



# A Regional Portrait of Homelessness

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2011 Count of Homeless  
Persons in Metropolitan  
Washington

Prepared by the Metropolitan  
Washington Council of  
Government's Homeless Services  
Planning and Coordinating  
Committee

May 2011

*Cover photo:* An encampment in Prince George's County taken on January 26, 2011 by a volunteer enumerator.

## INTRODUCTION

For the 11<sup>th</sup> consecutive year, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments' (COG) Homeless Services Planning and Coordinating Committee has conducted a regional enumeration of the area's homeless and formerly homeless population. The 2011 Point-in-Time Enumeration provides information on the number of unsheltered persons in the region as well as figures on how many persons utilize Winter Shelters, Year-round Emergency Shelters, Safe Havens, Transitional Housing Facilities and Permanent Supportive Housing. Also provided are survey data that explore the extent to which homeless persons in each jurisdiction live with disabling conditions or belong to various subpopulations.

This year's enumeration and survey occurred on January 26, 2011. However, due to severe winter weather, the unsheltered count was conducted between January 26<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> depending on when weather conditions improved in each municipality. The report's findings provide a one-day, "snapshot" of the region's homeless population within nine metropolitan Washington area jurisdictions. The report highlights three key themes: the significant increase of permanent supportive housing, the positive results demonstrated from shelter diversion and prevention programs, and the need to sustain successes brought by federal Rapid Re-housing funds. Each of these factors had a major impact on keeping this year's literally homeless count from increasing significantly.

Each of the nine jurisdictions represents a local Continuum of Care (CoC) that receives federal funding through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Program to assist the region's homeless population. Participating jurisdictions include the City of Alexandria, Virginia; Arlington County, Virginia; the District of Columbia; Fairfax County, Virginia; Frederick County, Maryland; Loudoun County, Virginia; Montgomery County, Maryland; Prince George's County, Maryland; and Prince William County, Virginia.

Additional local governments are also captured as part of this report. Fairfax County's enumeration includes data for the City of Falls Church and the City of Fairfax. Frederick County's enumeration includes data from the City of Frederick, Maryland. Prince George's County's enumeration includes data from the City of Bowie. Prince William County's data includes information from the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park, Virginia.

The report includes narratives that were prepared by each of the respective jurisdictions. The narratives briefly describe each jurisdiction's homeless Continuum of Care and provide detailed explanations of their respective enumeration results. Some of the region's jurisdictions used a Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to count their homeless population. HMIS is an electronic data collection system that stores person-level information about homeless people who access the respective jurisdiction's homeless service system. HMIS can be used to produce an "unduplicated" count of homeless people, improve program operations, measure program performance, and coordinate services community-wide.

The following report includes a count of the region's residents who are:

- Unsheltered persons living on the streets, including parks, alleys and camp sites;
- Staying in an emergency or hypothermia shelter;
- Living in transitional housing where they receive supportive services designed to help them move into some form of permanent housing; and
- Formerly homeless people now living in permanent supportive housing and are receiving supportive social services.



*Photo taken on January 26, 2011 in Prince George's County during 2011 enumeration*

Similar to past enumerations, the 2011 count *does not* include people who “double up” with relatives or friends, in accordance with HUD guidelines which mandate that jurisdictions conduct Point-in-Time counts at least biennially. HUD’s requirements for conducting the annual point-in-time count can be found in its Standards and Methods for Point-in-Time Counts of Homeless Persons and Annual Housing Inventory Updates at [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov).

Due to local implications resulting from the national recession and housing foreclosure crisis, several local elected officials are concerned that many of the region’s residents are “at risk” of becoming homeless. This report, as well as some of the jurisdictional narratives, attests to the economy impacting employment for many homeless single adults and adults in families. However, this year, enumerators rarely interviewed homeless persons who became homeless as a direct result of foreclosure. It is the experience of most homeless service providers that people will double up with friends and family and find other housing accommodations rather than becoming homeless, as defined below, immediately following foreclosure.

### ***How We Define Homelessness***

The region’s jurisdictions used HUD’s definition of “homelessness,” which is defined as people 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.

## HOW MANY LOCAL RESIDENTS ARE HOMELESS?

As of January 26, 2011, 11,988 people throughout the metropolitan Washington region indicated that they were homeless. This number reveals almost a 2 percent increase from 2010 when 11,774 total people throughout the region were homeless. Table 1 illustrates the region's 2011 homeless enumeration across jurisdictions compared to last year.

Jurisdiction	2010	2011	Percent Change 2010 - 2011
Alexandria	359	416	16%
Arlington County	531	461	-13%
District of Columbia	6,539	6,546	0%
Fairfax County	1,544	1,549	0%
Frederick County	303	280	-8%
Loudoun County	157	156	-1%
Montgomery County	1,064	1,132	6%
Prince George's County	789	773	-2%
Prince William County	488	675	38%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,774</b>	<b>11,988</b>	<b>2%</b>

Prince William County and the City of Alexandria experienced significant increases in their homeless populations since last year. Prince William County's 38 percent increase in its homeless population is due to the increased number of families (42 more families than last year) and members in families. The City of Alexandria's homeless population increased by 16 percent.

Table 2 illustrates the numerical and percentage change in the region's homeless population between 2007 and 2011.

Jurisdiction	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Percent Change 2007 - 2011
Alexandria	375	348	360	359	416	11%
Arlington County	462	410	511	531	461	0%
District of Columbia	5,757	6,044	6,228	6,539	6,546	14%
Fairfax County	1,813	1,835	1,730	1,544	1,549	-15%
Frederick County	223	302	324	303	280	26%
Loudoun County	211	170	152	157	156	-26%
Montgomery County	1,139	1,104	1,194	1,064	1,132	-1%
Prince George's County	1,168	943	853	789	773	-34%
Prince William County	614	550	630	488	675	10%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,762</b>	<b>11,706</b>	<b>11,982</b>	<b>11,774</b>	<b>11,988</b>	<b>2%</b>

Three of COG's CoC participating jurisdictions – Fairfax, Loudoun and Prince George's counties – experienced significant decreases in their homeless populations since 2007. This trend is consistent with last year's count; the Counties experienced a 13, 15, and 39 percent respective decrease between 2006 and 2010.

The District of Columbia, City of Alexandria, and Prince William County experienced significant increases in their homeless populations since 2007. This is a marked difference from last year when the City of Alexandria and Prince William County experienced a -5 and -2 percent respective five-year percentage change in their homeless populations. The percentage increase for the District of Columbia is higher in 2011 than in 2010, 14 percent compared to 6 percent last year, since the number of persons in 2007 was 6 percent lower than the number counted in 2006.

Frederick County's five-year literally homeless count percent change remains in the double digits, but the number of literally homeless dropped 8 percent between 2010 and 2011, so the percentage increase over five years has fallen. The County experienced a 43 percent increase in homelessness from 2006 to 2010, but only a 26 percent increase between 2007 and 2011.



*Photo taken on January 26, 2011 in Prince George's County during 2011 enumeration*

## THE REGION'S HOMELESS BY TOTAL POPULATION

The following table highlights the number of homeless people counted in the metropolitan Washington region as a percentage of its total population. Including the District of Columbia, there was a 0.24 percent incidence of homelessness in the region. This figure marks as a change of .01 in the percentage incidence of homeless in 2010 when the incidence was 0.25 percent. This trend is consistent with last year's data which illustrated that the region's incidence of homelessness fell .01 percent. Excluding the District, the incidence of homelessness is 0.13 percent for the region's suburban population. This remains relatively unchanged from 2009 and 2010.

HUD's 2009 Continuum of Care data states that there are 643,067 homeless people in the country. This figure represents 0.21 percent of the nation's total population of 307,006,550 in 2009. COG's regional comparison is slightly higher; 0.24 percent of the region's total population is homeless.

<b>TABLE 3: SHARE OF POPULATION WHO ARE HOMELESS</b>				
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>2010 Total Population</b>	<b>2011 Literally Homeless</b>	<b>Homeless as Percent of Total Population</b>	<b>Homeless Persons per 1,000 People</b>
Alexandria	139,966	416	0.30%	3.0
Arlington County	207,627	461	0.22%	2.2
District of Columbia	601,723	6,546	1.09%	10.9
Fairfax County*	1,116,623	1,549	0.14%	1.4
Frederick County*	233,385	280	0.12%	1.2
Loudoun County	312,311	156	0.05%	0.5
Montgomery County	971,777	1,132	0.12%	1.2
Prince George's County	863,420	773	0.09%	0.9
Prince William County*	454,096	675	0.15%	1.5
<b>Region with D.C.</b>	<b>4,900,928</b>	<b>11,988</b>	<b>0.24%</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Region without D.C.</b>	<b>4,299,205</b>	<b>5,442</b>	<b>0.13%</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Source: COG tabulation of Census 2010 PL 94-171 Redistricting Data

\*NOTE: Fairfax County's population count includes the City of Fairfax and the City of Falls Church.

Frederick County's population count includes the City of Frederick, MD.

Prince William County's population count includes Manassas Park and the City of Manassas.

As evidenced in Table 3, most of the region's homeless population resides in the District of Columbia. This trend remains unchanged from 2001 when COG's regional enumeration survey began. As detailed in Table 3, of every 1,000 people throughout the region, 2.4 are homeless. This number has slightly decreased since 2010 when the figure was 2.5. The District of Columbia has the largest local incidence of homelessness within the metropolitan Washington region. Of every 1,000 people in the District, approximately 11 are homeless; this number remains unchanged from 2010. The City of Alexandria, Virginia has the largest change (0.8 percent) from 2010 in its incidence of homelessness compared to the other eight area jurisdictions.

Two factors may explain the region’s two percent increase in its homeless population for 2011. These factors include the local impact of the nation’s economy and many jurisdictions exhausting their federal Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) funds. The City of Alexandria and Prince William County, Virginia saw the highest increases – among each of the nine participating jurisdictions – in their homeless populations. The City of Alexandria’s homeless single adult and children in families populations grew 27 and 7 percent, respectively from 2010. Prince William County’s homeless family count grew 42 percent from 2010. The County has more homeless adults (64 percent) and children (54 percent) in families than it did last year.

The City of Alexandria’s homeless single population grew because of underemployment or low income, i.e. persons did not earn enough to cover their housing costs. In Prince William County, families timing out of HPRP financial assistance programs are showing an increased inability to maintain rents; hence, the reason for the increases in family homelessness. Conditions may worsen for the 230 households currently receiving HPRP from the County when the remaining funds are expended because gap funding has not yet been identified.

These trends run somewhat counter to the successes reported in last year’s enumeration. In 2010, the region’s homeless population fell by nearly 2 percent. That decrease was mainly attributed to the federal government’s rapid re-housing funds, increased permanent supportive housing investments, and effective municipal shelter diversion and prevention programs. Last year’s enumeration recommended that jurisdictions identify funds to sustain and increase their rapid re-housing programs because “if additional funds are not found, COG’s 2011 enumeration may report an increase in homelessness which would eliminate the gains made in 2010.” This year’s near 2 percent increase in the region’s homeless population is attributable to the region’s economy and many jurisdictions’ depletion of federal HPRP funds.

### Household Composition

The following table compares the 2007 through 2011 enumeration survey responses from the region’s residents who were counted as homeless. As of January 26, 2011, 11,988 single individuals and people in families were homeless. The number of homeless people reveals nearly a 2 percent increase from 2010 when 11,774 total single people and people in families throughout the region were homeless and a 1.9 percent increase from 2007. Homelessness among the region’s families has increased nearly 10 percent since 2007.

<b>TABLE 4: SINGLE ADULTS AND PEOPLE IN FAMILIES WHO ARE HOMELESS</b>				
		<b>Single Individuals</b>	<b>People in Families</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>MWCOG REGION</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>6,673</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>11,988</b>
	2010	6,779	4,995	<b>11,774</b>
	2009	6,689	5,293	<b>11,982</b>
	2008	7,140	4,566	<b>11,706</b>
	2007	6,911	4,851	<b>11,762</b>
<b>2007 - 2011 Percent Change</b>		<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>



### Family Households

The following table illustrates the 2011 survey responses from the region's homeless families. As of January 26, 2011, 1,672 families were counted as homeless. This is a 7 percent increase from 2010 when 1,563 total families throughout the region were homeless. The increase in the number of homeless people in families corresponds with the region's overall increase in its homeless population. Since last year, the number of adults in families increased by 139 people or 7 percent and the number of children in families increased by 181 people or 6 percent. This year's 6 percent increase in the number of homeless children in families is a stark difference from 2010's 6 percent decrease.

Lastly, the number of homeless people in families increased by 6 percent from 4,995 people in 2010 to 5,315 people in 2011. The region's overall 2011 increase in family homelessness is attributed to the local impact of the nation's economy and employment challenges.

TABLE 5: LITERALLY HOMELESS PERSONS IN FAMILIES BY JURISDICTION				
Jurisdiction	Families	Adults in Families	Children in Families	Persons in Families
Alexandria	52	58	94	152
Arlington County	65	81	112	193
District of Columbia	858	1068	1620	2688
Fairfax County	265	344	539	883
Frederick County	37	39	72	111
Loudoun County	22	23	47	70
Montgomery County	125	143	231	374
Prince George's County	106	120	224	344
Prince William County	142	190	310	500
<b>ALL COG COCs</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>5,315</b>

### Children and Youth

In the case of families, it is important to note that children are more adversely affected by homelessness. Children are often dislocated from familiar surroundings, family, friends, and neighborhood schools when their families become homeless. Children must also contend with the stigma associated with being homeless when navigating their new surroundings and when making friends. Children and youth in families accounted for 27 percent of the region's total homeless population (11,988), which represents an increase of 1 percentage point from last year. COG's 2011 enumeration counted 3,249 homeless children, accounting for 61 percent of all people in homeless families. This percentage remains unchanged from 2010. These figures for children do not include unaccompanied youth.

## HOMELESSNESS AND THE WORKING POOR

Employment, or an adequate and reliable source of income, is crucial to a household's ability to either afford a place to live or move out of homelessness. According to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the metropolitan Washington region's preliminary unemployment rate for January 2011 is 6.1 percent, compared to 9.8 percent for the nation. The region's unemployment rate decreased, by 0.8 percentage points, from 6.9 percent in January 2010. Based on 2010 U.S. Census data, the region's average poverty rate stands at 6.85 percent. While the region's unemployment rate has fallen over the last year, the impact of the nation's economy is severely felt by the region's most vulnerable populations.

Employment among the region's homeless families has decreased over the last year. Data from the metropolitan Washington region's 2011 enumeration suggests that most homeless adults in families region-wide are unemployed. The adjoining figures illustrate the employment percentages (both full and part time) for homeless adults in families and homeless single adults throughout the region.

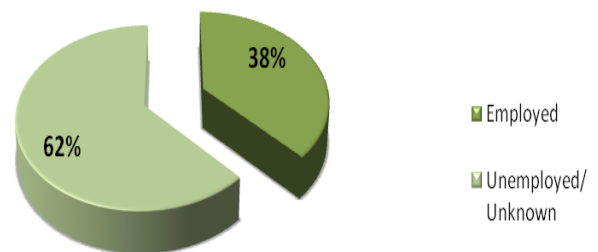
According to this year's enumeration, 38 percent of all homeless adults in families are employed. This represents a decrease of 2 percent from last year when 40 percent of homeless adults in families were employed.

One-fifth of all homeless single adults have jobs. This remains largely unchanged from 2010. The region's lower rate of employment for its homeless single adults is attributed to higher incidences of substance abuse, mental illness, chronic health problems and physical disabilities for this population than for homeless adults in families.

