

# **HOMELESSNESS IN THE CITY OF BOSTON**

**WINTER 2008-2009**

**ANNUAL CENSUS REPORT  
DECEMBER 15, 2008**



**CITY OF BOSTON  
MAYOR THOMAS M. MENINO**

**OFFICE OF THE MAYOR  
EMERGENCY SHELTER COMMISSION  
JIM GREENE, DIRECTOR**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
BACKGROUND	4
HISTORY	4
PURPOSE	4
METHODOLOGY	5
STREET POPULATION	7
ADULTS IN SHELTER	9
FAMILIES IN SHELTER	18
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	26
ADOLESCENTS IN SHELTER	27
HEALTH CARE FACILITIES	28
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND DETOX FACILITIES	30
TRANSITIONAL SHELTER	32
SUMMARY TABLE	34
SURVEY SAMPLES	35
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	45

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

For 25 years, the City's annual Homeless Census has underscored the ongoing need for affordable housing in Boston. While Boston fairs well compared to other cities of comparable size and demographics, the annual count of the City's homeless population still yields unsettling numbers of homeless families and individuals who are unable to access affordable units.

In particular, this year's census highlighted a sharp increase in the number of homeless families. While family shelter numbers in Boston remain fairly consistent due to static capacity, 2008 census numbers show that the number of households staying in shelter or motel placements outside of Boston has increased dramatically. Furthermore, the state of Massachusetts reports that they have reached a record number of motel placements, of which Boston families are a significant portion. In addition, after three consecutive years of decline in individual homelessness, 2008 saw a slight increase. This uptick can be partially attributed to the national foreclosure crisis and subsequent economic downturn; namely the related fiscal environment has affected individuals' ability to access housing.

The 2008 Homeless Census emphasizes the increased need for a multi-pronged approach to homelessness by the City of Boston and its partners, including: prevention, access to increased subsidies, and new development of affordable units. With a struggling economy and the continuation of low and moderate-income families losing their homes to foreclosure, the City must take deliberate action to arrest the increase in homelessness, especially for children.

## **KEY FINDINGS**

- The census counted 7,681 men, women and children who were homeless in Boston, which is an increase of 11% over last year's count of 6,930.
- The number of families who were homeless increased by 22% between 2007 and 2008.
- The number of individuals who were homeless increased by 3% between 2007 and 2008, which is the first increase after three years of decline.

## **BACKGROUND**

On December 15, 2008, the City of Boston conducted its 29<sup>th</sup> annual Homeless Census, a point-in-time count of men, women, and children who are without permanent housing. The Census counts individuals and families who are currently living on the streets, in emergency shelters, transitional units, domestic violence shelters, substance abuse treatment facilities, and hospitals. A record number of participants totaling more than 350 volunteers assisted in the street count this year. The full count included participation from every shelter, hospital, and treatment facility in the City.

## **HISTORY**

Boston's Emergency Shelter Commission (ESC) began conducting its annual Homeless Census in 1983. The first count was conducted by just six individuals over the course of two weeks; during which only the homeless population on the street was counted. The initial project design for this exercise was simple, since there was no notion of either the number of homeless individuals or of their needs for social services at that time. Eventually additional outside volunteers made possible an expanded approach, and Boston's Homeless Census became a single-night, point-in-time count of both the street homeless population and those in shelter.

In 2001, the ESC further expanded the scope of the count to include those homeless individuals residing in medical respite, detoxification, or medical inpatient facilities. In 2006, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) began to require cities to craft and distribute a survey to shelter providers and facilities as a way to learn more about the homeless population counted. Today, this survey provides the City of Boston with circumstantial information about aspects of individual homelessness, including veteran status, whether or not domestic violence or substance abuse is a contributing factor, and also serves as a tool with which to measure the chronic nature of an individual's homeless status. Additionally, in recent years, Boston has amended its information gathering practices to determine numbers of elderly and veterans among the street homeless during the count.

## **PURPOSE**

While many major cities across the United States do not include a count of homeless persons residing on their streets in their federal reporting, the City of Boston has always maintained that this information is critical to develop a full understanding and scope of homelessness.

The ESC has long recognized that without quantifying the scope of homelessness in all its forms, resource allocation to sufficiently address the problem would be difficult, if not impossible. With accurate numbers, the City can seek funding for an array of services, including permanent housing and related support services. Accurate information also allows the City to coordinate services for those on the street and in shelter, including outreach, food, clothing, medical care, employment training, substance abuse and mental health treatment, and the direct provision of shelter. Furthermore, Boston's Census allows the City to perform trend analysis on individual and family homelessness in order to create a demographic snapshot of these populations from year to year.

## **METHODOLOGY**

As of 2002, HUD requires all municipalities receiving grant funds via the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to conduct an annual one-night survey of homeless men, women, and children in shelters, transitional housing and on the street. Boston's Homeless Census also includes additional categories for homeless people staying in medical and chemical dependency treatment facilities.

The 2008 Census yielded 100% reporting from all 44 shelter programs surveyed. In addition, 39 transitional houses, one medical respite site, 22 health care facilities, eight mental health shelters, and 35 substance abuse facilities were surveyed, with 100% reporting.

### STREET COUNT

Thirty-six teams of volunteers from Boston's public and private sectors canvassed all areas of the city on foot and by vehicle identifying and tallying homeless individuals.<sup>1</sup> In 2007, the ESC expanded the neighborhoods covered on foot, providing teams for Dorchester, Roxbury and Mattapan including the areas of Savin Hill, Fields Corner, Bowdoin Geneva, Codman Square, Dudley Square and Mattapan Square. Led by trained and experienced team leaders, each team was asked to:

- Identify people who were homeless;
- Confirm homeless status verbally with the individual when appropriate and possible;
- Identify gender;
- Estimate or confirm verbally that people were over the age of 55;
- Estimate or confirm verbally that people were under the age of 25;
- Confirm veteran status;
- Offer access and transportation to shelter;
- Offer or call for medical services as needed.

### SHELTER COUNT

Staff in 149 facilities including: shelters, chemical dependence and medical respite facilities, transitional housing, and hospitals were briefed on the Census and asked to collect and report data by indicators, specifically:

- Gender;
- Individual or family household;
- Adult or child.

100% of the facilities reported their bed counts this year.

### SURVEYS

In 2005, the City began asking shelter facilities to fill out a "Point in Time" survey in an attempt to gain more detailed information on demographics and characteristics of homeless persons. Survey topics range from identifying gender, race, age and chronicity of persons, to current

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<sup>1</sup> Thirty-three areas of the City were canvassed by teams on foot and eight areas were covered by teams in vehicles. Areas canvassed on foot are those known to service providers and caregivers as locations where homeless people regularly sleep on the street. Those areas covered by car were primarily residential, without commercial or service resources.

length of stay and special needs.<sup>2</sup> The survey provides critical data that aids the City in assessing needs and barriers faced by individuals, as well as highlighting demographic trends. Surveys are submitted electronically and uploaded, allowing comparison of questions by agency and category.<sup>3</sup>

In 2008, 102 out of 119 facilities surveyed, or 86%, submitted responses. Based on the high response rate, equivalent percentages were assigned to those non-respondent facilities. In addition, in an effort to identify the number of homeless families in Boston shelter facilities whose last permanent address was inside the city, the ESC created a Family Survey Supplement that was administered in 2008. Boston family shelters were asked to identify the number of homeless families in their facility whose last permanent address was in Boston, worked in Boston, or had offers of employment in Boston.<sup>4</sup> Of the 47 facilities that were asked to report, 31, or 66% responded. The percentage of Boston households was applied to the non-responding surveys and this total was verified against data from the Massachusetts State Department of Transitional Assistance.

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<sup>2</sup> A sample 2008 survey can be found at the end of this report.

<sup>3</sup> The Department of Neighborhood Development HMIS division created and maintains this database and produces the single year data charts in this report.

<sup>4</sup> These questions mirror the language of the Boston Housing Authority's new Boston residency preference.

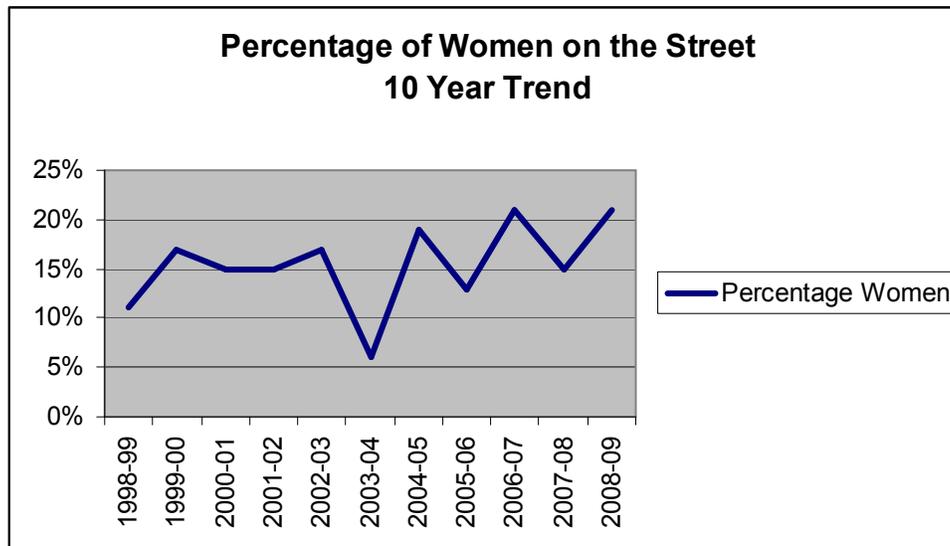
## STREET HOMELESS POPULATION

Winter 2008-09				Winter 2007-08		
Adult Male	Adult Female	Children	Change	Adult Male	Adult Female	Children
173	46			156	28	
<b>Total</b>			<b>19%</b>			<b>184</b>

This year, 219 people were encountered during the street count, a 19% increase over 2007. While a significant increase, a two year comparison still indicates a 17% decline. Due to the warm weather in 2008, the City anticipated the street count would be much higher so this lower than anticipated increase indicates successful solutions to addressing street homelessness.

### POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Of the people living on the street in 2008, 79% were male, and 21% female. This latter number continues the increase in the percentage of homeless women living on the street, a trend now 10 years in duration. In the 1998 Census, of the 180 homeless people living on the street, only 11% were women. Despite three years where the number of homeless women living on the street did not increase, the ten year trend shows a consistent increase, as represented below in the chart.



In 2008, fewer than 75% of homeless people were either in a position to, or willing to respond to questions from volunteers. Based on responses provided, 12% were veterans, 3% were under the age of 25 and 27% were over the age of 55.

### WEATHER VARIATIONS

Boston experiences a dramatic shift in the number of people living on the street from season to season with far more people observed by service providers during the summer months. Temperature changes in the last three years have demonstrated a shift in the number of people on the street. Boston's Homeless Census was established in the early winter so that it could more accurately account for the number of individuals who live on the street year-round, a population more likely to represent the chronically homeless, those disabled with mental illness or substance abuse issues, or those dually-diagnosed. These year-round street dwellers often report difficulty in dealing with the process of accessing and staying at shelters. While these chronically homeless demonstrate independence and skill in their ability to survive sleeping on the streets, they are Boston's most vulnerable and at-risk homeless population.

The night-time temperature during the 2008 Census was 60 degrees, a dramatic shift from 2007's 17 degree night that followed an early winter storm that had left much of the City covered in snow a week later. This year's warmer temperature meant that there were fewer climate-related safety concerns, and also raised expectations that more people would be outside rather than in shelter. However, even factoring in the temperature, the number of individuals on the streets was still significantly lower than 2006, indicating that the cold and snow of 2007 was not solely responsible for the sharp decrease.

### HOUSING EFFORTS

The continuation of several key initiatives, including the State of Massachusetts' "Home and Healthy for Good" program, and ESC's "Boston Outreach to Housing" Collaborative provided housing for people formerly on the streets beginning in 2007 and continuing through 2008.

