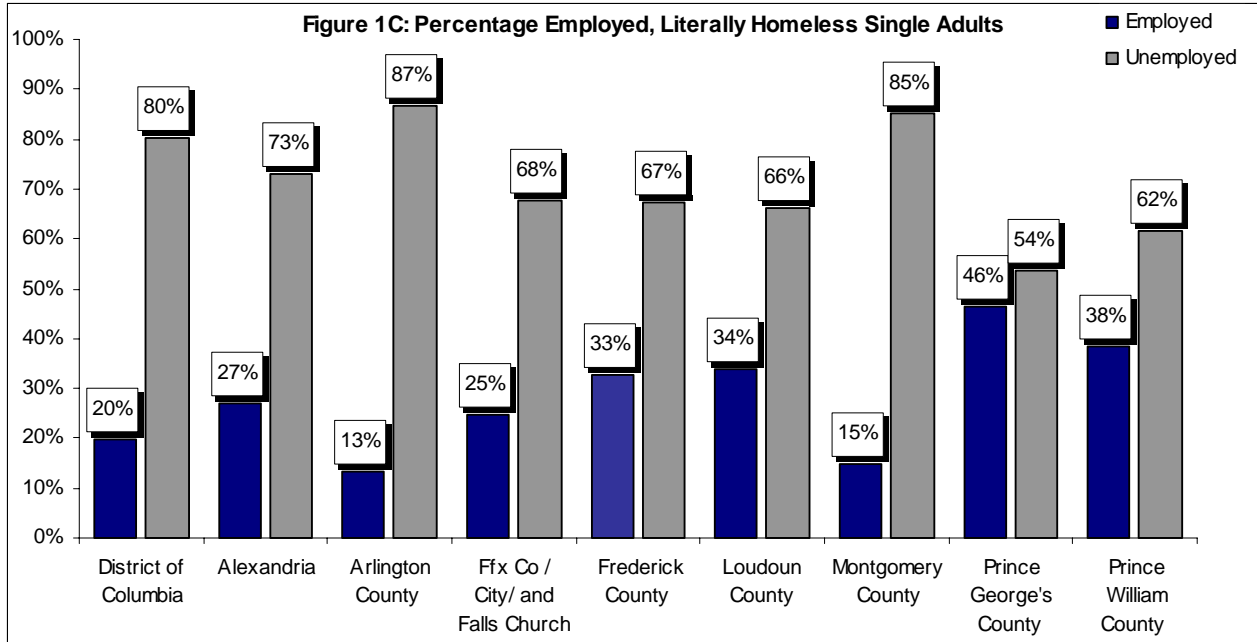
Figures 1A and 1B, respectively, highlight the employment percentages (both full and part-time) for homeless individuals and families in the region. Employment, or an adequate and reliable source of income, is crucial to single adults' and families' ability to move out of homelessness into permanent housing. Overall, for those whose employment status was known, 23 percent of single adults and 43 percent of adults in families were employed. Figure 1D on the following page indicates that 45 to 69 percent of the adults in homeless families with children in the suburban jurisdictions were homeless despite being employed. In general, the lower rate of employment for single adults may be attributed to the higher incidence of substance abuse, persons with disabilities, mental illness and chronic health problems for this population than adults in families. See Figure 8: *Subpopulations & Disability Identification Among Literally Homeless Single Adults & Adults in Families* for the details.



Not all of the Continua participating in the point-in-time count collect income data. However, those that do collect this data report that high percentages of persons, both for single individuals and families, have household income at or below the federal poverty level. In 2009, the U.S. poverty guideline is \$10,830 for individuals and \$22,050 for a family of four. According to HUD, the Fair Market Rents (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment in the Washington Metropolitan area in 2009 is \$1,288 monthly or \$15,456 annually.³ Based upon the 2009 poverty level, a family of four would have paid 70.1 percent of its household income on rent. The generally accepted HUD standard for housing cost is 30 percent of household income. It is clear that households with incomes at or below the U.S. poverty level cannot afford the high cost of housing in the region, even though they may be employed. Some form of subsidy is needed to provide housing support for these households.

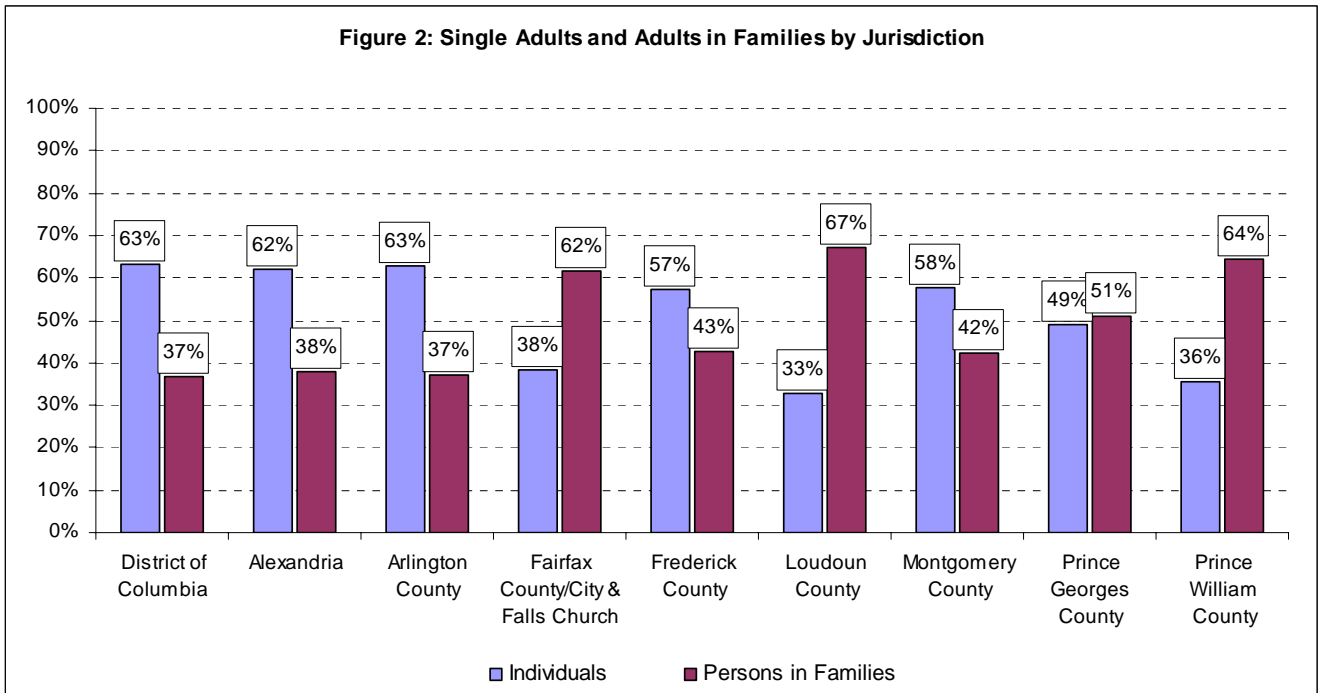
Figures 1C and 1D on the following pages highlight the employment percentages for homeless single individuals and adults in families by jurisdiction. The highest levels of

employment were reported in Alexandria where 73 percent of adults in families were employed, followed closely by Prince William County and Arlington County where 67 percent and 66 percent of adults in families were employed, respectively. The District had the lowest percentage of employed adults in families at 24 percent.



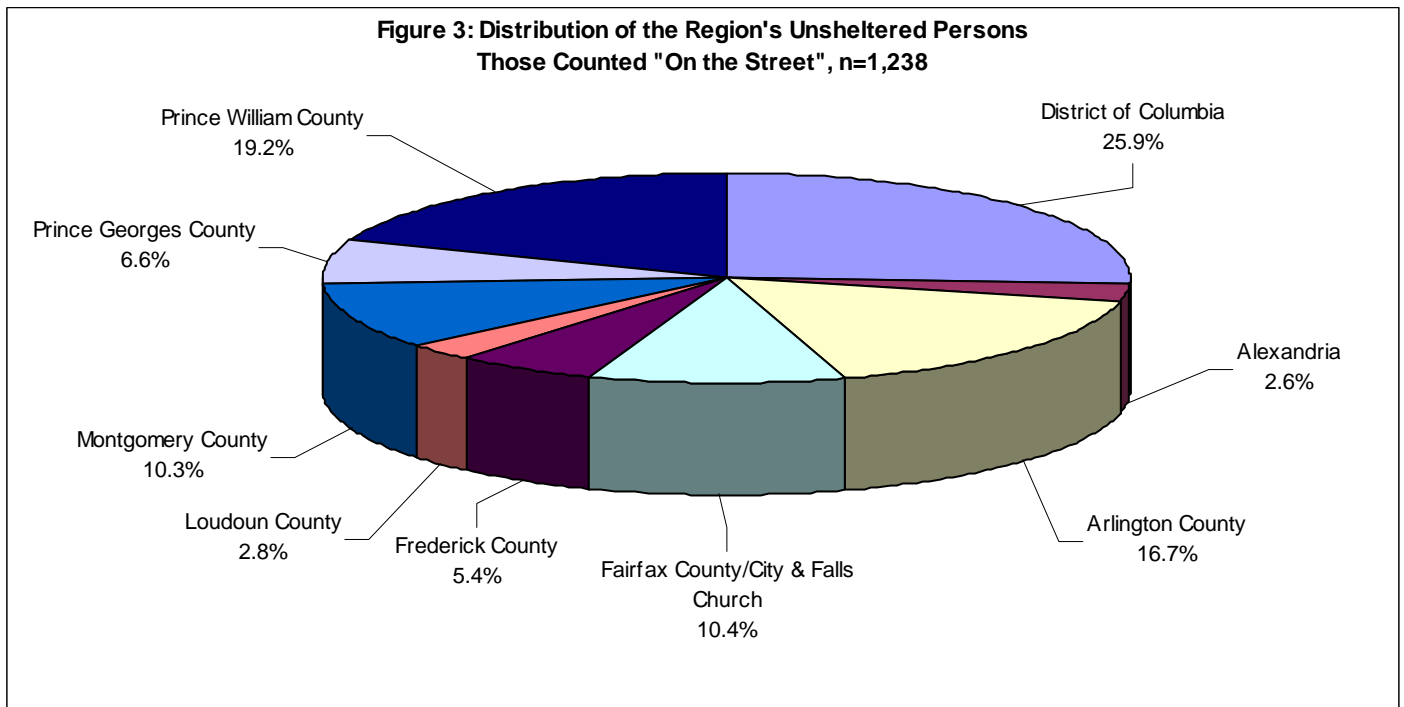
Individual v. Family Homelessness

Figure 2 compares the region's homeless who are single adults as opposed to persons in families by jurisdiction. Overall, nearly 56 percent of the homeless in the region are individuals. The percentage varies for each jurisdiction, for example, Fairfax County/City & Falls Church, Loudoun County, Prince George's County and Prince William County served more homeless persons in families than individuals. This difference in the composition of the homeless in the jurisdictions requires a CoC strategy that is tailored to the unique set of circumstances for each jurisdiction.



Unsheltered Homeless

Figure 3 highlights the unsheltered homeless count for the region. These are individuals who live on the streets for various reasons. In 2009, 1,238 persons were counted as unsheltered, or 10.3 percent of the total count. It should be noted that counting persons living on the streets is difficult. On the day of the count, outreach workers go into the community and attempt to count the visibly homeless who live on the streets, alleys, parks, camp sites, under bridges and other areas known to be frequented by persons who are homeless.



Chronic Homelessness

In keeping with national policy, the nine COG jurisdictions that received Continuum of Care grants from HUD are working to reduce the number of “chronically homeless” persons. HUD defines a chronically homeless person as “*an unaccompanied homeless disabled individual who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four (4) episodes of homelessness in the past three (3) years*”. In many CoC plans that focus on ending all homelessness – an especially important objective in areas where families make up most of the homeless population – ending chronic homelessness is a current priority in obtaining competitive HUD funding.

Table 4 compares the number of single adults counted as chronically homeless in 2009 and includes the numbers counted in 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008. The number of chronically homeless single adults has increased since 2007 but there was a 15.6 percent decrease in 2009 compared to the data computed for 2008. A major contributing factor to the decrease in the chronically homeless in this year’s count was the 809 homeless individuals who now live in permanent supportive housing (see Figure 4.) Given the inexact means used to measure this population, the numerical change needs to be interpreted with caution³.

Table 4 indicates that 43 percent of all homeless single adults in the region were counted as chronically homeless, compared to 47 percent reported in 2008. This is similar to the results in HUD’s 2005 homeless report, which estimated that 57 percent of homeless individuals were chronically homeless. Providing this population permanent supportive housing could relieve the burden on emergency shelters, reduce the human tragedy of people living in the streets and reduce public cost.

