

**HOMELESS ENUMERATION
FOR THE
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN REGION
2007**

Prepared by:

**The Homeless Services Planning and
Coordinating Committee**

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777 North Capitol Street, N.E.
Suite 300
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Introduction

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

On January 25, 2007¹, the seventh annual regional count of the homeless was conducted. This report tracks the number of people found on the streets, in emergency shelters, in transitional and permanent supportive housing, or otherwise homeless and in need of a safe shelter. These data represent persons served by what is commonly called the “Continuum of Care (CoC), which refers to three competitively-funded U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs based on the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act of 1987. The enumeration is a one day point-in-time snap shot of persons served by the nine jurisdictions in the metropolitan Washington region that have received HUD grants through the Continuum of Care for the homeless.

The jurisdictions who participated in the survey were in Virginia: Alexandria, Arlington, Fairfax County (includes Falls Church and the City of Fairfax), Loudoun County and Prince William County (includes the cities of Manassas and Manassas Park); in Maryland: Frederick County, Montgomery County and Prince George’s County (includes the City of Bowie); and the District of Columbia. For the first time, the homeless enumeration report contains brief reports prepared by each of the participating jurisdictions. These jurisdictional reports provide brief descriptions of each jurisdiction’s homeless CoC and a more detailed explanation of their respective survey results (see pages 22-42.)

The report includes a count of people who are:

- Living in permanent supportive housing where formerly homeless persons receive social services and other supports;
- Residing in transitional housing where they receive supportive services designed to help them to move into some form of permanent housing;
- Living in emergency shelter, where many go back to the streets during the day;
- On the streets all the time.

Definition of Homeless

For the purpose of the enumeration, the region’s jurisdictions used the HUD definition of “homeless,” which is defined as persons who reside in some form of emergency or transitional shelters, domestic violence shelters, runaway youth shelters, and places not meant for human habitation including streets, parks, alleys, abandoned buildings, and stairways.²

How Many Homeless?

Table 1 compares the baseline data from 2004 through 2007. The encouraging news is that there was a slight decline in the homeless count from 2006. In 2007, 11,762 individuals and persons in families were reported homeless in the region compared to 12,126 in 2006 (see Tables 1 and 2). Please note that the reported count of 12,085 in the 2006 enumeration was adjusted because the 2006 homeless count for Alexandria was corrected from 336 to 377. The 2007 count represents a 3.0 percent decrease in the total homeless count from 2006. Since 2004, the region has experienced an overall 5.9 percent increase in homelessness. This overall increase for 2004 – 2007 is attributed to homeless individuals. The number of persons in families who were homeless for the same period decreased by 7.1 percent.

Table 1: Individuals and Persons in Families Who Are Homeless				
		Individuals	Persons in Families	Total
COG REGION	2007	6,911	4,851	11,762
	2006 (Corrected)	7,180	4,946	12,126
	2005	6,321	5,098	11,419
	2004	5,887	5,222	11,109
2004-2007 Percent Change		17.4%	-7.1%	5.9%

The 364 person reduction in the homeless count from 2006 was due to changes in the District of Columbia and Prince George’s County. The District reported a 6.5 percent decrease in the number of homeless (400 persons) from 6,157 reported in 2006 compared to 5,757 in 2007. Prince George’s County experienced a 9.6 percent decrease in their homeless (123 persons) down from 1,291 in 2006 compared to 1,168 in 2007. The decline in the count for the District is significant because it has 48.9 percent of the region’s homeless count for 2007. In both instances, some of the decreases were a result of placing more people who experienced homelessness into some form of permanent housing. Permanent housing placements in the District increased from 3,212 in 2006 to 3,542 in 2007, and in Prince George’s County from 159 in 2006 to 209 in 2007. Overall, four of the participating jurisdictions -- the District of Columbia, Prince George’s County, Montgomery County and Arlington County -- experienced some reduction in homelessness since 2006. Increases are reflected for Fairfax County and Fairfax City, Falls Church, Loudoun County, Prince William County and Frederick County. Alexandria remained virtually the same for 2007 and 2006 with a homeless count of 375 and 377, respectively.³ In 2007, Prince William County had the most significant one-year increase of 23.3 percent, from 498 in 2006 to 614 in 2007. The increase was largely driven by a 103.3 percent increase in individuals, from 118 in 2006 to 240 in 2007. (At the end of this report are “Table 1A, Homeless by Jurisdiction” and Table 6A, “Formerly Homeless Living in Permanent Housing by Jurisdiction,” which provides these same data broken out by each of the nine Continua.)

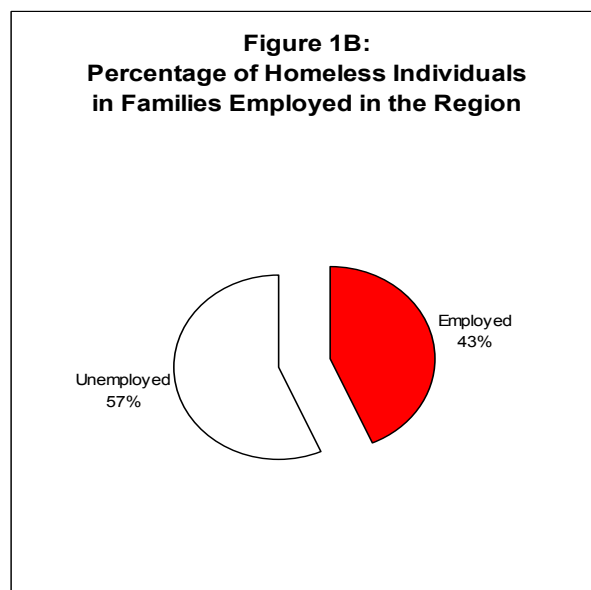
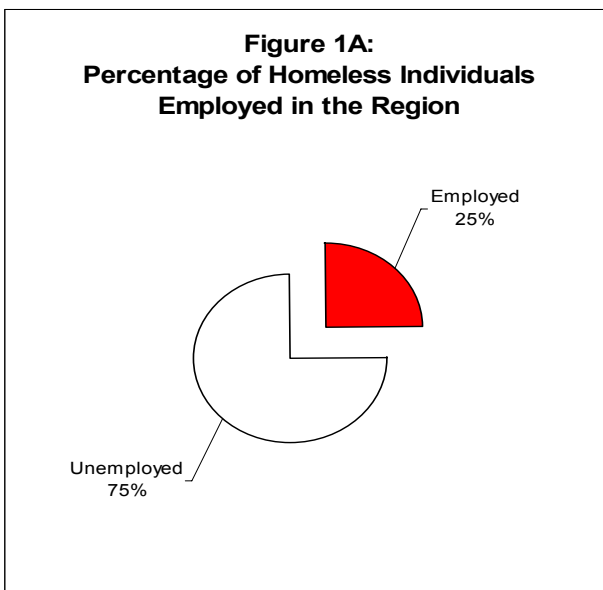
Table 2 on the following page compares the overall change in homelessness by jurisdiction as calculated by aggregating homeless individuals and persons in families over the past three years. The Table reflects a 5.9 percent overall increase in homelessness for the region since 2004. Frederick County did not participate in the point-in-time count until 2005.

Table 2: Total Homeless by Jurisdiction, 2004-2007					
Jurisdiction	Counted				% Change
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004-2007
District of Columbia	5,828	6,026	6,157	5,757	-1.22%
Montgomery County	1,036	1,068	1,164	1,139	9.94%
Prince George's County	1,111	939	1,291	1,168	5.13%
*Alexandria	414	433	377	375	-9.42%
Arlington County	408	410	477	462	13.24%
Fairfax County/City & Falls Church	1,700	1,675	1,766	1,813	6.65%
Loudoun County	92	93	184	211	129.35%
Prince William County	520	504	498	614	18.08%
Frederick County	n/a	271	212	223	-17.71%
Total Homeless in 2007	11,109	11,419	12,126	11,762	5.9%

*2006 number for Alexandria corrected from the 2006 Enumeration Report – see Table 1A