Employment status was not reported for 4 percent of adults in families and 8 percent of single adults. These percentages are included in the unemployed percentage in the accompanying charts.

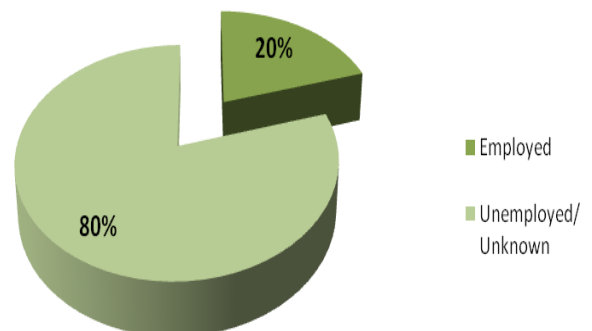
**FIGURE 1: EMPLOYED ADULTS IN FAMILIES**

Source: COG 2011



**FIGURE 2: EMPLOYED SINGLE ADULTS**

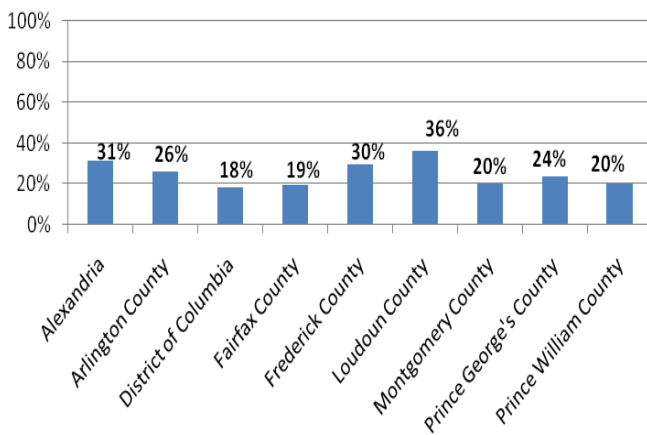
Source COG 2011



While the Washington region – when compared to other national metropolitan areas – has a lower unemployment rate, it remains one of the country’s most expensive areas to live. Coupled with incidents of increasing unemployment, the area’s high housing costs further constrain a low income household’s ability to remain housed. The reality is stark for the region’s homeless households as evidenced in the following charts. Figure 3 shows that at least 30 percent of all single homeless adults, in a third of the region’s participating CoCs, have jobs. Four jurisdictions met this threshold last year. Figure 4 illustrates that half or more of all homeless adults in families, in five of nine local jurisdictions, are employed. Six jurisdictions met this threshold last year.

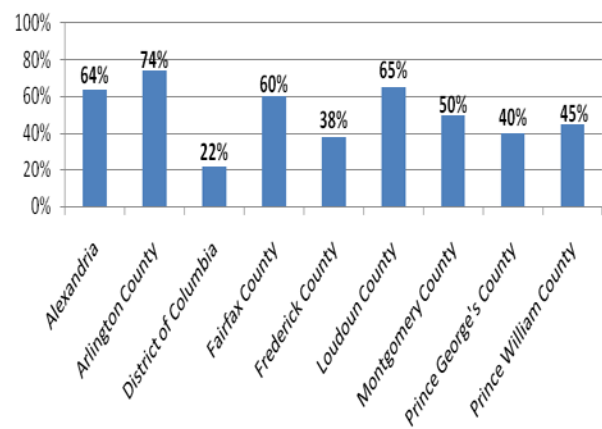
**FIGURE 3: EMPLOYED SINGLE ADULTS**

Source: COG 2011



**FIGURE 4: EMPLOYED ADULTS IN FAMILIES**

Source: COG 2011



**Income**

While a portion of the region’s homeless population reports receiving monthly income, a large number of homeless people do not receive any monthly income. More than 77 percent of adults in families reported having income, but only 38 percent of single adults reported income. In 2010, 74 percent of adults in families reported income and 36 percent of single adults reported income.

Figure 5 on the following page shows the differences in the monthly income distribution as a percentage of each group for homeless single adults and homeless adults in families who reported income. There was little change in the distribution of income by category for those single adults who reported income.

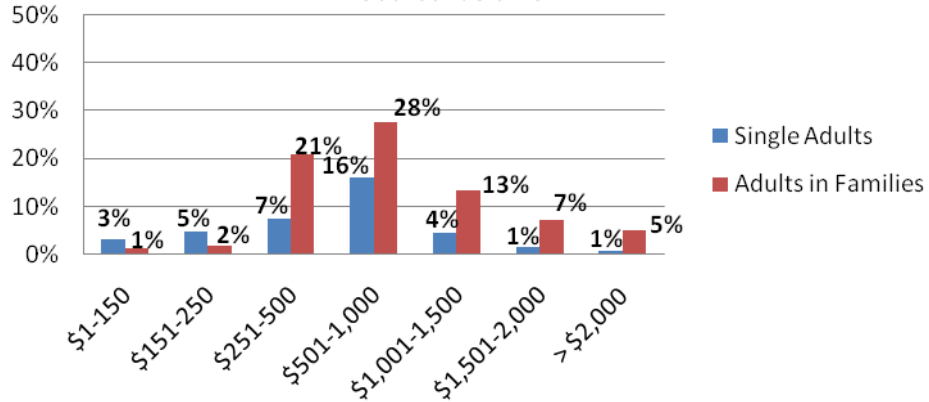
Regionally, the monthly incomes for adults in families also mirrored the percentages reported last year. There was a slight increase of three percentage points in the number of adults in families with incomes between \$501 and \$1,500 in the last 30 days.

Approximately 41 percent of all adults who have income reported that employment (full or part-time) was their primary source of income, a drop from 48 percent in 2010. The next largest sources of primary income following employment – for all homeless adults who reported income – include: Disability (such as Supplemental Security Income), Public Assistance (such as Temporary Assistance for

Needy Families), “other” sources of income, and Retirement (such as Social Security). Figure 6 below illustrates the primary source of income distribution for the region’s 4,455 homeless people that provided this information.

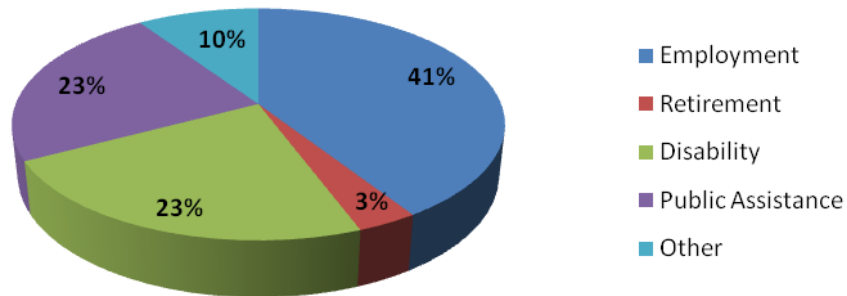
**FIGURE 5: INCOME DISTRIBUTION FOR ADULTS WITH INCOME (as a % of total adults)**

Source: COG 2011



**FIGURE 6: HOMELESS POPULATION SOURCE OF INCOME**

Source: COG 2011



## UNSHELTERED HOMELESS

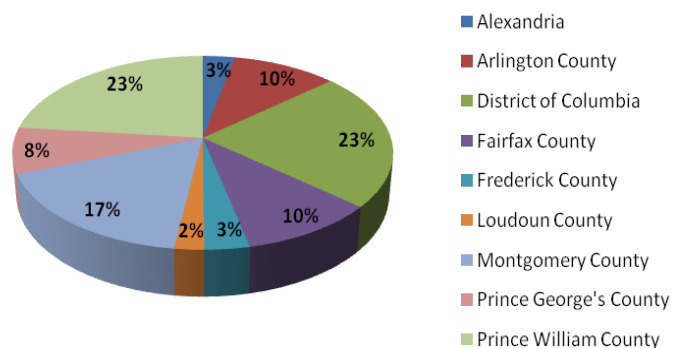
Between January 26 and 31<sup>st</sup>, outreach workers for the region’s Continua of Care went into several communities to count the area’s unsheltered homeless population. The enumeration occurred over the course of a few days following a severe winter storm. Outreach workers counted people living on the streets, in alleys, under bridges, in local parks and camp sites and in other places frequented by homeless people. According to the 2011 count, 1,329 persons (or 11 percent of the region’s 11,988 homeless people) live unsheltered. This figure represents a decrease of 1 percentage point from 2010, when 1,381 people were counted unsheltered. Figure 7 provides the distribution of the region’s total unsheltered homeless population by locality.

### *Distribution of Region’s Unsheltered Homeless Population*

The District of Columbia and Prince William County have the largest share of the region’s homeless unsheltered population, with each jurisdiction counting 23 percent of the region’s total unsheltered persons. The District of Columbia’s share decreased by 8 percentage points since 2010, from 31 to 23 percent. Arlington County’s share of the region’s unsheltered homeless population decreased by 4 percentage points from last year. Prince William County’s share of the region’s unsheltered population increased from 11 percent in 2010 to 23 percent in 2011, and Montgomery County increased from 13 percent to 17 percent of the regional total unsheltered persons.

**FIGURE 7: DISTRIBUTION OF REGION'S 1,329 UNSHELTERED PERSONS**

Source: COG 2011

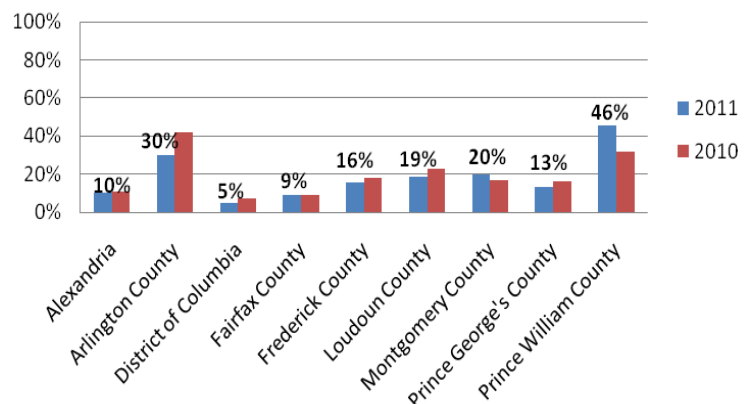


### *Comparison of Unsheltered Persons by Jurisdiction*

Figure 8 provides the breakdown of the percentage of unsheltered homeless people within each locality compared to its total homeless count for both 2011 and 2010. Prince William and Montgomery Counties saw increases of 14 and 3 percentage points, respectively, in their percentages of unsheltered homeless persons compared to last year. The overall decrease for the region since 2010 may be due in part to some persons seeking shelter who would otherwise have been unsheltered.

**FIGURE 8: COMPARISON OF UNSHELTERED PERSONS BY JURISDICTION**

Source: COG 2011



## CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

As a result of federal policy, the nine COG jurisdictions that receive HUD Continuum of Care (CoC) grants are working to reduce the region’s chronically homeless population. HUD defines an individual experiencing chronic homelessness as an unaccompanied adult with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. For 2011, HUD has expanded the definition to include families if the family has at least one adult, 18 or older, with a disabling condition and meeting the same time period requirements as for an unaccompanied adult. Persons under the age of 18 are not counted as chronically homeless individuals, nor are other adults in the family who do not meet the HUD definition. However, all members of the family household are counted as persons in a chronically homeless family.

TABLE 5: CHRONICALLY HOMELESS SINGLES BY JURISDICTION, 2007 - 2011							
Jurisdiction	Unsheltered	In Emergency and Winter Shelters and Safe Havens	2011*	2010	2009	2008	2007
Alexandria	35	74	109	80	90	75	114
Arlington County	90	64	154	113	138	156	220
District of Columbia	275	1,818	2,093	2,097	1,923	2,184	1,760
Fairfax County	104	154	258	242	297	402	335
Frederick County	39	49	88	54	66	55	23
Loudoun County	14	8	22	21	19	21	52
Montgomery County	149	195	344	180	152	208	231
Prince George's County	72	62	134	124	107	216	264
Prince William County	50	37	87	61	71	58	64
<b>All COG CoCs</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>3,289</b>	<b>2,972</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>3,063</b>

\* Homeless persons residing in safe havens is only accounted for in 2011.

### *Chronically Homeless Single Adults*

Approximately 27 percent of the region’s homeless persons are chronically homeless individuals. This is 2 percent higher than last year. Each of the jurisdictions experienced some increase in chronically homeless single adults from last year, with the exception of the District of Columbia. Montgomery County had the largest increase of single individuals experiencing chronic homelessness when compared to 2010. Their chronically homeless individual population increased 91 percent from last year’s count.

**TABLE 6: 2011 CHRONICALLY HOMELESS FAMILIES BY JURISDICTION**

Jurisdiction	Total Number of Chronically Homeless Families	Unsheltered	In Emergency and Winter Shelters	Percent of All Homeless Families in CoC
Alexandria	0	0	0	-
Arlington County	0	0	0	-
District of Columbia	134	0	134	16%
Fairfax County	6	0	6	2%
Frederick County	0	0	0	-
Loudoun County	0	0	0	-
Montgomery County	2	0	2	2%
Prince George's County	2	0	2	2%
Prince William County	11	8	3	8%
<b>All COG CoCs</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>9%</b>

### *Chronically Homeless Families*

Chronically homeless families – across the region – largely reside in emergency and/or winter shelters. The largest number of chronically homeless families is in the District of Columbia. Prince William County, Virginia is the only one of the nine participating CoCs with unsheltered chronically homeless families.

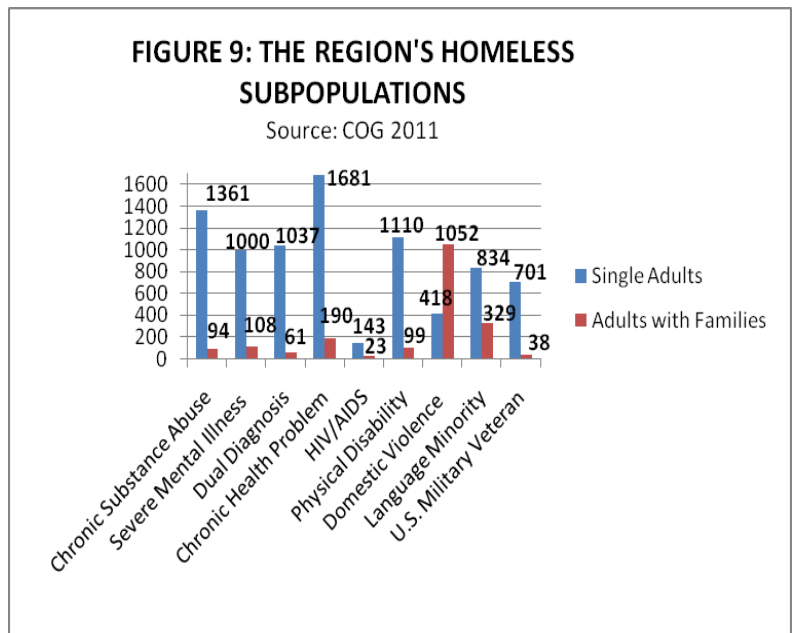
Eliminating chronic homelessness for both single adults and families is challenging; yet, it is a major goal for many of the region’s Continuum of Care jurisdictions. Most chronically homeless residents suffer from severe physical health, mental health and domestic violence related impediments. Health impediments may include substance abuse and physical disabilities. The problem is more acute when individuals suffer from multiple challenges. For example, to provide appropriate services for a person experiencing chronic homelessness, jurisdictions and service providers must ensure that individuals are adequately screened and diagnosed. Additionally, in many cases, people need medical assistance and/or other regimented methods of care and counseling. People may not immediately respond to the care they receive or their care may be required for the remainder of their lives. In such instances, proper case management services are essential. Challenges to caring for people experiencing chronic homelessness are heightened because many do not have permanent places to live. Diagnosing and following up with people who do not have fixed addresses or who may have mental conditions or safety concerns can be extremely difficult and expensive.