Table 4: Chronically Homeless									
Jurisdiction	Chronically Homeless Counted as Unsheltered	Chronically Homeless Counted in Emergency and Winter Shelters	Total Chronically Homeless 2009	% Chronic of All Unaccompanied Homeless Adults	% Chronic of All Literally Homeless Persons	Total Chronically Homeless 2008	Total Chronically Homeless 2007	Total Chronically Homeless 2006	Total Chronically Homeless 2005
District of Columbia	291	1,632	1,923	49%	31%	2,184	1,760	1,891	1,773
Alexandria	24	66	90	36%	25%	75	114	76	91
Arlington County	86	52	138	43%	27%	156	220	182	100
Fairfax County/City/ Falls Church	104	193	297	45%	17%	402	335	401	258
Frederick County	27	39	66	35%	20%	55	23	39	77
Loudoun County	12	7	19	38%	13%	21	52	16	23
Montgomery County	37	115	21	42%	2%	208	231	206	144
Prince Georges County	50	57	107	26%	13%	216	264	239	194
Prince William County	32	39	71	32%	11%	58	64	27	34
All COG CoCs	663	2,200	2,863	43%	24%	3,375	3,063	3,077	2,694

The Region's Homeless by Total Population

Table 5 highlights the number of homeless people counted in the region as a percentage of the total population with and without the District of Columbia. Including the District, the Table indicates the incidence of homelessness in the region is 0.3 percent of the total metropolitan population. Excluding the District, the incidence of homelessness is 0.1 percent of the suburban metropolitan population. It is noted in the 2009 enumeration that the District had 51.8 percent of the region's homeless.

In February 2007, HUD released its first national count of the homeless based upon 2005 homeless data from 65 communities that participated in the study. HUD reported nationally there were 754,147 homeless persons in the country. According to HUD, this represented less than 0.3 percent of the nation's general population.⁴ COG's regional comparison of homelessness as a percentage of the total population yielded similar results; the homeless were 0.3 percent of the total population.

Table 5: Share of Total Population Who Are Homeless				
	2008 U.S. Census Population Estimate	Literally Homeless in 2009	Homeless as % of Total Population	Homeless Persons per 1,000 People
District of Columbia	591,833	6,228	1.1%	10.5
Alexandria	143,885	360	0.3%	2.5
Arlington County	209,969	511	0.2%	2.4
Fairfax County/City & Falls Church	1,050,315	1,730	0.2%	1.6
Frederick County	225,721	324	0.1%	1.4
Loudoun County	289,995	152	0.1%	0.5
Montgomery County	950,680	1,247	0.1%	1.3
Prince George's County	820,852	853	0.1%	1.0
Prince William County	364,734	630	0.2%	1.7
Region with D.C.	4,647,984	12,035	0.3%	2.6
Region without D.C.	4,056,151	5,807	0.1%	1.4

The Washington Region's Continuum of Care

The region's inventory of facilities to shelter the homeless and house the formerly homeless has moved well beyond the 1980's focus on "emergency" shelters to provide a multi-faceted Continuum of Care. The current system has more transitional and permanent supportive housing beds/units. Table 6 illustrates the 2009 distribution of emergency, transitional and permanent supportive housing beds for individuals and persons in families, both in the winter months when the point-in-time enumeration is conducted and during the warmer months (April-October). This table compares the distribution of beds in 2009 to the distribution of beds from 2005 to 2008. There have been slight declines in the overall number of emergency shelter and transitional beds and an increase in the number of winter beds and permanent supportive housing beds in the region's Continuum of Care. The increase in permanent supportive housing beds is consistent with the national initiative to use the Housing First model and rapid re-housing techniques to reduce homelessness. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Housing First model is based on securing permanent housing opportunities for homeless families and individuals while offering the necessary wrap-around support services that will sustain independent living.

Table 6 Continuum of Care: Winter and Year-Round Inventory of Beds in the Washington Region							
		Beds for Individuals	Beds for Persons in Families	All Beds: Winter	% Distribution in Winter	All Beds: Warm Months	% Distribution in Warm Months
Winter Beds	2009	1,239	478	1,717	10%		
	2008	1,193	297	1,490	9%		
	2007	1,198	160	1,358	9%		
	2006	1,074	159	1,233	8%		
	2005	1,525	186	1,711	11%		
Emergency Shelter Beds	2009	3,135	1,277	4,412	26%	4,412	27%
	2008	3,383	1,439	4,822	29%	4,822	32%
	2007	2,934	1,668	4,602	29%	4,602	31%
	2006	3,569	1,715	5,284	33%	5,284	33%
	2005	2,945	1,551	4,496	29%	4,496	29%
Transitional Housing Beds	2009	1,858	3,616	5,474	32%	5,474	33%
	2008	1,967	3,787	5,754	34%	5,754	38%
	2007	1,944	3,089	5,033	32%	5,033	35%
	2006	1,874	3,015	4,889	31%	4,889	31%
	2005	1,876	3,015	4,891	32%	4,891	32%
Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	2009	3,555	1,914	5,469	32%	5,469	33%
	2008	2,806	1,893	4,699	28%	4,699	31%
	2007	2,629	2,307	4,936	31%	4,936	34%
	2006	2,440	2,125	4,565	29%	4,565	29%
	2005	2,418	1,794	4,212	28%	4,212	28%
TOTALS	2009	9,787	7,285	17,072		16,610	
	2008	9,349	7,416	16,765		15,275	
	2007	8,705	7,224	15,929		14,571	
	2006	8,957	7,014	15,971		14,738	
	2005	8,764	6,546	15,310		13,599	
Percent Change Since 2005		11.7%	11.3%	11.5%		22.1%	

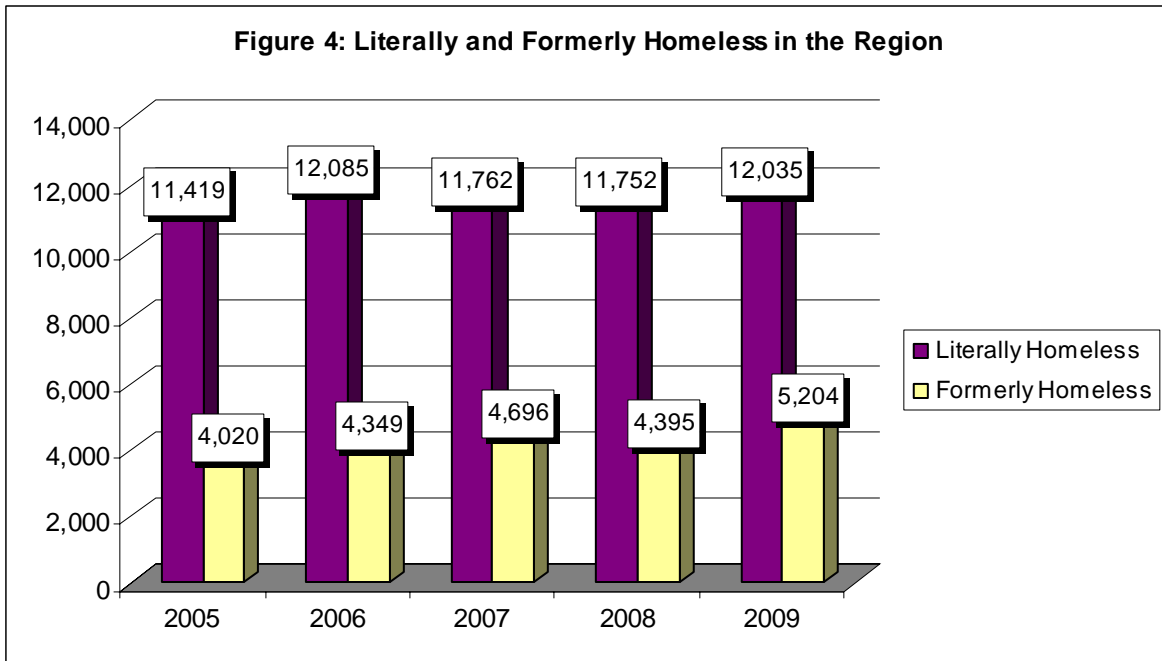
Permanent Supportive Housing (Formerly Homeless)

Table 7 partly addresses the all important question of “**How many people are now housed who once were homeless?**” Many formerly homeless people are in mainstream programs such as Housing Choice Vouchers. Permanent supportive housing for homeless persons with disabilities is one component of the Continuum of Care managed within local jurisdictions. The ultimate goal of the homeless continuum of care is to move people out of homelessness into some level of independent living. Permanent supportive housing provides housing with wrap-around services primarily to persons with disabilities, either short or long-term, to assist them in their efforts to live as independently as possible. Some of these services may include substance abuse counseling, life skills training, health care, mental health services, and job training. Many of these crucial supportive services and housing subsidies are provided by local governments, nonprofits and other human services agencies. Without some assistance, many of the formerly homeless persons residing in permanent supportive housing may be at risk of becoming homeless again. (At the end of this report is “Table 7A, Formerly Homeless Living in Permanent Supportive Housing by Jurisdiction”, which provides these same data broken out by each by of the nine Continua for the period 2005 – 2009)

In 2009, 5,204 single adults and adults in families were counted as formerly homeless and living in permanent supportive housing, compared to 4,395 in 2008. Since the 2005 report, there has been a 13.2 percent increase in the number of adults in families in permanent supportive housing and a 41.1 percent increase for single adults. The overall change in permanent supportive housing since 2005 is 29.5 percent. When compared to last year’s data, it is important to note that in 2009, the number of formerly homeless persons placed in permanent supportive housing increased by 18.4 percent.

Table 7: Formerly Homeless Single Adults and Adults in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing				
		Single Adults	Adults in Families	TOTAL
MWCOG REGION	2009	3,308	1,896	5,204
	2008	2,650	1,745	4,395
	2007	2,484	2,212	4,696
	2006	2,320	2,029	4,349
	2005	2,345	1,675	4,020
2005-2009 Percent Change		41.1%	13.2%	29.5%

Figure 4 compares the literally homeless with the formerly homeless who are now living in permanent supportive housing from 2005-2009. It should be noted that the totals for the literally homeless and the formerly homeless are mutually exclusive and should not be combined. Under the HUD guidelines, formerly homeless persons living in permanent supportive housing are not counted as part of the literally homeless that live on the streets, in emergency shelters or transitional programs. In general, since 2005 there has been an annual increase in the number of persons living in permanent supportive housing.



Conclusion and Recommendations 2009

Homelessness in the region as reflected in the **January 28, 2009** point-in-time count has increased by approximately two percent compared to 2008. In 2008, the Homeless Services Committee cited 11,752 literally homeless persons in the region whereas in 2009, a total of 12,035 persons comprised the region's total number of literally homeless. Many factors may have contributed to this increase, such as the regional foreclosure crisis, the economic downturn, rising unemployment rates and the increased cost of living. These alone are not a definitive explanation to the rise in homelessness. Families most directly affected by the mortgage foreclosure crisis were homeowners, not renters. However, we know that some renters are being displaced from investment properties that have been foreclosed. Conversely, the families surveyed in the enumeration would have more than likely been renters if not for the unaffordable cost of rental housing in the region. The current economic climate continues to challenge households at 80 percent of the area median income (AMI) to pay for high housing costs and other necessities in life. Additionally, the current recession negatively impacts state and local government budgets with potentially reduced resources needed to assist homeless persons. This precarious economic situation may make it even more challenging for local governments and nonprofits to provide needed services.

Compared to 2008's numbers, this year's count indicates a 15.4 percent increase in family homelessness. However, during that same year, there was a 6.5 percent decrease in the number of homeless single adults. This reduction in the number of homeless single adults can perhaps be attributed to the 658 formerly homeless individuals who now live in permanent supportive housing. The homeless count for 2009 may have been higher if not for the increased housing resources provided by area jurisdictions since the 2008 survey. These resources include: permanent supportive housing, emergency rental assistance to prevent eviction and other housing subsidies.

The purpose of the report is to examine the trends of homelessness and to offer recommendations in reducing and ultimately, eliminating, homelessness in the region. Since the 2008 report, area jurisdictions continue to allocate more resources to combat the problems of homelessness and poverty. Reducing homelessness will require the consolidated efforts of all local governments and the communities that comprise those jurisdictions in increasing the scope of services provided. This includes employment, housing, primary health care, mental health and substance abuse services, school systems, and correctional institutions. With this in mind, more than one strategy must be employed throughout the region in order to reduce homelessness. Some of these strategies include:

Permanent Supportive Housing for homeless persons who suffer from varying degrees of disabling conditions such as severe mental illness, chronic health and substance abuse problems or co-occurring disorders. Many individuals and families who become homeless usually rely on the shelter system for housing or sleep on the streets. Jurisdictions may reorganize their homeless assistance programs from emergency

shelter and transitional housing system to a “Housing First” approach. This approach is designed to place homeless persons in housing first, and then provide appropriate supportive services aimed at preventing reoccurrence of homelessness.