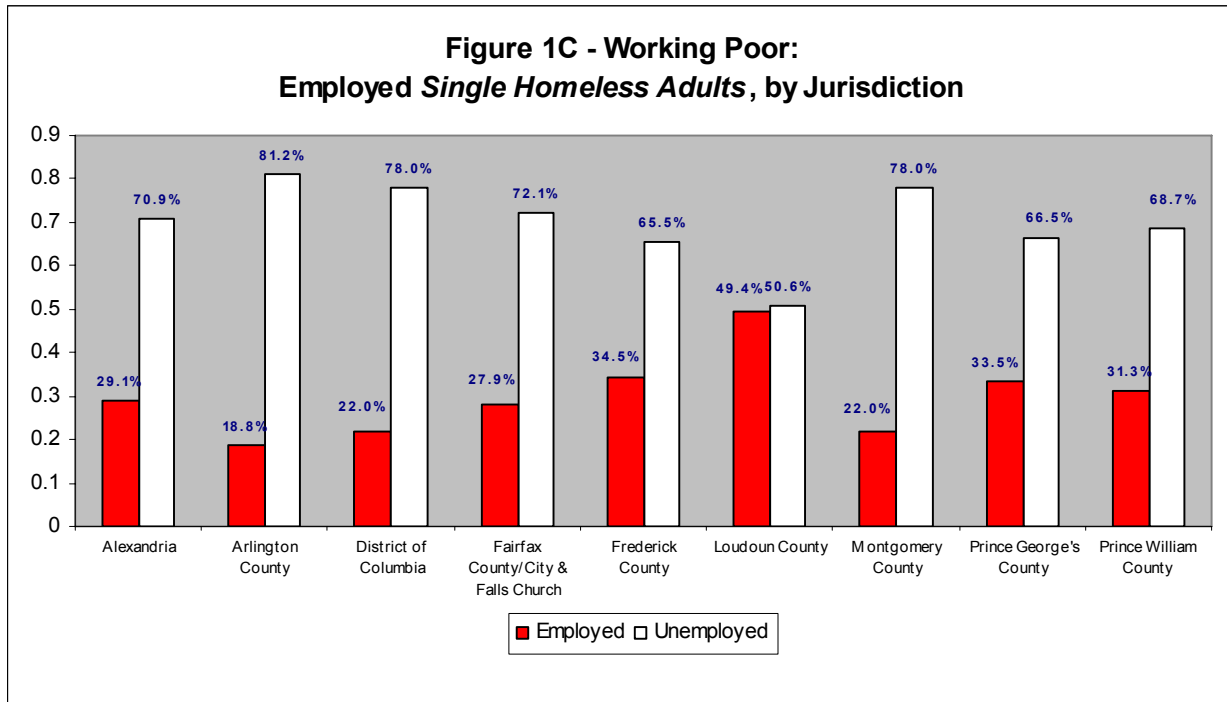
Homelessness and the Working Poor

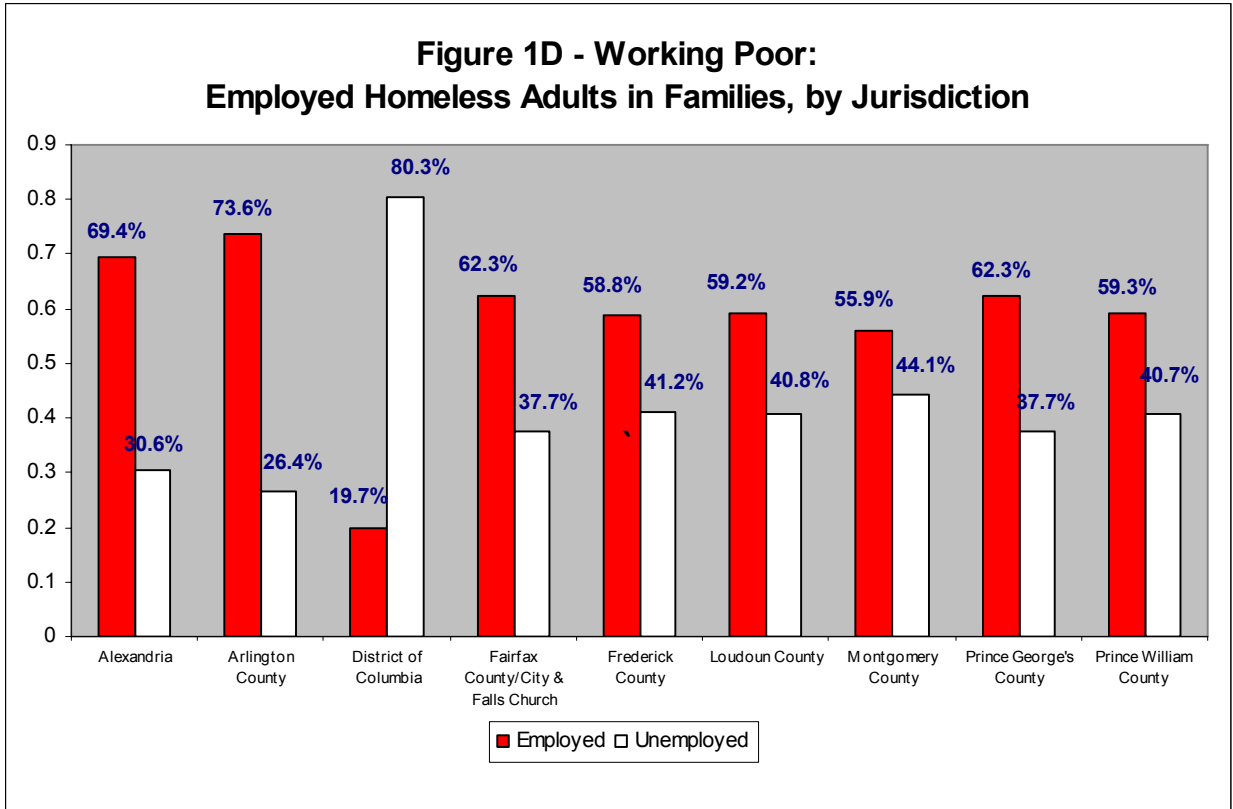
Figures 1A and 1B, respectively, highlight the employment percentages (both full and part-time) for homeless individuals and families in the region. Employment, or an adequate and reliable source of income, is crucial to individuals' and families' ability to move out of homelessness into permanent housing. Overall, 25 percent of individuals and 43 percent of adults in families were employed. Figure 1D on the page six indicates that 55.9 percent to 73.6 percent of the adults in homeless families with children in the suburban jurisdictions were homeless despite being employed.



Not all of the Continua participating in the point-in-time count collect data on income of homeless persons. However, those that have data on income report high percentages of persons, both for single individuals and for families, where household income is at or below the federal poverty level. In 2006, the U.S. poverty guideline was \$9,800 for individuals and \$20,000 for a family of four⁴. According to HUD, the Fair Market Rents (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment in the metropolitan Washington area in 2006 was \$1,225 monthly or \$14,700 annually.⁵ Based upon the 2006 poverty level, a family of four would have paid 73.5 percent of its household income on rent. The generally accepted HUD standard for housing cost is 30 percent of household income. The region's FMR for a two-bedroom apartment in 2007 is \$1,286 or \$15,432 annually.⁵ It is clear that households with incomes at or below the U.S. poverty level cannot afford the high cost of housing in the region, even though they may be working. Some form of subsidy is needed to provide housing support for these households.

Figures 1C below and 1D on the following page highlight the employment percentages for homeless single individuals and adults in families by jurisdiction. The highest level of employment was in Arlington County, where 73.6 percent of adults in families were employed. The District had the lowest percentage of employed adults at 19.7 percent. In the District, most of the adults in families receive public assistance.⁶

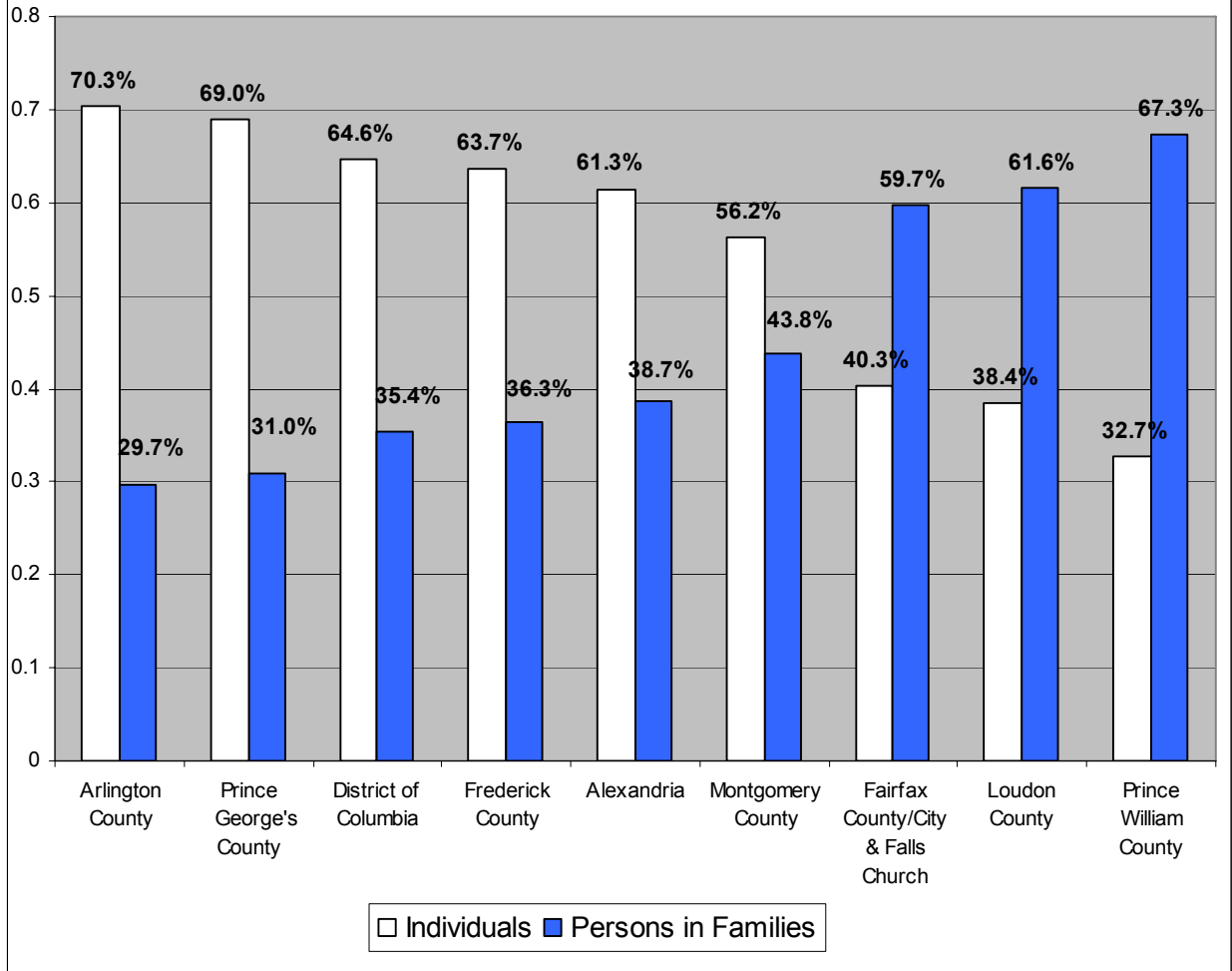




Individual and Family Homelessness

Figure 2 on the following page compares by jurisdiction the percentages of the region's homeless who are individuals in persons in families. Overall, 58.8 percent of the homeless in the region are individuals. The percentage varies for each jurisdiction. For example, Loudoun County, Fairfax County/City, & Falls Church and Prince William County served more homeless persons in families than individuals. This difference in the composition of the homeless in the jurisdictions requires a CoC strategy that is tailored to the unique set of circumstances for each jurisdiction. It is important to note that in the case of families, children are more adversely affected by the experience of homelessness. Often, children are dislocated from familiar surroundings, family, friends and sometimes their neighborhood schools. The children sometimes have to contend with the stigma associated with being homeless. Children represented 3,016, or 62.2 percent, of the 4,851 persons in families counted as being homeless, and 25.6 percent of the 11,762 total of all persons counted as homeless in the 2007 enumeration.

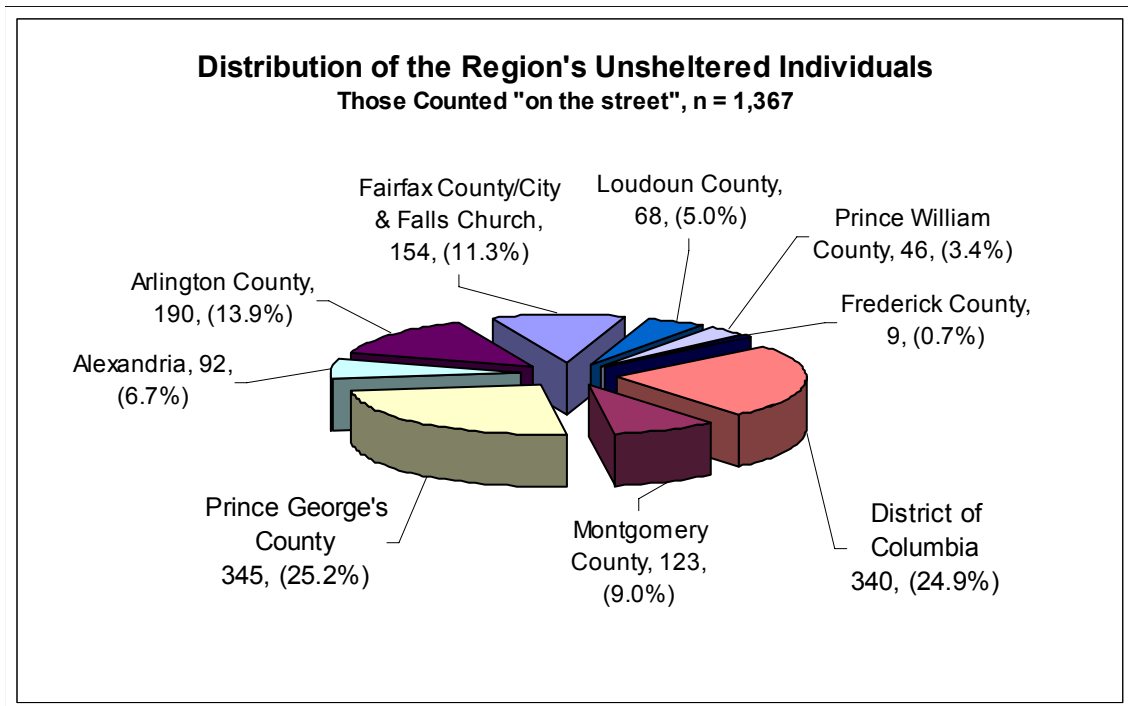
Figure 2: Individual v. Family Homelessness, by Jurisdiction



Unsheltered Homeless

Figure 3 highlights the unsheltered homeless count for the region. These are individuals who live on the streets for various reasons. In 2007, 1,367 persons, or 11.6 percent of the total count, were counted as unsheltered. The unsheltered count of 1,367 for 2007 was down by 11 percent compared to the 1,518 count in 2006. It should be noted that counting persons living on the streets is difficult and is at best a good estimate.

Figure 3



The Chronically Homeless

In keeping with national policy, the nine COG jurisdictions that received Continuum of Care grants from HUD are working to reduce the number of “chronically homeless” persons. HUD defines a chronically homeless person as *“An unaccompanied homeless individual with 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.”* Even in many CoC plans that focus on ending all homelessness – an especially important objective in areas where families make up most of the homeless population – ending chronic homelessness is a current priority in obtaining competitive HUD funding.