## SUBPOPULATIONS

According to the 2011 enumeration, the majority of the region’s homeless population suffers from mental and physical health problems, substance abuse, domestic violence, language barriers and other challenges. For example, 66 percent of Montgomery County’s homeless single adult population report having chronic substance abuse, serious mental health issues, or co-occurring disorders. This is similar to Fairfax County where 60 percent of their homeless single adults were chronic substance abusers, seriously mentally ill, or both (the same as in 2010 and 2009). Also, in Prince George’s County, chronic substance abuse and chronic health problems created the greatest barriers for homeless individuals and adults in families. A total of 251 (or 46 percent) of the County’s homeless adults reported chronic substance abuse problems; this percentage remains unchanged from 2010. Also, 146 (or 27 percent) of Prince George’s County’s homeless population suffered from chronic health problems.

Domestic violence is the largest barrier for homeless adults and children in families across the metropolitan Washington region. The domestic violence subpopulation includes not only adults, but also the children in these families this year for all jurisdictions. For Montgomery County, 36 percent of all persons in families (including children) report being victims of domestic violence. Likewise, in Fairfax County the increase in domestic violence among all persons in families is significant. In Fairfax, 35 percent of persons in families were victims of domestic violence; this figure rose from 29 percent in 2010. The number of single adults in the region who were homeless as a result of domestic violence decreased by 13 percent from 479 to 329.

The language minority subpopulation, those who do not speak English as their primary language, is significant in some jurisdictions. The greatest percentages of language minority homeless people were counted in northern Virginia, primarily Fairfax, which has over half of the total for the region. This year, the percentage of homeless language minority persons in Montgomery County grew 75 percent from 11.5 percent in 2010 to 20 percent this year.



NOTE: Children are included in the family count for domestic violence, but were not included in last year’s count in all CoCs. Children are not included in the language minority category this year, but about 205 were last year.



Homeless U.S. Military Veterans are a subpopulation of increasing interest. In the metropolitan Washington region, however, only about eight percent of all adults are identified as veterans. Most of these are single adults; only 38 were identified in families with children.



*Photo taken on January 26, 2011 in Prince George's County during 2011 enumeration*

## CONTINUA OF CARE IN THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN REGION

The metropolitan Washington region's inventory of facilities to shelter the homeless and house the formerly homeless has moved well beyond the 1980s model which primarily focused on emergency shelters. The current multi-faceted Continuum of Care (CoC) model focuses heavily on transitional and permanent supportive housing while continuing to provide emergency shelter. The model for assisting the homeless population has changed because it is difficult to adequately address the systemic and personal problems many homeless people have utilizing an emergency shelter based model. Emergency shelters cannot provide the intensive longer term assistance many homeless families need in order to become more self sufficient. Transitional and permanent supportive housing programs provide this assistance.

The table on the following page provides the region's 2011 distribution of emergency, transitional, safe haven and permanent supportive housing beds for homeless and formerly homeless individuals and people in families. These facilities were available in the winter months during the point-in-time enumeration and during the year's warmer months from April to October.

Safe haven is added as a separate category this year based on new directions from HUD. In prior years these beds were not listed separately, but may have been included with transitional or permanent supportive housing, depending on how the program was structured. The region has 65 safe haven beds this year, up from 53 beds last year; Forty (40) of last year's safe haven beds were included in the region's transitional housing bed count and 13 were included in the region's permanent supportive housing bed count. A safe haven provides non time limited shelter and services designed to serve homeless people who have serious mental illness who are unwilling or unable to participate in regular emergency shelter programs or receive traditional mental health treatment and other supportive services. Most are chronically homeless and have serious physical and/or chronic health issues which add to the challenges in serving this population.

Between 2007 and 2011, the region added 3,189 permanent supportive housing beds to its year-round facility inventory. This represents a 65 percent increase over five years. The region's increased supply of permanent supportive housing beds is consistent with the national initiative to use a Housing First model and Rapid Re-housing techniques to reduce homelessness. In terms of its transitional bed inventory, the region added 314 transitional beds from 2007 through 2011. This represents a 6 percent increase in the number of transitional beds the region provides. Over the past five years, the region has added 862 winter/hypothermia beds to its winter facility inventory. This represents a 63 percent increase since 2007. Emergency Shelter beds have decreased by 295, a 6 percent decrease, reflecting efforts to shift resources from short-term measures to long-term permanent housing solutions.

The percentage distribution of the region's bed/facility type remains nearly unchanged from 2010. Permanent supportive housing beds comprise 41 percent of the region's bed inventory, a 3 percent increase from 2010 but an increase of 10 percent since 2007. Similar to last year, transitional housing beds comprised 27 percent of the region's bed inventory. The percentage distribution of emergency shelter beds fell 2 percent this year to 21 percent of the region's total beds. Similar to last year, winter beds comprise 11 percent of the region's beds. The region currently has 20,063 beds for its homeless

and formerly homeless population across each of the five facility categories; this number has increased by 1,556 beds (or 8 percent) since 2010.

TABLE 7: 2011 WINTER AND YEAR ROUND INVENTORY OF BEDS IN THE WASHINGTON REGION							
		Beds for Individuals	Beds for Persons in Families	All Beds: Winter	Percent Distribution in Winter	All Beds: Warm Months	Percent Distribution in Warm Months
Winter Beds	2011	1,557	663	2,220	11%		
	2010	1,465	636	2,101	11%		
	2009	1,239	478	1,717	10%		
	2008	1,193	297	1,490	9%		
	2007	1,198	160	1,358	9%		
Emergency Shelter Beds	2011	2,963	1,343	4,306	21%	4,306	24%
	2010	2,965	1,315	4,280	23%	4,280	26%
	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%
Transitional Housing Beds	2011	1,742	3,605	5,347	27%	5,347	30%
	2010	1,826	3,245	5,071	27%	5,071	31%
	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%
Safe Haven Beds	2011	65	0	65	0.3%	65	0.4%
	2010	53	0	53	0.3%	53	0.3%
Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	2011	4,513	3,612	8,125	40%	8,125	46%
	2010	4,139	2,916	7,055	38%	7,055	43%
	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%
TOTALS	2011	10,840	9,223	20,063		17,843	
	2010	10,395	8,112	18,507		16,406	
	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	
Percent Change Since 2007		25%	28%	26%		22%	

## PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING - THE FORMERLY HOMELESS

Homeless service providers and government housing officials are often asked “How many people are now housed who were once homeless?” The question was harder to answer when governments followed the emergency shelter model of the 1980s. Under this model, chronically homeless people comprised the majority of homeless people and were less likely to receive permanent housing.

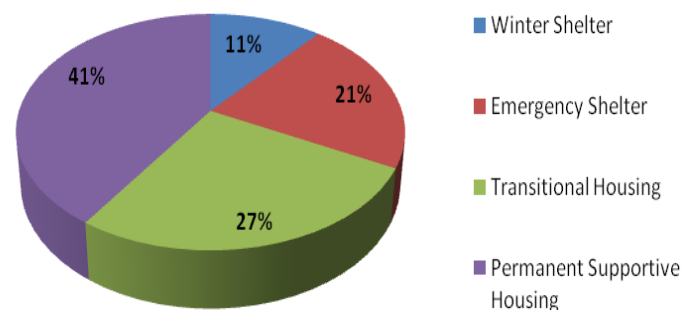
Housing First or Rapid Re-housing is a newer alternative to the emergency shelter or transitional housing model. A core principle of the Housing First model is that the vulnerably homeless are more responsive to interventions and social services support after they are in their own housing, rather than while living in temporary or transitional housing facilities. Under a Housing First model homeless individuals and families at risk of homelessness can obtain the confidence and skills to manage challenges and control their lives.

The ultimate goal of the metropolitan Washington region’s homeless continua of care is to move people out of homelessness into a level of independent living. Permanent supportive housing facilities provide homeless residents with much needed wrap-around services 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 the region’s CoCs comprised of local governments, nonprofits and other human services agencies. Figure 10 below provides information on the region’s formerly homeless residents.

According to the 2011 enumeration, permanent supportive housing comprises 41 percent of the region’s bed inventory for homeless and formerly homeless persons. This is an increase of 3 percentage points from 2010. Approximately 7,702 of the region’s formerly homeless people reside in permanent supportive housing. This number includes an additional 963 people (or 14 percent increase) from 2010. Similar to last year, transitional housing comprises nearly 30 percent of the region’s bed inventory. According to Figure 10, nearly a third of the region’s bed inventory is in winter and emergency shelter. This remains unchanged from last year.

**FIGURE 10: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF BEDS BY FACILITY TYPE**

Source: COG 2011



Between 2007 and 2011, the metropolitan Washington region’s supply of permanent housing beds increased by 65 percent or 3,189 beds. The region presently has 8,125 permanent supportive housing beds. Last year, the number stood at 7,055 beds; this figure represents a 15 percent increase (or 1,070 beds) in the region’s supply of permanent supportive housing beds from 2010 to 2011. The District of

Columbia has 5,566 permanent supportive housing beds; this represents 69 percent of the region’s total number of permanent supportive housing beds. The District’s strategic plan identifies the need for increased permanent supportive housing dedicated to housing homeless individuals and families as the solution to homelessness. Montgomery County has more than 19 percent of the region’s permanent supportive housing beds. The County increased its beds to 1,563 in 2011 from 1,495 in 2010. This increase supports the County’s commitment to its Housing First Initiative which gives priority to the continued creation of more permanent supportive housing. Table 8 cites the region’s number of formerly homeless adults living in permanent supportive housing.

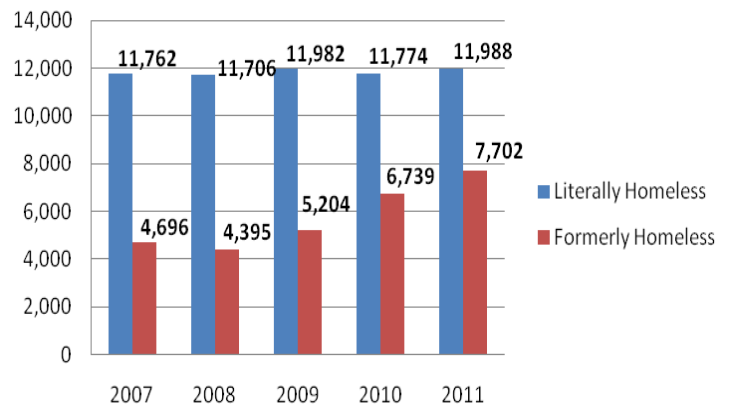
<b>TABLE 8: FORMERLY HOMELESS PEOPLE IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING</b>				
		<b>Single Adults</b>	<b>People in Families</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>MWCOG REGION</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>3,458</b>	<b>7,702</b>
	2010	3,871	2,868	<b>6,739</b>
	2009	3,308	1,896	<b>5,204</b>
	2008	2,650	1,745	<b>4,395</b>
	2007	2,484	2,212	<b>4,696</b>
<b>Percent Change Since 2007</b>		<b>70.9%</b>	<b>56.3%</b>	<b>64.0%</b>

Figure 11 compares the literally homeless and formerly homeless populations from 2007 through 2011. The total number of literally and formerly homeless adults is mutually exclusive and should not be combined. According to HUD, formerly homeless people living in permanent supportive housing are not counted as part of the literally homeless that live on the streets, in emergency shelter or in transitional programs. By definition, the formerly homeless includes people presently living in permanent supportive housing following a period of living on the street or in emergency or transitional shelter.

Since 2007, there has been an increase in the region’s formerly homeless population and an increase in the number of people living in permanent supportive housing. In 2011, there were 214 more literally homeless people, but 963 more formerly homeless persons living in permanent supportive housing.

**FIGURE 11: REGION'S LITERALLY AND FORMERLY HOMELESS**

Source: COG 2011



## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The metropolitan Washington region's homeless population has increased by nearly 2 percent (214 people) from 2010. As of January 26, 2011, 11,988 people throughout the metropolitan Washington region indicated that they were homeless. This total mirrors the region's 2009 enumeration when 11,982 persons were homeless. Last year, a total of 11,774 people throughout the region were homeless. Two factors may explain the region's two percent increase in its homeless population. These factors include the continuing local impact of the nation's economy and the depletion of federal stimulus Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program funds in most jurisdictions. The need remains high, but there is limited or no ability to serve more individuals and assistance has been terminated to some who were meeting their rent payments with HPRP financial assistance.

Emergency shelters may not provide the intensive longer-term assistance many homeless persons need in order to become more self sufficient. As a result, the approach of CoCs in the metropolitan Washington region to shelter the homeless and house the formerly homeless has moved beyond the 1980s emergency housing model and focuses on permanent supportive housing while continuing to provide emergency shelter. The Homeless Services Planning and Coordinating Committee recommends that each of the region's CoC jurisdictions continuously increase its permanent supportive housing inventory. The provision of supportive wrap-around services as part of this approach helps homeless people become more confident and independent once their challenges are diagnosed and addressed.

Efforts for some of the region's jurisdictions to outreach, diagnose and house unsheltered homeless people have increased. However, the Committee recommends that the region's Continua of Care improve their outreach efforts to unsheltered homeless people. The CoCs should outreach more to the region's unsheltered homeless population to improve the lives of people living on the streets, in alleys and in encampments.

The metropolitan region's unemployment rate stood at 6.1 percent in January 2011. Although this is an improvement over the 6.9 percent rate in January of 2010, persons at the lowest incomes, including homeless persons, are often the first to be let go and the last to be re-hired. While the region's Continua of Care will not be able to replace their depleted federal stimulus funds dollar for dollar, the CoCs need to identify funds to sustain and potentially increase their Rapid Re-housing programs due to current economic conditions. This year's enumeration has seen the area's homeless population impacted by employment shifts which will more than likely worsen if the economy does not improve. Due to financial constraints, CoCs will have a hard time serving their existing homeless populations. Accommodating additional homeless persons over the next year without sustained funding will prove difficult. If additional funds are not found, COG's 2012 enumeration may report an increase homelessness.

Several local elected officials are concerned that many of the region's residents are "at risk" of becoming homeless as a direct result of foreclosure. This report, as well as some of the jurisdictional narratives, attests to the economy impacting employment for many homeless single adults and adults in families. However, this year, enumerators rarely interviewed homeless persons who became

homeless as a direct result of foreclosure. Homeless service providers find that people will double up with friends and family and find other housing accommodations rather than becoming homeless immediately following foreclosure. However, the region's homeless service providers are aware that the area's foreclosure crisis began a couple of years ago and may begin to impact this enumeration's count. Therefore, next year COG's Homeless Services Committee may examine other data sources to learn more about persons who are at risk for homelessness in the region. Data sources such as requests for rent assistance, number of children receiving free lunch at school, number of children receiving McKinney-Vento homeless services at school, and foreclosure rates may help to quantify those at risk of becoming homeless.



Last, and equally important, HUD's definition of homeless may be expanded as a result of anticipated changes in the HEARTH Act. This change may adversely impact COG's enumeration statistics for the region's homeless population across all household composition and shelter

typologies. As a result, the Committee recommends that COG facilitate a regional discussion about the impact of the new definition once the implementing regulations are issued by HUD.