Home and Healthy for Good vouchers and supported services are provided through Boston-based non-profit agencies and offer a low barrier to entry subsidy and stabilization services, that follow a person from the street or shelter into their new home.

The Boston Outreach to Housing Collaborative is a melding of the Elder Street Homeless Initiative and the Boston Common Ground Housing Initiative. The Collaborative includes fourteen non-profit agencies and City departments working to track, prioritize, and identify housing needs, and locate placement opportunities. The Boston Housing Authority's (BHA) participation has been key to quick access of vacant units. The BHA's willingness to address barriers in the application process with advocates ensured that applicants living on the streets were able to more easily navigate the eligibility process.

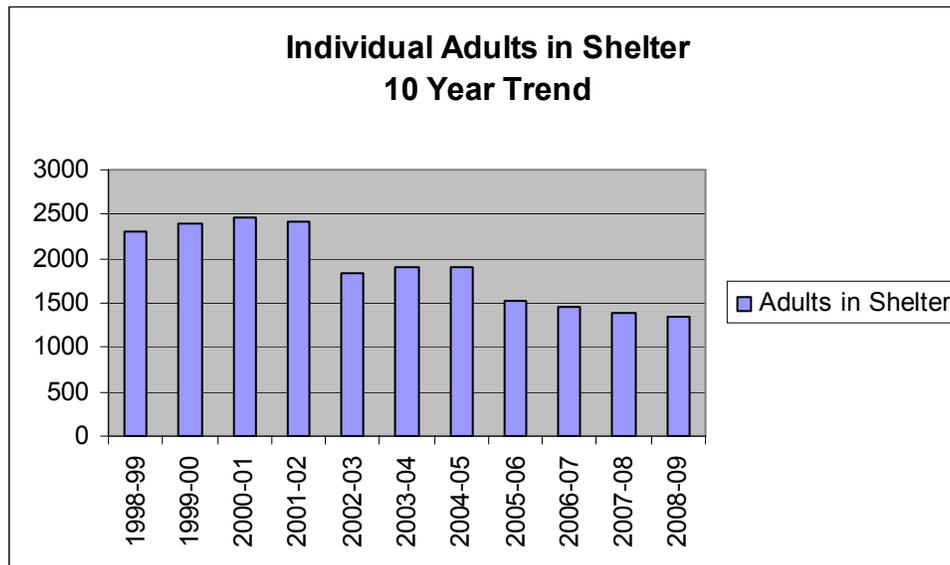
Subsidies provided by non-profit agencies receiving the City of Boston's McKinney-Vento grant funding also provided a significant source of housing for individuals on the streets, as did new housing units developed by non-profits with City funding.

## ADULTS IN SHELTER

	Winter 2008-09						Winter 2007-08		
	Male	Female	Children	Individual Adults	Families	Change	Male	Female	Children
BPHC- Long Island	321	53		374			351	41	
BPHC- Woods Mullen	153	74		227			141	68	
Boston Rescue Mission- Kingston House	--	--	--	--			53	7	
Children's Services of Roxbury- Pilgrim Church	132	0		132			137		
hopeFound- Emergency Shelter	95	23		118			96	18	
hopeFound- Kitty Dukakis	0	19		19			28		
New England Center for Homeless Veterans- Emergency Shelter	18	1		19			24		
Pine Street Inn- Boston Night Center	43	11		54			44	14	
Pine Street Inn- Men's Inn	295	0		295			275		
Pine Street Inn- Women's Inn	0	68		68				71	
Rosie's Place	0	20		20				20	
Sancta Maria	0	9		9				8	
<b>Total Individual Adults in Shelter by Category</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>278</b>		<b>1,335</b>			<b>1,149</b>	<b>247</b>	
<b>Total Individual Adults in Shelter</b>		<b>1,335</b>				<b>-4%</b>		<b>1,396</b>	

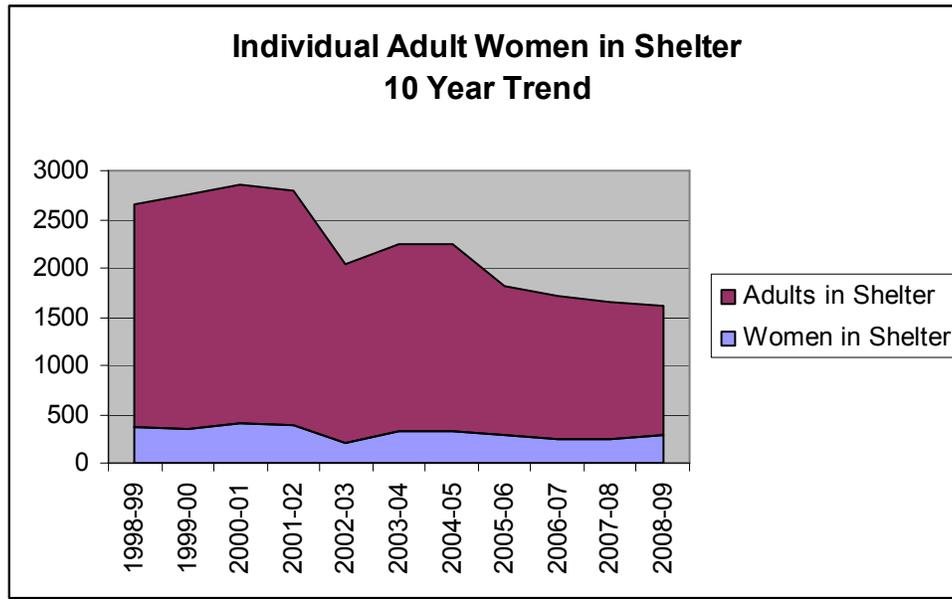
\*In 2008, Boston Rescue Mission was not funded for 60 beds, accounting for a significant portion of the 61 person decrease.

The decline in the number of homeless persons living on the street was reflected in the continued decline in the number of adults in shelter in the 2008 Census. The number of adults in shelter declined by 4%, continuing the trend of six years of slight declines. This decrease, in turn, supports the significant decline seen in the single adult homeless street population since 2006, indicating an overall decline of that population. While the loss of 60 beds in 2008 may seem to offset the 4% decrease, it is important to note that there was not an increase in other facilities or on the streets, although placements in transitional shelters were up slightly.

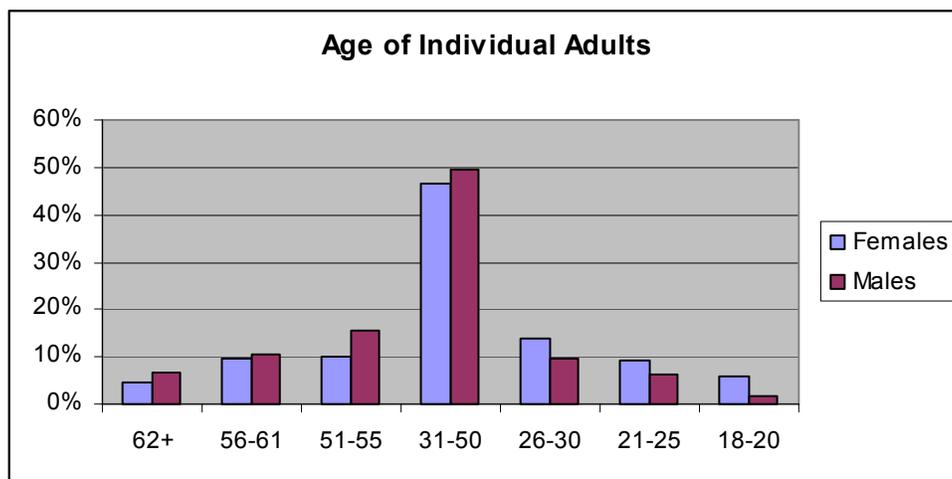


POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2008, the number of adult homeless women in shelter was slightly higher than 2007, consistent with the increase in the number of homeless women on the street in 2008. While the number of women on the street has increased over the last 10 years, the number of women in shelter has not increased at the same rate, instead following the rise and fall of the total individual adult population in shelter.

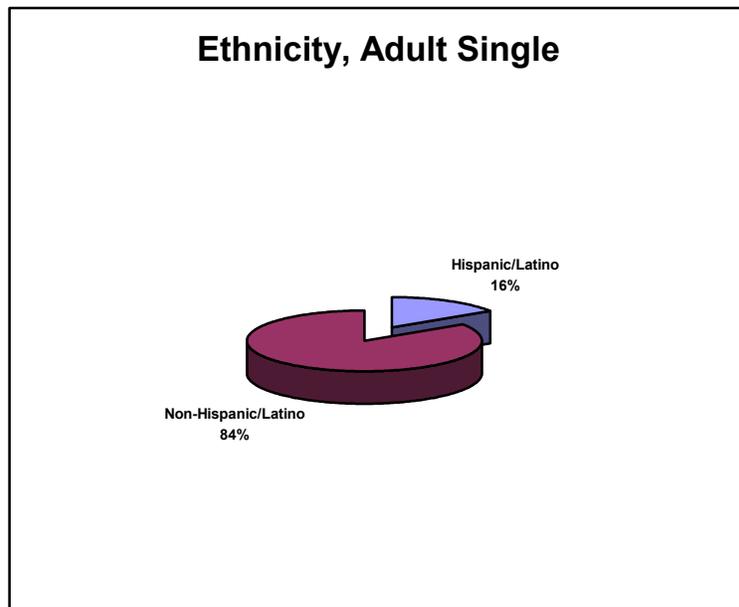
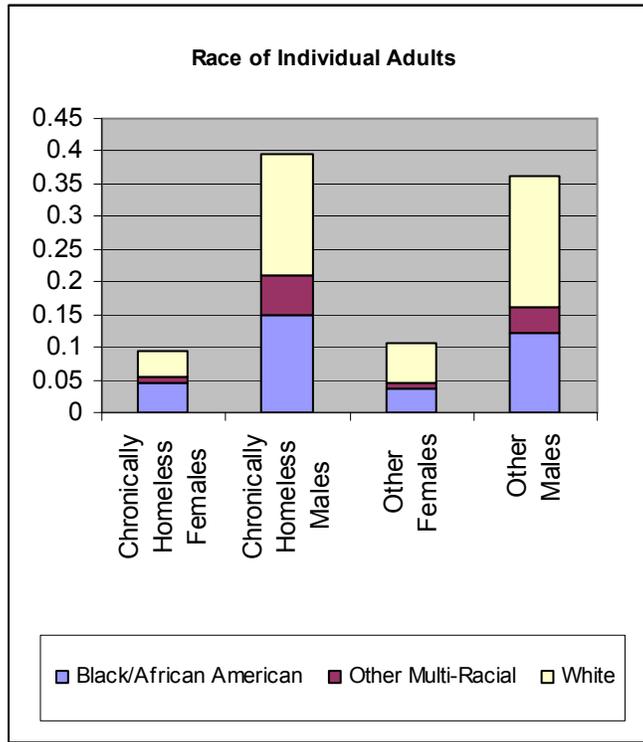


Men and women in shelter occupy the same age ranges in similar ratios, with more than 45% of all people in the 31-50 year range. The percentage of women in shelter who are over 55 years old is 15%; 18% of men fall into that age range. In the youngest cohort of adults, ages 18-21, there are slightly more women at 6% women, compared to 2% of the male population.