Table 3 highlights that the number of chronically homeless persons counted in the COG region appears to have risen over the past three years. The number of chronically homeless for 2007 was 3,063, compared to 3,077 for 2006. Given the inexact means used to measure this population, the numerical change needs to be taken with a grain of caution⁷. With that caveat in mind, Table 3 compares the number of single persons counted as chronically homeless in 2007 with the numbers counted in 2004-2006. Some of the region’s jurisdictions used the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to count the chronically homeless. *“An HMIS is an electronic data collection system that stores person-level information about homeless people who access the homeless service system. These systems can be used to produce an accurate “unduplicated” count of homeless persons, improve program operations, measure program performance, and coordinate services community-wide.”*⁸

Table 3: Chronically Homeless							Previous Years		
Jurisdiction	Total Chronic Homeless 2007	Chronic & Unsheltered	Chronic Counted in Emergency Shelters	% Chronic in Emergency Shelters: Single Adults	as % of Homeless Single Adults	Chronic as % of Homeless Single Adults and Families	2004	2005	2006
District of Columbia	1,760	321	1,439	59%	47%	31%	1,505	1773	1891
Montgomery County	231	75	156	50%	36%	20%	132	144	206
Prince George's County	264	160	104	42%	33%	23%	71	194	239
Alexandria	114	95	19	35%	50%	30%	42	91	76
Arlington County	220	166	54	57%	68%	48%	139	100	182
Fairfax County/City & Falls Church	335	166	169	55%	46%	18%	293	258	401
Loudoun County	52	49	3	33%	64%	25%	12	23	16
Prince William County	64	53	11	26%	27%	10%	6	34	27
Frederick County ⁹	23	9	14	23%	16%	10%	n/a	77	39
All COG CoCs	3,063	1,094	1,969	55%	44%	26%	2,200	2,694	3,077

Table 3 indicates that 55 percent of single adults in emergency shelters were counted as chronically homeless. This is similar to the results in HUD’s recent homeless report for the region, which estimated that 57 percent of homeless individuals were chronically homeless. Chronically homeless persons are a relatively static population of people who tend to remain homeless over several years. Providing this population permanent supportive housing could relieve the burden on emergency shelters, reduce the human tragedy of people living in the streets, and reduce public costs.

The Region’s Homeless by Total Population

Table 4 highlights the number of homeless people counted in the region as a percentage of the total population, both with and without the District of Columbia. The Table indicates that the number of homeless persons in the region is relatively small – only 2.6 percent out of every 1,000. No more than 2.8 of every 1,000 people are homeless in every jurisdiction except the District of Columbia, where 10.5 of every 1,000 are homeless. When the District is taken out of the calculation, there are just 1.5 homeless persons per thousand in all the other jurisdictions combined. The 2007 enumeration indicates that the District had 48.9 percent of the region’s homeless. See Figure 5 on page 19.

In February 2007, HUD released its first national count of the homeless based upon 2005 homeless data from 65 communities that participated in the study. HUD reported nationally there were 754,147 homeless persons. According to HUD, this represented less than 0.3 percent of the nation’s general population.¹⁰ COG’s regional comparison of homelessness as a percentage of the total population yielded similar results; the homeless were 0.26 percent of the total population.

Table 4				
COG Jurisdictions: Percentage of Total Population Who Are Homeless				
	2005 U.S. Census Population Estimate	Homeless Count in 2007	Homeless as % of Total Population	Homeless Persons per 1,000 People
District of Columbia	550,521	5,757	1.05%	10.5
Montgomery County	927,583	1,139	0.12%	1.2
Prince George’s County	846,123	1,168	0.14%	1.4
Frederick County	220,701	223	0.10%	1.0
Alexandria	135,337	375	0.28%	2.8
Arlington County	195,965	462	0.24%	2.4
Fairfax County/City & Falls Church	1,039,273	1,813	0.17%	1.7
Loudoun County	255,518	211	0.08%	0.8
Prince William County	348,588	614	0.18%	1.8
Region with D.C.	4,519,609	11,762	0.26%	2.6
Region without D.C.	3,969,088	6,005	0.15%	1.5

The Washington Region’s Continuum of Care

The region’s inventory of facilities to shelter the homeless has moved well beyond the 1980’s focus on “emergency” shelters to provide a multi-faceted Continuum of Care. The current system has more transitional and permanent supportive housing.

Table 5 illustrates the 2007 distribution of emergency, transitional, and permanent supportive housing beds for individuals and persons in families, both in the winter months when the point-in-time enumeration is done and during the warmer months (April-October). The table compares the distribution of beds in 2007 to the distribution of beds in 2004-2006.¹¹ The data in Table 4 indicates that the percentage of permanent supportive housing beds across the nine CoCs has grown from 24 percent of year-round CoC beds in 2004 to 34 percent of year-round beds in 2007. The CoCs reflect a slight increase in transitional beds from 34 percent of the CoC year-round beds in 2004 to 35 percent of the beds in 2007. Emergency shelter beds comprised 32 percent of year-round beds in 2004 compared to 31 percent across the CoCs in 2007.

		Beds for Individuals	Beds for Persons in Families	All Beds: Winter	% Distribution in Winter	All Year- Round Beds	% Distribution of Year- Round Beds
Hypothermia/ Overflow/Other (Additional winter capacity)	2007	1,198	160	1,358	9%		
	2006	1,074	159	1233	8%		
	2005	1,525	186	1,711	11%		
	2004	1,037	493	1,530	10%		
Emergency Shelter Beds	2007	2,934	1,668	4,602	29%	4,602	31%
	2006	3,569	1,715	5,284	33%	5,284	33%
	2005	2,945	1,551	4,496	29%	4,496	29%
	2004	3,225	1,667	4,892	32%	4,892	32%
Transitional Housing Beds	2007	1,944	3,089	5,033	32%	5,033	35%
	2006	1,874	3,015	4,889	31%	4,889	31%
	2005	1,876	3,015	4,891	32%	4,891	32%
	2004	1,711	3,418	5,129	34%	5,129	34%
Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	2007	2,629	2,307	4,936	31%	4,936	34%
	2006	2,440	2,125	4,565	29%	4,565	29%
	2005	2,418	1,794	4,212	28%	4,212	28%
	2004	2,429	1,135	3,564	24%	3,564	24%
TOTALS	2007	8,705	7,224	15,929		14,571	
	2006	8,957	7,014	15,971		14,738	
	2005	8,764	6,546	15,310		13,599	
	2004	8,402	6,713	15,115		13,585	
Percent Change Since 2004		3.6%	7.6%	5.4%		7.3%	

Overall, the nine CoCs' response to homelessness has grown over the past four years. More beds are available in the regional CoC, with the largest increase in beds (over 1,300) showing up in the inventory of permanent supportive housing.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Table 6 addresses the important question of **“How many people are now housed who once were homeless?”** In 2007, 4,696 individuals and persons in families were counted in permanent supportive housing compared to 4,349 in 2006. This represents a 7.9 percent increase. Since the 2004 report, there has been a 58.2 percent increase in the number in permanent supportive housing for persons in families and a 22.4 percent increase for individual adults. The overall change in permanent supportive housing since 2004 is 37 percent.¹²

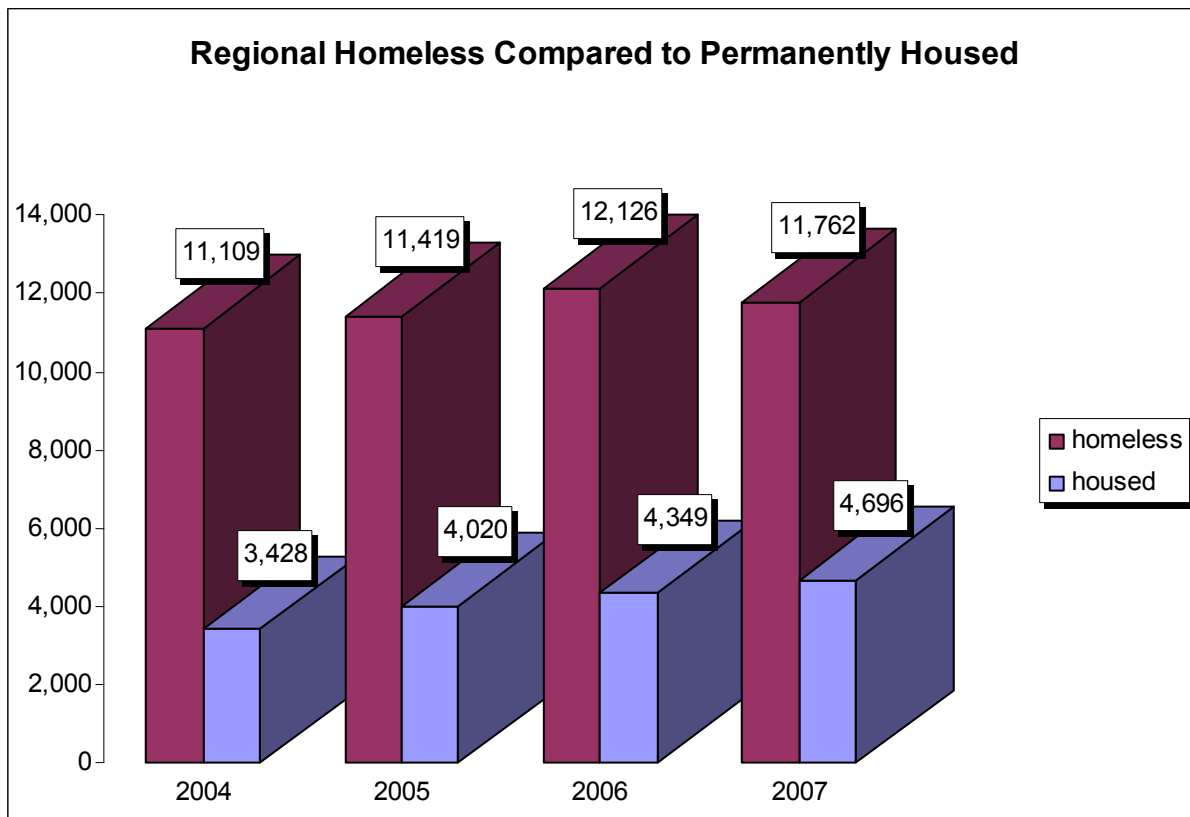
Table 6: Individuals and Persons in Families		Permanently Housed		
		Individuals	Persons in Families	Total
COG REGION	2007	2,484	2,212	4,696
	2006	2,320	2,029	4,349
	2005	2,345	1,675	4,020
	2004	2,030	1,398	3,428
2004-2007 Percent Change		22.4%	58.2%	37.0%

Placing people who experience homelessness into some form of permanent housing is the ultimate goal of the region's Continuum of Care. Permanent supportive housing provides wrap around services to people, either short or long-term, as needed to assist people in their efforts to live as independently as possible. Some of these wrap around services -- a "whatever it takes" approach to helping the homeless achieve permanent housing -- may include substance abuse counseling, life skills training, health care, mental health services, and job training. (At the end of this report is “Table 6A, Formerly Homeless Living in Permanent Housing by Jurisdiction,” which provides these same data broken out by each of the nine Continua.

Conclusion and Recommendations

For the first time since the 2004 enumeration there was decrease in the number of persons counted as being homeless. In comparison to 2006, there was a modest three percent decrease in the number of homeless people counted in 2007. Coinciding with the modest decline in the homeless count was the continued growth in the number of formerly homeless individuals and families living in some form of permanent housing. In 2007, the number of formerly homeless people living in permanent supportive housing had increased to 4,696, continuing the upward trend that began in 2004.

Figure 4



In order to reduce homelessness in the region, more targeted resources to prevent homelessness due to evictions in the form of emergency rental assistance, jobs that pay a living wage, and affordable housing at **ALL** income levels are needed. The District recently allocated \$7.5 million to provide emergency rental assistance as a part of its prevention strategy. In some cases, deep housing subsidies both short and long-term, will be needed to move people out of homelessness. The reported employment levels ranging from 55.9 to 73.6 percent for homeless adults in families in the suburban jurisdictions reinforces the need to provide housing for people at all income levels. The homeless who are employed do not fit the stereotypical image some people may have of the homeless as beggars and alcoholics. As Figure 1D on page 6 indicates, many homeless persons are in working families with children. In many instances, these families

simply cannot afford the high cost of housing in the region without some assistance. To illustrate, if the region could target sufficient resources to assist employed homeless individuals and adults in families to obtain housing, there could be a significant impact in reducing homelessness.

