The Economic Recession Impact on Homeless Services

Surveying HUD CoC Grantees

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Report Provided For HomeBase/The Center for Common Concerns

HomeBase/ The Center for Common Concerns *is California's public policy law firm on homelessness. Its purpose is to end homelessness, prevent its recurrence, and decrease its effect on communities. Its approach is twofold: identifying and analyzing the causes of homelessness and developing and implementing long-term solutions that remove these causes. Homebase CCC works with service providers, local communities, public and nonprofit sectors, and homeless people to implement these solutions.*

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), HomeBase CCC in San Francisco conducted a survey of local HUD Continuum of Care (COC) grantees to gather information about what homeless service providers have experienced during this period of recession, what they have done to respond to the challenges, what concerns they have for going forward, and what kind of support and assistance would best help them address their identified challenges and concerns. The survey was conducted using Survey Monkey in August, 2009 and a total of 111 agencies participated. Responses were collected and reviewed, and more targeted analysis was conducted on the specific responses to the following survey questions:

- How has your agency responded to the current recession's impact on need and funding?
- In what way(s) has the current recession environment impacted funding to your agency?
- What would you list as your top challenge(s) in the current recession environment?
- What kind of information and/or support would be most helpful for you and your agency in addressing your challenges/concerns as specified above?
- What would be a useful format for such information?

While the information provided in the survey responses is not conclusive, it does raise questions and point to areas for further research. In general, agencies indicated that the recession environment is correlated with an increase in demand for their services as well as a reduction in funding. Agencies' services and staffing levels appear to be the flex points to adjust to the impact, where agencies are increasing their services while decreasing their staffing levels. Not only do agencies show concern for the populations they work to serve, but for their own institutional welfare and the welfare of their employees.

Some additional points from the data that could indicate opportunities for future research include:

- **Emergency Shelters** may be seeing the most increase in demand for services relative to other agency types
- Agencies targeting **Veterans** may be experiencing an increase in demand for services relative to agencies targeting other populations
- Agencies targeting individuals with **Physical Disabilities** may be experiencing an increase in demand for services relative to agencies targeting other needs (these agencies are also reporting more increases in federal funding than other agencies, so there could be a chicken and egg question, i.e. are these agencies adding programs because they are receiving more funding, or are they receiving more funding because their programs have to expand to meet the need?)
- Agencies in **urban** counties are more likely to see increases in state or local government funding
- Agencies serving **Families with Children** are more likely to report over all funding increases relative to agencies serving other target populations.

Where organizations are cutting programs and services, research should be done to insure that organizations are still able to meet HUD funding requirements.

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This survey was conducted by HomeBase CCC at the request of HUD in order to gather information about what homeless service providers have experienced during this period of recession, what they have done to respond to the challenges, what concerns they have for going forward, and what kind of support and assistance would best help them address their identified challenges and concerns.

The survey was administered using Survey Monkey and was distributed to Continuum of Care[1] (CoC) coordinators who in turn distributed the survey to CoC grantees. While the total population surveyed is unknown, a total of 111 CoC grantees responded. HomeBase contacted a number of those agencies in order to conduct more in-depth case studies on how the recession environment is impacting homeless service providers.

The following report provides a summary and analysis of the survey responses from participating agencies. The paper first provides a summary of what types of agencies responded and which populations and needs the agencies' programs and services serve, provides further discussion on how agencies have indicated they are responding to the recession environment through their services, programs, staffing levels, and staff salaries, and reports on how agencies indicate funding has been impacted during the recession. The paper reviews what agencies express as their main concerns, what tools are preferable for addressing those concerns, and what touch points are most effective in communicating among peers and field stakeholders. The report also provides a brief discussion on the survey itself including potential response biases or data anomalies, and concludes with a list of areas for future research.

In particular, the paper reviews agencies' responses to the questions:

- *How has your agency responded to the current recession's impact on need and funding?*
- *In what way(s) has the current recession environment impacted funding to your agency?*
- *What would you list as your top challenge(s) in the current recession environment?*
- *What kind of information and/or support would be most helpful for you and your agency in addressing your challenges/concerns as specified above?*
- *What would be a useful format for such information?*

[1] The Continuum of Care (CoC) is a HUD program comprising a set of three competitively-awarded programs created to address the problems of homelessness in a comprehensive manner with other federal agencies: Supportive Housing Program, Shelter Plus Care Program, and Single Room Occupancy programs.

RESPONSE SUMMARY

A total of 111 surveys were collected from CoC funded agencies. However, a number of agencies skipped certain questions while others responded multiple times to questions that stated "check as many that apply". As a result, the number of responses per question ("n") varied by question. This section provides an overview of the agencies that responded including breakdowns by geography and population density, agency type, agency target population, and agency target need. Where graphs and charts are shown in the narrative below, the number of responses is indicated by "n" beneath the title.

Geography and Population Density

The agencies that responded reside in Arizona, California, and Nevada. Response breakdowns by state and county and by urban and rural populations are shown in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively. For purposes of this analysis, counties designated as "rural" are those with rural populations of 20% or more as recorded in the 2000 U.S. Census.[2] A breakdown of how urban vs. rural communities are responding to the recession environment will be provided in a later section.

State	# of Counties	# of Agencies
CA	18	75
NV	6	17
AZ	2	16

Table 1: Response Breakdown by State and County

Urban/Rural*	# of Counties	# of Agencies
Urban	16	90
Rural	8	11
Mid-populous	2	7

Table 2: Response Breakdown by Urban vs. Rural

[2] Rural counties are counted as those counties with more than 20% of their population classified as "rural" in the 2000 U.S. Census. Mid-populous counties are those counties with between 15% and 20% of their population classified as "rural". U.S. Census defines "Urban" as all territory, population and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of more than 2,500 persons outside of urbanized areas. Thus "Rural" includes all territory, population and housing units not classified as urban.