Rapid Re-housing to quickly move at-risk or homeless families (or individuals) with low to moderate barriers into permanent affordable housing. This strategy also includes elements of a Housing First approach but is designed to divert people from entering the homeless services system through provision of short-term financial assistance such as security deposits, first month’s rent and short or longer-term housing subsidy.

Prevention of homelessness by using emergency rental assistance programs and other housing subsidies. This is extremely important for families with children. Due to the depressed economy many households are facing evictions due to recent unemployment. In FY 2008 (October 1, 2007 – September 30, 2008), the District’s Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) prevented 1,111 households from becoming homeless by paying rental arrears and assisted 300 households in obtaining housing by paying first month’s rent and/or security deposits. Both Maryland and Virginia have similar rental assistance programs to prevent households from becoming homeless.

In closing, we are encouraged by federal and local governments’ responses to the challenge of reducing homelessness in the nation and the Metropolitan Washington region at large. The American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009 includes an unprecedented \$1.5 billion towards homelessness prevention and re-housing programs. Local jurisdictions have developed emergency rental assistance programs as well as Housing First models which are applied throughout region. There are now stronger indicators that, with appropriate and sustained commitment of resources and services, the region can reduce or even end homelessness in the coming years. Shelter is no substitute for permanent housing; a home for everyone should be a shared goal throughout the region.

Table 1A		<i>Unsheltered or Living in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing</i>		
		Single Persons	Persons in Families	All Persons
District of Columbia	2009	3,934	2,294	6,228
	2008	4,208	1,836	6,044
	2007	3,717	2,040	5,757
	2006	4,112	2,045	6,157
	2005	3,794	2,232	6,026
2005-2009 % Change		3.7%	2.8%	3.3%
Alexandria	2009	223	137	360
	2008	221	127	348
	2007	230	145	375
	2006	238	139	377
	2005	240	193	433
2005-2009 % Change		-7.1%	-29.0%	-16.9%
Arlington County	2009	322	189	511
	2008	284	126	410
	2007	325	137	462
	2006	329	148	477
	2005	289	121	410
2005-2009 % Change		11.4%	56.2%	24.6%
Fairfax County/City & Falls Church	2009	663	1067	1730
	2008	744	1,091	1,835
	2007	730	1,083	1,813
	2006	667	1,099	1,766
	2005	564	1,111	1,675
2005-2009 % Change		17.6%	-4.0%	3.3%
Frederick County	2009	186	138	324
	2008	166	136	302
	2007	142	81	223
	2006	150	62	212
	2005	164	107	271
2005-2009 % Change		13.4%	29.0%	19.6%

Table 1A (continued): Unsheltered or Living in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing

Loudoun County	2009	50	102	152
	2008	49	121	170
	2007	81	130	211
	2006	72	112	184
	2005	40	53	93
	2005-2009 % Change	25.0%	92.5%	63.4%
Montgomery County	2009	721	526	1,247
	2008	740	410	1,150
	2007	640	499	1,139
	2006	693	471	1,164
	2005	616	452	1,068
	2005-2009 % Change	17.0%	16.4%	16.8%
Prince George's County	2009	419	434	853
	2008	573	370	943
	2007	806	362	1,168
	2006	801	490	1,291
	2005	462	477	939
	2005-2009 % Change	-9.3%	-9.0%	-9.2%
Prince William County	2009	224	406	630
	2008	201	349	550
	2007	240	374	614
	2006	118	380	498
	2005	152	352	504
	2005-2009% Change	47.4%	15.3%	25.0%
MWCOG REGION	2009	6,742	5,293	12,035
	2008	7,186	4,566	11,752
	2007	6,911	4,851	11,762
	2006	7,137	4,948	12,085
	2005	6,321	5,098	11,419

2005-2009% Change	6.7%	3.8%	5.4%
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Table 7A		<i>Formerly Homeless Living in Permanent Supportive Housing</i>		
		Single Persons	Persons in Families	All
District of Columbia	2009	2,463	1,006	3,469
	2008	1,963	1,043	3,006
	2007	1,937	1,605	3,542
	2006	1,772	1,440	3,212
	2005	1,826	1,125	2,951
2005-2009 % Change		34.9%	-10.6%	17.6%
Alexandria				
Alexandria	2009	25	8	33
	2008	25	5	30
	2007	21	9	30
	2006	24	8	32
	2005	22	10	32
2005-2009 % Change		13.6%	-20.0%	3.1%
Arlington County				
Arlington County	2009	58	4	62
	2008	30	4	34
	2007	15	2	17
	2006	10	0	10
	2005	8	2	10
2005-2009 % Change		625.0%	100.0%	520.0%
Fairfax County/City & Falls Church				
Fairfax County/City & Falls Church	2009	294	119	413
	2008	250	32	282
	2007	242	31	273
	2006	267	44	311
	2005	236	38	274
2005-2009% Change		24.6%	213.2%	50.7%
Frederick County				
Frederick County	2009	19	7	26
	2008	16	11	27
	2007	4	9	13
	2006	15	9	24
	2005	12	13	25
2005-2009 % Change		58.3%	-46.2%	4.0%
Loudoun County				
Loudoun County	2009	3	0	3
	2008	3	0	3
	2007	14	0	14

	2006	10	0	10
Table 7A (continued) Formerly Homeless Living in Permanent Supportive Housing				
2005-2009 % Change		-70.0%	0.0%	-70.0%
Montgomery County	2009	345	619	964
	2008	268	469	737
	2007	218	358	576
	2006	190	391	581
	2005	199	363	562
2005-2009 % Change		73.4%	70.5%	71.5%
Prince George's County	2009	94	133	227
	2008	91	181	272
	2007	28	181	209
	2006	22	137	159
	2005	24	124	148
2005-2009 % Change		291.7%	7.3%	53.4%
Prince William County	2009	7	0	7
	2008	4	0	4
	2007	5	17	22
	2006	10	0	10
	2005	8	0	8
2005-2009 % Change		-12.5%	0.0%	-12.5%
MWCOG REGION	2009	3,308	1,896	5,204
	2008	2,650	1,745	4,395
	2007	2,484	2,212	4,696
	2006	2,320	2,029	4,349
	2005	2,345	1,675	4,020
2005-2009 % Change		41.1%	13.2%	29.5%

Figure 5: Distribution of the Region's Literally Homeless: The Unsheltered and Those in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing, N=12,035

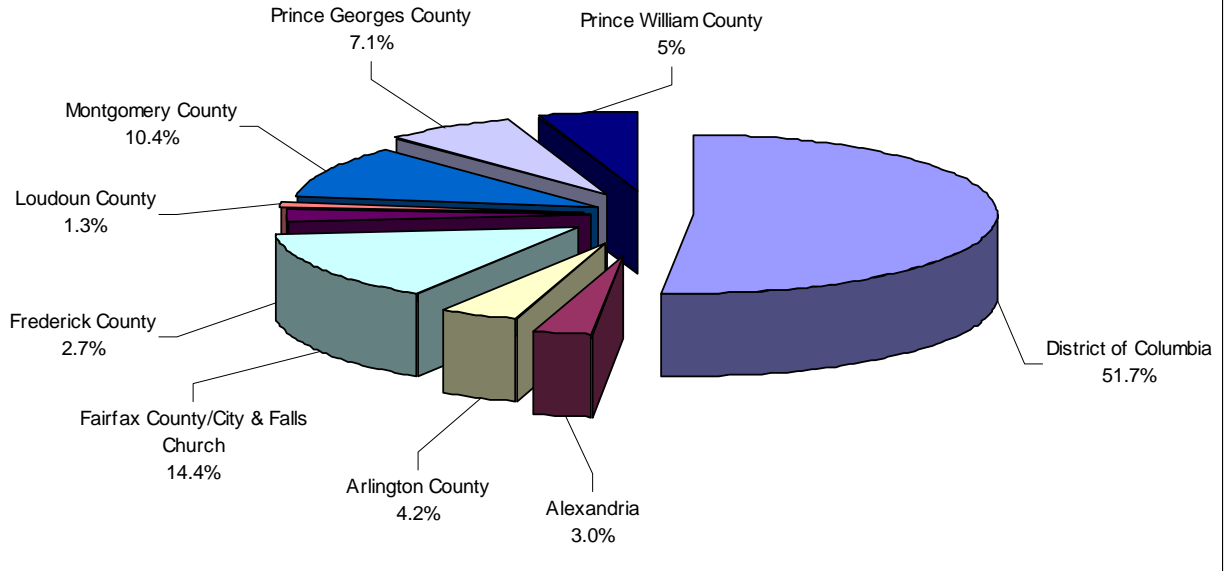
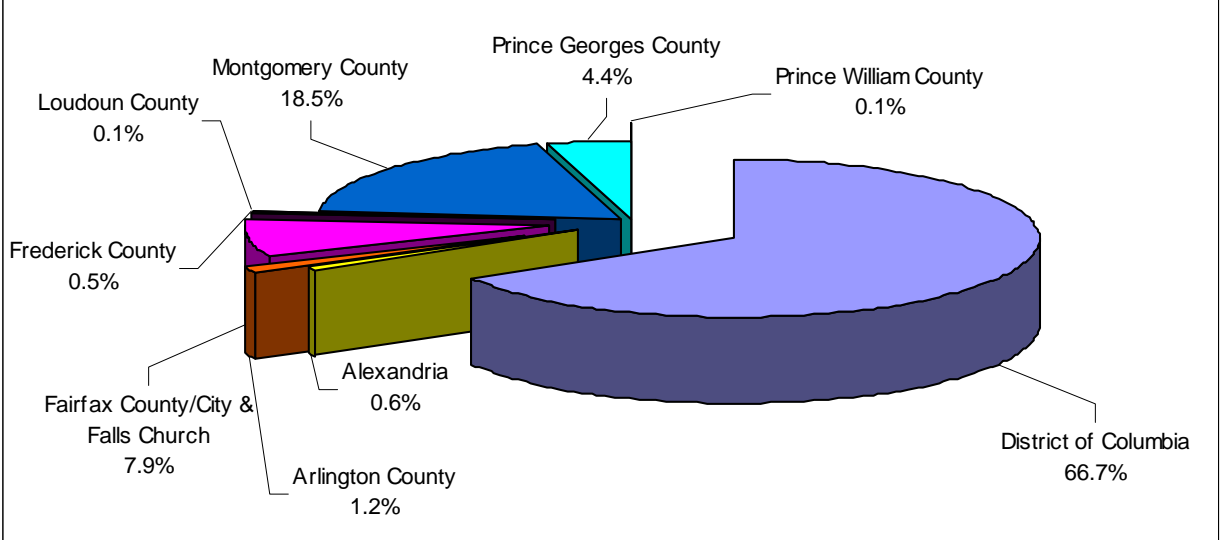
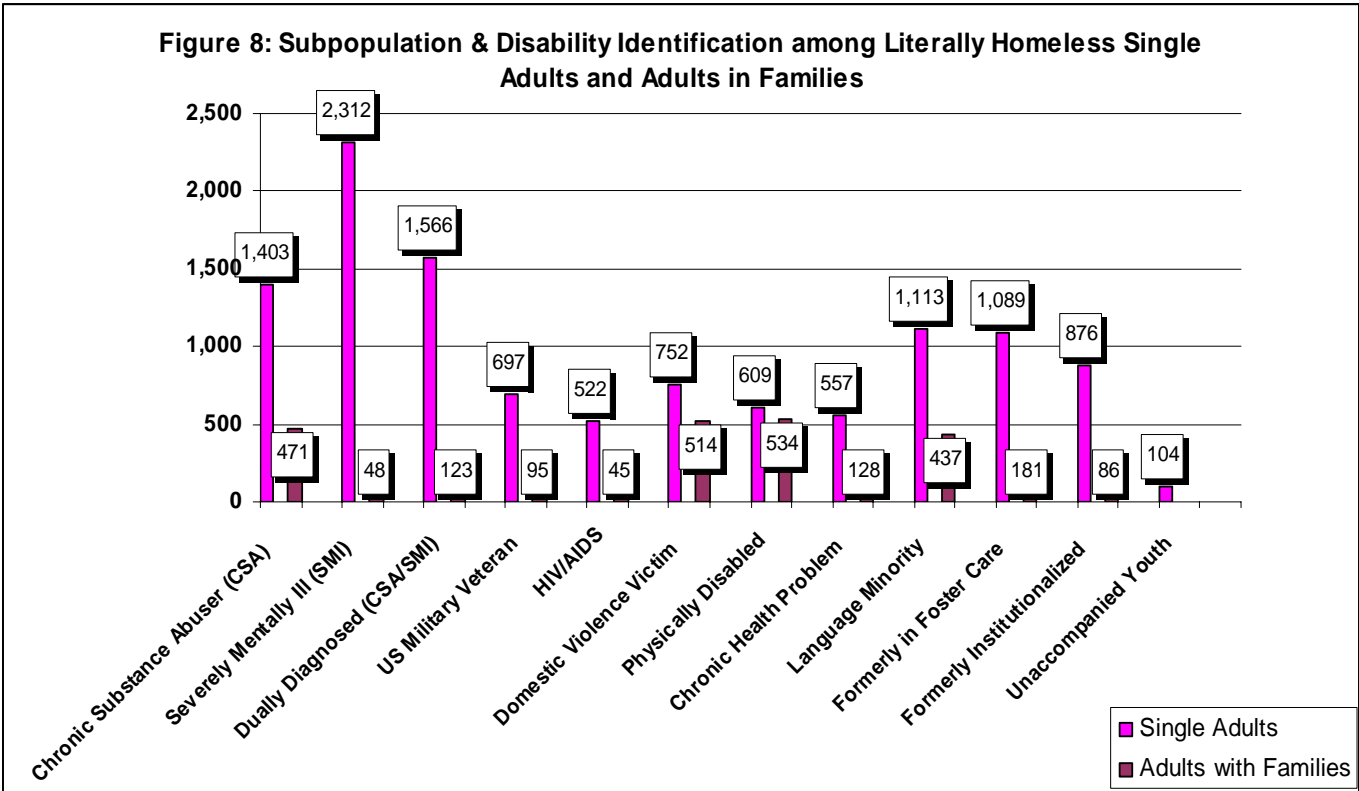
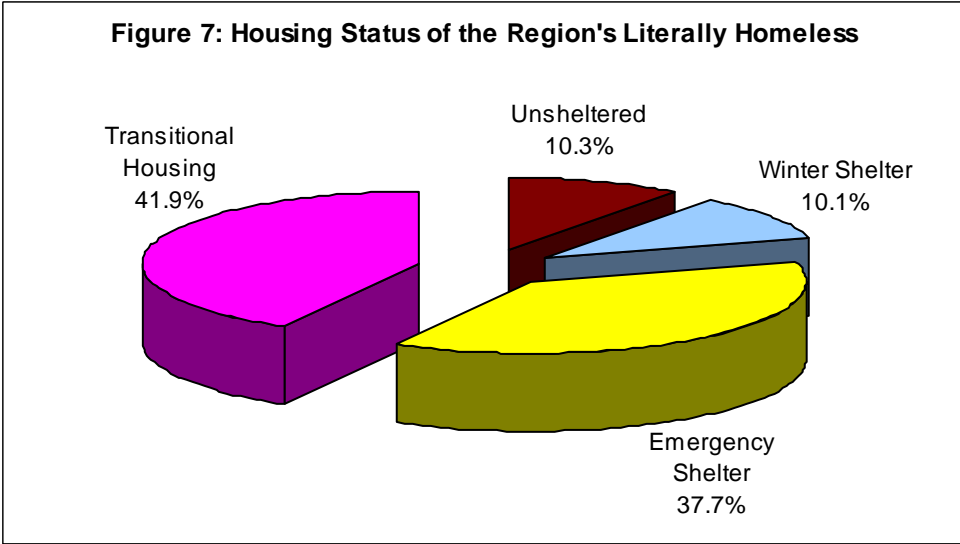