An innovative approach to solving homelessness called Housing First is being adopted by a number of jurisdictions around the country. Using Housing First, individuals and families are placed into permanent housing first instead of emergency shelter or transitional housing. Once in permanent housing, supportive wraparound services, which may include mental health, substance abuse, and employment and case management services, are provided to help the client successfully live as independently as possible. Housing First has been endorsed as a “best practice” by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness for governments and social services agencies to use as a tool to end homelessness in America. Regionally, the Prince George’s County Department of Family Services is using the housing first approach for 38 severely mentally ill homeless individuals. In the District, the Pathways to Housing – D.C. program has assisted homeless individuals and families to move into housing first. Since April 2004, 95 homeless individuals and families have been successfully placed using Housing First. Pathways to Housing is a New York based organization that has helped to pioneer the Housing First model.

In closing, both the overall 2007 slight decline in homelessness and the increase in permanent supportive housing since 2004 are encouraging indicators that with the appropriate commitment of resources and services the region can reduce or even end homelessness. In order to accomplish this goal there is much more work to be done. Communities will need to work together to rethink the ways we serve low-income people and people who experience homelessness due to unemployment, mental illness, substance abuse, and primary health related problems. A home for everyone is a goal to be shared through all parts of the community.

Table 1A presents a detail breakout of the homeless by jurisdiction for the data presented in Table 1.

Table 1A: Homeless by Jurisdiction
Unsheltered or Living in Emergency or Transitional Housing

		Individuals	Persons in Families	All
District of Columbia	2007	3,717	2,040	5,757
	2006	4,112	2,045	6,157
	2005	3,794	2,232	6,026
	2004	3,605	2,223	5,828
2004-2007 Percentage Change		3.1%	-8.2%	-1.2%
Montgomery County	2007	640	499	1,139
	2006	693	471	1,164
	2005	616	452	1,068
	2004	500	536	1,036
2004-2007 Percentage Change		28.0%	-6.9%	9.9%
Prince George's County	2007	806	362	1,168
	2006	801	490	1,291
	2005	462	477	939
	2004	482	629	1,111
2004-2007 Percentage Change		67.2%	-42.4%	5.1%
Alexandria	2007	230	145	375
	2006	238	139	377
	2005	240	193	433
	2004	213	201	414
2004-2007 Percentage Change		8.0%	-27.9%	-9.4%
Arlington County	2007	325	137	462
	2006	329	148	477
	2005	289	121	410
	2004	279	129	408
2004-2007 Percentage Change		16.5%	6.2%	13.2%
Fairfax County/City & Falls Church	2007	730	1,083	1,813
	2006	667	1,099	1,766
	2005	564	1,111	1,675
	2004	615	1,085	1,700
2004-2007 Percentage Change		18.7%	-0.2%	6.6%

Table 1A presents a detail breakout of the homeless by jurisdiction for the data presented in Table 1.

Table 1A: Homeless by Jurisdiction		
<i>Unsheltered or Living in Emergency or Transitional Housing</i>		
Individuals	Persons in Families	All

Loudoun County	2007	81	130	211
	2006	72	112	184
	2005	40	53	93
	2004	36	56	92
2004-2007 Percentage Change		125.0%	132.1%	129.3%
Prince William County	2007	240	374	614
	2006	118	380	498
	2005	152	352	504
	2004	157	363	520
2004-2007 Percentage Change		52.9%	3.0%	18.1%
Frederick County	2007	142	81	223
	2006	150	62	212
	2005	164	107	271
	2004	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005-2007 Percentage Change		-13.4%	-24.3%	-17.7%
COG REGION	2007	6,911	4,851	11,762
	2006 (corrected)	7,180	4,946	12,126
	2005	6,321	5,098	11,419
	2004	5,887	5,222	11,109
2004-2007 Percentage Change		17.4%	-7.1%	5.9%

Table 6A presents a detail breakout of housing by jurisdiction for the data presented in Table 6.

Table 6A: Permanent Housing by Jurisdiction
Formerly Homeless Living in Permanent Housing

	Individuals	Persons in Families	All
--	-------------	---------------------	-----

District of Columbia	2007	1,937	1,605	3,542
	2006	1,772	1,440	3,212
	2005	1,826	1,125	2,951
	2004	1,466	959	2,425
2004-2007 Percentage Change		32.1%	67.4%	46.1%
Montgomery County	2007	218	358	576
	2006	190	391	581
	2005	199	363	562
	2004	172	292	464
2004-2007 Percentage Change		26.7%	22.6%	24.1%
Prince George's County	2007	28	181	209
	2006	22	137	159
	2005	24	124	148
	2004	153	107	260
2004-2007 Percentage Change		-81.7%	69.2%	-19.6%
Alexandria	2007	21	9	30
	2006	24	8	32
	2005	22	10	32
	2004	25	10	35
2004-2007 Percentage Change		-16.0%	-10.0%	-14.3%
Arlington County	2007	15	2	17
	2006	10	0	10
	2005	8	2	10
	2004	0	0	0
2005-2007 Percentage Change		87.5%	0.0%	70.0%
Fairfax County/City & Falls Church	2007	242	31	273
	2006	267	44	311
	2005	236	38	274
	2004	198	28	226
2004-2007 Percentage Change		22.2%	10.7%	20.8%

Table 6A presents a detail breakout of housing by jurisdiction for the data presented in Table 6.

Table 6A: Permanent Housing by Jurisdiction		
<i>Formerly Homeless Living in Permanent Housing</i>		
Individuals	Persons in Families	All

Loudoun County	2007	14	0	14
	2006	10	0	10
	2005	10	0	10
	2004	6	2	8
2004-2007 Percentage Change		133.3%	-100.0%	75.0%
Prince William County	2007	5	17	22
	2006	10	0	10
	2005	8	0	8
	2004	10	0	10
2004-2007 Percentage Change		-50.0%	17 new beds in '07	120.0%
Frederick County	2007	4	9	13
	2006	15	9	24
	2005	12	13	25
	2004	n/a	n/a	n/a
2005-2007 Percentage Change		-66.7%	-30.8%	-48.0%
COG REGION	2007	2,484	2,212	4,696
	2006	2,320	2,029	4,349
	2005	2,345	1,675	4,020
	2004	2,030	1,398	3,428
2004-2007 Percentage Change		22.4%	58.2%	37.0%