In conclusion, the metropolitan Washington region's homeless count increased nearly 2 percent from 2010, after having declined by the same amount between 2009 and 2010. The region's economic climate and its CoCs' depletion of the federal government's HPRP stimulus funds appear to be the main reasons for this increase. Member local jurisdictions' Housing First models, permanent supportive housing, emergency rental assistance, and rapid re-housing programs have proven to be successful strategies to stave off increasing homelessness. However, should the economy not improve and local governments not find funds to sustain these proven strategies, progress toward ending homelessness may be slowed and next year's homeless count may rise.

<b>TABLE 9: LIVING UNSHELTERED, IN WINTER BEDS, IN EMERGENCY SHELTER, OR IN TRANSITIONAL HOUSING</b>				
<b>Jurisdiction/Year</b>		<b>Single Persons</b>	<b>Persons in Families</b>	<b>All Persons</b>
<b>Alexandria</b>	<b>2011</b>	264	152	416
	2010	208	151	359
	2009	223	137	360
	2008	221	127	348
	2007	230	145	375
<b>2007-2011 Percent Change</b>		<b>14.8%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
<b>Arlington County</b>	<b>2011</b>	268	193	461
	2010	347	184	531
	2009	322	189	511
	2008	284	126	410
	2007	325	137	462
<b>2007-2011 Percent Change</b>		<b>-17.5%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>
<b>District of Columbia</b>	<b>2011</b>	3,858	2,688	6,546
	2010	4,016	2,523	6,539
	2009	3,934	2,294	6,228
	2008	4,208	1,836	6,044
	2007	3,717	2,040	5,757
<b>2007-2011 Percent Change</b>		<b>3.8%</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>
<b>Fairfax County</b>	<b>2011</b>	666	883	1,549
	2010	652	892	1,544
	2009	663	1,067	1,730
	2008	744	1,091	1,835
	2007	730	1,083	1,813
<b>2007-2011 Percent Change</b>		<b>-8.8%</b>	<b>-18.5%</b>	<b>-14.6%</b>
<b>Frederick County</b>	<b>2011</b>	169	111	280
	2010	141	111	252
	2009	186	138	324
	2008	166	136	302
	2007	142	81	223
<b>2007-2011 Percent Change</b>		<b>19.0%</b>	<b>37.0%</b>	<b>25.6%</b>



<b>Loudoun County</b>	<b>2011</b>	86	70	156
	2010	71	86	157
	2009	50	102	152
	2008	49	121	170
	2007	81	130	211
<b>2007-2011 Percent Change</b>		<b>6.2%</b>	<b>-46.2%</b>	<b>-26.1%</b>
<b>Montgomery County</b>	<b>2011</b>	761	374	1,132
	2010	692	372	1,064
	2009	668	526	1,194
	2008	694	410	1,104
	2007	640	499	1,139
<b>2007-2011 Percent Change</b>		<b>18.9%</b>	<b>-25.1%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
<b>Prince George's County</b>	<b>2011</b>	429	344	773
	2010	419	370	789
	2009	419	434	853
	2008	573	370	943
	2007	806	362	1,168
<b>2007-2011 Percent Change</b>		<b>-46.8%</b>	<b>-5.0%</b>	<b>-33.8%</b>
<b>Prince William County</b>	<b>2011</b>	175	500	675
	2010	182	306	488
	2009	224	406	630
	2008	201	349	550
	2007	240	374	614
<b>2007-2011 Percent Change</b>		<b>-27.1%</b>	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>
<b>MWCOG REGION</b>	<b>2011</b>	6,676	5,315	11,988
	2010	6,779	4,995	11,774
	2009	6,689	5,293	11,982
	2008	7,186	4,566	11,752
	2007	6,911	4,851	11,762
<b>Percent Change Since 2007</b>		<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

## HOMELESS ENUMERATION NARRATIVE REPORTS

### ALEXANDRIA, VA

#### DESCRIPTION OF HOMELESS SERVICES

The City of Alexandria's Continuum of Care (COC) is a collaboration of a cross section of the community, consisting of 31 member agencies (public, private non-profit, faith-based, educational, and advocacy organizations), as well as, individual citizens and "formerly homeless" consumers. Cooperatively, they have invested efforts to address the immediate and long-term needs of persons at-risk of becoming homeless and/or experiencing homelessness, with a goal of promoting permanent housing.

The COC, developed and managed by the Homeless Services Coordinating Committee (HSCC), includes the following components: outreach, prevention, winter and emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, safe haven, and permanent housing. Outreach includes intake and assessment, service linkage and coordination, eviction storage, day shelter, meal programs, and distribution of information. Prevention includes financial assistance, landlord-tenant intervention, job readiness and employment service, and budget and housing counseling. Emergency Shelter includes housing and case management services for single men, women, and families, with programs targeting victims of domestic violence.

Transitional Housing and Transition in Place includes housing and case management services for single men, women and families, including programs targeting single persons with substance use and/or mental health issues and female ex-offenders. Permanent Supportive Housing includes housing with comprehensive supportive case management services designed to allow single persons and head of households with substance use and/or mental health issues to live in the community as independently as possible. Safe Haven includes housing and case management services for single persons, many of whom are identified as chronically homeless. Permanent Housing includes publicly-assisted housing, "affordable" housing units, financial assistance, and support services.

The emergency shelters are the Alexandria Community Shelter, ALIVE! House, Christ House, Carpenter's Shelter, and Domestic Violence Shelter. Combined, they provide 194 beds for singles, couples without children, and families. From November thru April, an additional 67 beds are provided for winter shelter. Transitional Housing programs are operated by the Alexandria Community Services Board, Guest House, Salvation Army, Arlington-Alexandria Coalition for the Homeless (Transition in Place), Carpenter's Shelter, and Community Lodgings. Combined they provided 52 beds for singles and 89 beds for families. The permanent supportive housing programs, also operated by the Alexandria Community Services Board, provide 25 beds for singles and eight beds for families who meet HUD's chronic homeless definition.

After many years of planning and building, the safe haven facility opened on July 6, 2010 with 12 beds for individuals, eight of whom must meet HUD's definition of chronic homelessness. Five people moved in the first day and within the next two weeks the Safe Haven was at capacity. During the first

month of operation, one person moved out, but another quickly moved in and Safe Haven has remained at capacity.

<b>TABLE 10: ALEXANDRIA’S YEAR-ROUND AND WINTER INVENTORY OF BEDS</b>				
	<b>Beds for Individuals</b>	<b>Beds For Persons in Families</b>	<b>Year-Round Beds</b>	<b>Winter Beds</b>
<b>Hypothermia</b>	67	-	-	67
<b>Emergency Shelter Beds</b>	106	88	194	-
<b>Transitional Housing Beds</b>	52	89	141	-
<b>Safe Haven</b>	12	0	12	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	237	177	414	67

NOTE: Compared to 2010, there has been a 20 percent increase in the number of year around beds available.

The COC implemented the 2011 Action Steps for its *Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness in The City of Alexandria* (formerly the *Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness and Other forms of Homelessness*), which included securing a staff position dedicated to providing leadership and training for the development and implementation of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and conducting comprehensive research to present a unified picture of the City’s homeless needs, available resources, services, and gaps. The COC was represented on the City’s Housing Master Plan Advisory Group, advocating for permanent housing for special needs groups, including those experiencing homelessness. Also, for the first time, Alexandria participated in the Annual Homeless Assessment Report. The report focused on permanent supportive and will expand next year to include transitional housing.

**POINT-IN-TIME RESULTS**

The HSCC conducted the 2011 point-in-time count by collecting data through the Homeless Management Information System, as well as through manual surveys completed by shelter staff, Path outreach workers, and volunteers. The total number individuals and families identified experiencing homelessness was 416, a 16 percent increase from the enumeration of both 2010 and 2009. Ninety percent of the persons homeless were sheltered, while 10 percent were unsheltered on the street or in places unfit for human habitation.

There were 264 single men and women, which is a 27 percent increase from 2010. Single males increased by 32 percent from 150 in 2010 to 198, while women increased by 14 percent, from 58 to 66. Unsheltered single men and women increased by 11 percent, from 38 to 42. There was a significant increase, 59 percent (64 to 102), in the number of single men and women accessing emergency shelter which may be reflective of the COC’s concerted effort to provide shelter and service to those in need. However, there was only a slight increase in the number of single men and women in the winter

shelter and transitional housing programs. Forty-one percent met HUD’s definition of “chronically homeless”, a 13 percent increase in the percentage from 2010. More than 30 percent were chronic substance abusers and 29 percent had chronic health problems.

On the night of the count, 52 families were literally homeless, which was unchanged from 2010. They were in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs. The number of persons in families increased by 1,151 to 152; however the number of adults decreased by eight percent, from 63 to 58 and the number of children increased by seven percent, the same percentage of increase for 2010. No adults in families were identified as “chronically homeless”, therefore, there were no chronic homeless families. The subpopulations that showed a significant numbers for family members were domestic violence and language minority. Twenty-six percent of persons in families experienced domestic violence and for 10 percent, English is not their native language.

<b>TABLE 11: ALEXANDRIA’S HOMELESS COUNTY BY CATEGORY</b>					
<b>Category</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Percent Change 2010 – 2011</b>	<b>Percent Change 2009 – 2011</b>
<b>Total Persons</b>	416	359	360	16%	16%
<b>Total Singles</b>	264	208	223	27%	18%
<b>Total Number of Families</b>	52	52	44	0	18%
<b>Total Number of Persons in Families</b>	152	151	137	.7%	11%
<b>Total Adults in Families</b>	58	63	55	-8%	9%
<b>Total Children in Families</b>	94	88	82	7%	15%

<b>TABLE 12: ALEXANDRIA'S HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS</b>				
	<b>Individual Adults</b>	<b>Adults in Families</b>	<b>Children In Families</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Chronic Substance Abuse</b>	89	2	0	91
<b>Severe Mental Illness</b>	52	2	0	54
<b>Dually Diagnosed</b>	45	0	0	45
<b>US Veteran</b>	27	0	0	27
<b>Living with HIV/AIDS</b>	6	0	0	6
<b>Domestic Violence Victim</b>	9	16	25	50
<b>Chronic Health Problem</b>	76	2	0	78
<b>Physical Disability</b>	28	0	0	28
<b>Language Minority</b>	11	15	0	26
<b>Foster Care</b>	4	4	0	8
<b>Formerly Institutionalized</b>	43	0	0	43

Consistently, the employment rate of single men and women and families reflected the stability of their housing. Thirty-one percent of single men and women reported employment, part-time or full-time, as their primary source of income -12 percent of unsheltered, 16 percent of winter shelter, 42 percent of emergency shelters, and 47 percent of transitional housing. Although, eight percent in safe haven were employed, 83 percent reported having income (disability). Forty-three percent of all singles reported no income. Most of the individuals with income reported their gross in the range of \$501-\$1,000. Conversely, there were not significant changes in the employment from 2010.

As in 2010, this year's count showed 63 percent of adult family members were employed part-time or full-time 37 percent of emergency shelter and 87 percent of transitional housing. The other primary source of income was TANF. Only adult family members reported receiving income and the largest number of adults reported gross income in the range of \$1,001 to \$1,500 range.

### **PERMANENT AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**

The CSB currently operates 25 permanent supportive housing beds for individuals and 3 permanent supportive housing units for families with substance use and/or mental health issues who would otherwise be homeless. Also included in this year's count of permanent supportive housing is the Department of Housing and Urban Development and VA Supported Housing (HUD-VASH) Program, which provides permanent housing (veteran-selected apartment units) and ongoing case management treatment services for homeless Veterans who require these supports to live independently. There were 12 single men and women and seven persons in families receiving the VASH subsidy, bringing the total count of permanent supportive beds to 37 for singles and 15 (six units) for families. On the night

of the point-in-time, 96 percent of the beds were occupied. Interestingly, 44 percent of the persons in permanent supportive housing reported being ready to move on to other permanent housing.

The City continues its affordable housing initiatives by undertaking a citywide Housing Master Plan to preserve the affordable housing stock, and provide services and programs to assist homeowners, first-time homebuyers, and renters. The process of the Housing Master Plan began April 2010 and the Plan's framework and a draft Plan will be developed by the end of FY 2011. A work group, which includes developers and other stakeholders, meet monthly to provide input of the Plan. All meetings are open to the public and the City encourages all to participate.

## ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA

### 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 ITF is a collaborative relationship of private/public partnerships of over 100 members from the non-profit, faith, and local business communities. Through the partnership, Arlington County has been able to move forwarding in implementing many of the goals and objectives set forth in the 10 Year Plan to End Homelessness. The plan's four major goal areas include the development of various components of affordable housing, integrated supportive services, comprehensive prevention services, and increased access to income and training for homeless persons. Five 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 (CoC) to meet the needs of its homeless residents. The task of conducting the 2011 Point-in-Time (PIT) survey was the responsibility of the ITF's Data and Evaluation Committee. 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.

Arlington County's homeless point in time survey was conducted on January 26, 2011. Table 12 below illustrates the County's inventory of beds available to within the Continuum of Care on that day.

<b>TABLE 13: ARLINGTON'S YEAR-ROUND AND WINTER INVENTORY OF BEDS</b>				
	<b>Beds for Individuals</b>	<b>Beds\Units for Persons in Families</b>	<b>All Year-Round Beds</b>	<b>Winter Beds</b>
<b>Hypothermia/Overflow/Other (Additional winter Capacity)</b>	73	0	0	73
<b>Emergency Shelter Beds</b>	44	82	126	0
<b>Transitional Housing Beds</b>	12	145	157	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>73</b>

### HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME RESULTS

As part of the PIT survey on January 26, 2011, the Arlington CoC counted a total of 461 persons as being homeless. The break down by category is noted in the table below.

<b>TABLE 14: ARLINGTON'S HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY</b>				
<b>Category</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Percent Change 2009 to 2011</b>
<b>Total Number Counted</b>	461	531	511	-11%
<b>Total of Singles</b>	268	347	322	-20.1%
<b>Total Number of Families</b>	65	61	56	16%
<b>Total of Persons in Families</b>	193	184	189	2%
<b>Total Adults in Families</b>	81	71	46	76%
<b>Total Children in Families</b>	112	118	81	38%

Over the past two year period, Arlington County’s CoC has experienced an 11 percent decrease in homelessness. This can be attributed largely to the decrease in the number of unsheltered homeless persons counted in 2011. Possible contributing factors for the decrease include weather conditions on the day of the count and the fact one of the primary locations (church) was closed on the date of the point in time survey. These two factors probably caused the decrease in this category. This number could increase in the 2012 count if the variables mentioned herein change next year.

The 2011 PIT survey also yielded information about sub sub-populations of homelessness. In Table 14, please find a comparison of subpopulations between 2011 PIT Survey and 2009 PIT Survey.

<b>TABLE 15: ARLINGTON’S HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS</b>				
	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Percent Change from 2009 to 2011</b>
<b>Unsheltered</b>	137	223	207	-51%
<b>Chronically Homeless</b>	154	115	138	11%
<b>Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)</b>	44	93	95	
<b>Severe Mental Illness (SMI)</b>	34	13	40	-17%
<b>Dually Diagnosed (CSA &amp; SMI)</b>	28	35	42	-50%
<b>Chronic Health Problem</b>	58	58	36	61%
<b>Living With HIV/AIDS</b>	3	6	11	
<b>Physical Disability</b>	28	18	14	100%
<b>Domestic Violence Victim</b>	59	80	86	-45%
<b>Language Minority</b>	133	126	124	7%
<b>U.S. Veterans</b>	29	17	20	45%

**PERMANENT AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PLACEMENTS**

The jurisdiction continues to make progress in placing homeless persons with disabilities into permanent supportive housing programs. Through the collaboration of community stakeholders that include the Arlington County Board, affordable housing developers, and homeless services providers a total of 111 persons in permanent supportive housing. This equates to 77 single adults and 34 persons in family (18 adults, 16 children). Arlington County currently has eight (8) permanent supportive housing programs that are supported with a combination of federal and local funding. The continued goal of Arlington County is to develop and move in an additional 30 households per year.



## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

### DESCRIPTION OF HOMELESS SERVICES

The District of Columbia's Continuum of Care (CoC) provides homelessness prevention assistance, supportive services, outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing to homeless and formerly 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 or permanent supportive housing in the most integrated setting possible.

The Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness, pursuant to a competitively procured contract with District government and through our role as the federally designated CoC lead, provides management oversight and operation of the city's homeless services continuum. As a part of that role, The Community Partnership has conducted the annual Point in Time enumeration on behalf of the District since 2001.

The Community Partnership was one of the first CoC lead organizations in the nation to conduct Point in Time by using the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), an online data collection tool which stores client level information on recipients of homeless services in the District. In this year's count, some 80 percent of the surveys collected were submitted through the HMIS. (The remaining surveys were submitted on paper forms, through phone interviews with TCP staff, or through direct engagements with service consumers.) With such a high rate of HMIS participation, the Community Partnership is able to ensure that the District's Point in Time count is comprehensive and that it provides an accurate picture of the makeup of the CoC on a given day.

The District's continuum includes 2,372 emergency shelter beds and 1,138 transitional housing beds that are available to unaccompanied individuals year-round.

From November through March, an additional 309 additional emergency shelter beds for single, unaccompanied persons are opened nightly and another 364 "hypothermia alert" beds open on nights when the temperature drops below 32 degrees (which occurred on the night of the Point in Time count). Persons seeking shelter during these alerts cannot be turned away, and these additional resources are credited with keeping many from having to sleep outside or in other places not meant for human habitation (i.e. a car).

The District also continued to provide the region's largest temporary/seasonal shelter for families. On the night of Point in Time, the shelter housed some 150 families. The District's housing inventory for families also includes 160 year-round units of emergency shelter, 31 units of scattered-site, community-based emergency housing, and 617 units of transitional housing.

More than a third of these transitional housing units exist as a result of the city's System Transformation Initiative which began in 2007. At Point in Time, another 40 units of the city's transitional housing inventory were a part of the District's Short Term Exit Assistance Program which houses families in emergency shelter and will continue to expand throughout the remainder of 2011.

These projects provide families with rental subsidies, case management and services to help them prepare for independent living.

<b>TABLE 16: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA YEAR-ROUND AND WINTER INVENTORY OF BEDS</b>			
	<b>Beds for Individuals</b>	<b>Units for Families</b>	<b>Winter Beds</b>
<b>Hypothermia/Winter Shelter</b>	673	184	1,233
<b>Year Round Emergency Shelter</b>	2,372	160	n/a
<b>Transitional Housing</b>	1,138	617	n/a
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,183</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>1,233</b>

### **HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME RESULTS**

The District’s count was conducted on January 27, 2011.<sup>1</sup> Counting and surveying of consumers was completed in the city’s emergency shelters, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing facilities throughout that day. That night, volunteer teams and outreach workers combed the city’s streets, alleyways and parks to count and engage those sleeping outside in order to determine a count of unsheltered persons. To augment that effort, counting was also done in several of the city’s meal programs and drop-in centers the following day where persons who reported spending the previous night outside of shelter or housing were also surveyed.

Altogether, more than 80 outreach workers and volunteers participated in the coordinated “street count” on January 27th, including staff from several housing and service providers, city agencies and officials from the federal government including United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Shaun Donovan, Deputy Secretary of Veterans Affairs Scott Gould, Special Assistant to the President for Urban Affairs Derrick Douglas and U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness Executive Director Barbara Poppe.

The 2011 Point in Time count of literally homeless persons living in the District of Columbia was 6,546 unaccompanied individuals and persons in families. On its face, the figure appears to be virtually unchanged from the 2010 count of 6,539 persons, though there were marked differences within the categories that make up the total.

This year’s count resulted in a substantial decrease in the number of unsheltered persons which fell from 430 in 2010 to 305 in 2011. The Community Partnership believes that while ongoing efforts to house the chronically homeless population contributed to this decrease, it is mostly attributable to the fact that many who normally sleep outside utilized the city’s emergency shelter resources due to the poor weather conditions.

Despite net increases in the number of year-round and winter emergency shelter beds available in 2011, occupancy rates were higher than during last year’s count. Nearly 87 percent of the year-round emergency shelter inventory was occupied on the night of Point in Time, compared to 86 percent the year before. Moreover, 85 percent of the winter shelter resources were occupied, up from 77 percent in 2010. All told, the number of persons served in emergency shelter for individuals increased from

<sup>1</sup> The count was rescheduled from January 26<sup>th</sup> due to severe weather.

2,593 in 2010 to 2,636 in 2011.

Over the last year, there has been a great deal of reconfiguration of the District’s transitional housing stock for single persons, with some programs being phased out and others being converted to either temporary housing or permanent supportive housing. This year’s count of men and women served in transitional housing decreased by nearly eight percent from 993 in 2010 to 917 in 2011. This decrease mirrors the change in the amount of inventory available at this level of the continuum, which also decreased by eight percent from year to year.

Demand for family emergency shelter remains high in the District. Although, the year to year comparisons show little change in the number of families served at Point in Time (326 in 2011 compared to 318 in 2010), utilization at family shelter sites has remained high for the last year. According to HMIS data, between Point in Time 2010 and 2011, more than 400 families have entered and exited the DC General Family Emergency Shelter which serves as the entry point for families facing a housing crisis in the District.

Many families leaving the emergency level of the continuum are being housed in the District’s expanding transitional housing inventory. The System Transformation Initiative (STI) now includes 221 families and the Short Term Exit Assistance Program, which housed 38 families at Point in Time, will grow to house more than 130 families from shelter in the coming year. All together, the city’s transitional housing inventory included 532 families, which is up by more than 10 percent from the previous year’s count of 482.

Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP) funds awarded to the District by the federal government have helped to re-house many individuals and families served by the CoC. A total of 112 unaccompanied adults and 186 adults with children have been re-housed since the 2010 Point in Time count was conducted, and more than 700 men, women and families have received prevention assistance through the program to keep them from entering homelessness altogether.

<b>TABLE 17: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY</b>			
<b>Category</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>Percent Change 2010 to 2011</b>
<b>Total Number Counted</b>	6,539	6,546	0.1%
<b>Total Number of Singles</b>	4,016	3,858	-3.9%
<b>Total Number of Families</b>	800	858	7.3%
<b>Total of Persons in Families</b>	2,523	2,688	6.5%
<b>Total Adults in Families</b>	988	1,068	8.1%
<b>Total Children in Families</b>	1,535	1,620	5.5%

Many disabling conditions are prevalent among literally homeless persons living in the District, though the rates at which these conditions occur vary greatly between unaccompanied single persons and adults in homeless families. Some 37 percent of unaccompanied single persons counted at Point in Time 2011 reported a history of substance abuse; 32 percent reported mental illness. This is compared to 15 percent of adults in families who report a substance abuse problem or 11 percent who report

mental illness. A third of homeless single men and women report a chronic health problem and nearly a quarter reports some type of physical disability; among adults in families these rates are 12 percent and eight percent, respectively. Homelessness can worsen these conditions and dedicated permanent housing and supportive services are needed to help provide stability.

Resources are also needed for those who belong to other homelessness subpopulations. Victims of domestic violence, veterans and unaccompanied youth are groups in need of supportive housing that addresses their specific needs. A total of 26 unaccompanied homeless youth were counted during the Point in Time 2011<sup>2</sup> as were 515 homeless veterans.<sup>3</sup> During the 2010 enumeration, 15 unaccompanied youth were counted as were a total of 512 veterans. During last year’s count a total of 776 persons, including children in families, reported that they had been victims of domestic violence, while this year’s count was 660, 142 of which were children in families in either emergency shelter or in transitional housing.

This year’s count of chronically homeless unaccompanied persons<sup>4</sup> was 2,093, which was virtually unchanged from last year’s count of 2,097. This year’s count marked the first time that the definition of “chronic homelessness” was expanded to include families. At Point in Time, the total of 134 homeless families met the definition given in the footnotes.

<b>TABLE 18: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUBPOPULATIONS</b>			
	<b>Unaccompanied Single Persons</b>	<b>Adults in Families</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Chronic Substance Abuse (CSA)</b>	666	67	733
<b>Severe Mental Illness (SMI)</b>	487	70	557
<b>Dual Diagnosis (CSA &amp; SMI)</b>	537	37	574
<b>Chronic Health Problem</b>	1,089	115	1,204
<b>Living With HIV/AIDS</b>	101	15	116
<b>Physical Disability</b>	763	75	838
<b>Domestic Violence Victim</b>	288	230	518
<b>Language Minority</b>	396	50	446
<b>U.S. Military Veterans</b>	494	21	515
<b>Unaccompanied Youth</b>	26	n/a	26

## **INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT**

Data collected on income revealed that 57 percent of single, unaccompanied homeless persons and 17

<sup>2</sup> In order to be counted as an “unaccompanied homeless youth” for the purposes of this project, one must be under the age of 18 and be residing in an emergency shelter, transitional housing facility or in a place not meant for human habitation, though no unsheltered youth were counted during the 2011 PIT enumeration.

<sup>3</sup> Persons could be counted as veterans regardless of their discharge status; they were only asked if they had served in the United States Military.

<sup>4</sup> HUD defines a the chronically homeless as persons who are unaccompanied homeless individuals with a disabling condition or a family with at least one adult member who has a disabling condition 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.

percent of adults in homeless families in the District have no regular income of any kind. Median income among all homeless adults with at least one income source is just \$635 per month. Income from employment and from Social Security are the most common primary income type among single homeless men and women, while Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is the most common primary income source among adults in families.

Nearly 22 percent of homeless adults in the District report that they are employed which is down slightly from 24 percent reported last year. Of those that are employed, 47 percent state that they are working full time, 46 percent are working part time, and the remainder was employed on the date of Point in Time though they categorized their employment as “seasonal.”

### **PERMANENT AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PLACEMENTS**

The District’s permanent supportive housing stock continues to increase, and as a result, the number of formerly homeless persons in the District continues to grow. When the 2011 count was conducted, there were a total of 3,155 unaccompanied persons and 669 families residing permanent supportive housing. The number of unaccompanied persons housed has grown by nine percent since 2010, though the number has increased by more than 60 percent since 2008. Among families, the number housed increased by more than 40 percent in the last year, and is up by nearly 90 percent from just three years ago.

The District’s plan to end homelessness includes the goal of increasing the city’s inventory of permanent supportive housing, and to that end, 923 formerly homeless individuals and 243 formerly homeless families have been housed through the Mayor’s Permanent Supportive Housing Program (PSHP) since 2008. The Community Partnership continues its work with both the local and federal government to help make additional permanent supportive housing projects possible, with many scheduled to come online throughout the remainder of 2011 and 2012.

PSHP and other programs have helped to shift the District’s CoC from one that was primarily shelter-based to one that is focused on housing. The housing inventory taken as a part of the 2011 PIT enumeration revealed the District’s CoC now includes more 3,300 beds of permanent supportive housing for single, unaccompanied persons and almost 700 units for families. All told, permanent supportive housing now makes up 44 percent of the continuum.

The Community Partnership and our partners, including District government, recognize Permanent Supportive Housing as the solution to homelessness, and our strategic plan identifies the continued need for resources dedicated to housing homeless individuals and families. To that end, the District of Columbia continues to change the nature of homeless services offered here in order to end and prevent further homelessness in the future.

## FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA

### DESCRIPTION OF HOMELESS SERVICES

During 2010, significant progress continued to be made to implement the Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness in the Fairfax-Falls Church Community that 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 Office to Prevent and End Homelessness and the Governing Board for the Community Partnership to Prevent and End Homelessness were fully operational by the end of calendar year 2009 and work was underway to advance the strategic initiatives envisioned in the Implementation Plan. The Plan also includes the City of Falls Church and the City of Fairfax, which approved or reviewed the Plan and are represented on the Governing Board. The point-in-time data includes persons in both cities and well as the county.

This work was in five major areas:

- Development of business engagement
- Establishment of a Foundation to support the Community Partnership
- Planning to establish a Consumer Advisory Council
- Development of Housing Options and initiatives for special populations
- Utilization of HMIS data to develop an Annual Snapshot for Fiscal Year 2010

Engagement of the business community one was of the key strategies in the Ten-Year Plan. The Governing Board along with the Office to Prevent and End Homelessness took an active role in leading the planning for three events, with an additional staff resource committed to this initiative in July 2010. Three successful events were held. Events held with Google and Northrop-Grumman provided opportunities for Governing Board members to engage other corporate and business leaders in the community with the work of the Partnership. An event sponsored by Target involved nine nonprofits and nearly 200 volunteers from the community in packaging household and personal items to be distributed through the nonprofits to homeless families and individuals.

The Governing Board also moved forward with the first steps toward the establishment of a Foundation to support the work of the Partnership. A group with numerous nonprofit and community representatives, including formerly homeless persons, is developing plans for the Consumer Advisory Council. Both groups, which are part of the overall Partnership structure in the Ten-Year Plan, are expected to be implemented in 2011.

The Housing Opportunity Support Team (HOST) strategy in the Plan was implemented in FY 2010 using federal Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program funds under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Over 800 people received short-term housing assistance to prevent homelessness or to quickly secure housing. This prevention initiative had a positive impact in keeping people from adding to the number of homeless persons in the community. However, as the HPRP financial assistance funding neared exhaustion late in 2010, fewer people could continue to receive this help.

Longer-term, a Housing Options group has developed targets for the generation of housing opportunities for homeless individuals and families. The 10-year goal of 2,650 units has been broken down into annual targets, and these nonprofit housing providers and public agencies are identifying and tracking progress toward development of projects to meet these targets. In addition, federal stimulus funding was secured for a Homeless Youth Initiative in conjunction with the Fairfax County Public Schools Homeless Liaison Office and a nonprofit serving youth in the community. Although few unaccompanied youth are identified in the point-in-time counts, there are many who stay temporarily with family or friends who fall under the Department of Education definition of homeless. This initiative enabled more than 60 youth to be stably housed during the last school year and to finish high school.

A significant accomplishment during 2010 was utilization of HMIS data to produce the first Annual Snapshot of Ending Homelessness in the Fairfax-Falls Church Community. Eighteen different organizations worked to validate data for over 120 programs in HMIS in order to make this community-wide snapshot possible. The data revealed that 3,076 people experienced homelessness over the course of fiscal year 2010, and 482 of those exited homelessness into permanent housing. The Annual Snapshot provides a broader frame of reference on homelessness in the community than the one-day point-in-time count that is reflected in the tables and narrative below.

<b>TABLE 19: FAIRFAX COUNTY'S YEAR-ROUND AND WINTER INVENTORY OF BEDS</b>				
	<b>Beds for Individuals</b>	<b>Beds/Units for Persons in Families</b>	<b>All Year-Round Beds</b>	<b>Winter Beds</b>
<b>Hypothermia/Overflow/Other (Additional winter Capacity)</b>	229	55 / 15*	55*	229
<b>Emergency Shelter Beds (includes DV &amp; teen shelter)</b>	160	242 / 72	402	(included in winter overflow)
<b>Safe Haven</b>	8	-	8	-
<b>Transitional Housing Beds</b>	160	634 / 194	794	n/a
<b>TOTALS</b>	557	931 / 281	1259	229
*Other beds for families are in an as-needed voucher based program available year-round.				