Figure 6: Distribution of the Region's Formerly Homeless: Those Living in Permanent Supportive Housing, N=5,204





HOMELESS ENUMERATION JURISDICTIONAL REPORTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MARYLAND

Frederick County
Montgomery County
Prince George's County

VIRGINIA

City of Alexandria
Arlington County
Fairfax County/Cities of Fairfax & Falls Church
Loudoun County
Prince William County

District of Columbia Homeless Enumeration Narrative Report for 2009

Description of Homeless Services

The Continuum of Care (CoC) in the District of Columbia provides outreach services, prevention programs, supportive services, emergency shelter and transitional and permanent supportive housing to homeless persons in the city. The District's CoC attempts to relieve the immediate suffering of people without shelter and help them obtain and maintain permanent housing in the most integrated setting possible.

The District's CoC is operated by the Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness, under the direction of the Department of Human Services. During the annual Point in Time process, the Community Partnership engages the District's publicly and privately funded homeless service programs to ensure a complete and accurate enumeration.

Washington, D.C.'s Continuum includes 2,261 beds of emergency shelter for single persons that are open year round. During the coldest months of the year, 343 additional emergency shelter beds are opened each night and another 314 "hypothermia alert" beds open on nights when the temperature drops below 32 degrees. In addition to emergency shelter beds, there are also 1,230 transitional housing beds available to single persons that are open year-round.

The District's emergency shelter inventory also includes 162 year-round, apartment-style units for families. This year, 75 units for families were also available; the District is one of the few jurisdictions in the region to dedicate sizable additional resources to provide additional shelter for families during the winter.

Homeless No More, Mayor Adrian Fenty's ten year plan to end homelessness, continues to change the landscape of homeless services in the District.

Over 37 percent of the District's CoC resources are Permanent Supportive Housing, showing a commitment to a continuum that is focused on housing rather than shelter.

In 2008, 400 men and women were housed through the Permanent Supportive Housing Program (PSHP) – a Department of Human Service's initiative that moved the city's most vulnerable homeless persons from shelter and the street in to their own homes. The city continues to make great strides in meeting the goals of *Homeless No More*. Eighty vulnerable families have already been identified for Permanent Supportive Housing in 2009, and more homeless individuals are also slated to move into housing as well.

Additionally, families continue to benefit from the System Transformation Initiative (STI), which moves families from shelter in to scattered site Transitional Housing with wrap around intensive supportive services. In less than two year's time, STI has grown the

city's Transitional Housing inventory for families by nearly 70 percent.

Year-Round and Winter Inventory of Beds			
	Beds for Individuals	Units for Families	Winter Beds
Hypothermia/Winter Shelter	657	75 units	784
Year Round Emergency Shelter	2,261	162 units*	captured above
Transitional Housing	1,230	579 units	captured above

*Includes 28 units for families that opened after Point in Time 2009

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

The 2009 Point in Time count of literally homeless persons in the District of Columbia was 6,228. This is a three percent increase from the 2008 count.

In the 2009 count, the largest area of growth within D.C.'s Continuum was at the Emergency Shelter level for families. This is due to greater utilization of shelter during the months leading up to Point in Time.

The Emergency Shelter population (for singles) decreased by nearly 10 percent from the 2008 count, and the number of unsheltered persons counted also decreased by 15 percent. The District has never seen such a dramatic year-to-year decrease in the street count portion of Point in Time. These significant changes are due to the Permanent Supportive Housing Program which as stated, housed 400 of the city's most vulnerable shelter users and persons living on the street in 2008.

Point in Time data also showed many in the region rely on the city's shelter and housing resources. More than one in five of those in publicly-funded Emergency Shelter for singles lived outside of the city before becoming homeless and 8.5 percent of the population had also been in a shelter outside of the city within the last year. The data also show that many consumers had previous stays in institutional settings such as jails, hospitals or other treatment facilities, speaking to the need for better discharge planning so that those exiting these facilities do not rely on shelter.

HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY			
Category	2009	2008	% Change 2008 to 2009
Total Number Counted	6,228	6,044	3.0%
Total Number of Singles	3,934	4,207	-6.5%
Total Number of Families	703	587	19.8%
Total of Persons in Families	2,294	1,836	24.9%
Total Adults in Families	868	687	26.3%
Total Children in Families	1,426	1,149	24.1%

Disabling conditions continue to be highly prevalent among homeless persons in the District. Thirty-four (34) percent of adult homeless persons report a chronic substance abuse problem. Twenty-one (21) percent of these persons report severe mental illness; 23 percent have a chronic health problem and 15 percent are physically disabled. Homelessness often worsens these conditions; dedicated housing and supportive service resources are needed to help provide stability.

Housing resources are also needed for persons who belong to other homelessness subpopulations. There are 787 homeless victims of domestic violence in the District, including children in families. There are also a total of 583 homeless U.S. military veterans living in the city.

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS				
	Individual Adults	Adults in Families	Children in Families	TOTAL
Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)	1,051	90	2	1,143
Severe Mental Illness (SMI)	472	40	28	541
Dually Diagnosed (CSA & SMI)	465	37	0	502
Chronic Health Problem	1,024	91	48	1,163
Living With HIV/AIDS	101	31	5	137
Physical Disability	674	44	22	740
Domestic Violence Victim	324	176	287	787
Language Minority	389	27	20	436
U.S. Veterans	564	19	0	583

Income & Employment

Point in Time revealed that half of homeless adults in the District have no regular income of any kind. Median income among homeless adults with at least one income source is just \$524 per month.

Income from employment is the primary income source for 15 percent of all adults reporting at least one income source.

At 16 percent, employment income was the most commonly reported primary income source among homeless single adults. Fourteen percent reported SSI or SSDI as their primary income source while another 8 percent reported other types of public assistance. Half of all adults in families stated that TANF was their family's primary source of income; one in five reported that employment income was the primary source.

Twenty percent of homeless adults in the District are employed. The number of homeless persons that report being employed in 2009 is down 12 percent from 2008. Of those that are employed, roughly half state that they are working full time, a third are working part time and one in five have seasonal employment.

Permanent and Permanent Supportive Housing Placements

A total of 3,469 formerly homeless persons were counted on January 28th in Permanent Supportive Housing throughout the District. The number of formerly homeless includes 2,463 single persons and 316 formerly homeless families (including 369 adults and 637 children). Clients in Permanent Supportive Housing account for more than one third of the persons counted during Point in Time and Permanent Supportive Housing resources make up the largest share of the District's continuum.

The number of persons in Permanent Supportive Housing in the District has increased by 15 percent from last year. The 400 men and women placed in Permanent Supportive Housing this year show the city's commitment to ending homelessness in the District of Columbia.

The District recognizes Permanent Supportive Housing as the solution to homelessness, and *Homeless No More* and the Mayor's Permanent Supportive Housing Plan identifies the need for increased permanent supportive housing dedicated to housing homeless individuals and families. To that end, the District continues to change the nature homeless services offered here in order to end and prevent further homelessness in the city.

Frederick County/City Homeless Enumeration Narrative Report for 2009

Description of Homeless Services

Frederick County, Maryland is fortunate to have a wide-range of governmental, private non-profit, and faith-based organizations that together have established an almost seamless service delivery system targeted to addressing the needs of homeless individuals and families, but major gaps in homeless services include year-round emergency shelter for single adults (currently an existing emergency shelter for adults is only open during the winter season); emergency shelter for families (currently sheltered through motel placements or in transitional housing); and more diverse permanent supportive housing options for both individuals and families. Major providers of homeless services include the Frederick Community Action Agency, Advocates for Homeless Families, Heartly House, Frederick Rescue Mission, Religious Coalition for Emergency Human Needs, Gale Houses, Hope Alive, Mental Health Management Agency of Frederick County, and Frederick County Department of Social Services - all of these agencies are active members of the Frederick County Coalition for the Homeless.

Established in 1983, the Frederick County Coalition for the Homeless (FCCH) is the oldest local coalition working to end homelessness in Maryland. The FCCH is a coalition comprised of governmental and non-profit human service and community development organizations, religious institutions, for-profit businesses such as banks, local government officials, interested citizens, and homeless and formerly homeless persons. The FCCH meets monthly in order to coordinate the planning of local homeless services, discuss local needs and approve new projects, and advocate for additional resources to address homelessness.

Year-Round and Winter Inventory of Beds				
	Beds for Individuals	Beds\Units for Persons in Families	All Year- Round Beds	Winter Beds
Hypothermia/Overflow/Other (Additional winter Capacity)	79	0/0		79
Emergency Shelter Beds	8	21/7	29	0
Transitional Housing Beds	88	118/25	206	0
TOTALS				

Homeless Point-In-Time Results

The most recent Point-in-Time Survey for both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations was conducted on January 28, 2009. Survey tools were distributed and thoroughly discussed at a regular monthly meeting of the Frederick County Coalition for the Homeless (FCCH). All shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and motel placement providers were instructed on how to use the survey instrument and when to conduct the Point-in-Time Survey. Whenever possible, surveys were to be completed directly by homeless persons; however, the shelter staff could utilize administrative or HMIS data if a person was unable to directly complete the survey. A total of 324 homeless persons (comprised of 242 adults and 82 children) completed the point-in-time survey. The largest family or household type was 186 single-individuals; single-parent families accounted for the second largest type or family group.