Agency Type, Target Population, and Target Need

Different types of agencies responded, providing a range of services that target different populations and different needs within populations. This section reviews how agencies breakdown by type, target population, and target need.

Breakdown by Agency Type

Agencies were asked to identify their "type" by selecting all that apply from the options: **Emergency Shelter, Transitional Residence, Permanent Supportive Services, Supportive Services, and Other.**

A total of 108 agencies responded to the question with the breakdown by type shown in Figure 1. Important to note is that the survey did not specify that "Supportive Services" was an option for agencies that provided *only* supportive services. While a total of 62 agencies responded that they provide supportive services, some agencies may have understood the question to mean supportive services *only* and others may have understood the question to mean supportive services in addition to shelter. The eight agencies that selected the "Other" response specified that they were CoC administrators, affordable housing developers, HMIS administrators, and public agencies.

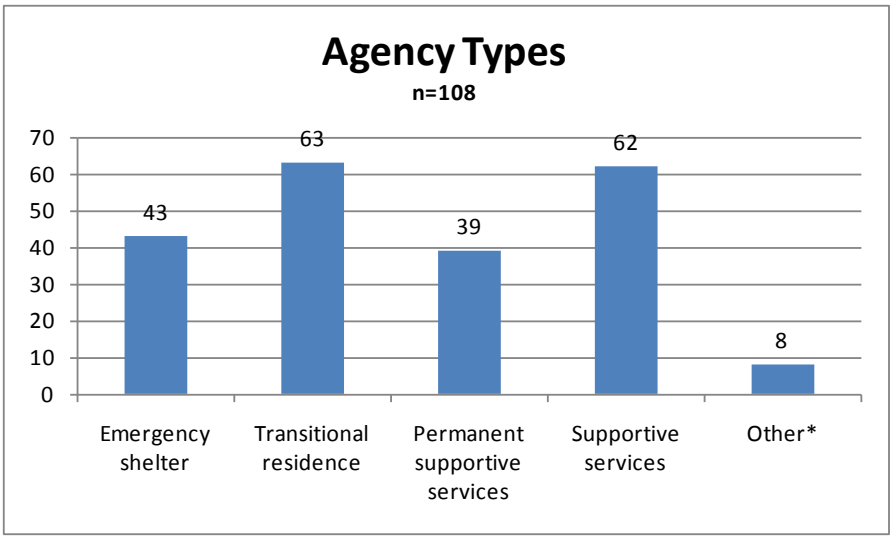

Figure 1: Breakdown by Agency Type

Breakdown by Target Population

Further, agencies were asked to identify all target population(s) that apply from the options: **Families with Children, Single Adults, Youth, Discharged Prisoners, Domestic Violence Victims, Veterans, and Other**. A total of 106 agencies responded to the question with the breakdown by target population shown in Figure 2. Of the six agencies that responded "Other", three specified seniors as their target population.

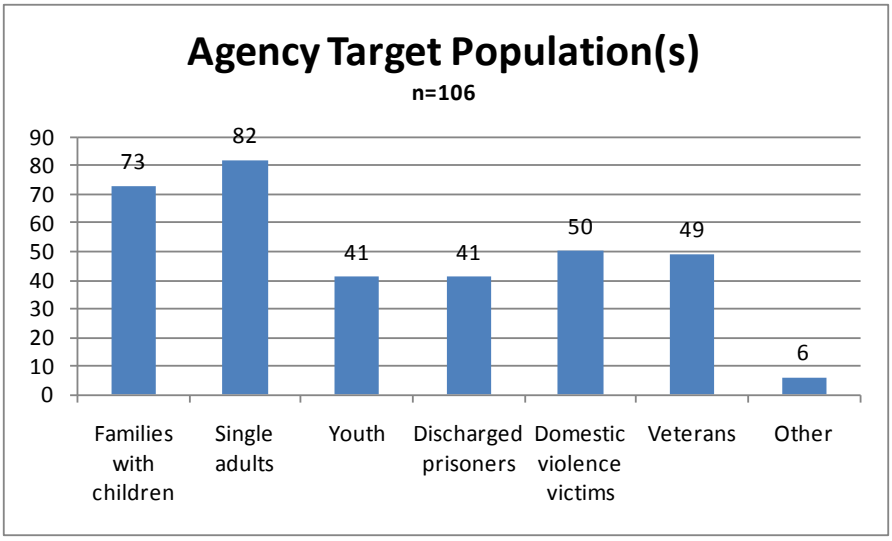

Figure 2: Breakdown by Target Population

Breakdown by Target Needs

Finally, agencies were asked to select the needs their programs and services target, choosing all that apply from the options: **Physical Disabilities, Mental Health, Psychosocial Health, Substance Abuse, and Other**. A total of 98 agencies responded to the question with the breakdown by target need shown in Figure 3. Of the agencies that responded "Other", three specified HIV/AIDS as their target need.