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 were 147 year-round beds in four adult shelters serving men and women, plus five single adults served in family shelter programs for victims of domestic violence. There is also an eight-bed shelter for homeless youth

owned and operated by a nonprofit, although youth served in that facility do not always meet the HUD definition of homeless and none were counted there in 2011.

During winter months, an additional 44 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 again operated through four locations, with two fixed sites in addition to two rotating faith-based sites. A total of 225 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 160 beds of transitional housing for singles were available in the point in time count, most through Community Services Board and nonprofit operated programs.

The four main family shelters had a total capacity to serve 55 families with 191 beds, and an additional 34-bed domestic violence shelter program serving 12 families is also funded through a contract from the county to a nonprofit operator. Beginning in 2011, a nonprofit owned and operated transitional shelter, with 19 beds for seven families who are victims of domestic violence, is counted with emergency shelter. This program was previously counted as transitional housing. Some of the capacity in both domestic violence programs was occupied by women fleeing domestic abuse but not accompanied by their children.

A total of 194 units of transitional housing with 634 beds for people in families were counted in 2011, including several programs 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. The number of transitional housing units and beds for families is reduced from 2010 due primarily to three factors: (1) changing the nonprofit domestic violence transitional shelter to the emergency shelter category; (2) the conversion of a 20 unit family transitional housing program to permanent supportive housing; and (3) the utilization of part of the capacity of a nonprofit funded program for prevention/diversion of families from homelessness, resulting in those families not being included in the count of literally homeless persons.

### **HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME RESULTS**

As shown in the table below, the point-in-time count for 2011 has changed very little from 2010, although there is an overall decrease of 181 people (-10.5%) since 2009. The number of persons in families decreased by nine people since 2010, but the number of single individuals counted increased by 14, for an overall increase of five persons. However, eight people who live in a safe haven that was previously counted as part of permanent supportive housing are included in the literally homeless count this year due to a change in HUD guidelines. The decrease since 2009 has been in the number of families and persons in families, largely due to the continuing strategy to shift toward housing first and permanent supportive housing for families with more extensive needs.

Available data does not suggest that the mortgage foreclosure crisis has had a direct impact on the number of homeless persons, but 2010 was the fourth consecutive year of record levels of requests for emergency food, rent, utility, and eviction prevention assistance. Requests for emergency rent and utility assistance have increased by 94 percent since 2006, and requests for emergency food or foods



stamps have increased by 157 percent. New cases in Coordinated Services Planning, which provides centralized access to emergency assistance, increased by 40 percent from 2006 to 2009, and remained high at 522 cases per month in 2010.

<b>TABLE 20: FAIRFAX COUNTY'S HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY</b>				
<b>Category</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Percent Change 2009 to 2011</b>
<b>Total Number Counted</b>	1,549	1,544	1,730	-10.5%
<b>Total of Singles</b>	666	652	663	0.5%
<b>Total Number of Families</b>	265	263	315	-15.9%
<b>Total of Persons in Families</b>	883	892	1,067	-17.2%
<b>Total Adults in Families</b>	344	342	438	-21.5%
<b>Total Children in Families</b>	539	550	629	-14.3%

The strong emphasis on prevention services, coupled with the implementation of the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program and the TANF Emergency Contingency Funds from the federal stimulus funds helped to keep many families from becoming homeless, even though the resources were not sufficient to meet all of the needs. As this funding began to run out in the fall of 2010, the success rate in meeting needs for emergency assistance began to decline.

In spite of the success with prevention programs, in January 2011 there were 71 families containing 238 people on the waiting list for family shelters who are not included in the count of literally homeless. These families are living temporarily in doubled up or precarious housing situations, and are in addition to the 15 families placed temporarily with vouchers who are included in the count. It should be noted, however, that the expected implementation by HUD of an expanded definition of homelessness under the HEARTH Act passed by Congress in 2009 may result in some families and individuals being counted in the future who are currently not included.

The number of homeless individuals sheltered through overflow and hypothermia prevention programs was only five fewer in 2011 than in 2010, decreasing from 230 to 225 on the day of the count, with 35 served in overflow programs and 190 counted through hypothermia prevention programs. Another 35 individuals were identified who had a temporary arrangement for that night and are not included in the count of literally homeless persons, and the number of individuals who were identified as unsheltered decreased slightly from 140 to 135.

The number identified as chronically homeless decreased from 45 percent in 2009 to 37 percent in 2010, but increased slightly to 39 percent in 2011 (including the safe haven); however, information obtained from persons seen in drop-in and hypothermia programs is not always complete. The Homeless Liaison Office for Fairfax County Public Schools also reported 153 unaccompanied youth who they had served this school year as of January 26, 2011, who did not have a stable residence, but none were literally homeless or unsheltered on the day of the count and they are not included in the totals for Fairfax-Falls Church.

During 2010 additional programs were brought in to the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), which resulted in nearly 76 percent of the client-level data in the count coming from the automated system. Overall, 35 percent of all homeless persons counted were children under age 18. Single adults comprised 43 percent of the total number of homeless, and persons in families comprised 57 percent of the total count. Among single individuals, 75 percent were male and 25 percent were female. Most persons age 18 and over in families are female (80 percent), while the percentages for children under 18 were 52 percent male and 48 percent female.

The major subpopulations are noted in the chart below. For single individuals, 60 percent were reported as chronic substance abusers, seriously mentally ill, or both (the same as in 2010 and 2009). Language minority was identified for 24 percent of individuals, and 14 percent had chronic health problems.

<b>TABLE 21: FAIRFAX COUNTY'S HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS</b>				
	<b>Individual Adults</b>	<b>Adults in Families</b>	<b>Children in Families*</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)</b>	175	7	0	182
<b>Severe Mental Illness (SMI)</b>	121	15	8	144
<b>Dually Diagnosed (CSA &amp; SMI)</b>	103	2	0	105
<b>Chronic Health Problem</b>	94	11	9	114
<b>Living With HIV/AIDS</b>	5	1	1	7
<b>Physical Disability</b>	58	3	1	62
<b>Domestic Violence Victim</b>	30	116	193	339
<b>Language Minority</b>	162	171	192	525
<b>U.S. Veterans</b>	52	3	n/a	55

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

Among all persons in families, 35 percent were victims of domestic violence (up from 29 percent in 2010) and 41 percent were in a language minority (compared to 39 percent last year), while 27 percent of adults in families had no identified subpopulation. The increase in those identified as victims of domestic violence is significant, as is the continued high percentage of persons in a language minority, which rose from 22 percent overall in 2009 to 32 percent of the total homeless population in 2010, and 34 percent of all homeless persons counted in 2011.

Among single adults, only 19 percent were reported as employed, and only 32 percent of these worked full-time. These percentages are lower than in 2009 and 2010, which may reflect the difficulty in the current economy for this population to find employment. Over 57 percent had no income reported and only 18 percent reported employment as the primary source of income, down from 25 percent in 2010. Nearly 20 percent reported social security/retirement or disability benefits as the primary source of income, compared to 15 percent for these sources in 2010, but primary source of income was not reported for 42 percent of individuals. Fewer than 18 percent reported income under \$500 per month, another 18 percent reported income between \$500 and \$1,000 per month, and only 7 percent reported income over \$1,000 per month.

In families, just over 60 percent of persons age 18 and over were employed, and 57 percent of these worked full-time, which is slightly lower than the two-thirds who worked full-time in 2009 and the 60 percent who worked full-time in 2010. Nearly 54 percent reported employment as the primary source of income, with public assistance, disability, or other income listed for 27 percent, while primary source of income was not reported for 19 percent. Income was reported for each person in the family, not for the household as a whole.

Over 25 percent of adults in families had no income reported, up from 20 percent in 2010. Fewer than 35 percent had income under \$1,000 per month (compared to 37 percent in 2010 but only 27 percent in 2009), 30 percent had incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000 per month (same as last year), and only 10 percent had income of more than \$2,000 per month (compared to 13 percent in 2010 and 24 percent in 2009). The pattern over the past two years seems to be toward a lower percentage working, fewer hours worked, and less income. The average family household size in 2011 was 3.3, down slightly from 3.4 persons in 2010 and 2009 and the average of 3.5 persons in most prior years.

### **PERMANENT AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**

There was a net increase of 21 beds in permanent supportive housing beds available for single individuals in the 2011 count compared to 2010. Two new HUD CoC funded programs with a total of 16 beds were implemented during 2010, and a HUD-VASH voucher program was also implemented with 14 beds for individuals and one unit with three beds for a family. Eight Safe Haven beds, however, are no longer counted as part of the Permanent Supportive Housing Inventory. Changes in utilization of other programs serving both homeless and non-homeless individuals resulted in the net change in permanent supportive housing for individuals.

On the date of the 2011 count, a 20-unit HUD Continuum of Care transitional housing grant funded program was in the process of converting to permanent supportive housing for families. Thirteen units were converted, four units were in the process of converting, and three still remained in the transitional component. Two additional units for families added to an existing program, plus the HUD-VASH unit, increased the total permanent supportive housing units for families from seven in 2010 to 27 in 2011. Further conversion of transitional housing programs to permanent supportive housing for families is under consideration, but the actual decisions for additional conversions have not yet been made.

## FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

### 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 directly into 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 the 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.

**TABLE 22: FREDERICK COUNTY’S YEAR-ROUND AND WINTER INVENTORY OF BEDS**

	<b>Beds for Individuals</b>	<b>Beds\Units for Persons in Families</b>	<b>All Year-Round Beds</b>	<b>Winter Beds</b>
<b>Hypothermia/Overflow/Other (Additional winter Capacity)</b>	80	0/0	-	80
<b>Emergency Shelter Beds</b>	8	23/8	31	0
<b>Transitional Housing Beds</b>	84	137/45	221	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	172 beds	160 beds 53 units	252 beds	80 beds

### HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME RESULTS

The most recent Point-in-Time Survey for both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations was conducted on January 26, 2011. Survey tools were distributed and thoroughly discussed at a regular monthly meeting of the Frederick County Coalition for the Homeless (FCCH). All emergency 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 280 homeless persons (comprised of 208 adults and 72 children) completed the point-in-time survey. The largest family or household type was 169 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: 26 respondents reported a substance abuse problem/addiction; 46 respondents reported chronic health problems; 23 respondents reported severe mental health problems; 47 respondents reported substance abuse problems and co-occurring mental health problems; 47 respondents reported that they are survivors of domestic violence; seven respondents reported that they are veterans; five respondents reported a diagnosis of HIV or AIDS, and a total of 88 respondents (all single individuals) reported being “chronically homeless”.

<b>TABLE 23: FREDERICK COUNTY'S HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY</b>				
<b>Category</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Percent Change 2009 to 2011</b>
<b>Total Number Counted</b>	280	303	324	-14%
<b>Total Number of Singles Individuals</b>	169	192	186	-9%
<b>Total Number of Families</b>	37	39	55	-33%
<b>Total of Persons in Families</b>	111	111	138	-20%
<b>Total Adults in Families</b>	39	43	56	-30%
<b>Total Children in Families</b>	72	68	82	-12%

<b>TABLE 24: FREDERICK COUNTY'S EMPLOYMENT</b>			
<b>Category</b>	<b>Employed Full-Time</b>	<b>Employed Part-Time</b>	<b>Total Number Employed</b>
<b>Total Number of Single Individuals</b>	18	32	50
<b>Total Number of Adults in Families</b>	7	8	15

<b>TABLE 25: FREDERICK COUNTY'S SUBPOPULATIONS</b>			
<b>Subpopulations</b>	<b>Single Individuals</b>	<b>Persons in Families</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Chronic Substance Abuser</b>	25	1	26
<b>Severe Mental Illness</b>	22	1	23
<b>Dually Diagnosed</b>	46	1	47
<b>U.S. Veteran</b>	6	1	7
<b>Living with HIV/AIDS</b>	5	0	5
<b>Domestic Violence Survivor</b>	6	41	47
<b>Physical Disability</b>	25	2	27
<b>Chronic Health Problem</b>	45	1	46
<b>Language Minority</b>	2	0	2
<b>Chronically Homeless</b>	88	0	88

Decreases in homelessness in Frederick County during the 2011 Point-in-Time Survey can be traced to low bed-utilization rates at both the Frederick County Emergency Cold Weather Shelter and the Beacon House operated by the Frederick Rescue Mission. Although the Emergency Cold Weather Shelter has a total of 80 beds, only 65 beds were occupied on January 26, 2011, while another 44 homeless single individuals remained “unsheltered” and camped in wooded areas near downtown Frederick. The Frederick Rescue Mission reported a lower than average census because the Beacon House transitional housing program has been restructured; as part of the restructuring homeless residents are no longer permitted to use tobacco products on the premises.

### **PERMANENT AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING PLACEMENTS**

Subsidized permanent housing is provided by the Housing Authority of the City of Frederick (public housing and Housing Choice Vouchers), Frederick County Department of Housing and Community Development (Housing Choice Vouchers), 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 million HOPE VI project that is committed to provide one-for-one replacement housing for all subsidized rental housing currently being demolished for redevelopment. Most of the subsidized housing has been replaced and the Housing Authority of the City of Frederick is now developing market-rate and homeownership units in order to establish “mixed-income” communities on sites that were once occupied by nothing but public housing.

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 eight units (11 beds) of HUD permanent

supportive housing under a Housing First model for individuals who are disabled and chronically homeless. The following table provides additional data on formerly homeless persons now residing in permanent supportive housing.

<b>TABLE 26: FREDERICK COUNTY'S FORMERLY HOMELESS PERSONS NOW RESIDING IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING</b>	
<b>Persons served as single individuals</b>	23
<b>Persons served as members of a family (adults and children)</b>	8
<b>Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)</b>	1
<b>Severe Mental Illness (SMI)</b>	7
<b>Dually Diagnosed (CSA &amp; SMI)</b>	14
<b>Chronic Health Problem</b>	9
<b>Living With HIV/AIDS</b>	1
<b>Physical Disability</b>	7
<b>Domestic Violence Survivor</b>	2
<b>Language Minority</b>	0
<b>U.S. Veterans</b>	2

## LOUDOUN COUNTY, VA

### DESCRIPTION OF HOMELESS SERVICES

Loudoun’s continuum of homeless services includes seasonal cold weather shelter, “drop-in” services, emergency shelter, and transitional housing. Volunteers of America (VOA), under contract with Loudoun County Department of Family Services (DFS), operates the following programs at the County-owned Homeless Services Center: emergency shelter for women and families, emergency shelter for men, transitional housing (includes a scattered-site apartment program), “drop-in” program, and seasonal cold weather shelter for adults. DFS also funds a one unit supportive housing apartment, and provides clinical social work support at the Homeless Services Center two days per week. Loudoun Abused Women’s Shelter (LAWS) operates a 12-bed shelter for women and children who are domestic violence victims. Good Shepherd Alliance (GSA) has an emergency shelter site providing 20 beds for single women and families; use of a second shelter site was lost during the latter part of 2010, resulting in a reduction of emergency shelter beds in the continuum. GSA provides transitional housing at one site to single pregnant women and pregnant women with one infant or toddler, and they have a separate 4-bed transitional house for single women.