The Point-in-Time Survey instrument contains specific questions regarding all HUD-defined homeless subpopulations (e.g., veteran, alcohol abuse problem, drug abuse problem) and contains specific questions about the length of time that a respondent has been homeless. With regard to disabling conditions, the following data was reported: 82 adults reported a substance abuse problem/addiction; 33 adults and children reported chronic health problems; 36 adults reported severe mental health problems; 36 adults reported substance abuse problems and co-occurring mental health problems; 41 adults and children reported that they are survivors of domestic violence; 10 adults reported that they are veterans; and 2 adults reported a diagnosis of HIV or AIDS.

HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY				
Category	2009	2008	2007	% Change 2008 to 2009
Total Number Counted	324	302	236	7%
Total of Singles	186	166	146	12%
Total Number of Families	55	47	32	17%
Total of Persons in Families	138	136	90	1%
Total Adults in Families	56	51	40	10%
Total Children in Families	82	85	50	-4%

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS				
	Individual Adults	Adults in Families	Children in Families	TOTAL
Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)	76	7	0	83
Severe Mental Illness (SMI)	30	6	0	36
Dually Diagnosed (CSA & SMI)	34	2	0	36
Chronic Health Problem	28	3	2	33
Living With HIV/AIDS	2	0	0	2
Physical Disability	28	3	1	32
Domestic Violence Victim	9	16	16	41
Language Minority	1	0	0	1
U.S. Veterans	9	1	0	10

Permanent and Permanent Supportive Housing Placements:

Subsidized permanent housing is provided by the Housing Authority of the City of Frederick (public housing and Section 8), Frederick County Department of Housing and Community Development (Section 8), Frederick Community Action Agency (Project-Based Section 8), Interfaith Housing Development Partnership, and by private landlords under contract with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Housing Authority of the City of Frederick is currently in the midst of an ambitious \$16,000,000 HOPE VI project that is committed to provide one-for-one replacement housing for all subsidized rental housing currently being demolished for redevelopment.

The Frederick County Government recently enacted a Moderately Priced Dwelling Unit (MPDU) ordinance, but most of the housing units being developed are targeted for homeownership and remain out-of-reach for homeless families. The City of Frederick recently enacted its own version of an MPDU ordinance that stands to provide additional affordable rental housing units. Special needs housing providers include the Way Station, Family Services Foundation, and Community Living. The Maryland Mental Hygiene Administration administers 19 HUD Shelter Plus Care vouchers in Frederick County and the Frederick Community Action Agency administers 4 units of HUD permanent supportive housing for individuals who are disabled and chronically homeless. The following table provides additional data on formerly homeless persons now residing in permanent supportive housing.

FORMERLY HOMELESS PERSONS NOW RESIDING IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING	
Persons served as single individuals	19
Persons served as members of a family (adults and children)	7
Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)	0
Severe Mental Illness (SMI)	10
Dually Diagnosed (CSA & SMI)	12
Chronic Health Problem	5
Living With HIV/AIDS	0
Physical Disability	7
Domestic Violence Victim	5
Language Minority	0
U.S. Veterans	2

Montgomery County Homeless Enumeration Narrative Report for 2009

Description of Homeless Services

The Montgomery County Continuum of Care is a public-private partnership between County Government and non-profit and faith based organizations. A full continuum of services is provided including outreach services to emergency and transitional programs and permanent supportive housing. Case management is provided at all levels to link homeless persons with housing, employment, disability entitlements and other services with an emphasis on achieving housing solutions.

There are 105 year round emergency shelter beds for individuals and an additional 265 hypothermia and seasonal shelter beds from November through March. This number increased from 2008 due to increased demand. The number of emergency shelter beds for families with children is flexible according to need by using motels for overflow. The County's emphasis is on creating more permanent supportive housing while keeping the homeless safe during the winter season.

Aside from minor adjustments, there was virtually no change in the number of year round emergency and transitional beds. Emergency overflow beds for individuals increased to accommodate increased demand.

For the PIT reporting period (January 2008 vs. 2009), PSH beds increased by 83 and 79 beds for individuals and families respectively

Montgomery County continues to increase the availability of permanent support housing through the following initiatives:

Montgomery County's Housing First initiative began July 2008 will provide locally funded deep level tenant-based subsidies to 108 individuals 109 families with children when fully operational. As of this writing, 169 of the 217 total subsidies are committed. Case management is provided to all program participants and dedicated housing locators work with each participant to locate and lease rental units. In addition to providing housing subsidies, increased assertive outreach and more intensive case management at emergency shelters helps to identify appropriate referrals into the program.

Additional PSH programs either began operations over the past year or will begin operating in 2009 that will add additional capacity. The largest non-profit initiative is the Coalition for the Homeless' Partnership for Permanent Housing 5 project that will serve 30 families and 20 individuals that began operation in 2009.

Montgomery County is working collaboratively with the National Alliance to End Homelessness in developing and initiating the housing first plan.

Ten Year Plan for Ending Homelessness

In 2002, Montgomery County adopted a ten year plan to end homelessness developed by the Montgomery County Coalition for the Homeless titled "Homelessness in Montgomery County: Beginning to End." This plan can be accessed at <http://mcch.net/endhomelessness/fullplan.htm>.

Year-Round and Winter Inventory of Beds				
	Beds for Individuals	Beds\Units for Persons in Families	All Year- Round Beds	Winter Beds
Hypothermia/Overflow/Other (Additional winter Capacity)	265	60 units/flexible/172 beds		437
Emergency Shelter Beds	105	28 units/85 beds	190	
Transitional Housing Beds	151	79 units/268 beds	560	
TOTALS	521	167 units/525 beds	750	

LITERALLY HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY				
Category	2009	2008	2007	%Change 2007 to 2009
Total Number Counted	1247	1150	1139	9%
Total of Singles	721	740	640	13%
Total Number of Families	168	130	151	11%
Total of Persons in Families	526	410	499	5%
Total Adults in Families	191	138	170	12%
Total Children in Families	335	272	329	2%

PIT counts comparing 2009 to 2008 for individuals show:

- Unsheltered/street homeless decreased by 47percent possibly due to additional shelter availability;
- Emergency and overflow shelter increased by 28 percent;
- Transitional shelter increased by four percent;
- Permanent supportive housing increased by 29 percent.

PIT counts comparing 2009 to 2008 for families with children show:

- Emergency shelter increased by 64 percent reflecting a deteriorating economy and increased unemployment placing low income households at risk of homelessness with any reduction in employment income;
- Transitional housing increased by four percent;
- Permanent supportive housing increased by 28 percent.

Income data for individuals show:

- 17 percent were employed, 11 percent full time and six percent part-time;
- 40 percent received disability payments;
- 90 percent reported monthly income below \$1,000 per month;
- 36 percent reported no income.

Disability and other factors among homeless individuals show:

- 16 percent are “chronically” homeless;
- 10 percent have chronic substance issues;
- 26 percent have serious and persistent mental illness;
- 31 percent have co-occurring substance abuse and serious mental health problem;
- Five percent are military veterans;
- 38 percent have physical disabilities and chronic health problems;
- 19 percent of adults do not speak English as their primary language.

Income data for families show:

- 44 percent of parents were employed; 27 percent full-time and 17 percent part-time;
- Five percent received disability payments;
- 11 percent of families received TANF benefits;
- 70 percent of families had monthly incomes below \$1,000;
- 20 percent of families had no monthly income.

Disability and other factors among families with children show that:

- Seven percent of adults have substance abuse problems;
- 16 percent have serious and persistent mental health problems;
- Nine percent have co-occurring substance abuse and serious mental health problems;
- 22 percent of adults were victims of domestic violence in the past;
- 15 percent of adults do not speak English as a primary language.

	No Income	\$1-150	\$151-250	\$251-500	\$501-1,000	\$1,001-1,500	\$1,501-2,000	More than \$2,000
Individuals	36%	4%	11%	4%	33%	8%	2%	0%
Adults in Families	20%	2%	4%	10%	27%	14%	8%	8%

While the weakening economy has resulted in increased homelessness, emergency housing assistance to prevent homelessness has also increased. This includes emergency payments to prevent evictions and utility cutoffs.

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS				
	Individual Adults	Adults in Families	Children in Families	TOTAL
Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)	113	13	N/A	126
Severe Mental Illness (SMI)	320	65	N/A	385
Dually Diagnosed (CSA & SMI)	258	26	N/A	284
Chronic Health Problem	222	46	N/A	268
Living With HIV/AIDS	16	1	N/A	17
Physical Disability	146	32	N/A	178
Domestic Violence Victim	89	102	N/A	191
Language Minority	255	101	N/A	356
U.S. Veterans	63	0	N/A	63

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS				
	Individual Adults	Adults in Families	Children in Families	TOTAL
Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)	104	27	N/A	131
Severe Mental Illness (SMI)	273	66	N/A	339
Dually Diagnosed (CSA & SMI)	331	38	N/A	369
Chronic Health Problem	238	45	N/A	283
Living With HIV/AIDS	18	2	N/A	20
Physical Disability	167	32	N/A	199
Domestic Violence Victim	73	92	N/A	165
Language Minority	206	62	N/A	268
U.S. Veterans	58	6	N/A	64

Permanent Supportive Housing

Permanent supportive housing beds have increased 30 percent year to year and have increased by 60 percent since 2007. This reflects the commitment to Montgomery County's Housing First plan and the strong partnership between County Government and its private non-profit homeless service providers who have aggressively pursued funding from all governmental and private foundations to alleviate chronic homelessness for individuals and families

Prince George's County Homeless Enumeration Narrative Report for 2009

Description of Homeless Services

Prince George's County Continuum of Care is coordinated through the Homeless Services Partnership (HSP). The HSP is an umbrella organization designed to foster an inclusive strategy to effectively address issues of homelessness, through on-going coordination, collaboration, planning, development and evaluation. Membership includes public and private non-profit agencies, faith-based organizations, service providers, mainstream programs, consumers and concerned citizens. The HSP sets all strategic priorities, approves decisions by vote, oversees the development and implementation of strategic goals, and serves as the Homeless Advisory Board to the County Executive and the County Council. The Prince George's County Department of Social Services Office of Housing and Homeless Services facilitates the County's Continuum of Care homeless services and the annual grant application process.

The County's Continuum of Care is implemented outreach, prevention, emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing and permanent supportive housing:

Outreach, intake and assessment services are provided to assist special needs and chronic homeless persons living on the streets or persons experiencing mental health crisis. *Prevention* services assist individuals and families who are at-risk of homelessness to maintain their housing. These efforts are carried out through community outreach, mediation, eviction prevention, legal assistance, rental or mortgage assistance and linkage to available supportive services.

Emergency shelters are accessed through the Homeless Hotline by calling a toll-free number 24/7 throughout the year. The single point of entry allows homeless individuals and families to access shelter without having to navigate several shelter systems. Using the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) database, the residents are screened, assessed and linked to either the Shelter Diversion Counselor or to appropriate emergency shelters based on gender, family composition and need.

In the winter, *hypothermia shelters* are provided through local government grants and partnerships with a network of over 30 community-based faith-based organizations. Comprehensive intake, assessment and case management services are provided to link chronically homeless individuals and families to appropriate shelters and permanent housing. The County's Warm Nights Program identified and rapidly re-housed five homeless families consisting of 26 adults and children to permanent affordable housing during the 2009 winter season. All the families received Section Vouchers through the County's Department of Housing and Community Development. Follow-up and appropriate support services will be provided to make sure that the residents retain their never become homeless again. Based on the 2009-point time survey, the County's homeless services network and Continuum of Care system has approximately 210

emergency shelter and hypothermia beds of which 138 are seasonal beds for individuals and families.

Transitional housing programs provide housing, case management and support services for very low income homeless families and individuals for up to 24 months, while addressing underlining causes of homelessness. Follow-up services are provided for up to 12 months after the families move into permanent housing. This helps to promote community re-integration, housing retention and prevent the families from becoming homeless again. Based on the 2009 point in time survey, the County's homeless services network and Continuum of Care system has approximately 465 transitional housing beds, of which 173 are for individuals and 292 are for families.

Year-Round and Winter Inventory of Beds				
	Beds for Individuals	Beds\Units for Persons in Families	All Year-Round Beds	Winter Beds
Hypothermia/Overflow/Other (Additional winter Capacity)	113	25		138
Emergency Shelter Beds	54	156/21	210	0
Transitional Housing Beds	173	292/76	465	0

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

This report gives a snapshot of individuals and families who were experiencing homelessness in Prince George's County, Maryland on January 28, 2009. The findings reported here are based on interviews with *unsheltered* homeless people living in public and non-shelter locations; and enumeration of *sheltered* homeless people living in overnight hypothermia shelters, emergency shelters and transitional housing programs. A diverse group of volunteers and providers met weekly to plan and develop strategies for conducting the annual point in time survey. For the street count, volunteers were divided into teams, each targeting specific zip codes and locations in the County. All *sheltered* homeless people were counted using the County's *Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)*.