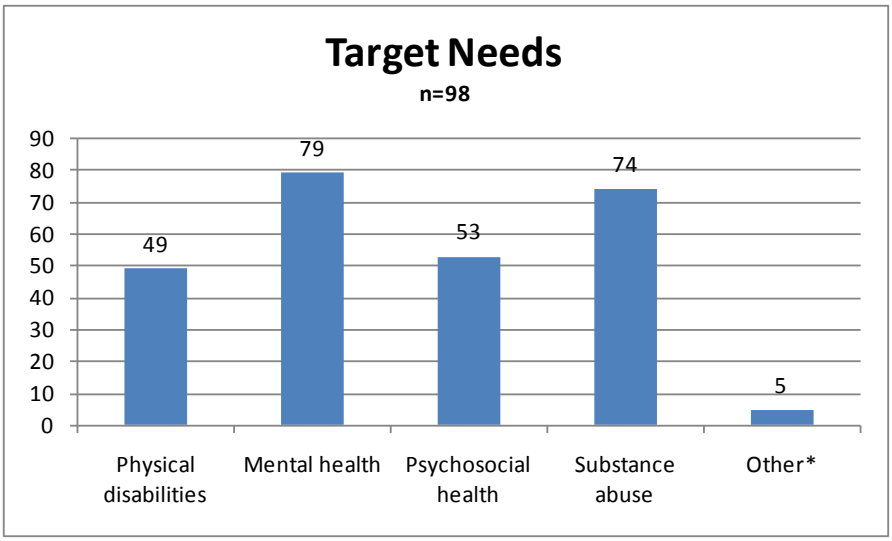

Figure 3: Breakdown by Target Needs

Impact on Demand for Agency Services

Agencies were also requested to indicate how the recession environment has impacted the demand for services. As shown in Figure 4, a total of 100 agencies responded to the question with 80% indicating an increase a demand in services and 18% indicating no change in the demand for services. The two agencies that selected "decrease in demand" noted environmental changes that interrupted the flow of clients to their agencies.[3]

Out of the 80 organizations that indicated they were experiencing an increase in demand, 68 specified the particular needs that have increased. Figure 5 shows how those responses break down. Those responses included in "Other" noted an increase in demand for **health insurance, mental health counseling, and services for seniors, youth, and Veterans.**

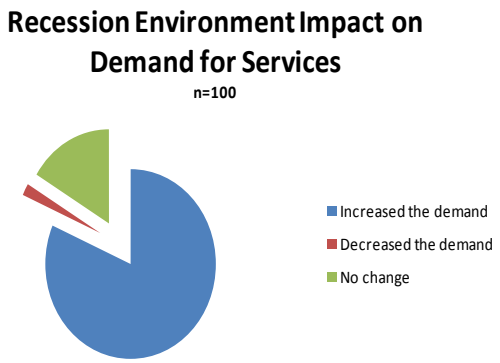

Figure 4: Recession Impact on Demand for Services

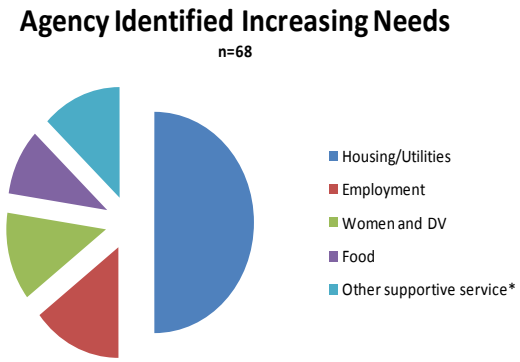

Figure 5: Agency Specified Increasing Needs

[3] Agency 1 note: "Referring agencies have stopped referring as frequently and fund shorter term programs"; Agency 2 note: "More people don't qualify for Shelter Plus Care because they are currently doubled up or living in other situations".

ANALYZING AGENCY RESPONSE

In addition to agencies responding to whether or not each has seen a change in the need for services in this recession environment, participating agencies also indicated how they were responding to the recession environment through changes in services, programs, staffing levels, and staff salaries. The charts below and discussions accompanying each show agency responses to the survey question: ***How has your agency responded to the current recession's impact on need and funding?***

Impact by Agency Type

As shown in Figure 6, agencies responded that out of programs, services, staffing levels, and staff salaries, services were most positively impacted and staffing levels were most negatively impacted. In other words, in general **agencies are adding services to meet an increased demand but cutting staff in response to decreasing revenues**.

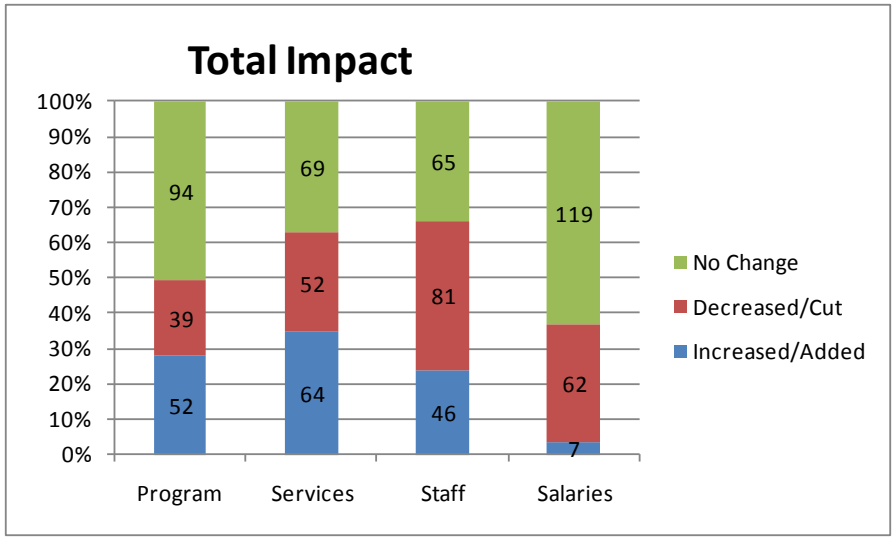

Figure 6: Impact for all Agency Types

Staff salaries over all have seen the least change, however, agencies may be cutting staff rather than cutting salaries, and for the most part those agencies reporting a change in salaries are cutting salaries rather than increasing them.

Of all agency types[4], Emergency Shelters indicate some of the largest changes in services and staff with almost 40% experiencing an increase in services and likewise almost 40% experiencing a decrease in staffing levels. Of the agencies who said they provided "Supportive Services" which, again, most likely includes agencies that provide supportive services only and supportive services with shelter, almost 45% indicated that they were experiencing staffing level cuts. Across agencies, programs have seen less impact relative to services and staffing levels. However, organizations may be preserving programs at a smaller scale. That said, in general agencies are adding more programs than cutting programs. Figure 9 provides a closer look at how agency types are responding to the recession environment.

[4] Because agencies who indicated they were an "Other" type make up such a small subset of the participating population, they are not included as a category in the breakout.