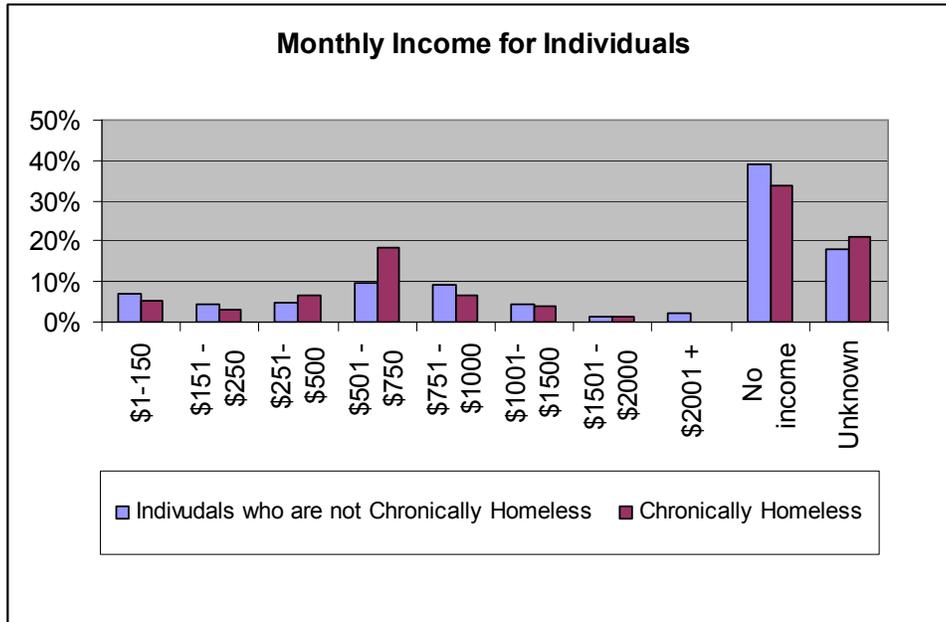


All of the HUD categories for race were included in the survey. Only those race categories tallying more than 30 persons appear in the chart below. A higher number of both male and

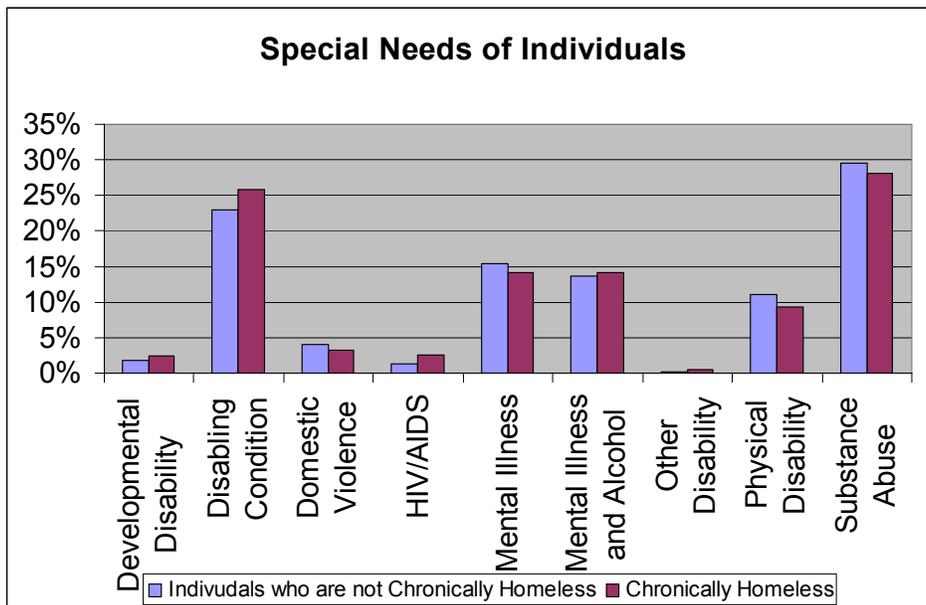
female individuals were White, rather than Black/African-American or Other/Multi-racial. However, Black/African American and Other/Multi-Racial categories represented more people of both genders who were chronically homeless versus other types of homelessness, than their White counterparts, where the opposite was true. 16% of individuals identified as Hispanic/Latino.



Monthly income for sheltered individuals varies widely. By far, the biggest cohort (between 34%-39%) report earning no income on a monthly basis. The next highest income bracket is between \$501-\$750 per month, amounts which correlate with the average monthly payments of Social Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Income (SSDI). Another 20% are categorized as unknown. Slightly less than 20% report earnings of under \$500 per month.

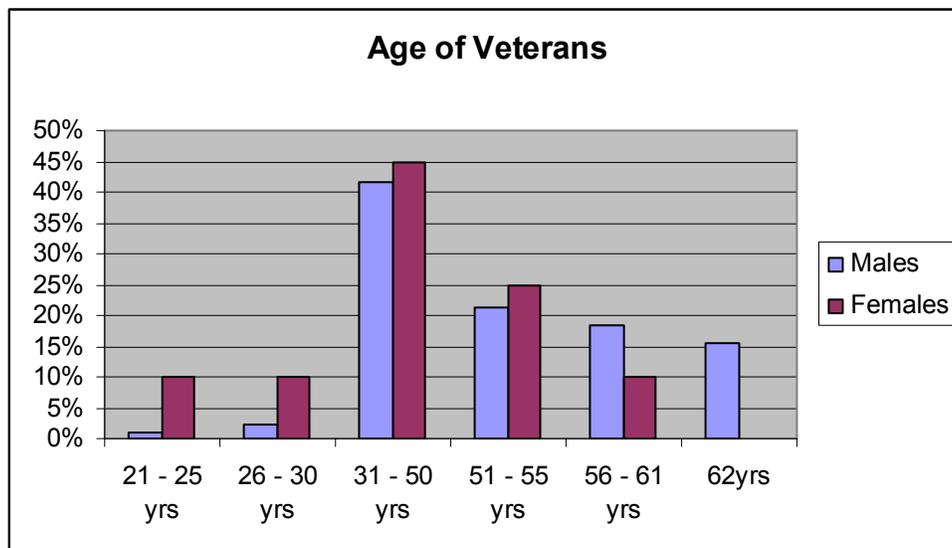
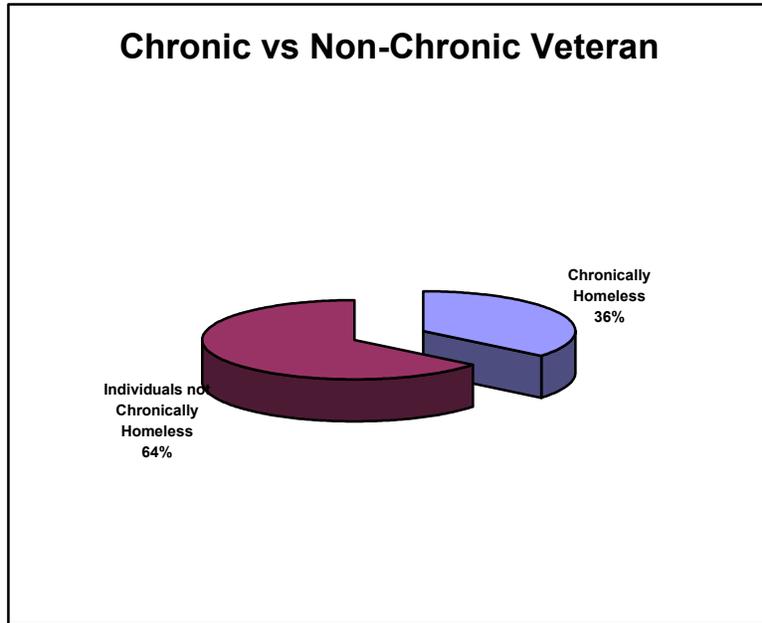


The survey on the special needs of sheltered individuals indicates issues of substance abuse, mental illness, other disabling conditions and combinations of these.



## Veterans

Many of the individuals in shelter have served in the military. 36% of the veterans homeless are chronically homeless.

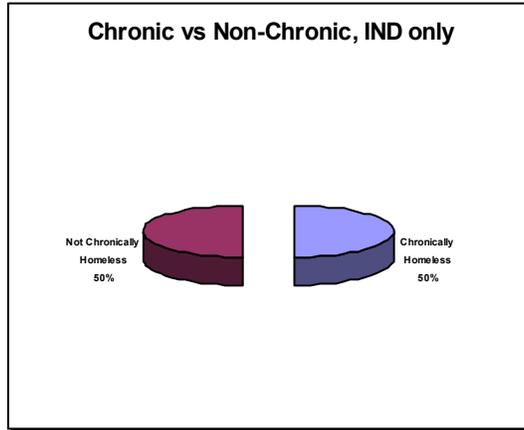


## Chronically Homeless in Shelter, Mental Health Shelters, Substance Abuse Facilities<sup>5</sup>

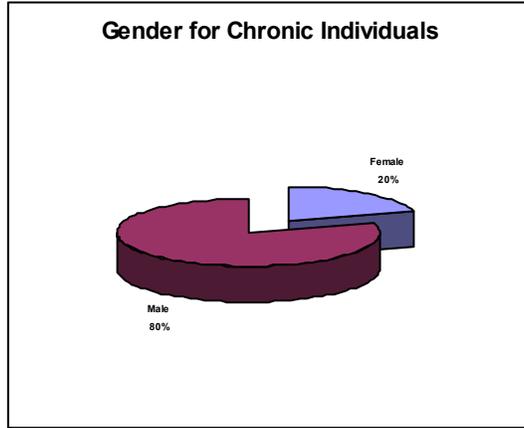
According to the Survey, 50% of the 2,405 homeless adults in all facilities are chronically homeless. Chronic homelessness is characterized by a person having a disability and spending

<sup>5</sup> The survey does not capture information on people living on the streets, only those in shelter; the majority of the 219 individuals counted in the Street Count are also chronically homeless but demographic information is not available for them.

the last year homeless, or having had four or more episodes of homelessness in the last three years. The 2008 Census Survey indicates a higher number of chronically homeless persons than had been estimated previously.

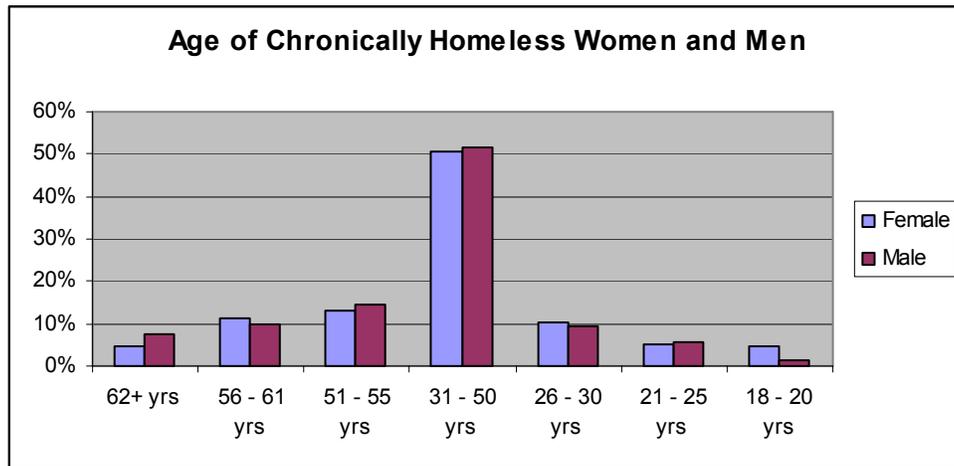


The gender division between chronically homeless persons in shelter is the same as those who are not chronically homeless; 20% are female and 80% are male.



The age and gender breakdown of chronically homeless individuals is extremely close to that of the entire individual adult population with a slightly higher percentage of people in the 31-50

year old category and a slightly lower percentage of people in the 30 years and under categories.