On January 28, 2009, a total of 853 homeless individuals and families were counted in Prince George's County. This number includes 419 unaccompanied individuals, 140 adults in families and 294 children. Of the total number of homeless people counted, ten percent were unsheltered and living in non-shelter locations; and ninety percent were sheltered and living in temporary emergency shelters and transitional housing programs. This number reflects a decrease of ten percent from the 2008 count of 943; and a decrease of twenty seven percent from the 2007 count of 1,168. The total number of *homeless families* counted increased from 104 in 2008 to 121 in 2009. This number reflects an increase of sixteen percent of homeless families counted. The number of homeless children in families increased from 245 in 2008 to 294 in 2009. This number

reflects an increase of twenty percent of homeless children counted. The total number of *homeless individuals* decreased from 573 in 2008 to 419 in 2009. This number reflects a decrease of twenty seven percent of homeless individuals counted.

HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY				
Category	2009	2008	2007	% Change 2008 to 2009
Total Number Counted	853	943	1,168	-9.5 %
Total number of Singles	419	573	806	-26.8%
Total Number of Families	121	104	111	16.3%
Total of Persons in Families	434	370	362	17.3%
Total Adults in Families	140	125	122	12.0%
Total Children in Families	294	245	240	20.0%

Subpopulations

Individuals - Forty seven percent of homeless individuals reported chronic substance problems; seven percent have severe mental illness; three percent reported dual diagnoses. twenty six percent reported chronic health problems; five percent reported living with HIV/AIDS; twelve percent have physical disability; five percent are victims of domestic violence; three percent are language minorities; and eight percent are veterans.

Families – Six percent of adults in families reported chronic substance abuse problems; fifteen percent reported severe mental illness; two percent reported dual diagnoses; eleven percent reported chronic health problems; six percent reported physical disability; ten percent were victims of domestic violence; two are language minorities; four percent are veterans.

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS				
	Individual Adults	Adults in Families	Children in Families	TOTAL
Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)	197	8	n/a	205
Severe Mental Illness (SMI)	28	21	n/a	49
Dually Diagnosed (CSA & SMI)	13	3	n/a	16
Chronic Health Problem	110	16	n/a	126
Living With HIV/AIDS	19	0	n/a	19
Physical Disability	52	8	n/a	60
Domestic Violence Victim	20	14	n/a	34
Language Minority	13	3	n/a	16
U.S. Veterans	35	6	n/a	41

Permanent and Permanent Supportive Housing

According to the 2009 point in time survey, the County's Continuum of Care system has approximately 247 permanent supportive housing beds. In 2008, we were awarded a new Samaritan bonus project for 10 chronically homeless individuals.

Housing First - The Department of Family Services Mental Health and Disability Program implemented a "Housing First" permanent supportive housing for severely mentally ill homeless individuals in 2006. The program is implemented through People Encouraging People (PEP) Inc. PEP provides an evidenced based practice for support services called Assertive Community Treatment (ACT). The program works to engage the homeless participant, and to provide needed services as accepted by the individual. These services include street outreach and engagement, encouragement to accept services, provide access to housing, psychiatric evaluation, medication management, independent living skills assessment, health promotion and training, psychotherapy and supportive counseling, substance abuse treatment, vocational counseling, 24-hour crisis intervention, case management and advocacy. Services occur wherever it is necessary to advance the engagement process and treatment outcomes. The program has a capacity to serve 88 chronically homeless individuals.

Rapid Re-housing - A total of 26 homeless adults and children from the County's Warm Nights Program (hypothermia) were rapidly re-housed into permanent housing through a collaborative working relationship between the Department of Housing and Community Development and the Department of Social Services Homelessness Prevention Program. The families were provided Section 8 Vouchers and appropriate rental assistance to secure safe and decent affordable permanent housing.

Veterans Rental Assistance Program - Through a collaborative partnership with the Department of Social Services, the Veterans Affairs and the Department of Housing & Community Development, the County's Continuum of Care implemented a Rental Assistance Program for approximately 25 single homeless veterans.

Employment and Primary Source of Income

Employment – Forty seven percent of all the homeless individuals counted were employed and fifty four percent were unemployed. Of the total number of homeless individuals that were employed, twenty five percent had full time jobs and seventy five percent had part time jobs. Forty five percent of the adults in families were employed fifty five percent were unemployed. The majority of homeless individuals and adults in families that were employed lived in transitional housing programs.

Primary Source of Income – Forty six percent of homeless individuals counted reported employment as their primary source of income; two percent reported Social Security; and ten percent reported SSDI/SSI and Disability Income as their primary source of incomes. For adults in families forty six percent reported employment as their primary source of income; twelve percent reported SSDI/ SSI/; and thirty seven percent reported

TANF/Public Assistance as their primary source of income.

Income – Of the total number of *homeless individuals* counted, forty six percent had no incomes; one percent had incomes ranging from \$1 - \$150; fourteen percent had incomes ranging from \$151 - \$250; twenty percent had incomes ranging from \$251 - \$500; and nineteen percent had incomes ranging from \$501 - \$1,000. Of the total number of *homeless adults in families* counted, eighteen percent had no incomes; one percent had incomes \$1 - \$150; one percent had incomes of \$151 - \$250; nine percent had incomes ranging from \$251-\$500; fifteen percent had incomes ranging from \$501 - \$1, 000; and twelve percent had incomes of \$1,001 -\$1,500.

City of Alexandria Homeless Enumeration Narrative Report for 2009

Description of Homeless Services

The City of Alexandria's Continuum of Care (COC) is a collaboration of a cross section of the community, based on a thorough assessment of the City's homeless needs and resources. The COC, developed and managed by the Homeless Services Coordinating Committee, (HSCC) includes the following components: outreach, prevention, emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and permanent housing. Outreach includes: intake and assessment, service linkage and coordination, eviction storage, day shelter, meal programs, information and referral. Prevention includes: financial assistance, landlord-tenant intervention, budget and housing counseling. Emergency Shelter includes housing and case management services for single men and women, and families, with programs specifically targeting female ex-offenders and victims of domestic violence. Transitional Housing includes housing and case management services for singles and families (targeting single persons with substance abuse and/or mental health) helping them develop the skills they need to live in permanent housing. Permanent Supportive Housing includes housing with supportive case management services designed to allow single persons and head of households with substance abuse and/or mental health issues to live in the community as independently as possible. Permanent Housing includes publicly-assisted housing, "affordable" housing units, and financial assistance and services. The HSCC, our Continuum of Care body, consists of 30 member agencies (public, private non-profit, faith-based, educational, and advocacy organizations), as well as, "formerly homeless" consumers.

The Emergency Shelters (Alexandria Community Shelter, ALIVE! House, Christ House, Carpenter's Shelter, Domestic Violence Shelter, Friends of Guest House) provide 202 emergency shelter beds for singles, couples without children, and families. From November thru April, an additional 61 beds are provided for hypothermia. On the night of the count, Transitional Housing administrators (Alexandria Community Services Board, the Alexandria Salvation Army, and Arlington-Alexandria Coalition for the Homeless, Carpenter's Shelter, and Community Lodgings) provided 52 beds for singles and 99 beds for families. Permanent supportive housing programs, also operated by the Alexandria Community Services Board (ACSB), provide 25 beds for singles and eight beds for families.

The COC has made significant strides towards meeting the goal, identified in the City of Alexandria's Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness, to increase permanent housing options. City agencies, Department of Human Services and the Community Service Board (CSB) established a partnership with the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority to provide homeless individuals and families, youth aging out of foster care, and mental health and mental retardation consumers, whose lack of adequate housing is the primary cause of homelessness with section 8 rental vouchers. This creates a process that prioritizes these vulnerable populations for affordable housing. To date, 109 families have been placed in affordable permanent housing. Also, using the housing first model, in the fall/winter of this year, the ACSB will open Safe Haven,

permanent supportive house for twelve individuals who are currently homeless and are unable to use the existing shelter system due to their mental illness and sometimes co-occurring substance abuse disorders. 70 percent must meet HUD’s definition of chronically homeless.

	Beds for Individuals	Beds\Units For Persons in Families	All-Year Round Beds	Winter Beds
Hypothermia	61	-	-	61
Emergency Shelter Beds	98	104	202	-
Transitional Housing Beds	52	99	151	-
Total Beds	211	203	353	61

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

The number of homeless individuals and families identified increased from 2008 enumeration; however, in comparison through 2007, Alexandria’s homeless population continues to show a decline. From 2008, the total number of homeless persons increased by 3.3 percent (from 348 to 360). Thirty-six percent of the homeless individuals met the HUD’s definition of “chronically homeless.” While the number of unsheltered individuals decreased by 53 percent (68 to 32), there was a 30 percent (67 to 87) increase in the number of individuals accessing emergency shelter. The number of persons in families is the most significant increase in this year’s count, from 127 to 137, although eight fewer than 2007. This increase is mostly reflected in the number of adult males in families, which increased by 140 percent; the number of children and females in families increased by four percent.

Overall, 32 percent of the single individuals were employed part-time or full-time. The employment rate of individuals was directly related to the setting in which they live. Eighteen percent of winter shelter residents were employed and less than seven percent of unsheltered individuals were employed. Over 47 percent of emergency shelter and 58 percent of transitional housing individuals were employed. Six percent of unsheltered individuals and 16 percent of hypothermia users reported annual income exceeding \$11,000. Also, more than six percent of emergency shelter and two percent of transitional housing individuals had an annual income exceeding \$18,000, with the primary sources of income being employment and disability benefits.

Over, 73 percent of adult family members were employed either part-time or full-time. Again, the employment rate was directly related to the setting in which the family lived. In 2009, 71 percent of adult family members residing in emergency shelter were employed. Additionally, 76 percent of adult family members residing within transitional housing were employed.

Based on the results of the 2009 enumeration, we are anticipating an increase in homeless families, also noting the increase of two-parent households seeking shelter.

Compared to last winter, there has been a 50 percent increase in families on the waiting list. Emergency shelters are also reporting an increase in the length of stay for families and individuals, extending to as long as nine months. These trends may be a direct result of the decline in the economy with job loss and the decrease of employment opportunities impacting their ability to maintain housing. Most of these families and individuals were renters.

Although, the City of Alexandria has experienced a dramatic rise in foreclosure activity over the past two years, increasing from only 22 residential foreclosures in 2006 to more than 320 in 2008, there has not been a dramatic increase in homeowners seeking shelter nor accessing the City’s safety net program. However, this demonstrates and enhances our awareness and understanding that one does not go from being housed to homelessness in an instant. It is a process where resources, financial, family supports, etc, are usually exhausted.

Homeless Count by Category

Category	2009	2008	2007	% Change 2008-2009	% Change 2007 – 2009
Total Persons	360	348	375	3.3%	-4.2%
Total Singles	223	221	230	0.9%	-3.1%
Total Number of Families	44	42	48	4.5%	- 9.1%
Total Number of Persons in Families	137	127	145	7.3%	-5.8%
Total Adults in Families	55	46	62	16.4%	-12.7%
Total Children in Families	82	81	83	1.2%	- 1.2%

Homeless Subpopulations

	Individual Adults	Adults in Families	Children In Families	Total
Chronic Substance Abuse	73	4	0	77
Severe Mental Illness	26	0	0	26
Dually Diagnosed	44	0	0	44
Chronic Health Problem	46	6	0	52
Living with HIV/AIDS	4	0	0	4
Physical Disability	12	2	0	14
Domestic Violence Victim	5	7	0	12
Language Minority	18	12	0	30
U.S. Veteran	20	3	0	23

Permanent and Permanent Supportive Housing Placements

The CSB currently operates 25 permanent supportive housing beds for single adults and three permanent supportive housing units for families with substance abuse and/or mental health issues who would otherwise be homeless. On the night of the point-in-time, all beds were occupied. An additional 70 single adults and seven adults with families were in need of permanent and permanent supportive housing.

The City of Alexandria continues to be faced with the challenge of providing affordable permanent housing options for low income families and individuals. The Affordable Housing Initiatives Work Group (AHIWG), reflecting the community's diverse interests in housing issues, as well as a range of professional expertise and perspectives from the business and development community, was developed to address this issue with the goal of developing recommendations for City Council regarding a spectrum of tools to be adopted or created to maximize and sustain the production and preservation of affordable and workforce housing. An interim report was provided to City Council in April 2008. Based on findings and recommendations in the interim report, City Council authorized the creation of a new work group to study and refine the current affordable housing contribution process to develop a system that promotes preservation efforts and provides alternative options to maximize the production/preservation of affordable housing units.