Impact by Target Population

Looking at impact by target population, similar trends exist as shown in Figure 7. Again approximately 40% of agencies serving one or more target populations indicate they have increased services while a corresponding 40% are experiencing staff cuts. However, as Figure 9 demonstrates in greater detail, the impact on different target populations varies more widely.

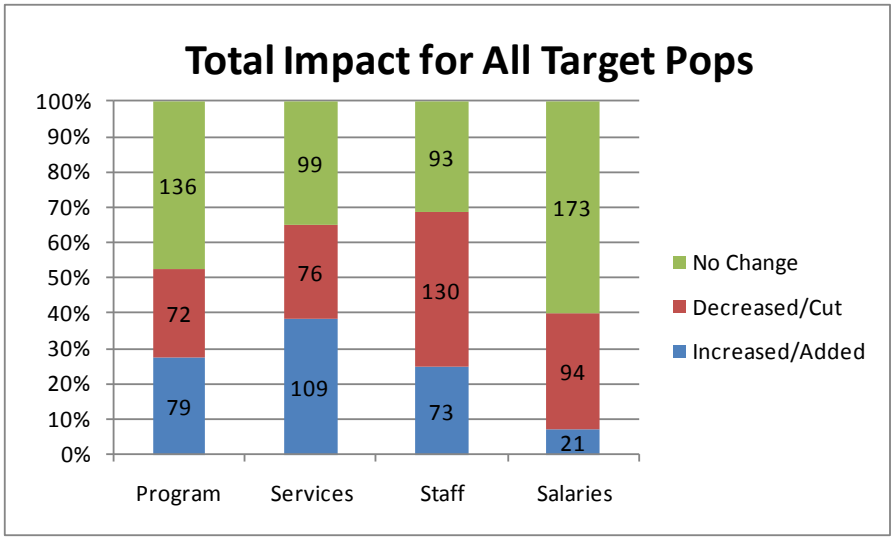

Figure 7: Impact for All Target Populations

For example, agencies targeting Veterans are increasing/adding more programs, services, and staff relative to other agencies followed by agencies serving victims of domestic violence reporting an increase in both services and staff. More agencies serving youth are cutting salaries and services relative to other agencies. More agencies serving families with children are cutting programs than other agencies, and agencies serving families with youth were the only group of agencies that more frequently reported a decrease in programs rather than increase in programs.

Impact by Target Need

Finally, as shown in Figure 8 the same trends exist across all target needs. Using again Figure 9 for additional detail, one can identify specific trends that vary within the different target needs.

Most obviously, agencies targeting physical disabilities are adding/increasing programs, services, staff, and salaries relative to other agencies. Likewise,

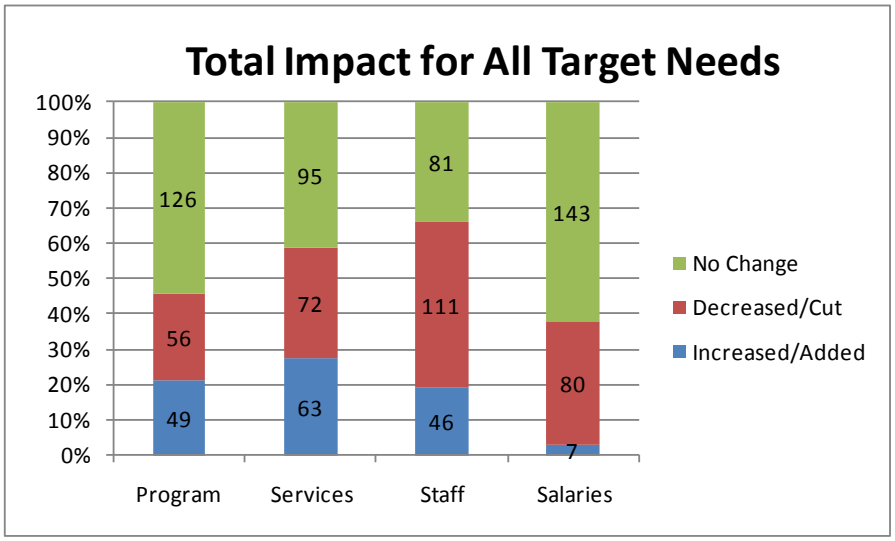

Figure 8: Impact for All Target Needs

agencies targeting physical disabilities are not cutting/decreasing programs, services, staff, or salaries relative to other agencies. Agencies targeting substance abuse most frequently reported staff cuts relative to other agencies, and agencies targeting psychosocial health most frequently reported cuts to programs, services, and salaries relative to other agencies.

Figure 9: Impact by Agency Type, Target Population, and Target Need

Impact by Population Density

One other way to look at how the recession environment is impacting homeless service providers is to break out the agency responses by population density. Rural agencies are not reporting decreases in programs. A greater percentage of rural agencies are reporting increases in programs, services, and staffing levels relative to urban and mid-populous agencies. Only agencies in urban areas are reporting any increases in salaries. As a percentage, mid-populous agencies are reporting the most decreases in programs, services, and staffing. Figure 10 provides a breakdown across impact areas by population density.