Figure 5

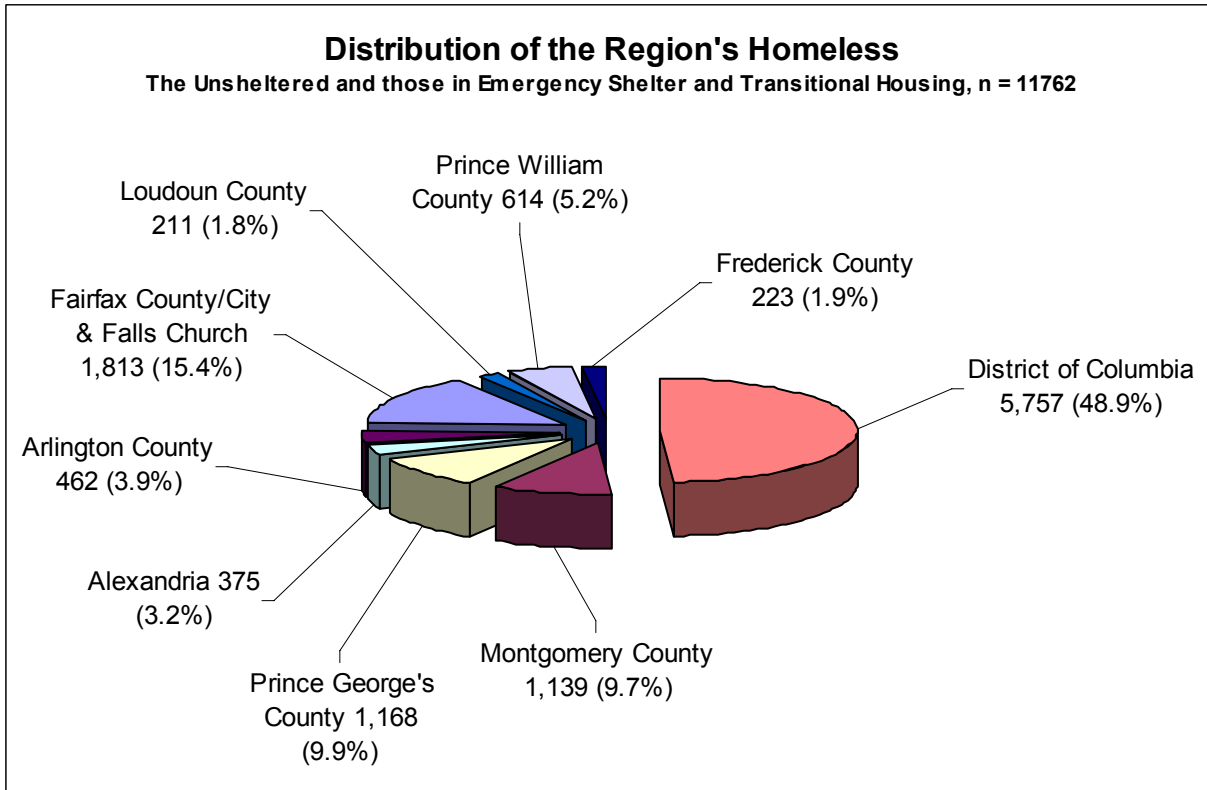


Figure 6

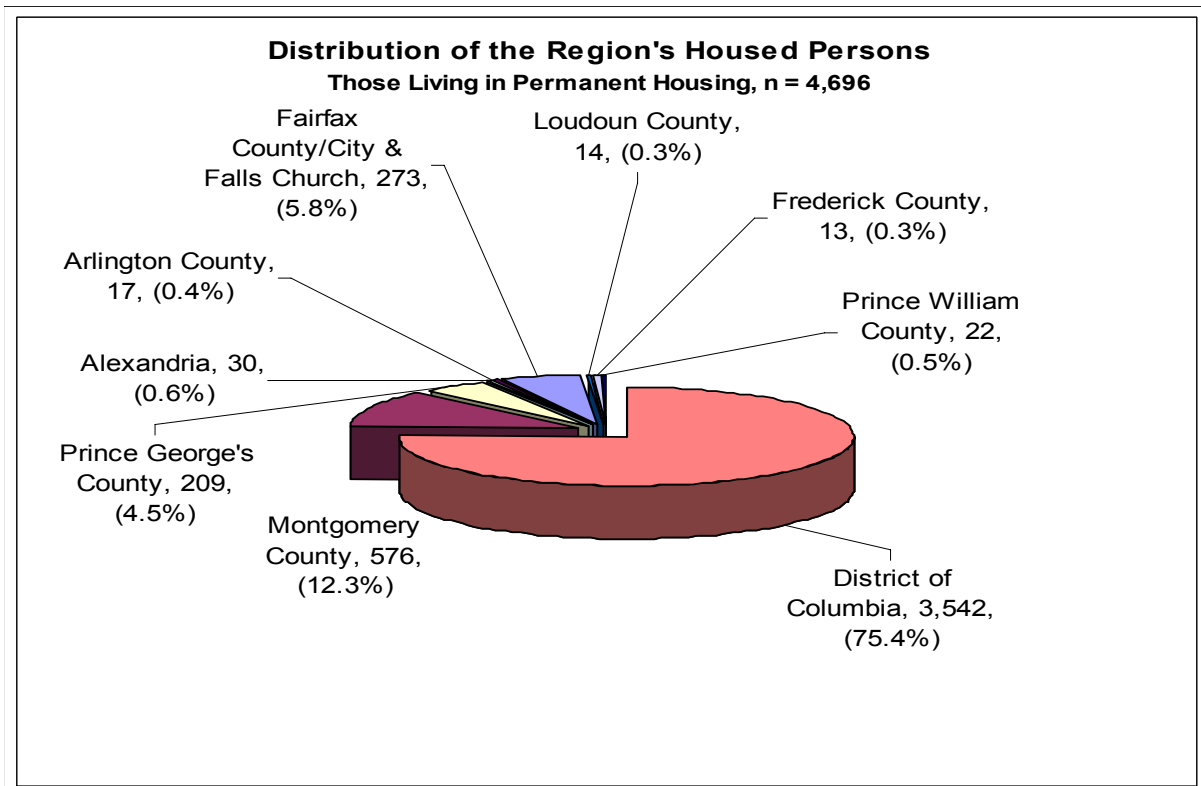


Figure 7

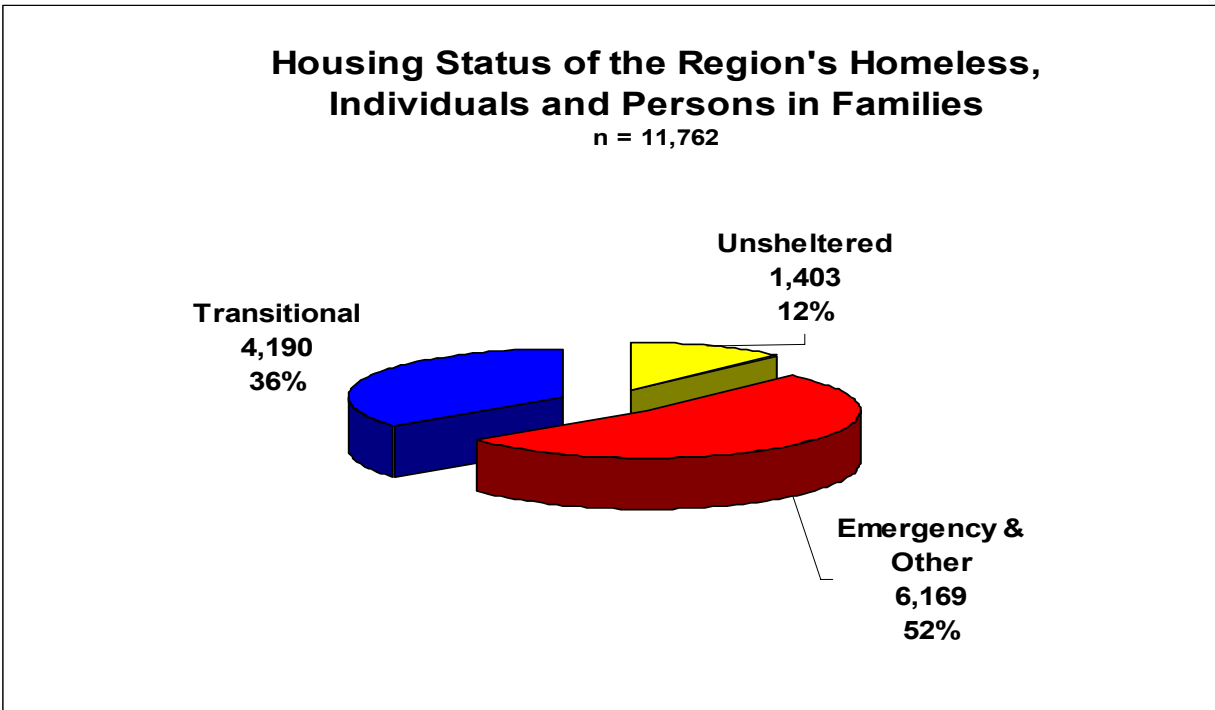
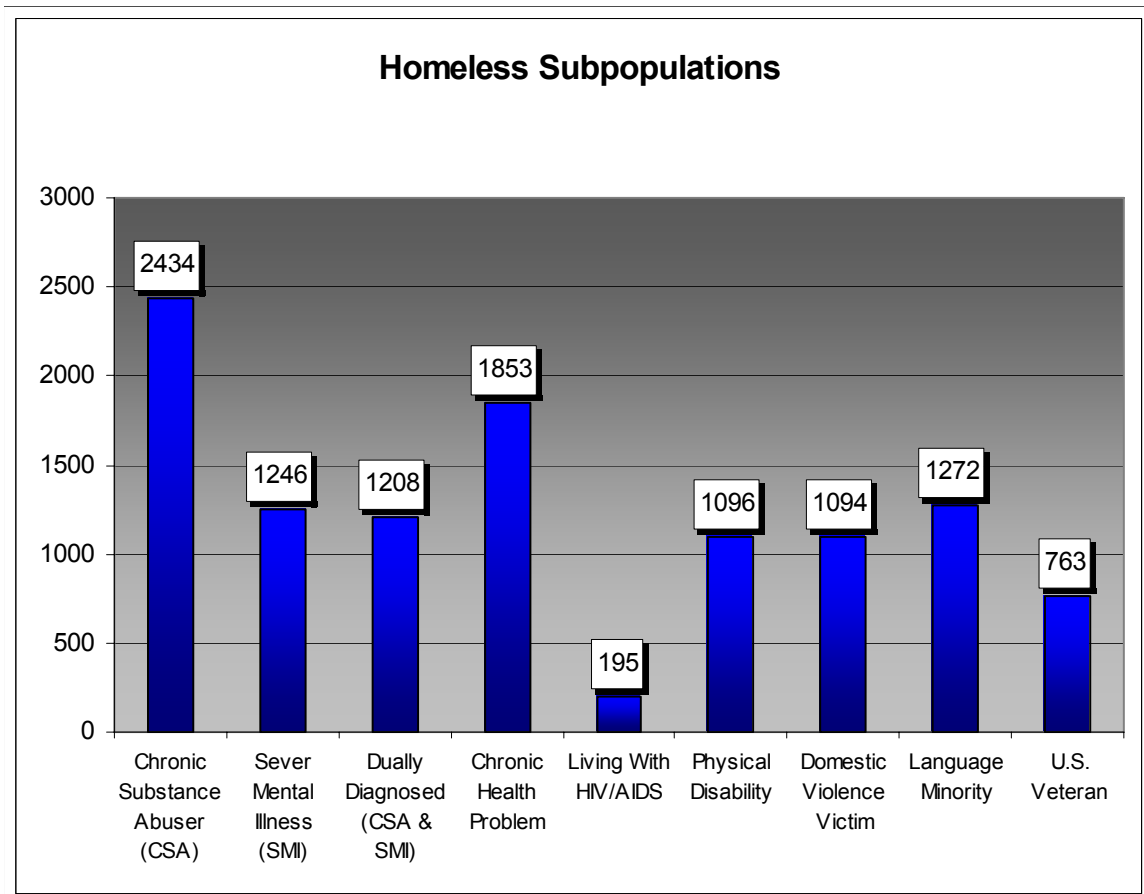


Figure 8¹³



HOMELESS ENUMBERATION JURISDICTIONAL REPORTS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MARYLAND

Frederick County
Montgomery County
Prince George's County

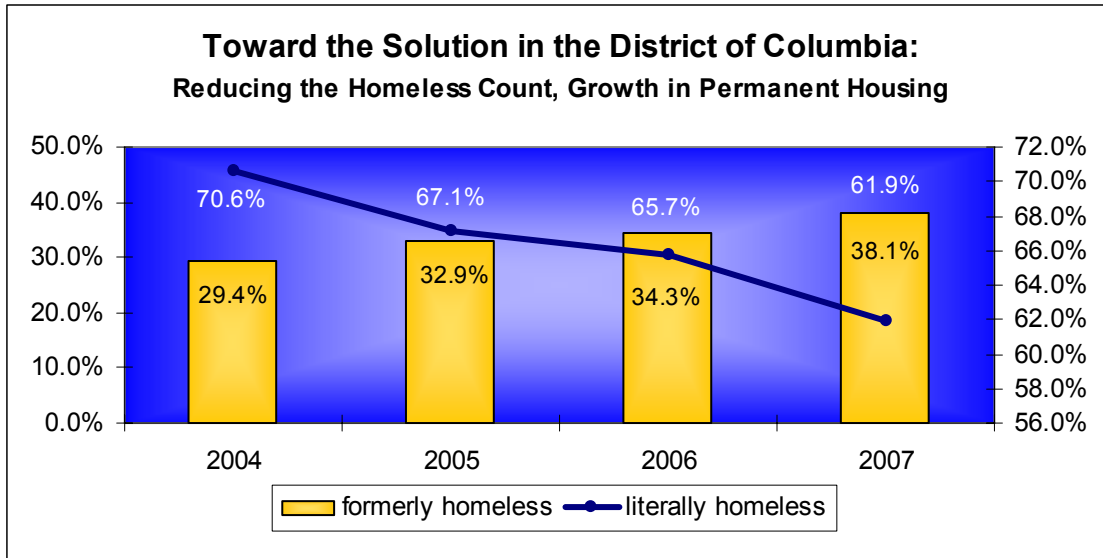
VIRGINIA

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

District of Columbia Homeless Enumeration Report for 2007

Description of Homeless Services

The Continuum of Care in the District of Columbia provides outreach services, prevention programs, supportive services, emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent housing to homeless persons in the city. DC’s Continuum of Care is operated by the Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness, which manages a publicly funded portfolio that blends local and federal funding sources. The DC Continuum of Care attempts to relieve the immediate suffering of people without shelter and help them obtain and maintain permanent housing in the most integrated setting possible. Historically, the majority of beds in the DC Continuum of Care have been focused at the emergency shelter level. In accordance with goals outlined in *Homeless No More*, the Mayor’s 10 year plan to end homelessness, this is the first year that a shift in the Continuum of Care can be identified. *Homeless No More* identifies the need for increased permanent affordable and supportive housing dedicated to housing homeless individuals and families. In 2007, the District of Columbia was able to increase its permanent housing inventory for families as well as for the chronically homeless, resulting in a decrease in the overall count of homeless persons. As a result of this dedicated planning and innovative resource allocation, more individuals and persons in families were identified as formerly homeless and living in permanent housing than ever before.



Emergency Beds	3,000	31%
Winter Hypothermia Beds	719	8%
Transitional Beds	2,208	23%
Permanent Beds	3,626	38%
Total number of beds in the DC Continuum of Care	9,553	

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

Homelessness in DC has decreased. In January 2007, there were **5,757** homeless individuals & persons in families in the District. This is **6.5 percent** fewer homeless people than last year's count and the first significant drop in homelessness since the Point in Time Enumeration began seven years ago. Included in this enumeration is the street count of homeless persons. In 2007, 340 persons were counted by outreach agencies as unsheltered. The majority of these persons were identified as chronically homeless.

Reductions in Chronic Homelessness: Chronic Homelessness is a subset of the homeless population - defined as single adults with a disabling condition that have been homeless for one year or more. DC's chronic homeless count in 2007 was 1,760. This was **6 percent** fewer chronic homeless persons than were reported in 2006, due in part to more such persons moving into permanent supportive housing.

Subpopulation Characteristics of the Homeless Population in DC As the chart below indicates, the majority of the homeless population in DC has at least one disabling condition and 43 percent fall into a high risk subpopulation category.

Disability Information for the Homeless Population in DC		
Subpopulation	Total Count	Percent of Homeless Population
Chronic Substance Abuse	1,542	27 percent
Severe Mental Illness	1,362	24%
Dually Diagnosed	762	13%
HIV	410	7%
Physical Disability	806	14%
Chronic Health Problem	1,305	23%

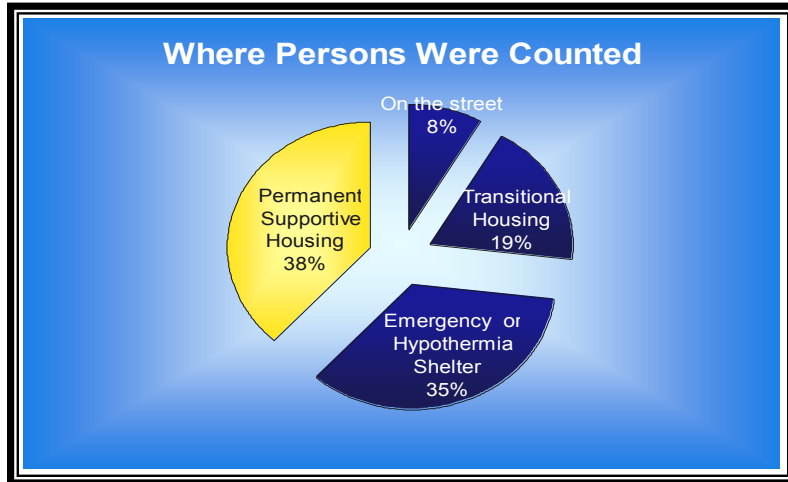
The Growth in Permanent Housing – “Housing First” & “Housing Plus”

Homeless No More outlines the need for more programs that provide immediate housing to vulnerable homeless subpopulations. The District's Chronic Homeless Initiative operated by the Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness is one such “housing first” program that provides permanent housing to chronically homeless individuals with mental illness and co-occurring substance abuse disorders living on the street or in emergency shelter. The program engages and quickly houses individuals from the street and in shelters. To date, this HUD-funded program has placed and retained 131 chronically homeless individuals in safe, permanent housing.