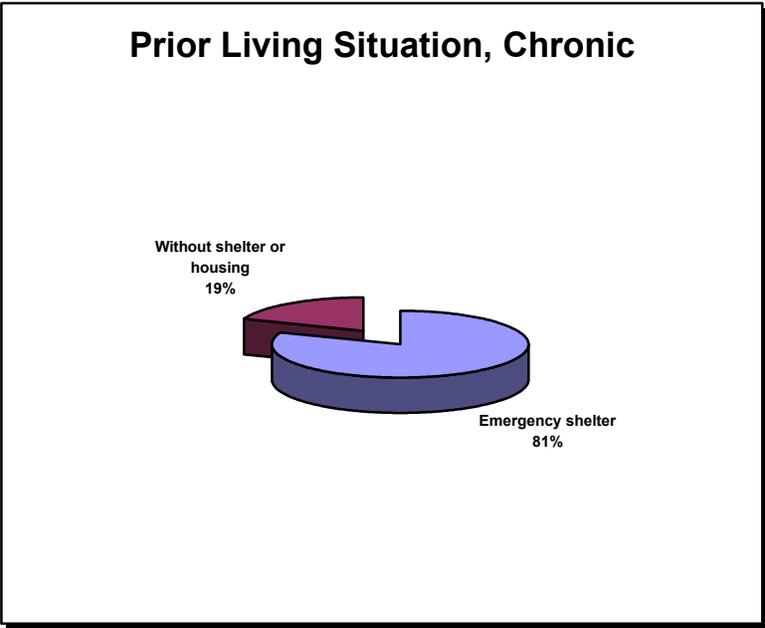
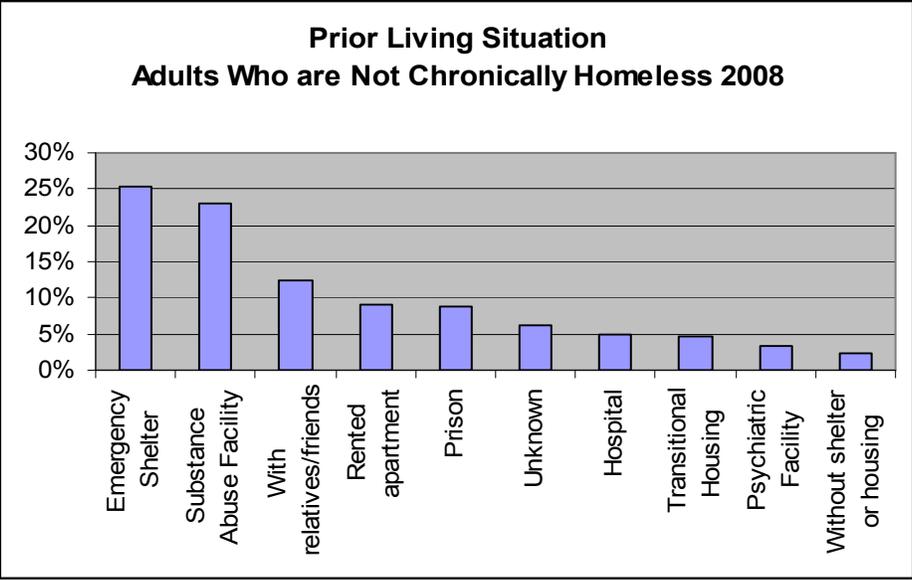


#### ENTRIES INTO SHELTER

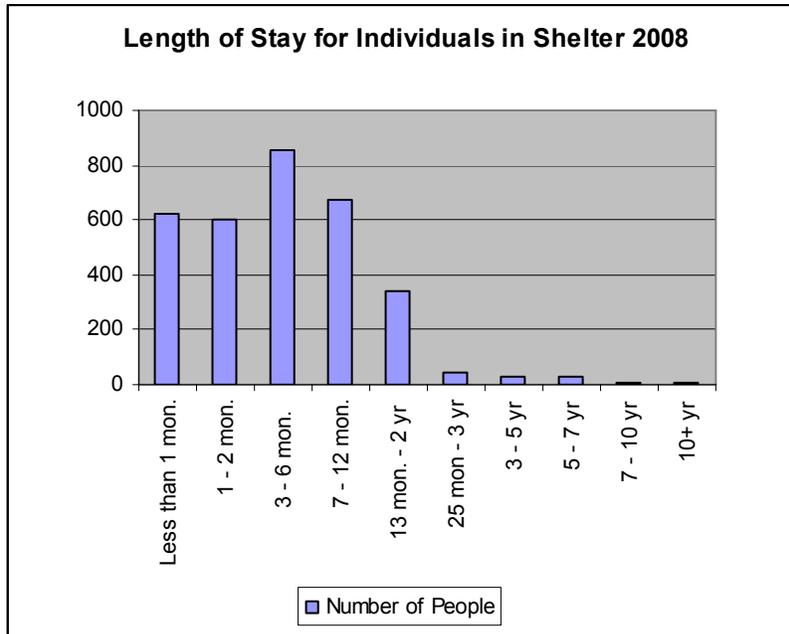
Boston's shelter system continues to be the safety net when state systems of care fail an individual. According to a Pine Street Inn survey of guests, nearly 50% had been in another governmental system of care, whether it was a hospital, prison or other facility, within one week of their entry into shelter. This percentage is being confirmed with other shelter providers as well. This astounding figure clearly demonstrates the outcome of lack of advanced and triage planning for housing post-discharge from state systems of care. Without addressing this lack of discharge planning, there will be a steady stream of people entering shelter who do not have the resources to attain housing after discharge.

For chronically homeless persons who did not come from another system of care recently, the Census Survey indicates that 19% of them were staying on the street or in public places before entering shelter on the night of the Census, with the remaining 81% having been in shelter.

Of people in emergency shelter on the night of the Census who were not chronically homeless, more than 25% were in shelter prior to that night and nearly the same amount were in substance abuse treatment facilities. Directly prior to entering shelter, 21% of people were housed, either in their own homes or with relatives or friends.



2008 Survey data indicates that the vast majority of individuals are in shelter for less than one year. However, a core group of chronically homeless people remain in shelter for more than 10 years.



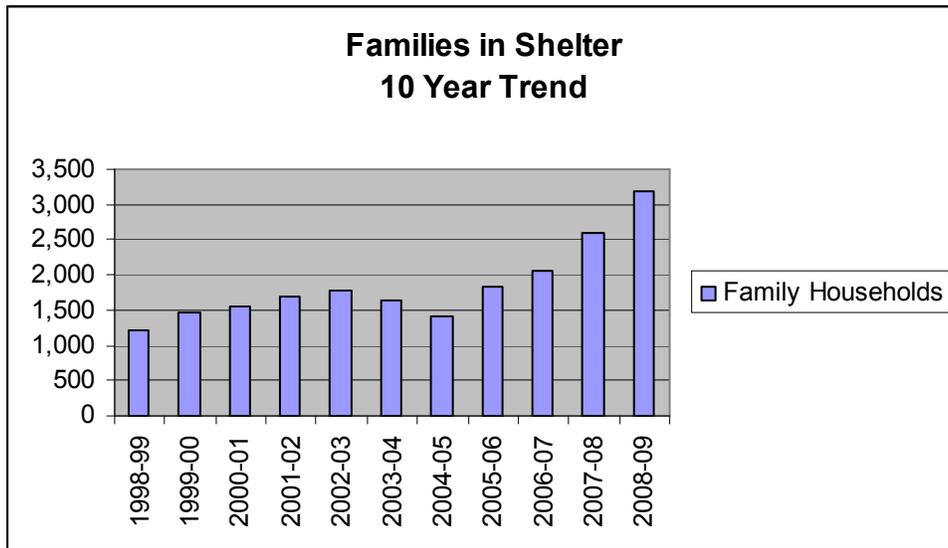
### HOUSING RESOURCES

Both the influx of people into shelters and people's inability to exit shelters are due to insufficient affordable housing resources. When housing subsidies and units are targeted to homeless people, homelessness declines as demonstrated through Home and Healthy for Good and Boston Outreach to Housing Collaborative. This simple correlation is a powerful argument for prioritizing housing resources for homeless people on the street and in shelters. Mayor Menino's commitment to developing affordable housing is demonstrated in his new housing plan, Leading the Way III. This plan is led by the Department of Neighborhood Development, in collaboration with the Boston Redevelopment Authority and the Boston Housing Authority (BHA). Additionally, BHA's application priority for people who are homeless allows quicker access for those most in need of housing.

## FAMILIES IN SHELTER

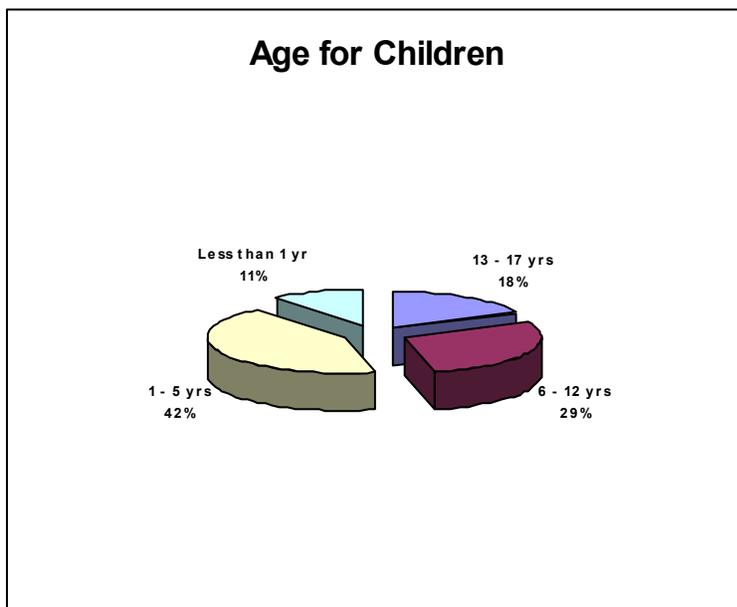
	Winter 2008-09					Winter 2007-08			
	Male	Female	Children	Individual Adults	Families	Change	Male	Female	Children
<b>Family Shelter</b>									
Casa Nueva Vida	---	---	---		---			16	32
Children's Services of Roxbury- Millennium House	2	19	26		20		4	17	24
Crittenton Women's Union- Assessment Center	4	23	28		16		4	24	33
Crittenton Women's Union- Hastings House Congregate	0	61	67		61			62	62
Crossroads	1	15	21		16		3	10	21
Heading Home- Boston Family Shelter	0	7	9		7			8	11
Hildebrand- Morse Street Congregate	3	23	46		23		4	16	33
Huntington YMCA- Families-In-Transition	1	21	29		22		1	20	30
LifeHouse Shelter	1	9	12		10			10	12
New Chardon Temporary Home for Women and Children	0	12	15		12			12	18
Project Hope	0	11	16		11			11	14
Queen of Peace	0	8	4		4			10	6
Roxbury Multi-Service Center- Family House Shelter	3	21	36		24		2	24	38
Salvation Army- Roxbury Family Hope	0	5	11		5		1	4	9
Sojourner House	1	6	11		6		1	7	14
St. Ambrose Family Inn	0	14	13		14			15	15
St. Mary's Women & Children Center- Margaret's House	0	33	45		32			32	42
St. Mary's Women & Children Center- St. Mary's Home	---	---	---		---			14	
Traveler's Aid- Family Emergency Shelter	0	2	3		2			1	3
<b>Subtotal Families in Family Shelter by Category</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>392</b>		<b>285</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>417</b>
<b>Subtotal Families in Family Shelter</b>		<b>698</b>				<b>-7%</b>		<b>750</b>	
<b>Scattered Site</b>									
Children's Services of Roxbury	28	84	215		91		47	99	246
Crittenton Women's Union- Community Housing	7	32	72		33		15	37	70
Heading Home- 1	7	29	70		30		---	---	---
Heading Home- 2	10	16	46		15				
Hildebrand	27	69	147		75		20	68	111
Metropolitan Boston Housing Partnership	22	32	83		32		17	53	144
Traveler's Aid -Scattered Site	39	42	83		43		23	57	106
<b>Subtotal Families in Scattered Site Units by Category</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>716</b>		<b>319</b>		<b>122</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>677</b>
<b>Subtotal Families in Scattered Site Units</b>		<b>1,160</b>				<b>4%</b>		<b>1,113</b>	
<b>Sheltered Outside Boston</b>									
Dept. of Transitional Assistance Boston Families Outside of Boston	87	440	794		517		41	254	427
<b>Subtotal Families Sheltered Outside of Boston by Category</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>794</b>		<b>517</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>427</b>
<b>Subtotal Families Sheltered Outside of Boston</b>		<b>1,321</b>				<b>83%</b>		<b>722</b>	
<b>Total Family Shelter by Category</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>1,902</b>		<b>1,121</b>		<b>183</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1,521</b>
<b>Total Family Shelter</b>		<b>3,179</b>				<b>23%</b>		<b>2,585</b>	

The number of households homeless this year is the highest in the 29 years of conducting the homeless Census. A year of high foreclosure rates left many low income renters evicted. Other households struggled with increased fuel and food prices. The number of families homeless in congregate and scattered site shelter increased by 22% this year. This is the fourth year of sharp increases during a ten year steady increase in family homelessness. Only during 2002-2004 did the number of homeless families decrease. The current number of homeless families in shelter is more than two and a half times greater than the number 10 years ago.