**TABLE 27: LOUDOUN COUNTY’S YEAR-ROUND AND WINTER INVENTORY OF BEDS**

	<b>Beds for Individuals</b>	<b>Beds\Units for Persons in Families</b>	<b>All Year-Round Beds</b>	<b>Winter Beds</b>
<b>Hypothermia/Overflow/Other (Additional winter Capacity)</b>	25	0	-	25
<b>Emergency Shelter Beds</b>	31	43	74	0
<b>Transitional Housing Beds</b>	11	54	65	0

Prevention services are strengths of Loudoun’s continuum of services. Loudoun DFS has local funds that can be used for first month’s rent or eviction prevention, and the state-funded Homeless Intervention Program (HIP) provides security deposits, rent aid, and mortgage assistance. Loudoun DFS, a state sub-grantee of Homeless Prevention Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) stimulus funds, implemented the program in late 2009. HPRP financial assistance has been provided to 14 households for homelessness prevention and 10 households for rapid re-housing through December 2010. Collaborative partners in the HPRP program are VOA (providing housing location) and INMED Partnerships for Children (providing intensive case management to some households).

The Loudoun Continuum of Care has made progress on development of a Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness. A Draft plan document has been developed, and community focus groups to gain input on the plan will take place in the near future. The CoC is also developing a video presentation about homelessness to be used for community education and outreach.



## HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME RESULTS

The 2011 count identified 156 persons (86 singles and 70 persons in families) experiencing homelessness on January 26, 2011. Compared to 2010 results when 157 persons were counted, the number of literally homeless persons identified is stable. The results document a decline in the number of homeless families. Between 2010 and 2011 family homelessness decreased by 12 percent, and between 2009 and 2011 family homelessness decreased by 44 percent. A pattern has emerged in which family homelessness appears to be declining while the number of homeless individuals is increasing. Between 2010 and 2011, the results show a 21 percent increase in single individuals, and a comparison between 2009 and 2011 reveals a significant 72 percent increase in single homeless individuals. The number of chronically homeless individuals is relatively stable with 22 this year, 21 in 2010, and 19 in 2009. No homeless families met the definition of chronically homeless. The loss of some emergency shelter beds in the past year may account in part for the increase in homeless singles. Results also show an increase in singles in transitional housing (from five in 2010 to 13 in 2011) which means that these persons are remaining in the continuum for a longer time. The availability HPRP assistance to several families has likely contributed to the decline in family homelessness reported this year.

<b>TABLE 28: LOUDOUN COUNTY'S HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY</b>				
<b>Category</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Percent Change 2009 to 2011</b>
<b>Total Number Counted</b>	156	157	152	3%
<b>Total of Singles</b>	86	71	50	72%
<b>Total Number of Families</b>	22	25	30	-27%
<b>Total of Persons in Families</b>	70	86	102	-31%
<b>Total Adults in Families</b>	23	34	41	-44%
<b>Total Children in Families</b>	47	52	61	-23%

The employment rate is higher among all homeless adults as compared to last year (42 percent in 2011 vs. 32 percent in 2010). The percentage of homeless single adults employed in 2011 is 31 percent, an increase over the 24 percent of homeless singles employed in 2010. In 2011 just over 50 percent of homeless singles are working full time whereas in 2010 and 2009, singles were more likely to work part-time. Adults in families show a 65 percent rate of employment for 2011, representing a significant increase from 2010 when 50 percent of adults in families were working. In contrast, 44 percent of adults in families were employed in 2009. The fact that stabilizing shelter and transitional housing options are greater for families may contribute to higher rates of employment among adults in families. Employment is the most common source of income among *all* homeless adults in 2011. In 2011 the percentage of families reporting no income was 14. This is a decrease from 2010 when 20 percent of families reported no income. The number of homeless single adults with no income is 53 percent in 2011 (down from 59 percent in 2010). Detailed income information is shown in the table

below.

<b>TABLE 29: LOUDOUN COUNTY'S HOMELESS PERSONS INCOME INFORMATION</b>								
<b>Monthly Income</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$1-150</b>	<b>\$151-250</b>	<b>\$251-500</b>	<b>\$501-1,000</b>	<b>\$1,001-1,500</b>	<b>\$1,501-2,000</b>	<b>&gt;than \$2,000</b>
Individuals	46	0	2	5	15	10	2	0
Families	3	0	0	5	7	3	4	1

The most commonly occurring sub-populations among the homeless surveyed in 2011 are Domestic Violence Victim, Chronic Substance Abuser, Chronic Health Problem, and Dual Diagnosis. In 2010 the top three sub-population groups were Language Minority, Severe Mental Illness, and Chronic Health Problem. There is an overall increase this year in the number Domestic Violence Victims reported (28 for 2011 vs. 13 in 2010). Increases in the Chronic Health Problem (22 in 2011 vs. 15 in 2010) and Chronic Substance Abuser (22 in 2011 vs. seven in 2010) subpopulations occurred exclusively within the single homeless adult category, the part of the homeless population that has shown an increase for this year. The number reporting Dual Diagnosis for 2011 is 21 (up from 11 in 2010); this increase is confined to the single homeless individual population. The table below provides more detail on sub-populations.

<b>TABLE 30: LOUDOUN COUNTY'S HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS</b>				
	<b>Individual Adults</b>	<b>Adults in Families</b>	<b>Children in Families</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)</b>	22	0	0	22
<b>Severe Mental Illness (SMI)</b>	16	1	0	17
<b>Dually Diagnosed (CSA &amp; SMI)</b>	21	0	0	21
<b>Chronic Health Problem</b>	21	1	0	22
<b>Living With HIV/AIDS</b>	1	0	0	1
<b>Physical Disability</b>	7	0	1	8
<b>Domestic Violence Victim</b>	11	8	9	28
<b>Language Minority</b>	6	1	0	7
<b>U.S. Veterans</b>	10	0	0	10

## **SUMMARY OF RESULTS**

The number of homeless persons showed little change from 2010 (157) to 2011 (156). An increase was reported in the number of homeless single individuals from 71 persons in 2010 to 86 persons in 2011. A decline in the number of homeless families was seen (22 in 2011 vs. 25 in 2010). A rise in the number of homeless singles with a coinciding drop in the number of homeless families is a trend that has been observed each year since 2009. The increase in the number of homeless singles is also accompanied by increases in the number of individuals reporting Chronic Substance Abuse, Severe Mental Illness, Dual Diagnosis and Chronic Health Problems---all conditions that can impact ability for self-support thereby increasing the risk of homelessness. Another factor that may contribute to the increase of homeless singles is that the bed capacity in existing emergency shelter and transitional housing programs is greater for families than for singles; therefore, many single individuals remain under-served.

It is difficult to predict the future of homelessness in Loudoun County, but there is some evidence of a rise in the number of persons who are precariously housed. Loudoun County Public Schools reported a 57 percent increase in the number of students who qualified for McKinney Vento services between 2010 and 2011. Although these persons are not included in the literally homeless number for Loudoun, their situations may be indicators of a rise in housing instability in the County. It is also worth noting that the benefits reaped to the community through HPRP stimulus-funded assistance will be lost (or provided at a greatly reduced level, if any alternative funding is secured) as the funding period ends in fall 2011.

### **PERMANENT AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**

Mental Health (MH) Residential Services provides 14 permanent supportive housing (PSH) beds for individuals in group homes, supervised apartments, and in private residences. This housing is not specifically for homeless persons, but homeless persons with severe mental illness, developmental disabilities or chronic substance abuse issues can be served if there are openings, and if they meet all program criteria. In addition MH added an Intensive Community Treatment (ICT) program in 2010 that provides supportive services to 12 persons housed in the community. This year four formerly homeless persons are being served by the MH residential program, including one person who entered last year. Department of Family Services one-unit supportive housing program is serving one individual at present. The need for PSH was reported for 15 single individuals this year. The Continuum of Care recognizes the need for additional supportive housing resources dedicated to the homeless population; however the high cost of providing PSH units presents a great challenge to public and private agencies in an economic climate where funding resources are scarce. The need for PSH units, especially for single individuals, is a key housing goal identified in the draft plan to end homelessness.

Access to affordable housing is limited in Loudoun. The federally funded Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program currently serves 708 households. Loudoun has 763 HCV vouchers; however the County lacks the funding to lease up all of these vouchers due to the high market rent costs in the County. Four of ten “homeless set-aside” HCV vouchers are currently in use. The HCV wait list opened for 10 days in late 2010, and approximately 1900 households are now on the list, which is closed to new applications. 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 housing options affordable to persons with incomes at 0 to 30 percent of AMI.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

### DESCRIPTION OF HOMELESS SERVICES

The Montgomery County Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) is a public-private partnership that includes County and other state and local government agencies, non-profit service providers, landlords, and other stakeholders who have a role in eliminating homelessness. As the lead agency, the Montgomery County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) manages the homeless intake and assessment process as well as the County's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The County continues to provide a full continuum of housing programs and services to homeless persons including outreach services, emergency shelter, transitional and permanent supportive housing programs. Case management is provided at all levels with an emphasis on removing housing barriers and connecting homeless persons with housing, employment, disability entitlements, and other behavioral health services. The continuum also utilizes a range of homelessness prevention initiatives including Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing initiatives, emergency financial assistance, rent subsidies, and energy assistance designed to prevent the loss of permanent housing.

The 2011 enumeration counted 55 families with children in 186 emergency shelter beds. Forty-eight of these total beds were in motels, which are used as an overflow source when shelters meet capacity. The number of families with children housed in motels declined 23 percent over 2010, continuing a downward trend that began in 2009. Additionally, 392 single adults occupied 392 emergency shelter beds, of which 268 were designated as temporary or hypothermia beds during the 2011 enumeration.

Transitional housing for singles decreased in the 2011 count to 170 beds while transitional shelter for families increased to 230 beds serving 75 families. During the past year, one facility that provided emergency and transitional beds to individual women converted all beds to provide year round emergency shelter beds. This resulted in an increase from 50 to 65 in emergency bed and a decrease in transitional beds from 185 to 170. The change was made to accommodate an increased demand for emergency shelter for homeless women especially following the closing of the hypothermia and overflow beds on March 31<sup>st</sup>. Also during the past year, two transitional programs for families opened. One private non-profit provider received County support and grant funds to open a home specifically for undocumented families fleeing domestic violence. This facility provides four (4) units for a total of 12 additional beds. The second facility, via the same provider, utilized the HUD Rapid Re-Housing Demonstration grant to provide seven (7) new units for a total of 21 beds.

Significant accomplishments include Montgomery County's continued commitment to increase permanent supportive housing in the past year for chronically homeless individuals and minimize the number of homeless families needing emergency shelter. Another accomplishment over the past year is the successful implementation of the American Reinvestment Recovery Act funded Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing program. Thirty-three homeless families and 17 homeless individuals were re-housed and receiving supportive services during the enumeration.

<b>TABLE 31: MONTGOMERY COUNTY'S YEAR-ROUND AND WINTER INVENTORY OF BEDS</b>				
	<b>Beds for Individuals</b>	<b>Beds\Units for Persons in Families</b>	<b>All Year- Round Beds</b>	<b>Winter Beds</b>
<b>Hypothermia/Overflow/Other (Additional winter Capacity)</b>	268	48/16	0	316
<b>Emergency Shelter Beds</b>	128	138/39	266	0
<b>Transitional Housing Beds</b>	170	230/75	400	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	566	416/130	666	316

### **HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME RESULTS**

Montgomery County's homeless point in time survey was conducted on January 27, 2011, instead of the originally scheduled date of January 26, 2011. This was due to a severe weather storm that halted public transportation on January 26<sup>th</sup> preventing homeless households from accessing shelter and causing families and individuals to shelter in place. The total homeless count was 1,132, a 6.4 percent increase from the 2010 count of 1,064, but a 5.2 percent decrease from the 2009 count which was 1,194. While the number of homeless singles rose 9.5 percent over the 2010 enumeration, the number of homeless families remained almost unchanged. In addition, 67 percent of all persons counted were individuals while 33 percent were persons in families.

In 2011, 55 families were counted in emergency shelter continuing a decreasing trend in emergency shelter placements for families since 2009. However, the number of unsheltered individuals increased nearly 25 percent from 2010 which may reflect better outreach efforts to enumerate the unsheltered. As a part of the 2011 enumeration, three outreach teams were created to conduct the unsheltered count throughout Montgomery County. Each team was comprised of at least one Spanish speaking individual to improve outreach capabilities. This effort did yield positive results and may have contributed to an increase in the unsheltered population count. The table on the following page provides a comparison during the past 3 years.

<b>TABLE 32: MONTGOMERY COUNTY'S HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY</b>					
<b>Category</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Percent Change 2009 to 2011</b>	<b>Percent Change 2010 to 2011</b>
<b>Total Number Counted</b>	1132	1064	1194	-5.2%	6.4%
<b>Total Individuals</b>	758	692	668	13.5%	9.5%
<b>Total Number of Families</b>	125	124	168	-25.6%	0.8%
<b>Total Persons in Families</b>	374	372	526	-28.9%	0.5%
<b>Total Adults in Families</b>	143	138	191	-25.1%	3.6%
<b>Total Children in Families</b>	231	234	335	-31.0%	-1.3%

The total number of formerly homeless persons residing in permanent supportive housing increased three percent from 2010 and 33 percent since 2009 reflecting the County's implementation of its Housing First program. With the reduction of transitional beds and the increase of emergency beds, this year's count of sheltered homeless individuals remained basically unchanged.

The County received \$2.1 million dollars in stimulus grant monies for its Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP). The HPRP grant combines case management with financial assistance to help homeless households move into and retain permanent housing as well as to help households at imminent risk of homelessness maintain their housing. This funding has been a valuable resource which served a total of 77 homeless households through Rapid Re-housing and 179 households at imminent risk of homelessness through homelessness prevention assistance since the grant award in July 2009.

### **SUBPOPULATIONS**

Among Montgomery County's homeless individuals, sixty eight percent report having chronic substance abuse, serious mental health issues, or co-occurring disorders. Thirty-five percent of homeless individuals report having chronic health problems and/or a physical disability. The number of homeless individuals reporting veteran status decreased to 5 percent this year from 8 percent in 2010. The percentage of homeless individuals for who English is not the primary language rose to 23 percent in 2011 from 20 percent in 2010, reflecting a 15 percent increase. Forty-five percent of the County's homeless individuals are chronically homeless.

For families with children, 36 percent of all persons (including children) report being victims of domestic violence. In contrast to individuals, only 16 percent of adults in families report problems with substance abuse, serious mental health issues, or co-occurring disorders. Chronic health problems were reported by 15 percent of adults in families. The percentage of adults in families for who English is not the primary language rose 75 percent; the percentage was 11.5 percent in 2010 and is 20 percent this year. In 2011, HUD expanded the chronically homeless definition to include families with children and required that they be counted in the enumeration. Only one percent (2 families) was identified as chronically homeless.

<b>TABLE 33: MONTGOMERY COUNTY'S HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS</b>				
	<b>Individual Adults</b>	<b>Adults in Families</b>	<b>Children in Families</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)</b>	136	5	N/A	141
<b>Severe Mental Illness (SMI)</b>	175	11	N/A	186
<b>Dually Diagnosed (CSA &amp; SMI)</b>	208	7	N/A	215
<b>Chronic Health Problem</b>	140	20	N/A	160
<b>Living With HIV/AIDS</b>	13	3	N/A	16
<b>Physical Disability</b>	128	2	N/A	130
<b>Domestic Violence Victim</b>	39	133*	Included as household	172
<b>Language Minority</b>	173	29	N/A	202
<b>U.S. Veterans</b>	38	3	N/A	41

\*Domestic Violence included household count (adults and children)

### **EMPLOYMENT AND PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME**

*Employment* – General employment increased for homeless individuals from 18 percent in 2010 to 20 percent in 2011. Employment also increased for homeless adults in families from 39 percent in 2010 to 49 percent in 2011.