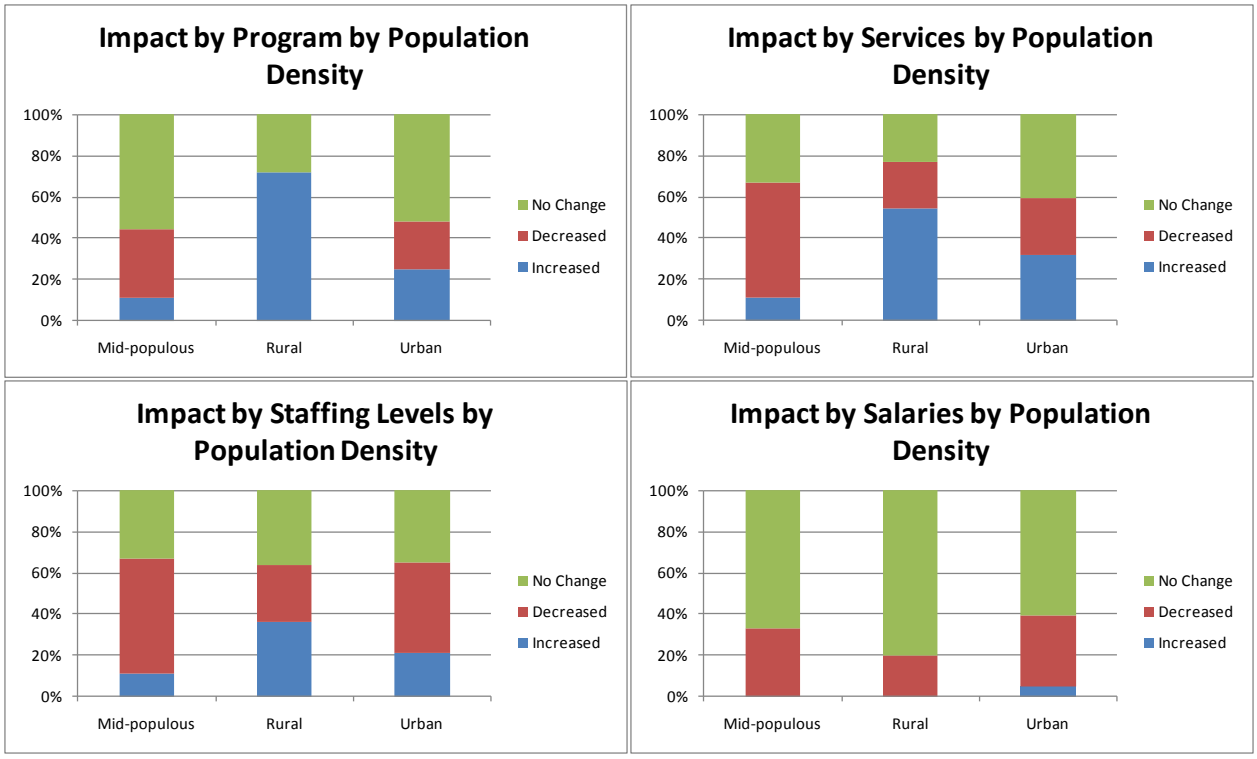

Figure 10: Impact by Population Density

Summary: Impact on Need and Funding

The survey data provide insight into how agencies are coping in the recession environment, specifically how agencies are working with their programs, services, staffing levels, and staff salaries to trim expenses while meeting an increase in demand. Although the survey is not comprehensive nor necessarily representative of the entire target population, the data do provide indicators for additional research opportunities.

As a recap, the data generally indicate the following:

- Agencies are experiencing an increase in demand
- Agencies are increasing services and decreasing staff
- Emergency shelters may be seeing the most increase in demand for services relative to other agency types
- Agencies targeting Veterans may be experiencing an increase in demand for services relative to agencies targeting other populations
- Agencies targeting individuals with Physical Disabilities may be experiencing an increase in demand for services relative to agencies targeting other needs.

ANALYZING FUNDING IMPACT

As expected, most agencies reported a decrease in funding during this recession environment. As shown in Figure 11, state and local funding was most frequently reported as decreased. Federal funding, exclusive of ARRA stimulus funding, was most frequently reported as either unchanged or increased relative to the other types of funding. All funding types were more frequently reported as unchanged than increased. This section includes a closer look at funding changes within the different agency types, target populations, target needs, and counties of differing population density. Agencies were asked to select all that apply in response to the question: ***In what way(s) has the current recession environment impacted funding to your agency?***

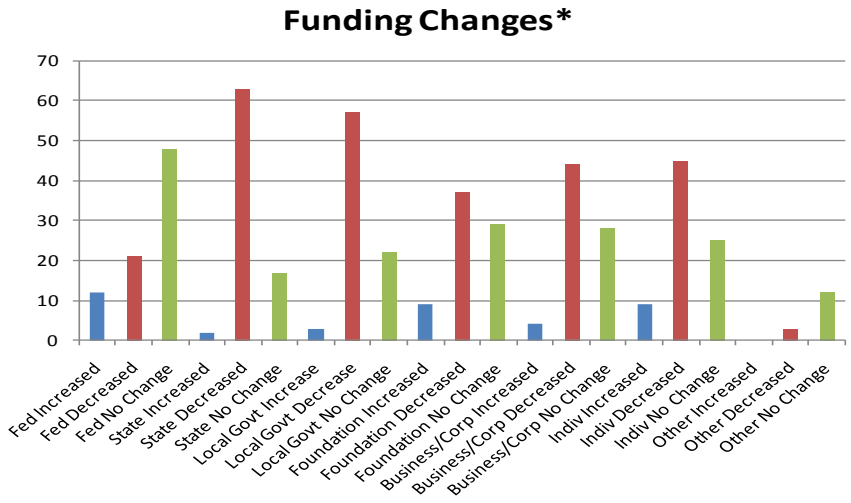

Figure 11: Reported Changes in Funding
***Changes in Federal Funds are exclusive of ARRA funds.**

Funding Impact by Type

Agencies reported decreases in funding more frequently than increases in funding. Only one agency – a Transitional Residence – responded that it had received any increase in state funding. All agency types reported decreases in local and state government funding more frequently than decreases in other types of funding. Of those agencies reporting increases in funding, Permanent Supportive Housing agencies reported more frequently that their increased funding was federal funding, whereas Emergency Shelters reported more frequently that their increased funding was from foundations. The percentage of reported increases in local government funding was the smallest with the exception of state funding (Figure 12). Only Permanent Supportive Services agencies reported more local government increases relative to other funding (in their case, foundation funding increases were reported the least frequently).