Arlington County Homeless Enumeration Narrative Report for 2009

Description of Homeless Services

Arlington County has a 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness with two distinct governing bodies: the **Leadership Consortium** and the **Implementation Task Force (ITF)**. The plan has four major goal areas that include: development of various components of **affordable housing**, integrated **supportive services**, comprehensive **prevention services**, and increased access to **income** and training for homeless persons. Four committees have been developed to address each one of above-mentioned goals. The committees will use services and resources within Arlington County's Continuum of Care to meet the needs of the homeless residents. The task of conducting the 2009 Point-in-Time (PIT) survey was the responsibility of the Data and Evaluation Subcommittee of the ITF. This responsibility was previously handled by the Homeless Services Coordination Committee (HSCC) which has merged with the ITF. The goal of Arlington's 10 Year Plan is to assist homeless individuals and families in obtaining and maintaining permanent housing and also to prevent homeless recidivism.

CURRENT INVENTORY OF BEDS

On January 28, 2009, Arlington County's inventory of beds is as follows:

Type	Population Served	Beds	Overflow	Total Beds
Emergency Winter Shelter	Singles	58	10	68
Emergency Shelter	Singles	45	N/A	45
Transitional Housing	Singles	16	N/A	16
Emergency Shelter	Families	82	N/A	45
Transitional Housing	Families	120	N/A	120
				294

SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Since the 2007 report, Arlington has made progress in placing homeless persons with disabilities into permanent supportive housing projects. Due to commitments from the Arlington County Board, affordable housing developers, and homeless services providers, Arlington County has moved from serving 27 persons in permanent supportive housing in 2007 to 62 in 2009. This increase represents a 56 percent increase in the number of persons being served in permanent housing. Another significant number to report is a decrease in the number of persons considered to be

chronically homeless. The chronically homeless decreased from 166 in 2007 to 140 in 2009. The decrease can be attributed to increased placements in Arlington permanent supportive housing projects over the past year.

HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME RESULTS

As part of the PIT survey on January 28, 2009, the Arlington County Continuum of Care (CoC) counted a total of 527 persons as being homeless. The break down by category is as follows:

Category	2009	2007	Change 2007 to 2009
Total Numbers Counted	527	462	+65
Total of Singles	338	325	+13
Total Persons in Families	189	137	+52

Over the past two year period, Arlington County's CoC has experienced a 14 percent increase in homelessness. This can be attributed to several factors that include: (1) the expansion of shelter and transitional housing programs, (2) better identification of homeless persons on the street, and (3) full capacity of shelter and transitional housing programs at the time of the PIT survey. In addition to the increase in homeless persons counted, Arlington County has had approximately a 30 percent increase in requests for services like food stamps, rental assistance, food assistance, and our local housing grants program compared to this time last year. Arlington believes these increase are due to the economic climate which has impacted other local jurisdictions as well. Due to the current times, it will be imperative that Arlington County intensify its homeless prevention methods through marketing to various community churches, civic associations, and businesses the availability of assistance that can be provided to persons at risk of homelessness.

The 2009 PIT survey also yielded information about sub sub-populations of homelessness. In the chart below, please find a comparison of subpopulations between 2009 PIT Survey and 2007 PIT Survey.

Category	2009	2007	Change 2007 to 2009
Chronically Homeless	140	166	-26
Unsheltered	207	190	+17
**CSA	95	124	-29
**SMI	40	55	-15
**DD	42	82	-40
Veterans	20	39	-19
**DV	86	55	+31
Language Minority	124	108	+16

As the chart above indicates, there was 18 percent decrease in the number of chronically homeless individuals counted in 2009 compared to 2007. This decrease may be attributed to the number of formerly homeless persons that have been placed into permanent supportive housing programs over past one year period. The decreases in the numbers of clients listed as CSA and SMI clients is probably attributed to improved case management training and resources as well as verifying a clients diagnosis and disability.

PERMANENT AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PLACEMENTS

In 2007, Arlington reported that 27 persons had been placed into permanent supportive housing programs. In 2009, 62 formerly homeless persons had been placed into one of six permanent supportive housing programs. Arlington continues to remain committed to the development of permanent supportive housing and have a number of units contracted with affordable housing developers. Many of these projects are due to come on line within the next one to two years.

Fairfax County, City of Fairfax and the City of Falls Church Homeless Enumeration Narrative Report for 2009

Description of Homeless Services

The Implementation Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness in the Fairfax-Falls Church Community was approved by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors on March 31, 2008, with a goal of ending homelessness in the community by December 31, 2018. The Community Partnership to Prevent and End Homelessness envisioned in this Plan is now being formed. A Chair has been appointed for the Governing Board of the Partnership and a process is underway to complete filling the Board with the membership identified in the Implementation Plan. A Director was hired for the County's new Office to Prevent and End Homelessness and a number of task groups have been formed to begin working on key strategies and actions in the Plan. The Fairfax-Falls Church Continuum of Care system includes all of the fundamental components of prevention, outreach, intake and assessment, emergency shelter, transitional housing with necessary support and rehabilitative services, permanent supportive housing, and linkage to permanent housing, with a full range of supportive services, but the organization and service delivery philosophy for this system is now being re-examined from the perspective of the Plan, with an emphasis on housing first and community-based supports focused on strong outcomes in prevention and housing stability.

Shelter programs include seven facilities which are funded through contracts with the county and additional funds raised by the nonprofit operators. For single individuals there are 136 year-round beds in four adult shelters serving men and women, and an eight-bed shelter for homeless youth owned and operated by a nonprofit. During winter months, an additional 59 seasonal beds were available at three of the singles shelters and one additional winter only location in Falls Church; however, some of these seasonal programs are often over capacity during the coldest part of the winter. The hypothermia prevention program was expanded to four locations, with two fixed sites in addition to two rotating faith-based sites. A total of 267 individuals were counted in overflow and hypothermia prevention and related programs. One eight-bed singles shelter and one eight-bed safe haven are targeted to chronically homeless individuals. A total of 129 beds of transitional housing for singles were available in the point in time count, most through Community Services Board and nonprofit operated programs.

In the 2009 count, the four main family shelters had a total capacity to serve 54 families with 182 beds, and an additional 34-bed domestic violence shelter program could serve up to 16 families, however, some of that capacity was occupied by women fleeing domestic abuse but not accompanied by their children. The shelters are operated with county and private funding through contracts with nonprofit agencies, and the domestic violence program is operated by the Office for Women Domestic and Sexual Violence Services. The administration of domestic violence programs in the county was re-organized during 2008 into this new office. A total of 282 units of transitional housing

with a capacity of 940 beds for people in families were counted in 2009, including several program serving victims of domestic violence. Most of this capacity is operated by nonprofit agencies with various combinations of HUD funds, private funding, and contracts with the county. One of the task groups for the Implementation Plan is continuing the project started by the Department of Family Services to look at the potential for converting some transitional units to permanent supportive housing.

Year-Round and Winter Inventory of Beds				
	Single Beds	Beds\Units for Adults in Families	All Year-Round Beds	Winter Beds
Hypothermia/Overflow/Other (Additional winter Capacity)	267	22 / 8 *	22 *	267
Emergency Shelter Beds (includes DV & teen shelter)	144	216 / 70	360	(included in winter overflow)
Transitional Housing Beds	129	940 / 282	1069	n/a
TOTALS	540	1178 / 360	1451	267

*Overflow for families is a year-round voucher based program, which was reported under Emergency Shelter in the 2008 Enumeration.

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

As shown in the table below, the point-in-time count for 2009 had a small decrease of 4.6 percent in the total number of homeless persons since the 2008 count, however, most of the decrease was in single individuals, which dropped by 81 persons (-9.2 percent). There was a very slight increase in number of families, but slightly fewer people, though the number of adults in families increased for the second year in a row with a decline in the number of children under age 18. The mortgage foreclosure crisis does not seem to have had a direct impact on the number of homeless persons, but 2008 was a second year of record levels of requests for emergency food, rent, utility, and eviction prevention assistance.

HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY				
Category	2009	2008	2007	% Change 2007 to 2009
Total Number Counted	1,730	1,835	1,813	- 4.6%
Total of Singles	663	744	730	- 9.2%
Total Number of Families	315	311	307	+ 2.6%
Total of Persons in Families	1,067	1,091	1,083	- 1.5%
Total Adults in Families	438	418*	409	+ 7.1%
Total Children in Families	629	673*	674	- 6.7%
*Includes estimate of 4 adults and 3 children whose age status was uncertain.				

Although the number of homeless individuals sheltered through overflow and hypothermia prevention programs was only slightly more than in 2008, substantially fewer persons were identified as unsheltered, which decreased by 39 percent from 212 to 83. Likewise, a smaller number were identified as chronically homeless: 45 percent in 2009 compared to 54 percent in 2008, which was an increase from 46 percent in 2007. There are some indications that the number of persons living in temporary, doubled-up arrangements may have increased, but these persons are not counted as literally homeless. Over 36 percent of all homeless persons counted were youth under age 18. Most single adults are male (73 percent), while most of the persons age 18 and over in families are female (75 percent).

Among single adults, 25 percent were reported as employed, but only 38 percent of these worked full-time. Nearly 54 percent had no income reported; however, often only limited information can be obtained from people served hypothermia and overflow programs. Just over 17 percent had income under \$500 per month, 20 percent had incomes between \$500 and \$1,000 per month, and less than 9 percent had incomes over \$1,000 per month.

In families, 64 percent of persons age 18 and over were employed, and two-thirds of these worked full-time. Only 22 percent had no income reported, 27 percent had income under \$1,000 per month, 26 percent had incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000 per month, and 24 percent had income more than \$2,000 per month. Income was reported for each person in the family, not for the household as a whole.

For single adults, 60 percent were reported as chronic substance abusers, seriously mentally ill, or both (a lower percentage than prior years), nearly 30 percent had chronic health problems, and 21 percent were identified as being in a language minority. Among all persons in families, 25 percent were victims of domestic violence and 22 percent were in a language minority, while 51 percent had no subpopulation identified.

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS				
	Single Adults	Adults in Families	Children in Families*	TOTAL
Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)	149	9	0	158
Severe Mental Illness (SMI)	104	25	0	129
Dually Diagnosed (CSA & SMI)	144	3	0	147
Chronic Health Problem	196	45	16	257
Living With HIV/AIDS	9	4	1	14
Physical Disability	74	22	12	108
Domestic Violence Victim	71	105	167	343
Language Minority	138	135	101	374
U.S. Veterans	63	7	n/a	70

*Children under 18. Adult children 18 and over living in families counted with adults.

Permanent and Permanent Supportive Housing Placements

One nonprofit expanded a housing first apartment program for chronically homeless single adults from seven (begun in 2007) to fourteen, and also implemented a HUD Samaritan Project serving 8 chronically homeless individuals. Another nonprofit started a program to provide permanent supportive housing for 10 homeless individuals. Other changes in programs that serve both homeless and non-homeless individual resulted in a net increase of some 26 beds in permanent supportive housing for individuals.

For families, one nonprofit added a unit of permanent supportive housing for a family of six. Another nonprofit greatly expanded the number served in a program providing permanent housing with supports for families who have income to afford housing but are unable to rent due to poor credit or rental history. An additional 25 families are being served in this program in 2009. Although there is not a fixed time limit on this program, most of these families will eventually be able to maintain their housing with only a limited amount of support.

Loudoun County Homeless Enumeration Narrative Report for 2009

Description of Homeless Services

Emergency shelter for homeless persons in Loudoun is available through three providers. The Loudoun Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS) provides 12 emergency beds for women and children who are domestic violence victims. Volunteers of America (VOA), under contract with the County, operate a 24-bed emergency shelter serving families and single women. The Good Shepherd Alliance provides 30 beds for families and single women (6 beds for singles, and 24 beds for families). The County is in the construction phase of a new emergency homeless shelter, which is scheduled to open in fall of 2009. The facility will replace the current VOA operated emergency shelter while increasing shelter capacity by 8 emergency beds (from 24 to 32) for families and single women. A 14 bed men's shelter, also part of this project, fills a gap in Loudoun's continuum of homeless services as no men's emergency beds exist at present.

Transitional housing options in the County are available through Volunteers of America, under contract with the County of Loudoun, Good Shepherd Alliance, and Loudoun Aftercare. Loudoun Aftercare's 6-bed transitional house is new this year and serves homeless offenders exiting the criminal justice system. Volunteers of America operate an 8 unit transitional program, and a 7 unit scattered site apartment program. This program serves primarily families, but singles are also accepted. Good Shepherd Alliance operates Mary's House of Hope, a 3-unit program serving single pregnant women and pregnant women with one infant or toddler.