*Primary Source of Income* – Of the homeless individuals reporting income, 32 percent reported employment as their primary income source and 31 percent reported disability income (SSI/SSDI) as their primary income source. The remaining homeless individuals reported a primary source of income as follows: 17 percent from TDAP/Public Assistance, 17 percent reported “other”, and 3 percent Social Security/Retirement benefits. For the County’s homeless adults in families that reported income, 56 percent reported employment as their primary source followed by 21 percent with TANF/Public Assistance, 13 percent reporting “other”, and 10 percent reporting disability as their primary source of income. There was an increase in the percentage (11 percent) of heads of households employed and a decrease in the number of families receiving TANF benefits from the 2010 enumeration.

*Monthly Income* – Among homeless individuals responding, 44 percent reported they had no income. The largest income range reported was \$501 - \$1,000 with 23 percent; 10 percent had incomes ranging from \$151 - \$250; nine percent ranging from \$251 - \$500; seven percent had incomes ranging from \$1,001 - \$1,500; five percent \$1 - \$150; and the remaining two percent was income greater than \$1,501.

Among homeless adults in families responding, 12 percent reported no income in 2011, a 43 percent decrease over last year when 21 percent reported no income. Similar to homeless individuals, 33 percent had incomes ranging from \$501 - \$1,000; 14 percent had incomes ranging from \$251 - \$500; 14 percent had income ranging from \$1,001 - \$1,500; 12 percent had incomes ranging from \$1,501 - \$2,000; 10 percent had income more than \$2,000; three percent ranging from \$1 – 150; and one percent ranging \$151 - \$250. \*Monthly income for adults in families does not total 100 percent due to rounding.

### **PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**

Despite funding challenges caused by the current economic downturn, Montgomery County was able to continue its commitment to its Housing First Model by increasing the number of permanent supportive housing beds during the past year. In 2011, Montgomery County had 1,442 formerly homeless persons living in permanent supportive housing compared to 1,399 in 2010 and 964 in 2009. This represents a 50 percent increase over a three-year period.

While the total number of persons residing in permanent supportive housing increased over last year, there were some differences based on household composition. There were 505 single individuals living in permanent supportive housing in 2011, a 14 percent increase over 2010 and a 32 percent increase since 2009. In contrast, the number of persons living in families in 2011 decreased two percent to 937 and the number families decreased five percent to 278 in 2011. Part of this decrease may be attributed to a change by HUD in 2011 requiring that persons living in a family unit be counted as individuals once all children reached the age of 18 years of age where in the past, the household would have been considered a family unit.

Montgomery County's ability to continue to expand the supply of permanent supportive housing will be dependent on the availability of funding in fiscal year 2011 and beyond.



## PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD

### DESCRIPTION OF HOMELESS SERVICES

The Prince George's County homeless planning process started in the 1980's when a Homeless Advisory Board was established to develop a unified countywide network of strategies to prevent and eliminate homelessness in the County. The name was changed to the Homeless Services Partnership (HSP) in 1994. The County's 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 Homeless Services Partnership 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 HSP wrote and was awarded a grant to hire a Consultant to help implement the County's Continuum of Care 2010 Strategic Plan. The Prince George's County Department of Social Services Office of Housing and Homeless Services continues to administer the County's Homeless Assistance Programs, facilitate the County's Continuum of Care system, administer the County Homeless Management Information System and coordinate the annual United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Homeless Assistance grant application process.

The County's Continuum of Care system is implemented through *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. From February 2010 to January 2011, the *Shelter Diversion* provided prevention services that successfully helped 400 households from entering the shelter system. Implemented in 1999, Shelter Diversion has had over ninety five percent success rate in helping households with minimal barriers avoid entry into the shelter system. The program received an Honorable Mention for Best Practices in 2004 from the Prince George's County Department of Housing and Community Development.

In the winter, *hypothermia shelters* (Warm Nights Program) are provided through local government grants and partnerships with a network of over 30 community faith-based organizations.

Comprehensive intake, assessment and case management services are provided to link chronically homeless individuals and families to appropriate shelters or permanent supportive housing programs. Based on the 2011 Point-in-Time survey, the County’s homeless services network and Continuum of Care system has 362 emergency shelter and hypothermia beds; of which 95 are seasonal beds for individuals and families. According to the County’s HMIS, 148 homeless households with approximately 348 adults and children were moved from emergency shelters into permanent housing between February 2010 and January 2011. This was achieved through comprehensive case management and linkage to appropriate community-based programs and mainstream resources for assistance.

*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 underlying causes of homelessness. Based on the 2011 point in time survey, the County’s community homeless services network and Continuum of Care system has approximately 361 transitional housing beds, of which 153 are for individuals and 208 are for families. Based on the County’s HMIS approximately 50 vulnerable households with 128 people were moved from transitional housing programs into permanent affordable housing between February 2010 and January 2011.

<b>TABLE 34: PRINCE GEORGE’S COUNTY’S YEAR-ROUND AND WINTER BED INVENTORY</b>				
	<b>Beds for Individuals</b>	<b>Beds\Units for Persons in Families</b>	<b>All Year-Round Beds</b>	<b>Winter Beds</b>
<b>Hypothermia/Overflow/Other (Additional winter Capacity)</b>	95	0	-	95
<b>Emergency Shelter Beds</b>	80	188/22	268	0
<b>Transitional Housing Beds</b>	153	208/66	361	0

### **HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME RESULTS**

The Prince George’s County homeless point in time survey was conducted on January 26, 2011. The survey counted *unsheltered* homeless people living on the streets; and *sheltered* individuals and families staying at 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. The unsheltered count included an interview component to gather pertinent demographic, subpopulation, employment and other relevant data to generate comparable data for this report. All *sheltered* homeless individuals and families living at emergency shelters and transitional housing programs were counted using the *Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS)*.

On January 26, 2010, a total of 794 homeless individuals and families were counted in Prince George’s County. This number includes 429 individuals, 129 adults in families and 236 children. Of the total number of homeless people counted, 102 (13 percent) were unsheltered; and 663 people (87 percent) were sheltered and living in temporary emergency shelters and transitional housing programs. The total number of homeless people counted reflects an increase of (one percent) from the 2010 count of 789; a decrease of 59 people (seven percent) from 2009 of 853; and a decrease of 159 people (17

percent) from the 2008 count of 953. The total number of homeless families counted increased from 102 in 2010 to 115 in 2011. This number reflects an increase of 13 families (13 percent) of homeless families counted. The total number of homeless children decreased from 240 in 2010 to 236 in 2011. This number reflects a decrease of 4 children (two percent) of homeless children counted.

The total number of unsheltered homeless individuals counted decreased from 126 in 2010, to 102 in 2011. The decrease may have been due to many factors including the severe weather conditions in the area on the day of the count, or unsheltered persons seeking refuge with friends and families, in abandoned buildings or remote locations that were inaccessible or unsafe for the volunteers enter. Others may have taken refuge in their vehicles that can be difficult to identify by volunteers.

<b>TABLE 35: PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY</b>				
<b>Category</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Percent Change 2010 to 2011</b>
<b>Total Number Counted</b>	794	789	853	1.0%
<b>Total number of Singles</b>	429	419	419	2.3%
<b>Total Number of Families</b>	115	102	121	10.8%
<b>Total of Persons in Families</b>	365	370	434	-1.4%
<b>Total Adults in Families</b>	129	130	140	-0.8%
<b>Total Children in Families</b>	126	240	294	-18.4%

### **SUBPOPULATIONS**

Chronic substance abuse problems and chronic health problems created the greatest barriers for homeless individuals and adults in families. A total of 251 (46 percent) of the homeless adults counted reported chronic substance abuse problems; and 146 (27 percent) suffered from chronic health problems.

<b>TABLE 36: PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY'S HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS</b>				
	<b>Individual Adults</b>	<b>Adults in Families</b>	<b>Children in Families</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)</b>	171	7	n/a	178
<b>Severe Mental Illness (SMI)</b>	73	4	n/a	74
<b>Dually Diagnosed (CSA &amp; SMI)</b>	43	11	n/a	54
<b>Chronic Health Problem</b>	181	17	n/a	198
<b>Living With HIV/AIDS</b>	2	2	n/a	4
<b>Physical Disability</b>	51	7	n/a	58
<b>Domestic Violence Victim</b>	23	52	n/a	75
<b>Language Minority</b>	8	6	n/a	14
<b>U.S. Veterans</b>	13	2	n/a	15

## **PERMANENT AND PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**

According to the 2011 point in time survey, the County's Continuum of Care system has approximately 327 permanent supportive housing beds. In addition, the Prince George's County Department of Family Services/Mental Health and Disability Administration (DFS/MHDA) implemented a "Housing First" permanent supportive housing for severely mentally ill homeless individuals in 2006. The program currently serves up to 105 chronically homeless individuals. Services include street outreach and engagement, permanent supportive 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. The DFS also provides 383 residential and permanent supportive housing beds primarily for homeless persons with severe mental illness.

## **EMPLOYMENT AND PRIMARY SOURCE OF INCOME**

*Employment* – Of the total number of homeless adults counted, 150 (27 percent) were employed; 408 (73) were unemployed. Of the total number of homeless adults that were employed, 70 (47 percent) had full time jobs and 80 (53 percent) had part time jobs. The majority of homeless individuals and adults in families that were employed lived in transitional housing programs: 95 adults (63 percent).

*Primary Source of Income* – 150 (27 percent) of adults counted reported employment as their primary source of income; 41 (seven percent) reported SSDI/SSI /Disability Income; and 107 (19 percent) adults reported TANF/Public Assistance as their primary source of income.

*Monthly Income* – Of the total number of homeless adults counted, 247 (44 percent) reported they had no income; 18 (five percent) had income ranging from \$151 - \$250; 32 (six percent) had income ranging from \$251 - \$500; 81 (15 percent) had income ranging from \$501 - \$1,000; 36 (six percent) had income ranging from \$1,001 - \$1,500; 16 (three percent) had income ranging from \$1,501-\$2,000 and nine (two percent) had more than \$2,000 income per month.

The County's Continuum of Care has implemented a SOAR Initiative. SOAR or SSI/SSDI Outreach, Access, and Recovery, is a national initiative designed to assist individuals who are struggling with mental illness and homelessness. It provides comprehensive training for case managers and other service providers to help eligible homeless persons obtain Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) benefits. Over 50 case managers have been trained in the SOAR curriculum: *Stepping Stones to Recovery*. The training has enabled representatives from mental health agencies, public and private non-profit homeless services providers and jails to have the skills they need to help their clients obtain much needed income and medical insurance to promote recovery and housing stability.

In addition, we have developed relationships with public and private mental health agencies to provide free and low-cost psychiatric evaluations for eligible SSI/SSDI applications. SOAR is also engaged with the Prince George's County Re-entry Roundtable, a specially formed committee focused on examining the roles service providers play in successfully re-integrating ex-offenders back into community.

The SOAR program reaches out to unsheltered homeless residents who have limited contacts with local and mainstream programs and help them to apply for benefits. Most are uninsured, unemployed, and have multiple psychiatric and/or physical disabilities that prevent them from accessing available benefits and support services. SOAR has partnered with local non-profit agencies to work with these residents to get them identification documents, benefits, and medical insurance.

The tangible benefits our clients receive once they are approved for SSI and/or SSDI are critical to their recovery; however we understand it is not the solution to homelessness. We have therefore taken a holistic approach to helping end homelessness. From jails to psychiatry offices to community outreach, SOAR is present and growing in Prince George's County.

## PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VA

### **DESCRIPTION OF HOMELESS SERVICES**

Prince William Area Continuum of Care 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 2011 Count, 72 emergency beds were occupied by single individuals, while 101 emergency shelter beds were occupied by families. The Winter Shelter, which is open from November 1 through March 31, saw a decrease in population in their sheltered population due to the declining number of beds available.

There are eight transitional living programs for families with 191 beds occupied on the night of the count. There are 24 Permanent Supportive Housing beds for mentally ill individuals who were homeless prior to admission, provided by three non-profits in the area.

Seven programs in the Continuum of Care receive partial HUD funding including the HMIS program which provides data support 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 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 Ten-Year Plan has received Resolutions of Support for its efforts for the homeless from the Prince William County Board of County Supervisors. 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 were 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.

<b>TABLE 37: PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY'S YEAR-ROUND AND WINTER INVENTORY OF BEDS</b>				
	<b>Beds for Individuals</b>	<b>Beds/Units for Persons in Families</b>	<b>All Year-Round Beds</b>	<b>Winter Beds</b>
<b>Hypothermia/Overflow/Other (Additional Winter Capacity)</b>	47	-	-	47
<b>Emergency Shelter Beds</b>	33	106	139	
<b>Transitional Housing Beds</b>	2	201	203	
<b>TOTALS</b>				

\*Beds are counted according to use on the night of the Count

### **HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME RESULTS**

The 2011 Count which was conducted in January counted a total of 675 persons in a 24-hour period. This number represents a significant increase over last year's numbers. The biggest increase was in numbers of families (42 more families than last year) and members in families. Unfortunately, the number of families timing out of financial assistance programs (Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing and Homeless Intervention Program) is showing an increased inability to maintain rents.

The 2010 PIT Count shows 16 fewer adults were counted as homeless than in 2011. Most of this is attributable to the fact that the Winter Shelter decreased beds due to code regulations. The employment percentages of individual adults (21 percent) and adults in families (45 percent) fell drastically in 2010. Because more adults were in campsites, many of them were reluctant to answer that they were employed and so were counted as not employed. And most of the families were female headed, leading to less employment or decreased hours and therefore also having less income.

Without the addition of affordable housing at 50 percent or less median income, many families will continue to have less than stable living situations. Incomes for those employed have not increased, nor have hours been increased; so, the economy has not improved for the folks that are homeless or at-risk of homelessness.

The Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Funds granted the Prince William Continuum of Office of Housing and Community Development has helped 230 households (137 unduplicated) keep their present rents or to find new accommodations. But that is time framed support and when those funds disappear, there does not seem to be anything to take its place.

The Greater Prince William Housing Consortium was granted \$1.5 million from state allocation to purchase and rehabilitate townhouses or single family detached units. As of this date they have purchased 10 homes. Nine are already sold to buyers (seven families and two individuals) and one is committed. Four of the nine went to people making less than 50 percent of median income. The Prince William County Office of Housing and Community Development was able provide funding to non-profits for the purchase of 17 properties to use for affordable housing.

**TABLE 38: PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY'S HOMELESS COUNT BY CATEGORY**

Category	2011	2010	2009	Percent Change 2010 to 2011
<b>Total Number Counted</b>	625	508	637	23%
<b>Total Number of Singles</b>	175	191	231	-8%
<b>Total Number of Families</b>	142	100	130	42%
<b>Total Number of Persons in Families</b>	500	307	406	63%
<b>Total Adults in Families</b>	190	116	158	64%
<b>Total Children in Families</b>	310	201	248	54%

**TABLE 39: PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY'S HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS**

Category	Individual Adults	Adults in Families	Children in Families	TOTAL
<b>Chronic Substance Abuser (CSA)</b>	40	7	-	47
<b>Severe Mental Illness (SMI)</b>	28	5	-	33
<b>Dually Diagnosed (CSA &amp; SMI)</b>	7	2	-	9
<b>Chronic Health Problems</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Living with HIV/AIDS</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Physical Disability</b>	13	8	-	21
<b>Domestic Violence Victim</b>	6	34	-	40
<b>Language Minority</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>U.S. Veterans</b>	32	8	-	40

Permanent Supportive Housing has been increased by a few beds in the past year. However the need remains as intense as it has been in the past. The homeless providers in the Continuum of Care network are working to provide the resources for more permanent supportive housing and affordable housing, which provides the stability most of the families and singles need to move forward.



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