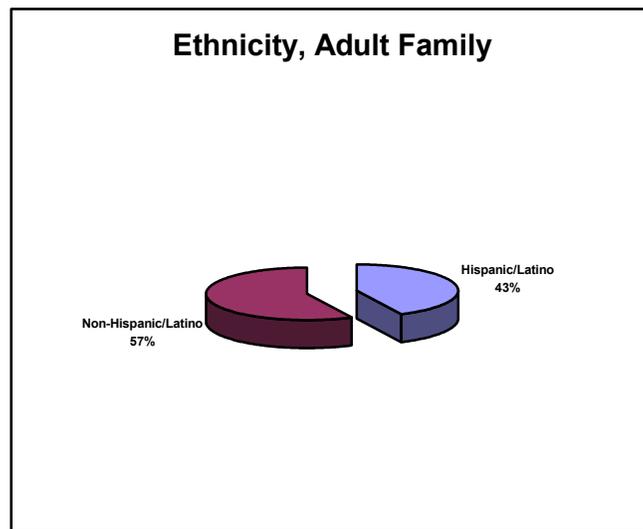
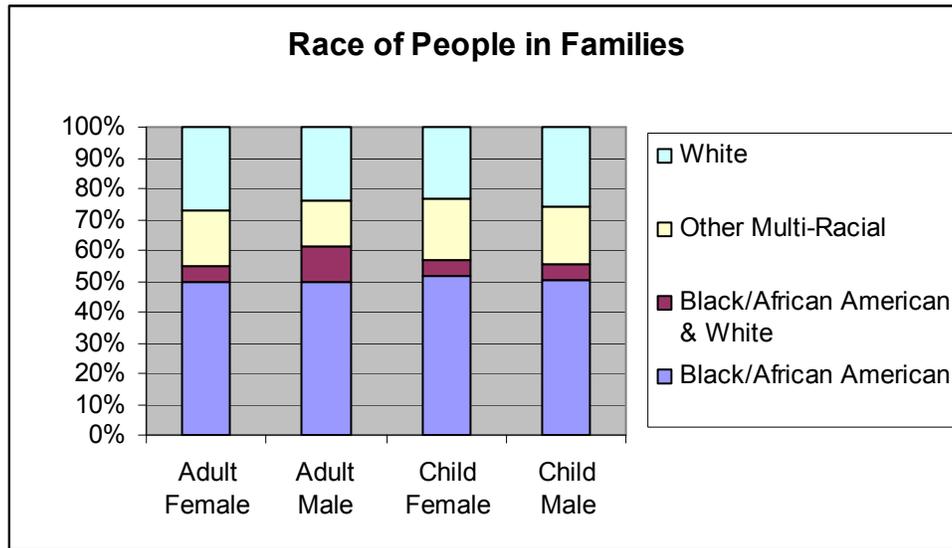


POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

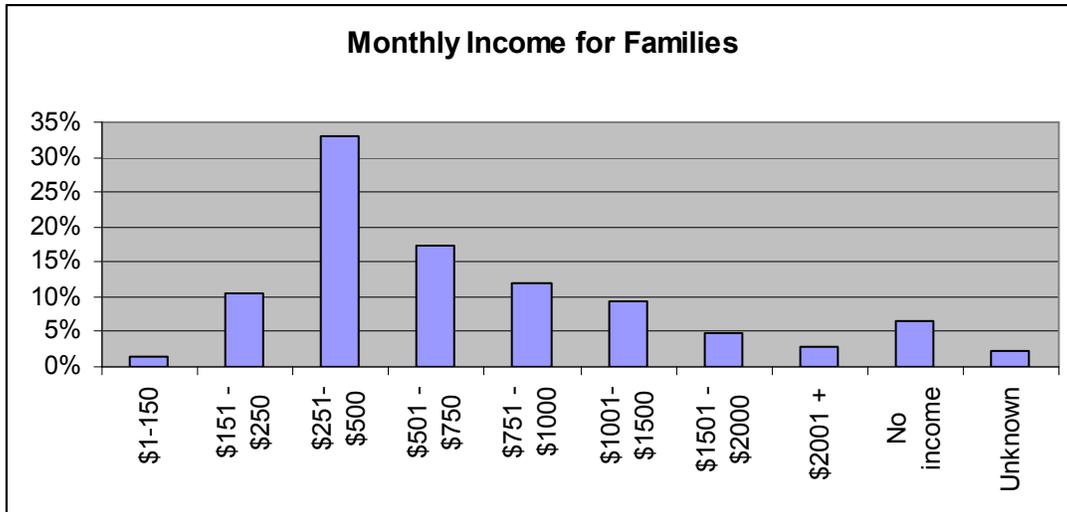
In 2008, 1,121 family households were in shelter; 1,277 were adults and 1,902 were children. Of the adults, 81% were females and 19% were males, a similar division to 2007's 83% female and 17% male division. Over half of the children in shelter were under the age of six years. Eleven percent of those children were under one year old.



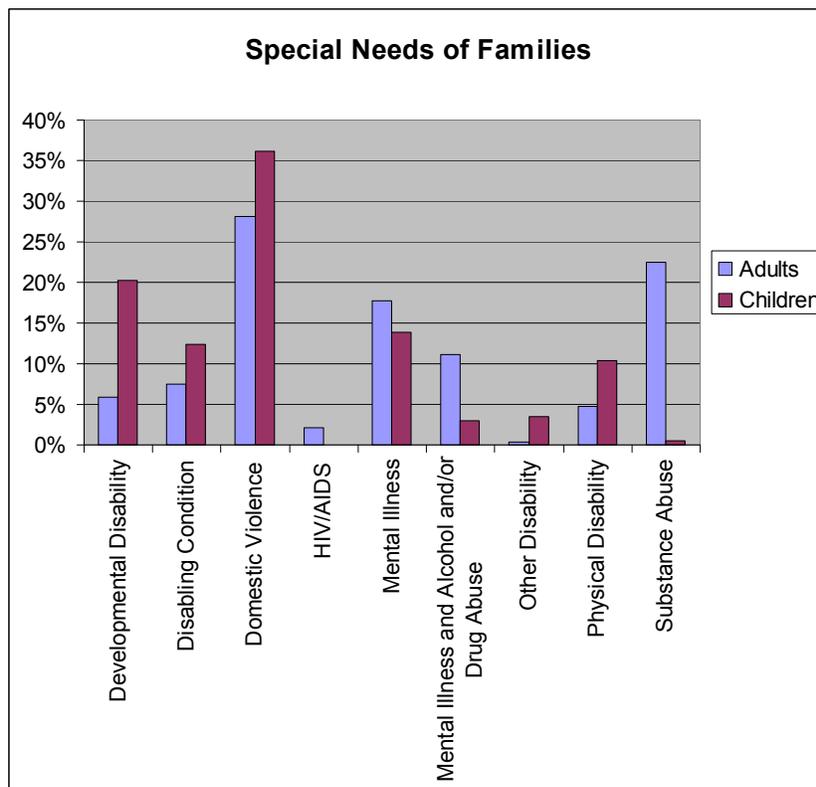
According to the Census Survey, nearly 50% of the adults and children in families were Black or African American and nearly 25% were White. The chart below only illustrates races that represent more than one percent of the family population. 43% of households identified as non-Hispanic or Latino.



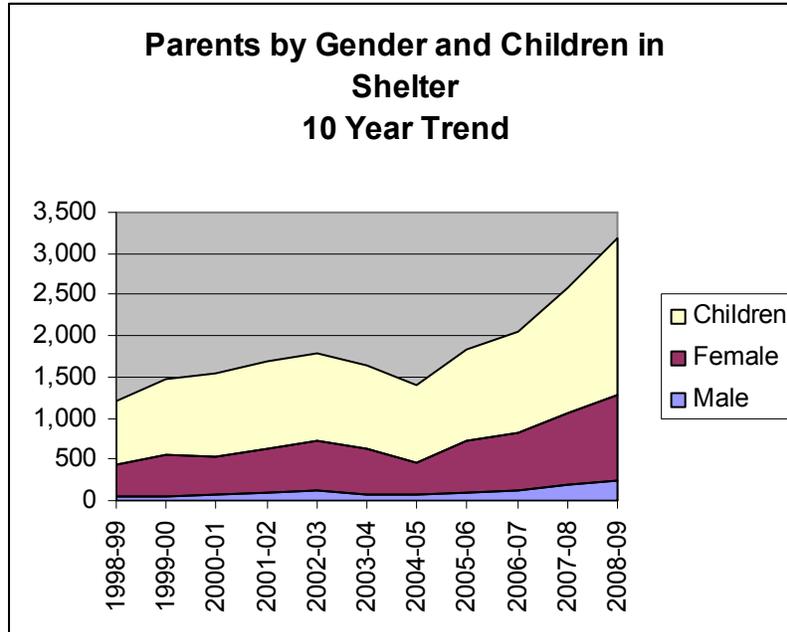
Most households earn \$251-\$500, the amount received by families eligible for Transitional Aid to Families in Need (TANF) benefits. The percentage of families without income is much lower than the percentage of individual adults without income.



Families experiencing homelessness report a high rate of domestic violence and high rates of adults with substance abuse, mental illness or both conditions.



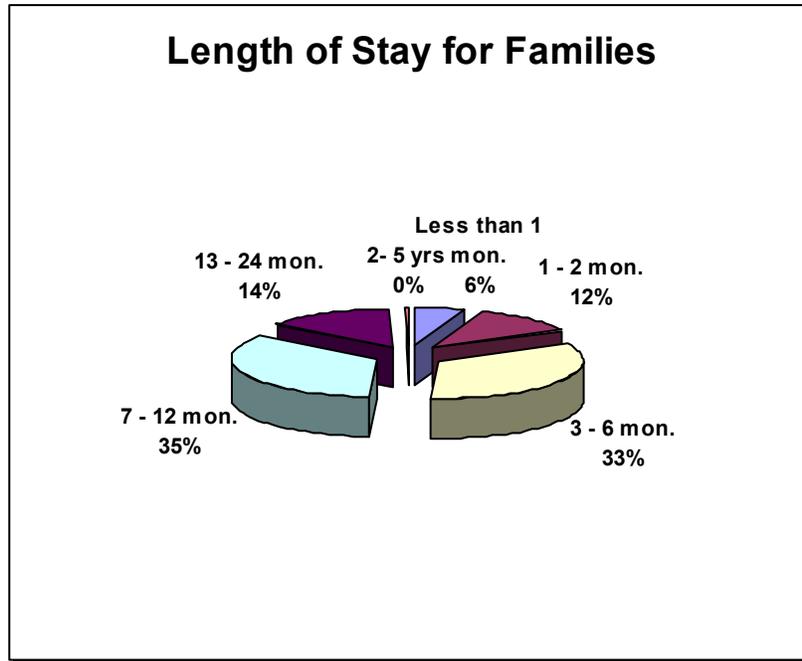
In the last decade, the number of female headed households becoming homeless has increased. The number of children becoming homeless has increased in greater proportion to total households.