Loudoun County, together with the Loudoun Continuum of Care, provided winter shelter for the third consecutive year through contract with the Salvation Army. The Cold Weather Shelter, operating from mid-November through March 31, provides 24 overnight beds for adults. The majority of persons accessing this shelter are male, although some women are served. Emergency winter shelter will be provided, as needed, at the county's new emergency homeless shelter during winter 2009-2010.

Loudoun Department of Family Services continued to support a one-unit Housing First Pilot program during the year with some collaboration from the Loudoun Mental Health PATH Program. Family Services is pursuing grant-funding toward the goal of expanding this program by one additional unit during 2009.

In the past year 1 homeless individual and 2 homeless families have received Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) from a local "set aside" of vouchers for homeless persons. The policy creating a set aside of 20 HCV vouchers for the homeless was requested by the CoC in fall 2007 and was approved by the Family Services Board in early 2008.

The Loudoun Continuum of Care developed a strategic action plan in summer 2008. This plan has contributed to the formation of four new sub-committees, and a more organized and productive CoC organization. The work of the new sub-committees will support CoC efforts over the coming year to develop a 10 year plan to end homelessness.

Year-Round and Winter Inventory of Beds				
	Beds for Individuals	Beds/Units for Persons in Families	All Year-Round Beds	Winter Beds
Hypothermia/Overflow/Other (Additional winter Capacity)	24 (hypothermia; adults only)	0		24
Emergency Shelter Beds	6	60	66	0
Transitional Housing Beds	6	18 Units	18 Units 6 Adult Beds	0

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

The results of this year's count found 152 persons experiencing homelessness on January 28, 2009. Compared to last year's results, this number reflects an 11 percent overall decrease in the number of homeless persons from 2008 to 2009 (from 170 to 152). Between 2007 and 2009, the results show a 28 percent decrease in homelessness (from 211 to 152). The total number of homeless for 2009 included 50 individuals and 102 adults and children in families. The number of homeless individuals is relatively stable (50 in 2009 and 49 in 2008). The number of chronically homeless individuals decreased slightly (from 21 in 2008 to 19 in 2009). The most significant change for 2009 is a 14 percent decrease in the number of homeless families and persons in those families (from 35 in 2008 to 30 in 2009). The number of persons in the families decreased 16 percent.

HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY				
Category	2009	2008	2007	% Change 2008 to 2009
Total Number Counted	152	170	211	- 11%
Total of Singles	50	49	81	2 %
Total Number of Families	30	35	38	- 14%
Total of Persons in Families	102	121	130	- 16%
Total Adults in Families	41	43	49	- 5%
Total Children in Families	61	78	81	- 22%

The employment rate is lower for all homeless adults as compared to last year (41 percent in 2009 vs. 52 percent in 2008). Lower rates of employment among the homeless are consistent with employment trends generally in the region. In 2009 only

38 percent of homeless single adults were employed, whereas in 2008 the employment rate for single adults was 50 percent. In 2008 and 2009 the results showed that homeless single adults are more likely to work part-time as opposed to full-time. Adults in families show a 44 percent rate of employment for 2009, representing a significant decrease from 2008 when 56 percent were employed. Over half of the employed adults in families are working full-time as opposed to part-time, a trend that is similar to 2008. The fact that stabilizing shelter and transitional housing options are greater for families likely contributes to higher rates of employment among adults in families. Employment is the most common source of income among *all* homeless adults in 2009 even though the overall employment rate decreased. Among homeless single adults who are not working 16 percent receive disability income, while 52 percent report having no income. Among adults in families who are not working, 12 percent report TANF as their primary income source, while 19 percent report having no income.

Monthly Income	\$0	\$1-150	\$151-250	\$251-500	\$501-1000	\$1001-1500	\$1501-2000	>than \$2000
Individuals	26	3	0	5	15	4	0	0
Adults in Families	10	1	4	6	12	5	2	0

The three most commonly occurring sub-populations among the homeless surveyed in 2009 are Language Minority (26 percent), Domestic Violence Victim (17 percent), and Chronic Health Problem (13 percent). In 2008 Chronic Health Problem was the most commonly reported sub-population (reported by 18 percent of homeless). There is a significant increase in the numbers reporting Domestic Violence which was only 9 percent in 2008. The Language Minority sub-population showed a large increase from last year (26 percent vs. 9 percent in 2008), an increase that is not surprising when viewed in light of overall increased diversity in Loudoun in recent years. The number of persons reporting Dual Diagnosis increased from 2008 to 2009 (from 5 percent to 12 percent), but this was accompanied by a decline in Severe Mental Illness (from 12 percent to 8 percent). The table below provides more detail on sub-populations.

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS				
	Individual Adults	Adults in Families	Children in Families	TOTAL
Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)	11	1	0	12
Severe Mental Illness (SMI)	8	4	0	12
Dually Diagnosed (CSA & SMI)	17	1	0	18
Chronic Health Problem	15	4	0	19
Living With HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Physical Disability	7	5	0	12
Domestic Violence Victim	10	13	3	26
Language Minority	8	16	15	39
U.S. Veterans	5	3	0	8

It is difficult to account in total for the decrease in the number of homeless persons counted in 2009. As previously stated, the number of homeless individual adults was stable when compared to last year, whereas the number of homeless families and the number of persons in the families has decreased. One factor that may have resulted in lower numbers of homeless surveyed on the day of the count is that the locality experienced severe winter weather on that day. Law enforcement officials assisting with the count went to campsites and other locations where homeless persons are often found, but they did not find homeless persons at these sites. Some persons may have found temporary arrangements to stay out of the snow and ice, and therefore could not be located and surveyed. The opening of a new homeless Drop In Center, operated by Loudoun Department of Family Services and Loudoun Mental Health, may offer a second factor leading to lower homeless numbers. The center, which opened in July 2008, provides on-site case management. This has resulted in increased linkages of homeless persons to services, and has shortened the length of time that some consumers have remained homeless. Another factor discussed by Loudoun service providers is that some families seeking shelter services report that they are living in “doubled-up” or overcrowded situations to avoid being homeless and “on the street”. There is no provision to count persons in these situations as they do not fit the federal definition of homelessness, although their housing situations are certainly precarious.

Permanent and Permanent Supportive Housing

Mental Health Residential Services provides 14 permanent supportive housing (PSH) beds for individuals in group homes, supervised apartments, and in private residences. Two homeless individuals were placed in this PSH program during 2007, and they

remain housed as of 2009. As of January 2009, one person is being served in Loudoun's one-unit Housing First Pilot Program. Among homeless individuals in 2009, the need for PSH was reported for 11 persons. No families reported needing PSH. The Continuum of Care recognizes the need for additional supportive housing resources and will continue to explore funding and development options for PSH resources in the future. The high cost of providing both housing units and supportive services presents a great challenge to both public and private agencies in the development of PSH.

Access to affordable housing is limited in Loudoun. The federally funded Housing Choice Voucher Program is currently serving 747 households while another 415 are on the wait list. At present time the wait list is closed to new applicants. Three small subsidized senior housing projects also exist, serving persons aged 60 and over. The Affordable Dwelling Unit (ADU) rental program provides reduced rent to those who qualify at income levels between 30 and 50 percent of Area Median Income (AMI). The majority of Loudoun's homeless have income levels at 0 to 30 percent of AMI, a level too low to qualify for the ADU rental program. The Loudoun CoC continues to advocate for, and to explore funding sources for, the development of more housing options affordable to persons with incomes at 0 to 30 percent of AMI.

Prince William County Homeless Enumeration Narrative Report for 2009

Description of Homeless Services

Prince William County, houses three emergency shelter facilities for the homeless, two emergency domestic violence shelters, and an emergency winter shelter operating November through March. Two of the emergency shelters are county facilities while the remainder of the facilities is operated by non-profits. During the period of the 2009 Count there were one hundred and forty shelter beds for single individuals, while one hundred nine emergency shelter beds were available for families. The Winter Shelter which is open from November 1 through March 31 had a 65 percent increase in occupancy this year.

There are seven transitional living programs for families with 172 beds occupied on the night of the count. There were 15 Permanent Supportive Housing beds for mentally ill individuals who were homeless prior to admission, provided by Good Shepherd Housing Foundation. SERVE, Inc will open up four more beds in July. Four of the programs mentioned above receive partial HUD funding as well as the HMIS program which provides data supports to all of the above and a supportive services program which provides mental health services to the programs.

The Cooperative Council of Ministries (CCoM) in partnership with the Prince William County Dept. of Social Services also operates a year round Drop In Center, serving 50 to 55 participants daily, many of them chronically homeless. A PATH (Projects for the Assistance in Transition From Homelessness) therapist from Community Services provides mental health services to both the Winter Shelter and Drop In Center programs.

The Prince William Area Continuum of Care is entering into the final phase of completion of the Ten Year Plan document and will be sharing it with focus groups in the next month. Prevention, Supportive Services, Employment and Training, and Affordable Housing are the four major goal areas. While the area has a number of chronically homeless individuals, much of its homeless population centers on families and single individuals. A number of the families are beginning to have very similar characteristics of the chronically homeless single adults and for this reason a good part of the recommendations and goals in this document addresses them also.

Year-Round and Winter Inventory of Beds				
	Beds for Individuals	Beds\Units for Persons in Families	All Year- Round Beds	Winter Beds
Hypothermia/Overflow/Other (Additional winter Capacity)	58			58
Emergency Shelter Beds	71	109	180	
Transitional Housing Beds	4	168	172	
TOTALS	133	277	352	58*

- Beds are counted according to use on the night of the Count

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

The 2009 Count which was conducted January counted a total of 637 persons in a 24 hour period. This number is 87 more than the count in 2008. There were increases in individuals and families...

The percentage of homeless single adults and adults in families decreased by 2 percent to 58 percent this year with the reported income appearing to be lower than in the past. Again, single individuals are reporting less employment (31 percent employed). Most of this is due to the of this is due to the housing crisis that can influence the number of construction or construction related jobs, which has routinely been reported in previous years as employment for single male individuals. Emergency shelter and unsheltered still report the highest percentage of part time and day labor jobs, while transitional programs report the higher number of full time employment.

Although the area does not have significant evidence of homelessness due to foreclosures, a trend to watch will be the number of rental units that become unavailable to the lower and lowest income people due to the appearance of singles and families that lost homes but still have decent enough wages to pay rents. We are however seeing a higher number of people losing their rented homes and townhouses due to their landlord's loss of these dwellings to foreclosure.

While the development of affordable housing units continues to be slow, there have been some efforts of note in the community. The Linton Hall Affordable Home Ownership Program now provides 19 townhouse units in Bristow and the Washington Area Housing Partnership has used Linton Hall as a BEST Practices Affordable Housing model. Catholics For Housing has also been awarded NSP funds of \$399,500 to provide down payment and closing costs associated with five households of 50 percent or less median income. Each grant includes up to \$30,000 rehabbing funds for each household

HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY				
Category	2009	2008	2007	% Change 2008 to 2009
Total Number Counted	637	554	614	15% increase
Total of Singles	231	205	245	12.6% increase
Total Number of Families	130	106	122	22.6% increase
Total of Persons in Families	406	349	391	16.3% increase
Total Adults in Families	158	134	144	17.9% increase
Total Children in Families	248	215	247	15.3% increase

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS				
	Individual Adults	Adults in Families	Children in Families	TOTAL
Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)	49	5	NA	44
Severe Mental Illness (SMI)	36	1		37
Dually Diagnosed (CSA & SMI)	19	4		23
Chronic Health Problem				
Living With HIV/AIDS				
Physical Disability	7	1		8
Domestic Violence Victim	11	24		35
Language Minority				
U.S. Veterans	30	4		34

Permanent and Permanent Supportive Housing

There has been additional units added to the permanent supportive housing program. Fortunately, Good Shepherd and CS have opened new beds since February that are housing 10 chronically homeless people. Additionally, they provide 15 beds for chronically mentally ill single adults, some of them previously homeless. This is a good example of both private and public agencies working together to provide needed services.

Organizations, such as Catholics for Housing in Prince William, are working hard to bring more affordable housing units into the mix. The units are single family homes or townhouses. There is little in the way of affordable rental units coming on-line.

The absence of permanent supportive housing for an estimated 50 percent of homeless families continues to be a clearly delineated need particularly with lack of available Section 8 vouchers. Providers in Prince William are very aware of the need to expand the definition of permanent supportive housing to families who have chronic issues leading to multiple events of homelessness.

There is a lack of resources on both the provider end as well as the clients. More competition for the construction dollar as well as decreasing support service dollars makes it increasingly difficult for new projects. Public and private partnerships still appear to be the best approach, however many local governments are facing budget shortfalls and funding opportunities for non profits are decreasing.

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Notes

¹ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; “The Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress”, February 2007

² U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development;
www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/homeless/library/countinghomeless/index.cfm

³ HUD 2009 Fair Market Rents; www.huduser.org.

⁴ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; “The Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress”, February 2007.