The Shelter Plus Care program is a federally funded program that provides permanent “housing plus” supportive services for hard-to-house individuals and families with severe mental illness (SMI), a chronic substance abuse (CSA), dually diagnosed as SMI/CSA, or those living with HIV/AIDS. In 2006, the Community Partnership utilized Shelter Plus Care dollars that it saved

by negotiating rent reasonableness below the cost of fair market rents to house an additional 74 families with 94 adults and 166 children through the Shelter Plus Care Expansion Program. This creative expansion of the Shelter Plus Care program allowed the city to provide permanent housing to 230 additional persons in families with deep disabilities.

Today there are **3,582** formerly homeless individuals and persons in families living in permanent housing in D.C. **This is an 11 percent increase in the number of formerly homeless people that are now living in permanent housing since the 2006 enumeration, and a 21 percent increase over the number counted in 2005.**



While real progress has been made in reducing the number of homeless persons in the District of Columbia, there is still much to be done. Through the guidance of the *Homeless No More* plan, the city will continue to create more permanent housing through integrated housing solutions that can assist a variety of homeless persons with differing needs.

Frederick County, Maryland Homeless Enumeration Report for 2007

Description of Homeless Services

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

Established in 1983, the Frederick County Coalition for the Homeless (FCCH) is the oldest local coalition working to end homelessness in Maryland. The FCCH is a coalition composed 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.

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

The most recent Point-in-Time Survey for both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations was conducted on February 15, 2007. This year's survey was conducted later than normal due to several important scheduling conflicts. As a first step in the process, the Frederick County Coalition for the Homeless (FCCH) Continuum of Care (CoC) Planning Committee reviewed the survey instrument and made changes to refine and streamline the enumeration tool. Survey tools were distributed and thoroughly discussed at a regular monthly meeting of the Frederick County Coalition for the Homeless (FCCH). All shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and motel placement providers were instructed on how to use the survey instrument and when to conduct the Point-in-Time Survey. Whenever possible, surveys were to be completed directly by homeless persons; however, the shelter staff could utilize administrative data if a person was unable to directly complete the survey. A total of 223 homeless persons comprised of 176 adults and 47 children completed the point-in-time survey. The largest family or household type was 142 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. A total of 46 adults (24.7 percent of the adult respondents) reported being homeless for 12 months or

more. With regard to disabling conditions, the following data was reported: 74 adults reported a substance abuse problem/addiction; 25 adults reported a physical or medical disability; 44 adults reported a mental health problem or disability; 24 adults reported that they are survivors of domestic violence; 18 adults reported that they are veterans; and 3 adults reported a diagnosis of HIV or AIDS.

Permanent and Permanent Supportive Housing Placements

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

The Frederick County Government recently enacted a Moderately Priced Dwelling Unit (MPDU) ordinance, but most of the housing units being developed are targeted for homeownership and remain out-of-reach for homeless families. Special needs housing providers include the Way Station, Family Services Foundation, Alliance, 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 3 units of HUD permanent supportive housing for individuals who are disabled and chronically homeless.

Montgomery County, Maryland Homeless Enumeration Report for 2007

Description of Services

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

There are 95 emergency shelter beds for individuals from April through October with an additional 210 hypothermia and seasonal shelter beds from November through March. The number of beds for families with children is flexible according to need.

Montgomery County continues to build its homeless continuum of care with an emphasis on permanent support housing while continuing its commitment to provide safe emergency shelter during the winter season. During 2006, four new permanent supportive housing programs were implemented that will increase the number of beds in this category by approximately 189 for families and individuals. In 2007, a County funded deep subsidy program will provide housing for approximately 75 low income families and individuals who are homeless or at serious risk of becoming homeless.

Ten Year Plan

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

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

The results reported below are the numbers of persons counted as “literally homeless” on the streets, emergency and transitional shelters:

	Individuals	Persons in Families
Year 2007	640	499 (151 families)
Year 2006	693	471 (149 families)
Year 2005	616	452 (141 families)

In 2007, the one day homeless point in time survey results shows a decrease of 2.1 percent in the total number of literally homeless persons from 2006 but remains 6.6 percent above the census number in 2005. The largest decrease (29 percent) is found in the number of unsheltered individual homeless persons from the prior year. Homeless sheltered individuals were essentially unchanged in 2007 from the prior two years reflecting full utilization of beds.

The number of homeless families with children residing in emergency shelters decreased by 6 from 2006; however, larger family size resulted in a slight increase in the number of homeless persons in families counted. Still, the 65 homeless families counted in 2007 is 25 percent greater than the number counted in 2005 (52) in emergency shelter.

Persons in families residing in transitional housing programs decreased from 289 in 2005 to 280 in 2007 reflecting 3 fewer families served.

Identified Disabilities and Other Factors

	Single Individuals	Adults in Families with Children
Substance Abuse	20%	5%
Serious Mental Illness	32%	15%
Both (Co-Occurring)	27%	4%
Chronic Health and Physical Disabilities	41%	18%
English as Second Language	24%	17%
Victim of Domestic Violence	12%	15%
Employed full or Part-time	24%	51%

From the above chart, single individuals have rates of substance abuse, serious mental illness and co-occurring disorders that are more than triple those of adults in families with children. Identified chronic health problems and physical disabilities are more than twice that of adults in families. These factors combined with very low rates of employment and therefore income pose a particular challenge to eliminate homelessness for single individuals without a coordinated effort from other systems of care.

Permanent Supportive Housing

Total persons residing in permanent supportive housing programs were essentially unchanged from 2005 to 2007 increasing from 562 in 2005 to 576 in 2007. This will increase during 2007 as 189 new beds began implementation in late 2006.

Prince George's County, Maryland Homeless Enumeration Report for 2007

Description of Homeless Services

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 approximately 65 individuals representing over 40 public/private non-profit agencies, faith-based organizations, service providers, mainstream programs, consumers and concerned citizens. The HSP sets all strategic priorities, approves decisions by vote, oversees the development and implementation of strategic goals, and serves as the Homeless Advisory Board to the County Executive and the County Council. The Prince George's County Department of Social Services (DSS) facilitates the County's Continuum of Care (CoC) homeless services and the annual grant application process.

While our efforts are aimed at developing permanent solutions to ending chronic homelessness, we continue to provide the following fundamental components of the County's CoC system:

Prevention and stabilization services assist individuals and families who are at-risk of homelessness to maintain their housing. These efforts are carried out through community outreach, mediation, rental or mortgage assistance and linkage to available supportive services.

Outreach, intake and assessment services are provided to assist special needs and chronic homeless individuals living on the streets or persons experiencing mental health crises. Mobile outreach teams provide on-site assessment and essential emergency services such as food, clothing or shelter, and linkage to appropriate residential or permanent supportive housing programs.

Emergency shelters are accessed through the Homeless Hotline by calling a toll-free number 24/7 throughout the year. The central point of entry allows homeless persons to access shelter without having to navigate several shelter systems. Residents are screened, assessed and linked to either the Shelter Diversion Counselor or to appropriate emergency shelters based on gender, family composition and need. The residents are allowed to stay for up to 90 days while waiting for transitional housing or appropriate permanent housing options. In times of high demand, the shelters do what they can to make room for as many people as possible, even when they are at capacity. Residents are also placed in overflow community-based shelters or in motels. Hypothermia shelters are provided through local government grants and partnerships with a network of faith-based organizations. The County's homeless services network has approximately 429 emergency shelter beds. This includes approximately 90 seasonal beds for individuals and families; 167 year-round beds for individuals and 172 year round beds for families.

Transitional housing programs provide housing, comprehensive case management and support services while addressing underlying causes of homelessness. The primary goal is to help the families make a successful transition into permanent housing within 24 months. Program participants receive follow-up services for up to 12 months after moving into permanent housing. This helps to promote housing retention and prevent the families from becoming homeless again.

The County's homeless services network has approximately 466 transitional housing beds, of which 214 are for individuals and 252 are for families.

Permanent supportive housing provides long-term housing with support services for chronically homeless individuals and severely mentally ill families. Referrals are made through outreach workers and at all levels of the County's CoC system. The key component of the permanent supportive housing program is that there is no term limit for housing and support services. The County's CoC has a total of 247 permanent supportive housing beds funded through the McKinney -Vento Homeless Assistance grant application.

Unique aspects of the County's Continuum of Care

Faith-based Community Outreach Initiative: The County has had a very good mutual working relationship with faith-based organizations for many years. It recognizes and appreciates the major and central role played by faith-based organizations in addressing homelessness at community level. The County's CoC promotes the importance of this partnership, and considers it one of the most critical components in not only preventing homelessness, but also in developing permanent solutions to ending chronic homelessness.

Case Managers Training: All case managers engaged in the delivery of homeless services in the County CoC system are required to participate in monthly in-service training. The training promotes interagency collaboration, information sharing and consistency in basic standards across the CoC system. It also helps the case managers to understand their unique role as a liaison, mediator, advocate, reference person and general resource person to the residents.

County's Plan to End Chronic Homelessness: The Prince George's County Interagency Council on Homelessness was established two years ago to develop collaborative strategies aimed at removing systemic barriers, and increasing access to essential mainstream benefits and support services. Working in collaboration with the County's CoC homeless services, the goal of the Interagency Council is to develop and implement a 10-year plan to end chronic homelessness in Prince George's County.

Homeless Point-in-Time Results.

Total count: 1,377 homeless people were counted on January 25, 2007. This is a decrease of 73 people from 2006 count of 1,450; and an increase of 290 people from 2005 count of 1087. The difference between 2007 and 2006 can be accounted for in better survey methodology and definition.

Number of people counted in permanent supportive housing: The 2007 survey counted 209 chronically homeless people living in permanent supportive housing (PSH). In 2006, the number was 159 people; and in 2005 the number was 148 people. The number of chronically homeless people placed into PSH increased by 50 people (24%) from 2006, and by 62 people 30% from 2005.

Adjusted homeless count: (*Total count minus number of people in PSH*) The total adjusted number for 2007 (1,168); 2006 (1,291); 2005 (989) people.

Unsheltered Count: 345 in 2007; 401 in 2006; and 257 in 2005. There is a decrease of 56 people from 2006; and an increase of 88 people from 2005. Outreach teams conducted a street survey to collect information related to demographics, education, employment, veterans status, common characteristics/service utilization.

	2005 Total	2006 Total	2007 Total	06/07 Change	06/07 %	05/07 Change	05/07 %
Total # of Homeless	939	1,291	1,168	-123	-11%	229	20%
Chronic Unsheltered	257	401	358	-43	-12%	101	28%
Homeless Men	378	680	720	40	-6%	342	48%
Homeless Women	317	357	311	-26	-8%	-6	2%
Homeless Adults	695	1,037	1,031	-6	-1%	336	33%
Homeless employed	204	407	381	-26	-7%	177	46%
Homeless Children	392	413	345	-68	-20	-47	14%
Chronic Homeless	129	169	160	-9	-6%	31	19%
Chronic Substance Abuse	223	459	441	-18	-4%	218	49%
Severe Mental Illness	133	174	118	-56	-47%	-15	13%
Dually Diagnosed	132	142	197	55	28%	65	33%
Chronic Health Problems	204	343	235	-108	-46%	31	13%

Permanent Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing Placements

Based on HMIS data, 912 people were placed into permanent housing through County shelters and transitional housing programs in fiscal year 2006. The County's CoC has a total of 247 PSH beds funded through the McKinney -Vento Homeless Assistance applicant grant. In addition, the Department of Family Services/Mental Health and Disability program has implemented a "housing first" approach for 38 severely mentally ill homeless individuals. The residents are placed directly in permanent housing with wrap-around Assertive Community Treatment (ACT) services. The program targets chronically homeless persons who have not responded to traditional services and have been living on the streets. Services address medical, psychiatric, employment, housing and substance abuse issues. Staff includes psychiatrists, nurses, mental health professionals, substance abuse and vocational workers, and consumer or family member advocates.