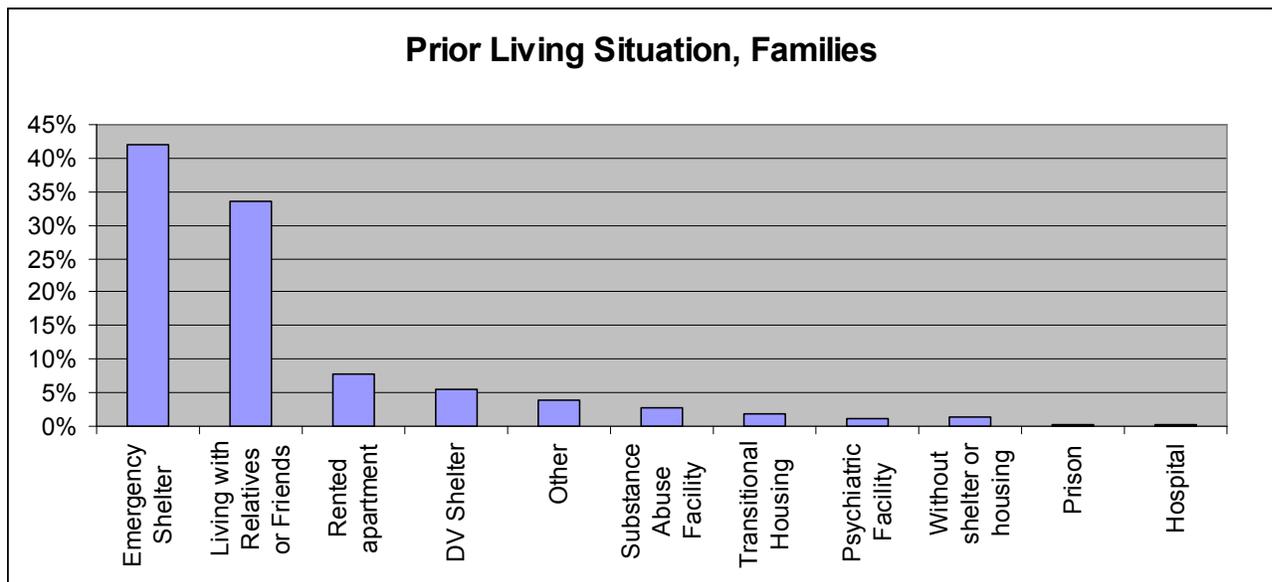
ENTRIES INTO SHELTER

The ESC continues to see increased requests for assistance from households determined ineligible for shelter through the State Department of Transitional Assistance (DTA). Community beds at shelters have decreased in recent years despite the increasing demand from non-Emergency Assistance eligible families. With changes in eligibility practices at DTA, the City has also seen increasing demand for the Mayor’s temporary emergency shelter resource for families.

In 2008 nearly half of homeless households have had shelter stays of between 7-24 months. A minor percentage of households remain after 2 years.



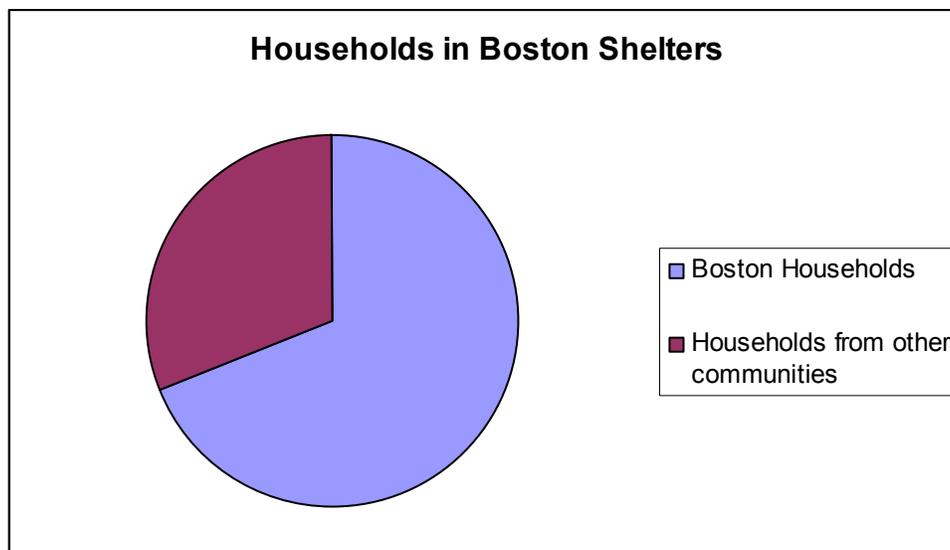
Over 40% of households indicated their most recent living situation was in emergency shelter. Nearly 35% were living doubled up in the apartments of friends or relatives prior to entering shelter. Unlike individual adults, less than 16% of family households were discharged from facilities such as mental health institutions, hospitals, domestic violence shelters and substance abuse facilities prior to entering shelter.



## **Boston Households**

The State DTA method for placing families into shelter is first come, first serve method. A household from Boston may be placed within the City of Boston or in another community. Likewise, a family from outside of Boston may be placed in their community or another depending upon availability.

In 2008, family shelters located in Boston reported that 69% of the households in their facilities were Boston residents prior to becoming homeless. Boston resident was defined using the BHA's residency preference and includes household having a last permanent address of Boston, currently employed in Boston or with an offer of employment in Boston. The remaining 31% of households in Boston shelters resided in other communities prior to becoming homeless and did not have employment in Boston.



This year, 517 Boston families were sheltered outside of Boston on the night of the Census. If placements were made based on where a family last resided or worked, over 50% of the households outside of Boston would be placed in Boston shelters. In total there were 1,110 Boston families in shelter on the night of the Census.

## HOUSING EFFORTS

Homeless families often simply need an affordable unit to end their homelessness. While some families need significant support navigating barriers such as lack of employment, inability to afford child care or substance abuse, many need only limited support after accessing permanent affordable housing.

While rents rose over the last decade the number of federal Section 8 and State MRVP vouchers decreased. This left fewer households with rental subsidies and an increasing number seeking affordable housing. Without an increase in housing resources, sheltered families will not have to

access affordable units and no way to exit shelter. If the sharp increase in homeless families over the last four years continues, additional households will become at risk of homelessness increasing the need for even more housing resources.

## DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTERS

	Winter 2008-09					Change	Winter 2007-08		
	Male	Female	Children	Individual Adults	Families		Male	Female	Children
Asian Shelter Advocacy Project	1	7	11	3	5		1	6	7
Casa Myrna Vazquez- Transitional Living	0	4	3		4			10	14
Casa Myrna Vazquez- Adolescent Transitional Living	0	7	8		7			10	13
Casa Myrna Vazquez- Mary Forman House	0	9	6	3	6				
DOVE	0	9	10	3	6			8	5
Elizabeth Stone House- Emergency	0	4	2	1	3			18	26
Elizabeth Stone House- Transitional	0	16	27	3	13				
FINEX House	0	11	12	7	4			8	13
Harbor Cove	---	---	---					4	3
Transition House	0	7	7		7		---	---	---
Unitarian Universalist Urban Ministry-Renewal House	0	5	3		5			5	9
<b>Total Domestic Violence Programs by Category</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>60</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Total Domestic Violence Programs</b>		<b>169</b>				<b>6%</b>		<b>160</b>	

\*In 2007 Elizabeth Stone House was not at capacity due to a fire. 2008 numbers reflect normal capacity rather than an increase in beds.

The number of people in domestic violence programs declined slightly last year and has remained lower in 2008. 169 persons in 60 households were in these programs, an increase of nine people over 2007. This increase correlates with restored capacity at the Elizabeth Stone House returning after a year with beds off line.

Domestic violence shelters are funded by the MA Department of Social Services. These shelters offer time limited stays and often women leave shelter before they have secured housing. They often access family shelter, linking demand for the domestic violence and family shelter systems.

Over the last three years, with the support of the Mayor and the Boston Public Health Commission, the Family Justice Center has worked to prevent domestic and sexual violence and hopefully reduce demand for shelter. The Center's model allows a victim of domestic or sexual violence to Boston Police Department (BPD) services as well as meet with community agencies on site. The Center's BPD detectives have the highest clearance rate in the country.

### POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

The number of adult males in these facilities consistently remains extremely low as most facilities accept only females. Only one male was in a domestic violence facility in 2008.

## ADOLESCENT FACILITIES

	Winter 2008-09					Change	Winter 2007-08		
	Male	Female	Children	Individual Adults	Families		Male	Female	Children
Bridge Over Troubled Waters- Coop Apartments	2	3	0	5			3	4	
Bridge Over Troubled Waters- Host Homes	---	---	---				---	---	
Bridge Over Troubled Waters- Trinity	3	5	0	8		2	3	2	
Bridge Over Troubled Waters- Eliot Women and Children's Residence	0	3	3		3	3	6		
Gavin Foundation- Cushing House	16	14		30		12	16		
<b>Total Adolescent Programs by Category</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total Adolescent Programs</b>		<b>49</b>				<b>17%</b>		<b>42</b>	

Fewer than 50 unaccompanied youth were in shelters this year, a number consistent with 2007. Three female adolescents had three children in their care.

Often homeless youth and young adults have received care from State agencies prior to becoming homelessness. The Department of Social Services (DSS) reports that an astounding 37% of youth aging out of care report becoming homeless.<sup>6</sup>

### POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

The even division of genders for youth remains consistent year to year. In 2008, females represented 51% of the youth and males 43%. The remaining 6% are the three children paired with three mothers.

<sup>6</sup> "Preparing Our Kids for Education, Work and Life," p. 13, Cambridge Family & Children's Services and The Home for Little Wanderers, June 2008.

# HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

## HOSPITALS

	Winter 2008-09						Winter 2007-08		
	Male	Female	Children	Individual Adults	Families	Change	Male	Female	Children
<b>Emergency Rooms</b>									
Beth Israel-Deaconess	1	0	0	1			---	---	---
Boston Medical Center	0	0	0	0			3	2	2
Brigham and Women's	0	0	0	0			---	---	---
Carney	1	0	0	1			4		
Children's	0	0	0	0					
Faulkner	0	0	0	0			---	---	---
Lemuel Shattuck	0	0	0	0					
Massachusetts General	0	0	0	0			1	1	
New England Medical Center	1	0	0	1			1		
St. Elizabeth's	1	0	0	1			---	---	---
VA- West Roxbury- Acute Care	0	0	0	0					
<b>Subtotal Emergency Room by Category</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Subtotal Emergency Room</b>		<b>4</b>						<b>14</b>	
<b>Inpatient</b>									
Beth Israel-Deaconess	5	2	0	7			5	2	
Boston Medical Center	10	0	0	10			23	7	1
Brigham and Women's	2	1	0	3			---	---	---
Carney	3	0	0	3			4	1	
Children's	2	1	2	3	2			1	1
Faulkner	1	0	0	1			1		
Lemuel Shattuck	50	20	0	70			42	20	
Massachusetts General	11	3	0	14			15	4	
New England Medical Center	3	3	0	6			7	5	2
St. Elizabeth's	0	0	0	0			2		
VA- West Roxbury- Chronic Care	3	0	0	3			4		
<b>Subtotal Hospital and Inpatient by Category</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>99</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Subtotal Hospital and Inpatient</b>		<b>122</b>				<b>-15%</b>		<b>143</b>	
<b>Medical Respite</b>									
Barbara M. McInnis House	69	20	0	89			78	10	
<b>Subtotal Medical Respite by Category</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>89</b>			<b>78</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Subtotal Medical Respite</b>		<b>89</b>				<b>1%</b>		<b>88</b>	
<b>Total Hospitals and Other Health Care by Category</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>186</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total Hospitals and Other Health Care</b>		<b>215</b>				<b>-12%</b>		<b>245</b>	

This year, the number of homeless people in emergency room and inpatient beds decreased by 15%. This may be due in part to the warmer weather that was less threatening to the health of homeless people outdoors. There was one additional person in a medical respite facility.