Agencies that reported a decrease in funding reported that decrease at the same frequency across agency types by funding source: approximately 10% of reported decreases were in federal funding, 24% were decreases in state funding, 21% were decreases in local government funding, 9% were

decreases in foundation funding, 18% were decreases in Business/Corporation funding, and 18% were decreases in funding from individual giving.

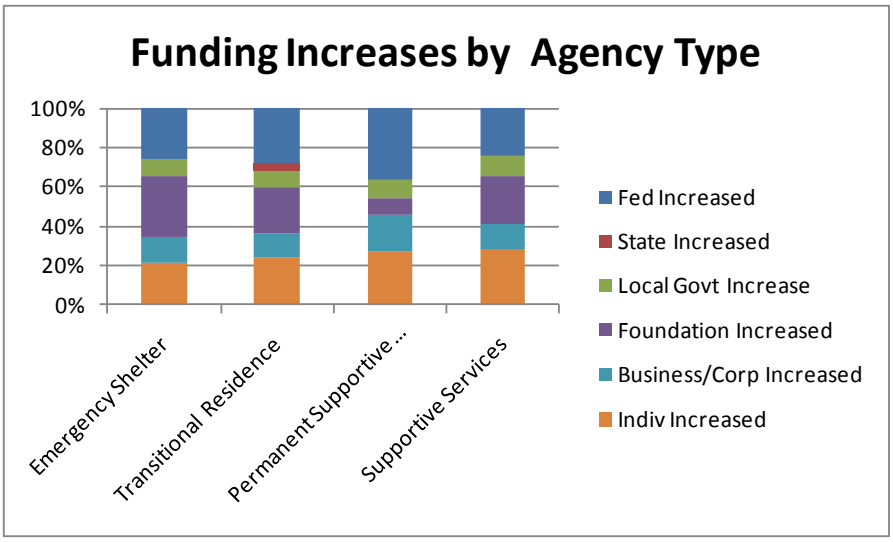

Figure 12: Funding Increases by Agency Type

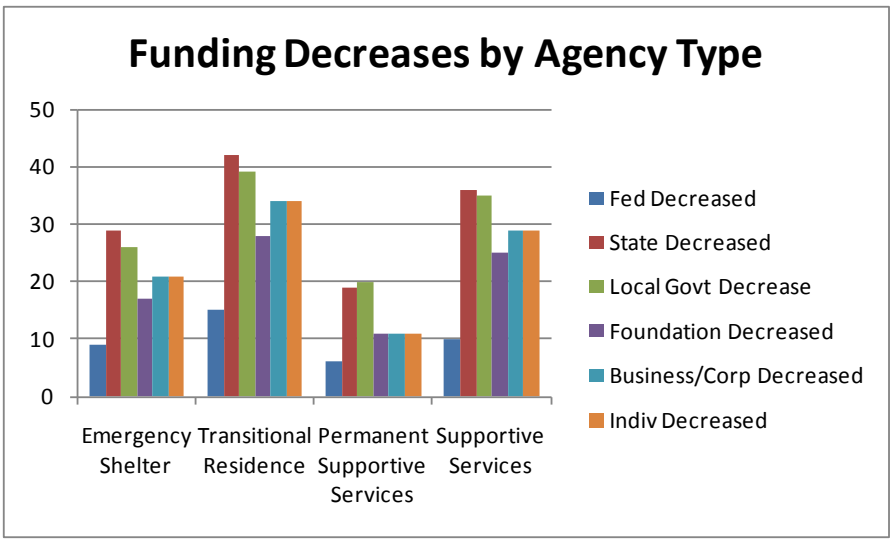

Figure 13: Funding Decreases by Agency Type

Funding Impact by Target Population

Of those agencies who reported increases in funding, agencies serving Families with Children reported the most increases in foundation funding relative to other agencies followed by agencies serving Victims of Domestic Violence, while agencies serving Single Adults reported increases in business/corporate funding more frequently relative to other agencies. Agencies serving Families with Children reported the most increases in funding as a whole. Figure 14 shows reported funding increases by all target populations.