City of Alexandria Homeless Enumeration Report for 2007

Description of Homeless Services

The City of Alexandria’s Continuum of Care, coordinated by the *Homeless Services Coordinating Committee (HSCC)*, is a public-private collaboration of 31 member agencies (public, private non-profit, faith-based organizations) and “formerly homeless” consumers. Components include prevention (i.e., financial assistance, mediation, intervention, and housing counseling), outreach (i.e., day shelter, intake and assessment, discharge assistance, eviction storage, and service coordination), emergency shelter beds, transitional housing beds, permanent supportive housing beds, and permanent housing start-up assistance. Supportive services, coordinated through case management, are provided to homeless individuals and families.

Three emergency shelters, a domestic violence shelter, and a program for female ex-offenders provide 175 year-round beds for individuals and persons within families. During the winter months, two emergency shelters and faith-based organizations provide an additional 67 beds. Transitional housing programs provide 54 beds for disabled individuals who would otherwise be homeless and 96 beds for homeless families. Permanent supportive housing programs provide 25 beds for disabled individuals who would otherwise be homeless and eight beds for homeless families.

In March 2005, the City Council adopted, as drafted and presented by the *Homeless Services Coordination Committee (HSCC)* a ten-year plan to end homelessness. The plan contains 14 goals under four key areas (data collection and analysis, prevention of homelessness, creation of permanent housing, and maximization of mainstream resources).

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

Individuals

<i>Location</i>	<i>January 2005</i>	<i>January 2006</i>	<i>January 2007</i>
<i>Unsheltered</i>	80	104	92
<i>Winter Shelter</i>	65	43	38
<i>Emergency Shelter</i>	56	55	55
<i>Transitional Housing</i>	39	36	44
<i>Literally Homeless</i>	240	238	230
<i>Permanent Supportive Housing</i>	24	22	21
<i>Total</i>	264	260	251

Although not necessarily a trend, the overall number of “literally homeless” individuals has decreased slightly (by 10 persons or 4 percent,) from January 2005 to January 2007. Most significantly, utilization of emergency winter shelter beds decreased (from 65 individuals to 38

individuals) by 41.5 percent, while the number of unsheltered individuals increased (80 to 92 individuals) by 15 percent. For the past three years, the number of individuals utilizing emergency shelter beds has been nearly identical.

“*Chronically homeless*” individuals represent over 45 percent of the single homeless population. Over 83 percent of the “*chronically homeless*” were either unsheltered or winter shelter participants. Unsheltered individuals and winter shelter individuals had an employment rate of 16 percent. Individuals in facilities (emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive) had an employment rate of 43 percent. Over 80 percent of the single homeless population is identified as chronic substance abusers, severely mentally ill, or dually diagnosed. Another 34 percent have been identified as having chronic health problems.

Persons within Families

<i>Location</i>	<i>January 2005</i>	<i>January 2006</i>	<i>January 2007</i>
<i>Unsheltered</i>	0	0	0
<i>Winter Shelter</i>	0	0	0
<i>Emergency Shelter</i>	78	49	69
<i>Transitional Housing</i>	73	86	76
<i>Literally Homeless</i>	151	135	145
<i>Permanent Supportive Housing</i>	10	8	9
<i>Total</i>	162	143	154

Overall, the number of homeless persons within families decreased slightly (by 6 persons or 4 percent) from January 2005 to January 2007. From January 2005 to January 2006, the number of persons within families utilizing emergency shelter decreased significantly (by 29 persons or 37 percent) while the number of persons within families utilizing transitional housing increased by 15 persons or 20.5 percent. From January 2005 to January 2006, the number of homeless persons within families decreased by 16 or 11 percent.

From January 2006 to January 2007, the number of persons within families utilizing emergency shelter increased significantly (20 persons or 29 percent) while the number of persons within families utilizing transitional housing decreased by 10 persons or 12 percent. From January 2006 to January 2007, the number of homeless persons within families increased by 10 persons or 7 percent. Each year, the number of families residing in permanent supportive housing has been at the maximum occupancy (3 families).

Seventy-one percent of homeless families are single-parent families; all single parents are female. The adult employment rate ranges from 25 percent (adults in permanent supportive housing) to 76 percent (adults in transitional housing).

Permanent Supportive Housing

Fifty-eight percent of the *literally homeless* and *formerly homeless* individuals counted were identified as in need of either permanent supportive housing or a safe haven. Within the City of Alexandria, there are a total of 25 permanent supportive housing beds, all programs administered by the City of Alexandria Community Services Board. On the night of the point-in-time count, 21 beds were occupied. Permanent supportive housing was identified as the primary housing need for an additional 60 individuals. Sixty-five persons, all unsheltered, were identified as needing a safe haven. Currently, there are no safe haven beds within the City of Alexandria. In 1997, the Homeless Services Coordinating Committee (HSCC) established the creation of a safe haven (additional permanent supportive housing). In 2000, the creation of a safe haven was incorporated as a priority objective into the City's *Consolidated Plan for Housing and Community Development*. In 2004, City Council incorporated the creation of a safe haven into its *Strategic Plan* and approved the City of Alexandria Community Services Board submittal of a grant to HUD. In 2005, City Council adopted the *Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness in Alexandria* and authorized acceptance of the HUD grant. In 2007, City Council approved the development of a safe haven. The safe haven will add 12 beds for individuals, (men and women); an increase in permanent supportive housing beds of 48 percent.

Seventy-four percent of "*literally homeless*" persons within families were identified as needing transitional housing. Only 55 percent of persons within families who were residing in an emergency shelter continued to have a housing need for emergency shelter. The City of Alexandria Community Services Board operates 3 permanent supportive housing apartment units for families. For the past 3 years, the units have been at maximum occupancy on the night of the point-in-time count.

Description of Homeless Services

The Homeless Services Coordination Committee (HSCC) was created 18 years ago and continues to engage public and private stakeholders in Arlington to coordinate a comprehensive system of care for homeless individuals and families. The CoC’s ultimate goal is to assist these individuals and families in obtaining and maintaining permanent housing and also to prevent homeless recidivism. Arlington County has recently developed a Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness (“A Passageway Home”) that has targeted the development of various types of affordable housing, integrated supportive services, and comprehensive preventive services. The plan also increases access to income and training.

The Continuum has been proactive in developing permanent housing for persons with disabilities. Arlington currently has a Housing Developer who has developed 39 units of permanent housing through various funding sources over a three year period. Additionally, the Continuum has a Supportive Services Administrator, who is responsible for the implementation of programs and assures that supportive services are being provided to the identified targeted populations.

Shelter Beds		Transitional Beds	
Emergency Winter Shelter	40 beds	Independence House	16 beds
Residential Program Center	44 beds	Friends of Guest House	4 beds
Sullivan House Shelter	50 beds	Borremeo Housing	8 beds 2 units
Doorways DV Shelter	11 beds	Doorways THP	61 beds 17 units
Doorways Family Shelter	16 beds*	Adopt-A-Family	46 beds 14 units
TOTALS	105 Year Round 44 Winter	TOTALS	135 Beds 33 Units

* Doorways Family Shelter is being redeveloped and is slated to reopen in October 200. The shelter would add 21 Year Round Beds.

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

On January 25, 2007, the Arlington County Continuum of Care (CoC) counted a total of 462 persons as being homeless. The CoC did experience a drop in the number of persons in families counted, which is attributed to the rebuilding of a family shelter which has been closed since April of last year. Conversely, the number of chronically homeless persons this year totaled 166 persons. This number represents 29 more persons counted than in 2006, which can be attributed to a street outreach program that is conducting a better sweep of streets, parks, and encampments. The largest sub-populations of homeless counted were: chronic substance abusers (125), language minorities (108), and the dually diagnosed (82). Over the past three years, the CoC has evidenced an increase in the number of substance abusers and persons whose primary language is not English.

Category	2007	2006	2005	Change 2006 to 2007
Total Numbers Counted	462	477	418	-15
Total of Singles	325	329	289	-4
Total Persons in Families	137	148	121	-11
Chronically Homeless	166	137	54	+29
Unsheltered	190	196	109	-6
**CSA	125	124	100	+1
**SMI	55	66	61	-11
**DD	82	104	89	-22
Veterans	39	20	27	+19
**DV	55	48	61	+7
Language Minority	108	96	85	+12

Permanent Supportive Housing

As mentioned earlier, Arlington County has placed an emphasis on the development and management of Permanent Supportive housing units. Since 2003, the County has developed 51 units of permanent supportive housing, with an additional 30 units in the pipeline. Of this number, 50 percent (26 units) are occupied by persons who were homeless and have a disability. The funding for these units are both federal and local sources.

**CSA=chronic substance abusers, SMI=seriously mentally ill, DD=dually diagnosed and DV=domestic violence

Fairfax-Falls Church CoC (through Fairfax County), Virginia Homeless Enumeration Report for 2007

Description of Homeless Services

The Fairfax-Falls Church Continuum of Care system includes all of the fundamental components of prevention, outreach, intake and assessment, emergency shelter, and transitional housing with necessary support and rehabilitative services. The system also includes permanent supportive housing and linkage to permanent housing with a full range of supportive services.

Shelter programs for individuals include 128 year-round beds in four singles shelters serving men and women, which are funded by the county and operated by nonprofit organizations. In addition, there is an eight-bed shelter for homeless youth that is owned and operated by a nonprofit. During winter months, an additional 58 seasonal beds are available at three of the single shelters and one additional winter-only location in Falls Church, and over 100 additional persons were accommodated in overflow and hypothermia prevention programs operated by faith-based and nonprofit agencies with county support. One eight-bed singles shelter is targeted to chronically homeless individuals, as is one eight-bed safe haven. A total of 198 beds of transitional housing for singles was available in the point in time count, most through various programs of the Community Services Board and several nonprofit operated programs.

Shelter programs for families include three shelters with 34 units and 122 beds for families, and one 29-bed domestic violence shelter program. The shelters are operated with county funding through nonprofit agencies, and the domestic violence program is operated by the Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board. A new 60-bed family shelter serving 20 families is under construction and is scheduled to open in the summer of 2007. A total of 258 units of transitional housing serving 872 people in families were counted in 2007, including several programs serving victims of domestic violence. The county's Department of Family Services has two HUD grants serving 56 families in transitional housing; the remaining capacity is operated by nonprofit agencies with various combinations of HUD funds and/or private funding. One HUD grant with 18 units for families was not renewed in 2006, but the local match dollars have been reprogrammed to provide support services to a new program serving 25 families using HOME funded TBRA in a new Partnership for Permanent Housing program designed to move families toward homeownership within five years. The HUD funds were reallocated to a new project, conditionally awarded, to serve six to eight chronically homeless single individuals.

A strategic plan entitled *Blueprint for Success: Strategic Directions to Prevent and End Homelessness in the Fairfax-Falls Church Community* was completed in December 2006 and has been endorsed by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. An Implementation Committee of key stakeholders was formed in the spring of 2007 to focus on the strategies for Prevention, Affordable Housing Options, Support Services, and a Management/Accountability structure. This Committee is working to develop an Implementation Plan with action steps, assignment of roles and responsibilities, and identification of resources to begin implementation of the *Strategic Directions*. The Implementation Plan is expected to be completed by the fall of 2007.

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

The homeless population has seen an increase in the number of single individuals and some fluctuation in the number of persons in families during the past four years, as shown below:

Year 2007	730 individuals	1,083 people in families	Total: 1,813
Year 2006	667 individuals	1,099 people in families	Total: 1,766
Year 2005	564 individuals	1,111 people in families	Total: 1,675
Year 2004	615 individuals	1,085 people in families	Total: 1,700

The point in time survey is not designed to collect information on the causes of homelessness, so while it can identify trends it does not explain why they have occurred. The capacity to serve people in the Hypothermia Prevention programs has significantly expanded in the past two years. While there were still 154 single individuals who were unsheltered, including 128 who were chronically homeless, many of these persons are reportedly using the hypothermia beds periodically and thus become known to the outreach workers and shelter program operators. Three-fourths of the single adults are identified as seriously mentally ill, chronic substance abusers, or dually diagnosed, and one-third have chronic health problems. Among persons in families, 42 percent do not have an identified subpopulation, but one-fourth are victims of domestic violence. Nearly one-fourth of all homeless are language minorities.