For the second consecutive year the Census has included a more thorough count of hospital emergency rooms and inpatient beds through the assistance of Boston Health Care for the Homeless Program (BHCHP). Staff from BHCHP made rounds in particular hospitals where higher numbers of homeless individuals were anticipated, ensuring all homeless people were identified. In 2007, this method resulted in four times as many homeless patients reported in one facility than in prior years.

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Of the adults in hospitals, 24% were women, a number consistent with the 21% women counted in the street count this year. Many of the people counted in hospital emergency rooms, inpatient beds and medical respite facilities spend time on the street and in shelter as well so a close correlation with the street count is to be expected.

***MENTAL HEALTH FACILITIES***

	Winter 2008-09					Winter 2007-08				
	Male	Female	Children	Individual Adults	Families	Change	Male	Female	Children	
Bay View Inn	17	0		17			21			
Fenwood Inn	21	12		33			23	11		
Lindemann Shelter	31	9		40			37	9		
Shattuck Inpatient	88	27		115			92	26		
Parker Street West	0	17		17			---	---	---	
Soloman Carter Fuller (for 08-09 included in Lindemann)	0	0		0			---	---	---	
St. Alphonsus Respite	2	1		3			5			
West End Shelter	33	13		46			40	14		
<b>Total Mental Health Facilities by Category</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>79</b>		<b>271</b>			<b>218</b>	<b>60</b>		
<b>Total Mental Health Facilities</b>		<b>271</b>				<b>-3%</b>		<b>278</b>		

Homeless people in mental health facilities declined by 3% this year, returning to the 2006 level. After two years of SAMHSA funded programs administered by shelters, this number may be stable due to consistent targeting of resources to people with both mental illness and substance abuse issues who end up in DMH shelters and on the streets.

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Of the 271 people in DMH facilities, 29% of them are women, a slightly higher rate than women in health care facilities and on the streets. The facilities do not serve adolescents or children as both of those populations are served by different state systems of care.

## SUBSTANCE ABUSE FACILITIES

	Winter 2008-09					Winter 2007-08				
	Male	Female	Children	Individual Adults	Families	Change	Male	Female	Children	
<b><u>Dextox Facilities</u></b>										
Bay Cove- Andrew House	24	2		26			14	2		
Bay Cove- Bridge to Recovery	9	1		10			26	2		
Bay Cove- New Hope	20	8		28			---	---	---	
BPHC- Transitions	---	---	---				49	6		
CAB Boston Treatment Center	15	6		21			31	10		
Children's Services of Roxbury- Richardson House	---	---	---				5	7		
Dimock- John Flowers Recovery	---	---	---				21			
hopeFound- Stabilization	---	---	---				47			
Pine Street Inn- Men's Inn	---	---	---				8			
Victory Programs- Women's Hope	---	---	---					4		
<b>Total Detox and Substance Abuse Treatment by Category</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>85</b>			<b>201</b>	<b>31</b>		
<b>Total Detox and Substance Abuse Treatment</b>		<b>85</b>				<b>-</b>		<b>232</b>		
						<b>63%</b>				
<b><u>Residential Substance Abuse Treatment /Recovery Homes</u></b>										
<b>Individual Adults</b>										
Answer House	25	0		25			---	---	---	
Boston Hamilton House	34	0		34			22			
Boston Rescue Mission- Post Detox	12	2		14			17			
BPHC Valentine Street Program	0	5		5				2		
BPHC Porter St. Apartments	8	0		8			2	1		
BPHC- Transitions	42	11		53						
Casa Esperanza- Men's Program	25	0		25			25			
Charlestown Recovery House	20	0		20			---	---	---	
Children's Services of Roxbury- Richardson House	11	4		15			---	---	---	
Dimock	---	---	---				11	4		
Dimock- John Flowers Recovery	16	0		16						
Gavin Foundation- Gavin House	39	0		39			31			
Granada House	17	16		33			---	---	---	
Hello House- Men	23	0		23			20			
Hello House- Women	0	14		14				24		
hopeFound- Stabilization Post Detox	46	0		46			---	---	---	
Hope House	74	0		74			77			
HRDI First- Askia Academy	13	0		13			16			
HRDI First- Casa Don Pedro Albizu Campos	---	---	---				13			
HRDI First- Women's Circle/Griffin House	0	4		4				5		
Interim House	18	0		18			---	---	---	
Meridian House	9	7		16			---	---	---	
Rehabilitation & Health- East Boston Rehab	23	0		23			48			
Rehabilitation & Health- The Alternative	20	0		20			---	---	---	
Salvation Army- Harbor Lights Eva Booth	0	49		49				12		

Sullivan House	24	0		24			21	
Victory Programs- New Victories	21	25		46			25	
Victory Programs- Shepard/Yetman House	0	32		32				31
Victory Programs- LARC	10	2		12			---	---
Victory Programs- Victory Transitional	---	---	---				6	
Victory Programs- Victory House	---	---	---				22	
Victory Programs- Women's Hope	6	7		13				18
<b>Subtotal Adults in Substance Abuse Programs by Category</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>178</b>		<b>714</b>			<b>356</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Subtotal Individual Adults in Substance Abuse Programs</b>		<b>714</b>				<b>58%</b>	<b>453</b>	
<b>Families</b>					419			421
Entre Familia	0	17	12		10			18
Victory Programs- Joelyn Family House	0	12	1		12		---	---
HRDI First Women's Circle/Griffin House	0	3	3		3			6
<b>Subtotal Families in Substance Abuse Programs by Category</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>25</b>			<b>24</b>
<b>Subtotal Families in Substance Abuse Programs</b>		<b>48</b>				<b>12%</b>		<b>43</b>
<b>Total Substance Abuse Programs by Category</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>714</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>Total Substance Abuse Programs</b>		<b>746</b>				<b>50%</b>		<b>496</b>

\*16 additional facilities were captured or re-categorized this year. Re-categorized programs account for 139 additional people in this category and new programs account for 43 people.

Detoxification and substance abuse facilities report that up to 40% of their clients are homeless. Twelve additional facilities were included for the first time in the 2008 Census, accounting for the increased number of people reported. Additionally, four agencies that did not report in 2007 reported this year and four agencies were re-categorized. The 12 new facilities account for 295 people which entirely accounts for the 58% increase over last year. Comparing only to facilities who responded in 2007, the number of people in substance abuse facilities declined by 8%.

Family substance abuse facilities increased by 12% or 5 people but had an additional program reporting this year. With out including the additional program there is a slight decline in the number of family households in substance abuse facilities.

# TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS

Winter 2008-09

Winter 2007-08

	Male	Female	Children	Individual Adults	Families	Change	Male	Female	Children
<b>Individual Adult Transitional Programs</b>									
Boston Rescue Mission- Lifegrowth	31	3		34			23		
Boston Rescue Mission- Safe and Healthy	22	0		22					
BPHC- Project SOAR	45	25		70			56	34	
BPHC- Safe Harbor	11	5		16			19	1	
BPHC- Wise Street Transitional	8	0		8			8		
Cardinal Medeiros	62	0		62			55		
Children's Services of Roxbury- Cornerstone	4	6		10					
Children's Services of Roxbury- Second Home	13	7		20			8	11	
Children's Services of Roxbury- Washington Street	10	0		10			13		
Elders Living at Home- ERAPP (Pine Street Inn Women's and Men's Inns)	18	2		20			19		
Eliot Community Human Services- Safe Haven	0	6		6				6	
hopeFound- TIL	13	0		13			30		
New England Center for Homeless Veterans- Transitional	235	8		243			217	6	
Pine Street Inn- Anchor Inn	161	0		161			145		
Pine Street Inn- Holy Family Shelter	64	0		64			60		
Pine Street Inn- Men's Inn Engage	---	---		---			12		
Pine Street Inn- Men's Transitional	48	0		48			60		
Pine Street Inn- Working Men's Program	18	0		18			21		
Pine Street Inn- Women In Transition	0	40		40				40	
Project Place- Betty's Place	0	15		15				15	
Saint Francis House- MAP	15	8		23			---	---	
Saint Francis House- Next Step	17	7		24			12	4	
Salvation Army- Eva Booth Harbor Lights Renewal	---	---						44	
<b>Total Individual Adults in Transitional Programs by Category</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>132</b>		<b>927</b>			<b>758</b>	<b>161</b>	
<b>Total Individual Adults in Transitional Programs</b>		<b>927</b>				<b>1%</b>		<b>919</b>	
<b>Family Transitional</b>									
Brookview House	0	17	54		16			12	29
Casa Esperanza- Latinos Y Ninos	0	11	8		4			10	2
Casa Nueva Vida Transitional	0	16	28		16				
Crittenton Women's Union- Horizons	0	21	28		21			17	26
Dennis McLaughlin House	0	10	15		10			9	11
Department of Transitional Assistance- Mayo Properties	7	27	41		28		---	---	---
Dimock- Mary Eliza Mahoney	1	25	43		26		5	26	43
Dimock- Ummi's	0	11	2		2			12	3
Nazareth House	0	8	12		8			9	7
Traveler's Aid- Rolling Stock	4	10	21		10		9	39	64
Victory Programs- Portis Family House	0	4	4		4			5	4
Victory Programs- Revision House	0	22	20		22			22	23
<b>Total Family Transitional by Category</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>276</b>		<b>167</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>212</b>
<b>Total Family Transitional</b>		<b>470</b>				<b>21%</b>		<b>387</b>	

\*Taking into account the 44 individual beds re-categorized in 2008, there was a 6% increase in individuals instead of 1%.

Transitional program counts often mirror the trends of shelter placements. In 2008 however, individuals in transitional shelter increased while individuals in shelter decreased slightly. Families in transitional programs increased by 21% at almost the same rate of families (22%).

#### POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Individual adult women represented 14% of people in transitional facilities, a lower percentage than women on the street and women in shelter. The percentage of women in family transitional programs remained consistent with households in shelter with 94% women out of 194 adults.

## SUMMARY TOTALS

	Winter 2008-09						Winter 2007-08		
	Male	Female	Children	Individual Adults	Families	Change	Male	Female	Children
Street Count	173	46		219					
Individual Adult Shelters	1,057	278		1,335		-4%	1,149	247	
Family Shelters	16	290	392		285	-7%	20	313	417
Family Scattered Site	140	304	716		319	4%	122	314	677
Family Outside of Boston	87	440	794		517	83%	41	254	427
Domestic Violence	1	79	89	20	60	6%	1	69	90
Adolescent	21	25	3	43	3	11%	17	25	2
Hospital E.R.	4	0		4		-71%	9	3	2
Hospital Inpatient	90	30	2	120	2	-15%	99	40	4
Medical Respite	69	20		89		1%	78	10	
Detox, Post Detox, TSS	68	17		85		-63%	201	31	
Recovery Homes- Individual	536	178		714		58%	356	97	
Recovery Homes- Families	0	32	16		25	12%		24	19
Mental Health	192	79		271		-3%	218	60	
Transitional Housing- Individuals	795	132		927		1%	758	161	
Transitional Housing- Families	12	182	276		167	21%	14	161	212
<b>Total Homeless by Category</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>2,132</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>1,378</b>		<b>3,239</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>1,850</b>
<b>Total Homeless Adults</b>		<b>5,393</b>				<b>6%</b>		<b>5,076</b>	
<b>Total Individual Adults</b>		<b>3,827</b>				<b>3%</b>		<b>3,701</b>	
<b>Total People in Families</b>		<b>3,854</b>				<b>22%</b>		<b>3,175</b>	
<b>Total Children</b>		<b>2,288</b>				<b>24%</b>		<b>1,850</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>7,681</b>				<b>11%</b>		<b>6,926</b>	



CITY OF BOSTON  
EMERGENCY SHELTER COMMISSION  
POINT IN TIME SURVEY  
2009

This survey is for all agencies and institutions working with homeless individuals and families in the City of Boston **on the night of Monday, December 15, 2008**. Information from emergency shelters, transitional housing, domestic violence shelters, medical respite and recovery homes, emergency rooms, youth facilities and scattered site shelter units is necessary to calculate the total number of people in the City of Boston experiencing homelessness. Information is used for competitive applications for grants funding services and housing for homeless people and so accuracy is critical.