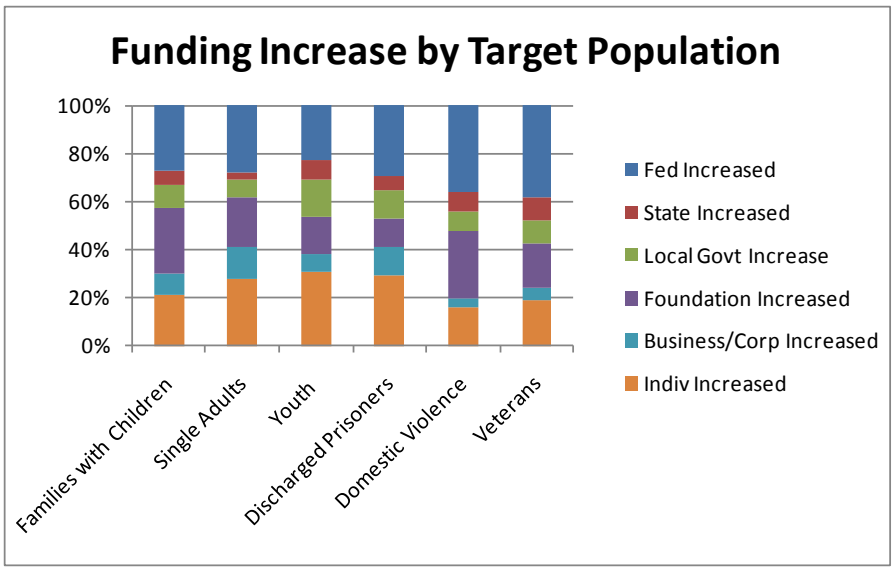

Figure 14: Funding Increase by Target Population

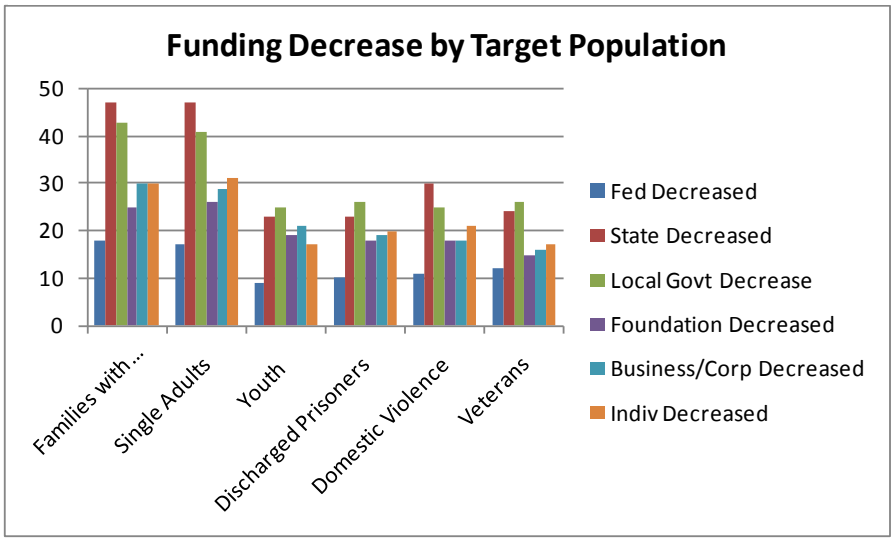

Figure 15: Funding Decreases by Target Population

Of those agencies who reported a decrease in funding, state and local government were most frequently reported as decreased across the board while federal government was least frequently reported as decreased relative to the other funding types. Most agencies were more likely to report decreases in state funding more often than decreases in local government funding. However, agencies targeting Youth, Discharged Prisoners, and Veterans were more likely to report a decrease in local government funding versus state funding as shown in Figure 15.

Funding by Target Need

Of those agencies reporting an increase in funding, the types of funding increases varied depending on the type of need an agency was targeting. Agencies targeting those with Physical Disabilities reported more increases in federal funding than other agencies. Agencies targeting Substance Abuse reported more increases in donations from individuals than other agencies. Agencies targeting Psychosocial Health reported more increases in foundation funding than other agencies. As mentioned above, over all agencies were more likely to report federal funding increases than any other type of increases. Local government increases and state increases were reported the least with zero agencies responding in the target needs categories reporting state funding increases.

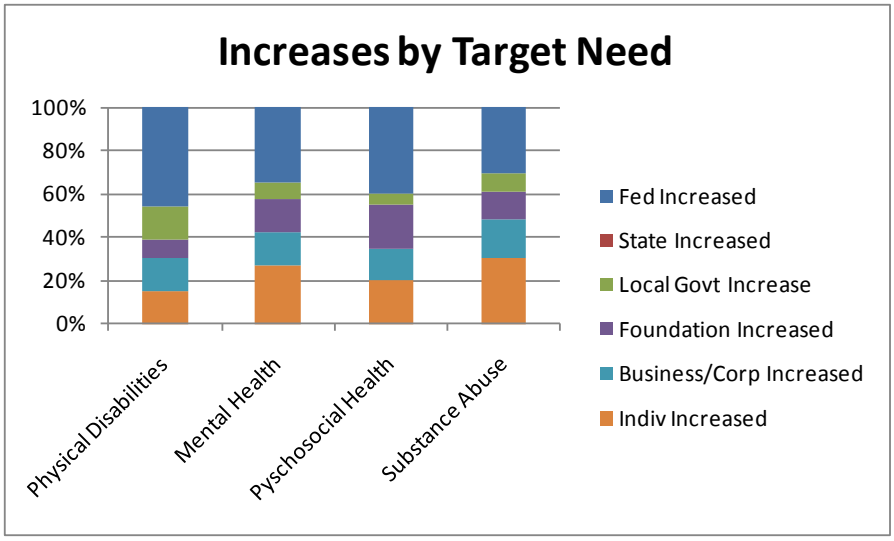

Figure 16: Increases by Target Need

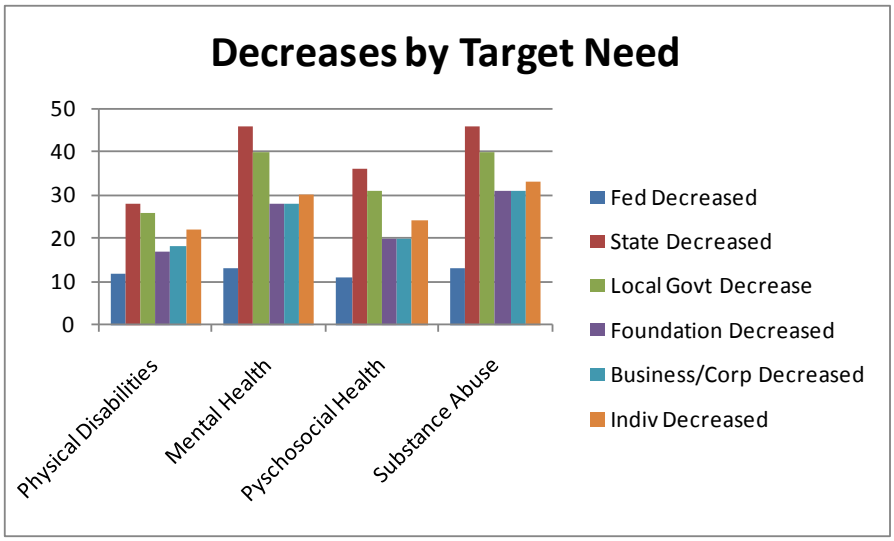

Figure 17: Decreases by Target Need

Those agencies reporting a decrease in funding demonstrate decreases in the same pattern we have seen by agency and by target population – state and local government funding is reported as decreased the most frequently and federal funding is reported as decreased the least frequently. When looking at these data by target need, across agencies business/corporate and foundation funding are reported as decreased equally with the exception of agencies targeting physical disabilities where agencies reported slightly more decreases in business/corporate funding than foundation funding. In all cases, agencies report more decreases in individual giving than either business/corporate funding or foundation funding.