Overall, 40 percent of persons age 18 or over were employed full or part-time, including 28 percent of single adults and 61 percent of adults in families. Among singles, 82 percent have income below poverty and 99 percent are below 50 percent of the median income for a one-person household. In families, 54 percent have income below poverty and 96 percent are below 50 percent of the median income. Of those who reported income, 90 percent of individuals had income below \$15,000 per year, and 82 percent of families had annual income of less than \$30,000. With the fair market rent guideline at \$995 per month for efficiencies, \$1,134 for one-bedroom, and \$1,286 for two-bedroom units in the metropolitan Washington area, these families and individuals face an extreme challenge in finding housing unless they are able to obtain some form of housing subsidy or increase their employment skills and earning ability.

Permanent and Permanent Supportive Housing Placements

There were 242 permanent supportive housing beds for single individuals in 2007, an increase from 217 in 2004 to 236 in 2005, but a drop from 269 in 2006 due to shifts in two non-HUD funded programs. The *Strategic Directions* and the Community Council on Homelessness, in its Annual Message for the Board of Supervisors, both call for an increase in permanent supportive housing for this population, particularly for SRO housing. It is expected that developing an action plan to produce SRO units will be part of the Implementation Plan for the *Strategic Directions*. Historically, only a small percentage of families have needed or occupied permanent supportive housing, and this number fluctuates between about 30 and 40. The new Partnership for Permanent Housing program for families (mentioned earlier) will increase this number.

Loudoun County Homeless Enumeration Report for 2007

Description of Homeless Services

There are three providers of shelter services for the homeless in Loudoun County. The Loudoun Abused Women's shelter has 12 emergency homeless beds specific to women and children who are victims of domestic violence. Volunteers of America operate a 24-bed emergency homeless shelter, under contract with the County of Loudoun, that serves single women and families. Lastly, the Good Shepherd Alliance operates several homeless shelters with a total of 44 emergency beds that serve single women and families. In addition, Volunteers of America, under contract with the Loudoun County Government, operates an eight unit transitional program and a seven unit scattered site apartment program.

Mental Health Residential Services provides 14 permanent supportive beds through group homes, supervised apartments and in private residences to adult individuals and their families who are experiencing serious mental illness, mental retardation and co-occurring mental illness and retardation. Clients receive on-site supervision 24 hours a day, as well intensive psychotherapy, psychiatric and nursing care, medication management, case management, and life skills instruction.

In 2006, Good Shepherd Alliance closed its 13 bed men's shelter. However, the beds were converted into family shelter beds. In addition, the Alliance opened an additional 21 emergency shelter beds during the same time period. The Loudoun Continuum of Care, under contract with the Salvation Army, opened a cold weather shelter in December 2006 with 18 available beds (this is an increase of 10 beds from 2006). The facility will remain open until March 31, 2007.

The Loudoun County Continuum of Care has begun the process of developing a plan to end homelessness. The Continuum has received some technical assistance from ICF International through a contract with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, but a formal plan has not been adopted.

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

Loudoun County saw a 15 percent increase in the overall homeless count from 2006 to 2007 (from 184 to 211). There was a 127 percent increase between 2005 and 2007 (from 93 to 211). The homeless number was comprised of 81 single individuals and 130 adults and children in families. The number of homeless individuals counted remained relatively the same (82 in 2006 and 81 in 2007), the number of family units increased by 22 percent (31 families in 2006 and 38 in 2007). Although the overall number was not a huge increase, there were some significant changes in specific categories within the survey. One of the largest increases found in the survey was the number of chronically homeless individuals. This number increased by 25 percent from 2006 to 2007 (16 in 2006 and 52 in 2007).

The number of unsheltered individuals increased by 52 percent in 2007 (33 in 2006 and 68 in 2007). This statistic was expected, as Loudoun County lost 13 emergency shelter beds for single men during the last part of 2006. The majority of unsheltered individuals are men (66 percent

men vs. 34 percent women). The Continuum of Care will be addressing the lack of shelter space for single men in the future.

Other areas of increase included the number of dual diagnosed adults. This number increased 100 percent between 2006 and 2007 (15 in 2006 and 30 in 2007). The number of homeless reporting domestic violence issues increased 60 percent from 2006 to 2007 (15 in 2006 and 24 in 2007). Those suffering from chronic health problems increased by 30 percent in 2007 (30 in 2006 and 39 in 2007). Lastly, those with physical disabilities increased 17 percent (6 in 2006 and 17 in 2007).

The employment rate of counted homeless adults fell from 2006 to 2007. In 2006, 62 percent of all homeless adults in Loudoun were employed. In 2007, 53 percent of all adults were employed. This is not surprising based on the number of unsheltered adults, lack of shelter resources for unsheltered adults and the increase in the subpopulation issues.

It is hard to determine what the future trend of homelessness will be in Loudoun County. The Continuum of Care will continue to analyze the data collected from the point in time count to determine what they may mean and what additional programs may be needed. The Continuum of Care has begun studying 'Housing First' Models as a program option to address the homeless housing needs in the county. Loudoun County has begun to put more emphasis on outreach as the PATH program (Project and Assistance to Transitioning from Homelessness), which is federally funded, saw an increase in staffing towards the end of 2006. All of these factors will continue to be addressed and monitored.

Prince William County Homeless Enumeration Report 2007

Description of Homeless Services

Prince William County houses three emergency shelter facilities for the homeless, two emergency domestic violence shelters, and an emergency winter shelter operating November through March. Two of the emergency shelters are county facilities while the remainder of the facilities is operated by non-profits. During the period of the 2007 count, 82 beds were available for single individuals, while 97 emergency beds were available for families.

There are nine transitional living programs with 200 beds serving families, singles and domestic violence victims, and 17 permanent beds operated by non-profits for mothers and children.

Permanent supportive housing for homeless who are chronically mentally ill is still set at five, although there are ten beds for the mentally ill that can also be used for those defined as chronically homeless. Eleven additional beds for both populations are set to come on line after July 2007.

The Cooperative Council of Ministries (CCOM), in partnership with Prince William County Department of Social Services, also operates a year round Drop In Center, which works with many of the chronically homeless.

The Continuum of Care for the area has recently begun work on its Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness. Community groups and individuals have been invited to help formulate it around four major goals: Prevention, Supportive Services, Employment, and Housing. The plan is expected to be completed and submitted for adoption in 2008.

Homeless Point-in-Time Results

There were some significant changes noted this year in the Point In Time Count. During the twenty-four hour counting period on January 25, 2007, there were a total of 614 people identified as homeless in the county, representing a 23 percent increase from 2006. Male single individuals represented a significant increase. There were 88 individuals identified as chronically homeless.

In relation to this growth, the percentage of employed single individuals decreased in comparison to 2005.

There was also a 50 percent increase in number of individuals exhibiting serious mental illness as well as the same margin of increase in those individuals abusing substances.

Permanent and Permanent Supportive Housing Placements

Permanent and Permanent Supportive Housing has been slow to grow, in part, because it is a program that requires a number of supportive services. Much of the funding that supports this type of program has decreased. There is also a finite amount of housing stock in the County that is available for these programs. However, the need for this kind of housing is becoming more and more evident as the numbers grow.

Affordable housing also continues to be a pressing need for many of the homeless, particularly families, who report low income as the reason they have lost or cannot obtain housing.

**COG'S HOMELESS SERVICES PLANNING AND COORDINATING COMMITTEE
MEMBERS – 2007**

VIRGINIA

Tony Turnage
Homeless Program Coordinator
Arlington County Government\
Department of Human Services
703-228-1319
tturnage@arlingtonva.us

Patricia Johanson
Prince William County Department
of Social Services
703-792-7549
pjohanson@pwcgov.org

Lisa Bhargava
Prince William County Department
of Social Services
703-792-7915
lbhargava@pwcgov.org

Angie Aponte
Alexandria Department of
Human Services
703-838-0916
Ana510@northern.dss.state.va.us

Lynn Fritts
Alexandria Community Services Board
703-838-6400, x127
Lynn.fritts@alexandriava.gov

Rick Howard
Alexandria Department of
Human Services
703-838-0931
Rah510@northern.dss.state.va.us

Allison Tibbs-Foster
Loudoun County Government
703-737-8151
afoster@loudoun.gov

William Macmillan
Fairfax County Department of Systems
Management for Human Services
703-324-4657
William.macmillan@fairfaxcounty.gov

Sheri L. H. Link
Fairfax County – Member, Fairfax-Falls Church
Community Council on Homelessness
703-941-6822 office
Linkvch@aol.com

Susan Keenan
New Hope Housing
Fairfax County, VA
703-799-2293 x 13
skeenan@newhopehousing.org

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Steve Cleghorn
Chief Policy Analyst
The Community Partnership For
the Prevention of Homelessness
Washington, D.C.
202-543-5298
stevecleghorn@community-partnership.org

Darlene Mathews
Policy Analyst
The Community Partnership For
the Prevention of Homelessness
Washington, D.C.
202-543-5298 x 115
dmathews@community-partnership.org

**Michael L. Ferrell, Homeless Services Committee
Chairman**
Executive Director
Coalition for the Homeless
Washington, D.C.
202-347-8870
mferrell@dccfh.org

MARYLAND

Victoria Frazer
Program Specialist
Prince George's County
Department of Social Services
Office of Housing and Homeless Services
301-909-6369
vfrazier@dhr.state.md.us

Maryland con't

Robin G. Gray
Prince George's County Department
of Social Services
rgray@dhr.state.md.us
301-909-6331

Alexander Wertheim, L.C.S.W.
Montgomery County Government
Program Manager, Homeless Services
240-777-4125 office
Alex.wertheim@montgomerycountymd.gov

Hillary Lindeman
Deputy Director for Community Services
Prince George's County Department
of Social Services
hindema@dhr.state.md.us

Mike Spurrier, Director
Frederick Community Action Agency
Frederick County, MD
301-600-1506
mspurrer@cityoffrederick.com/fcaa

Notes

¹ Frederick County's point-in-time survey of the homeless was conducted on February 15, 2007.

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

³ In the 2006 Homeless Enumeration Report Alexandria's homeless count was listed incorrectly as 336.

⁴ Health and Human Services' Poverty Guidelines; Federal Register, Vol. 71, No. 15, January 24, 2006, pp. 3848-3849.

⁵ HUD FY 2006 and 2007 Fair Market Rents; www.huduser.org.

⁶ The Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness; October 2006 eNewsletter, www.community-partnership.org.

⁷ In the point-in-time enumeration providers are given the HUD definition of "chronically homeless" and asked to count a person in this category based on staff observation more so than hard, longitudinal data located in either their HMIS or case files. The assumption is that emergency shelter and street outreach staff are in a position to know if a client has been around for one or more years and appears to be disabled.

⁸ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; "The Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress", February 2007

⁹ Frederick County did not begin participating in the point-in-time count until 2005.

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; "The Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress", February 2007.

¹¹ This table includes the inventory of Frederick County CoC in 2004. Although Frederick County did not submit data for the 2004 COG enumeration, its inventory figures were reported as part of the HUD Exhibit 1 for the annual SuperNOFA competitive grant application. Those figures were added to the 2005 figures for the other eight CoCs so that a complete picture of the regional CoC inventory could be seen.

¹² Permanent housing figures need to be taken with a measure of caution because they can be difficult to track. There is the general problem of distinguishing Continuum of Care permanent housing from special needs housing. There is also not one standard as to what gets included in the count. Are the units strictly for persons who have been homeless or are they units that house persons with disabilities who would become homeless? Or are they "housing first" units with a temporary subsidy that leads to a permanent subsidy or the client being self-sufficient in permanent housing? In addition, to the extent that these are not always "brick and mortar" units but client-specific units with rental subsidies, the number can rise and fall with participation in programs and annual budgets supporting such scattered-site rental subsidy programs.

¹³ Persons can be counted in one or more (or none) of these subpopulations.