**Instructions:**

Please submit one survey for each program or facility that your agency operates serving homeless people with emergency shelter, transitional housing, domestic violence beds, emergency medical care, medical respite beds or substance abuse beds.

The Point in Time Survey is due to the Emergency Shelter Commission on **Wednesday, January 7, 2009** by e-mail or fax. **Email:** [Eshelter@cityofboston.gov](mailto:Eshelter@cityofboston.gov) **Fax:** 617-635-3450

**Agency Information:**

Agency Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Program Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Program Type:

Emergency Shelter (e.g., facility or vouchers)

Transitional Housing

Permanent Supportive Housing

Substance Abuse Facility

Domestic Violence Facility

Mental Health Facility

Other \_\_\_\_\_

**PART I: Survey Contact Information**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
*Street:* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **MA** \_\_\_\_\_  
*City State Zip Code*

Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Ext: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax #: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**PART II: Housing Inventory Chart**

**1. HMIS Contact Information:** *(If same as "Survey Contact Information", write same in "Contact" field)*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
*Street:* \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ **MA** \_\_\_\_\_  
*City State Zip Code*

Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_ Ext: \_\_\_\_\_ Fax #: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. HMIS Questionnaire:**

- a. How many total clients annually does your agency serve? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. Does your agency currently have an HMIS system in place for tracking clients served?  Yes  No  
**If yes, what system are you using:** \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Program Capacity:

		YEAR-ROUND			OTHER BEDS	
		Individual Beds	Family Beds	Family Units	Seasonal	Overflow
a.	Prior Year Program Capacity.					
b.	Current Year Program Capacity.					

If your capacity is different this year, please write a brief explanation of why it has changed.

### 4. Target Population: *Select only one in each column.*

TARGET POPULATION	
A	B
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>CO:</b> Couples only, no Children	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>DV:</b> Domestic Violence
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>HC:</b> Households with Children	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>HIV:</b> HIV/AIDS populations only
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>SF:</b> Single Female	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>VET:</b> Veteran
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>SFHC:</b> Single Females & Households with Children	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>SM:</b> Single Male	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>SMF:</b> Single Males and Females	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>SMF+HC:</b> Single Male and Female plus Households with Children	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>SMHC:</b> Single Males and Households with Children	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>YF:</b> Youth Females	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>YM:</b> Youth Males	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>YMF:</b> Youth Males and Females	

### **PART III: Point in Time Census Information**

*For questions referring to Chronically Homeless individuals, please use the following definition:*

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 episodes of homelessness in the past three years on the streets or in emergency shelter (stays in transitional housing are not counted).

#### **1. Number of People:**

Indicate the actual number of people in your facility's program on **Monday night 2 a.m., December 15, 2008**. Please save your bed register for reference.

	Number of Singles (Not in Families)	FAMILIES, NUMBER OF			Total Client Served
		Adults	Children	Families	
People Sheltered on 12/15/2008					0

#### **2. Age and Gender:**

Indicate the age of the people in the program on December 15, 2008.

Age	SINGLE PERSONS				PERSONS IN FAMILIES			
	Non-Chronic Male	Non-Chronic Female	Chronic Male	Chronic Female	Adult Male	Adult Female	Child Male	Child Female
Under 1								
1 – 5								
6 – 12								
13 – 17								
18 – 20								
21 – 25								
26 – 30								
31 – 50								
51 – 55								
56 – 61								
62 or older								

#### **3. Number of Veterans:**

***Veteran:***

A veteran is someone who has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

Indicate the number of veterans by age.

Age	Non-Chronic Male	Non-Chronic Female	Chronic Male	Chronic Female
18 – 20				
21 – 25				
26 – 30				
31 – 50				
51 – 55				
56 – 61				
62 or older				

**4. Ethnicity:** *How many participants are in the following ethnic categories?*

Indicate ethnicity for all of the people in your facility.

Ethnicity	SINGLE PERSONS				PERSONS IN FAMILIES			
	Non-Chronic Male	Non-Chronic Female	Chronic Male	Chronic Female	Adult Male	Adult Female	Child Male	Child Female
Hispanic/Latino								
Non-Hispanic/ Non-Latino								

**5. Race:**

Indicate race for all of the people in your facility.

Race	SINGLE PERSONS				PERSONS IN FAMILIES			
	Non-Chronic Male	Non-Chronic Female	Chronic Male	Chronic Female	Adult Male	Adult Female	Child Male	Child Female
American Indian/Alaskan Native								
Asian								
Black/African American								
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander								
White								
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White								
Asian & White								
Black/African American & White								
American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American								
Other Multi-Racial								

## 6. Special Needs and Disabling Condition:

Indicate the number of people who have special needs or disabling conditions. If a participant has more than one condition, count them in each applicable category.

### ***Disabling Condition:***

A disabling condition means: (1) A disability as defined in Section 223 of the Social Security Act; (2) a physical, mental, or emotional impairment which is (a) expected to be of long-continued and indefinite duration, (b) substantially impedes an individual's ability to live independently, and (c) of such a nature that such ability could be improved by more suitable housing conditions; (3) a developmental disability as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act; (4) the disease of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or any conditions arising from the etiological agency for acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; or (5) a diagnosable substance abuse disorder.

Special Needs & Disabling Condition	SINGLE PERSONS		PERSONS IN FAMILIES	
	Non-Chronic	Chronic	Adults	Children
Developmental Disability				
Disabling Condition				
Domestic Violence				
HIV/AIDS				
Mental Illness				
Mental Illness and Alcohol and/or Drug Abuse				
Physical Disability				
Substance Abuse				
Other Disability				

## 7. Prior Living Situation:

Indicate where people slept in the week prior to entering your facility. Only indicate one place- if there was more than one place, select the most recent.

Prior Living Situation	SINGLE PERSONS		Families
	Non-Chronic	Chronic	
Non-housing (street, park, car, bus station, etc.)			
Emergency Shelter			
Transitional Housing for homeless persons			
Psychiatric Facility			
Substance Abuse Treatment Facility			
Hospital			
Jail/prison			
Domestic Violence Shelter			
Living with Relatives/Friends			
Own Rental Housing			
Other			

**8. Length of Stay in Program:**

Indicate the length of stay for people in your facility on December 15, 2008.

Length of Stay	SINGLE PERSONS		Families
	Male	Female	
Less than 1 month			
1 to 2 months			
3 - 6 months			
7 months - 12 months			
13 months - 24 months			
25 months - 3 years			
3 years - 5 years			
5 years - 7 years			
7 years - 10 years			
Over 10 years			

**9. Supportive Services:**

Indicate how many people staying in your facility on December 15, 2008 received the following services from your agency or by referral to another agency.

Supportive Services	SINGLE PERSONS		Families
	Non-Chronic	Chronic	
Alcohol and/or Drug Abuse Services			
Budgeting and/or financial counseling			
Case Management			
Child care			
Developmental Disability Services			
Domestic Violence Services			
Education or Training Program Placement			
Employment Search			
HIV/AIDS-related services			
Housing Search			
Legal			
Life skills (outside of case management)			
Mental Health Services			
Other Health Care Services			
Physical Disability Resources			
Street Outreach			
Transportation			
Other			

**10. Monthly Income Amount:**

Indicate the income level for all people in your facility on December 15, 2008.

Monthly Income	SINGLE PERSONS		Families
	Non-Chronic	Chronic	
Unknown			
No income			
\$1-150			
\$151 - \$250			
\$251 - \$500			
\$501 - \$750			
\$751 - \$1000			
\$1001- \$1500			
\$1501 - \$2000			
\$2001 +			

**11. Source of Income**

Indicate the income source for all people in your facility on December 15, 2008.

Income Source	SINGLE PERSONS		Families
	Non-Chronic	Chronic	
Alimony			
Child Support			
EAEDC			
Earned Income			
Food Stamps			
Medicaid			
Medicare			
No Financial Resources			
Pension from a Former Job			
Private Disability Insurance			
Retirement Income from Social Security			
Social Security Disability Income (SSDI)			
Supplemental Security Income or SSI			
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)			
Unemployment Benefits			
Veteran's Disability			
Veteran's Pension			
Worker's Compensation			
Other			

**PART IV: Homeless Population and Subpopulations**

**1. Homeless Population**

Please make sure that the numbers below match your answers to question #1 in Part III

HOMELESS POPULATION	SHELTERED	
	Emergency	Transitional
<b>Households with Dependent Children</b>		
Number of Households		
Number of Persons		
<b>Households without Dependent Children</b>		
Number of Households		
Number of Persons		
<b>All Households / All Persons</b>		
Total Households	0	0
Total Persons	0	0

**2. Homeless Subpopulation**

HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS	SHELTERED
Chronically Homeless	
Severely Mentally Ill	
Chronic Alcohol and/or Drug Abuse	
Veterans	
Persons with HIV/AIDS	
Victims of Domestic Violence	
Unaccompanied Youth ( <i>Under 18</i> )	

Thank you for your assistance with the Point in Time Census Survey.

Please return this survey to the Emergency Shelter Commission by Wednesday,  
January 7, 2009.



**CITY OF BOSTON  
EMERGENCY SHELTER COMMISSION  
POINT IN TIME SURVEY  
2009**

**SUPPLEMENT FOR FAMILY SHELTERS**

This year the City of Boston is gathering data on the location of the origin for family households staying in Boston shelters. Please answer the following two questions for the households staying in your facility for the night of December 15, 2008.

Please note that the City of Boston includes the neighborhoods of Allston, Back Bay, Beacon Hill, Brighton, Charlestown, Chinatown, Dorchester, Downtown, East Boston, Fenway-Kenmore, Hyde Park, Jamaica Plain, Mattapan, Mission Hill, North End, Roslindale, Roxbury, South Boston, South End and West Roxbury.

**Supplemental Question 1. Boston Households:**

Indicate the number of households who report their last permanent address as the City of Boston.

PERSONS IN FAMILIES				
Adult Male	Adult Female	Child Male	Child Female	Total Households

**Supplemental Question 2. Households Employed in Boston:**

Indicate the number of households who do not report their last address as the City of Boston but who are employed (or have an offer of employment) in the City of Boston.

PERSONS IN FAMILIES				
Adult Male	Adult Female	Child Male	Child Female	Total Households

Please return this supplement along with your full survey to the Emergency Shelter Commission via e-mail, [eshelter@cityofboston.gov](mailto:eshelter@cityofboston.gov), by Wednesday, January 7, 2009.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

THE EMERGENCY SHELTER COMMISSION WOULD LIKE TO THANK EVERYONE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THIS YEAR'S CENSUS INCLUDING:

CITY OF BOSTON DEPARTMENT OF NEIGHBORHOOD DEVELOPMENT HMIS STAFF

FOR CREATING THE POINT IN TIME SURVEY FORMAT AND DATABASE THAT PRODUCED MANY OF THE SINGLE YEAR CHARTS IN THIS REPORT.

CITY OF BOSTON HOMELESS SERVICES

FOR TRANSPORTATION AND FOOD FOR THE HOMELESS

THE BARKING CRAB

FOR FOOD FOR THE VOLUNTEERS

PINE STREET INN

FOR TRANSPORTATION AND SERVICES FOR THE HOMELESS

BOSTON HEALTH CARE FOR THE HOMELESS PROGRAM

FOR PERSONALLY CANVASSING HOSPITALS

CITY OF BOSTON INSPECTIONAL SERVICES

FOR VEHICLE TEAM COVERAGE

CITY OF BOSTON 24 HOUR SERVICE

FOR COORDINATING STREET TEAM COMMUNICATIONS

TEAM LEADERS

FOR DEDICATING THEIR TIME

THE OVER 300 VOLUNTEERS

FOR CANVASSING THE CITY ON FOOT

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