Funding by Population Density

Agencies that reported seeing increases in funding of any type were primarily those in urban areas. Agencies in mid-populous counties – those counties with between 15% and 20% of their 2000 U.S. Census population reported as rural – reported increases only in federal funding. Only agencies in rural counties reported increases from state and local governments. However, agencies in rural counties that reported increases saw those increases primarily in federal funding. Figure 18 demonstrates increases as reported by county population density.

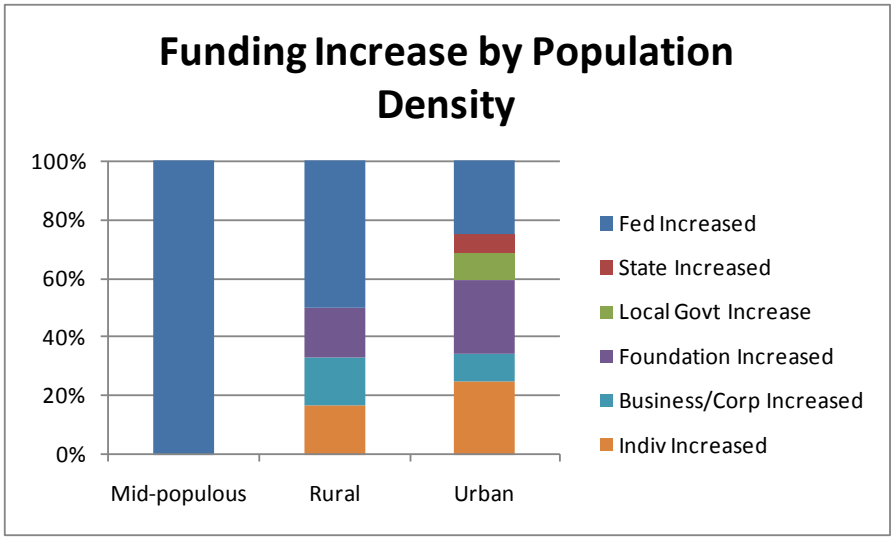

Figure 18: Increases by Population Density

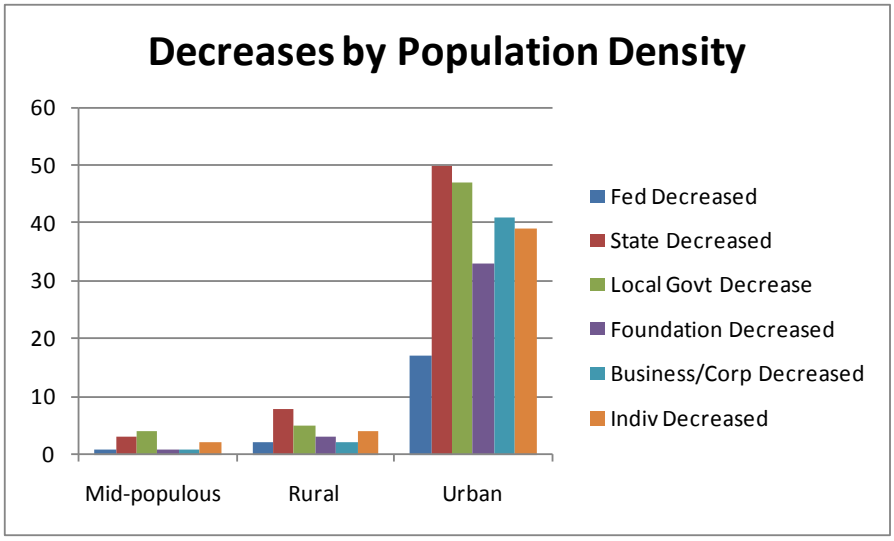

Figure 19: Decreases by Population Density

Agencies reporting a decrease in funding follow the same general trend by population density as reflected by agency, target population, and target need. Yet looking within the different population densities demonstrates small differences, i.e. agencies in urban counties report fewer decreases in individual giving compared to business/corporate funding whereas agencies in both mid-populous and rural counties report more decreases in individual giving than business/corporate funding.

Summary: Recession Environment Impact on Funding

In general, agencies were much more likely to report a decrease in funding than an increase in funding. Agencies were also more likely to report no change in funding than an increase in funding. Federal funding appears to be the most likely to be increased.[5] The data do indicate areas for further research:

- Agencies are experiencing similar patterns of funding decreases regardless of agency type, target population, target need, or county population density.
- Agencies in urban counties are more likely to see increases in state or local government funding
- Agencies serving Families with Children are more likely to report funding increases relative to agencies serving other target populations.

[5] While agencies were asked to report only increases outside of ARRA stimulus funding, some agencies may have included ARRA stimulus funding in their responses.

MAIN CONCERNS, TOOLS, AND TOUCH POINTS

One of the survey goals also was to find out what concerns agencies had in light of the recession environment, what information would be helpful in addressing those concerns, and in what form would communication/information best be provided. This section briefly discusses three survey questions:

- *What would you list as your top challenge(s) in the current recession environment?*
- *What kind of information and/or support would be most helpful for you and your agency in addressing your challenges/concerns as specified above?*
- *What would be a useful format for such information?*

Main Concerns

The same frequency of main concerns surfaced in all data categories, regardless of agency type, target population, target need, or county population. "Facing a decrease" in funding was most frequently selected as a main concern followed by "Meeting an increase in need". As demonstrated in an earlier section, agencies are cutting staff but increasing services, perhaps a direct reflection of these concerns. Of those who responded with "Other", four agencies mentioned concerns for the psychological welfare of their staff who were increasing workloads to meet the demand for services, and two agencies mentioned concerns related to federal funds that, while possibly increasing, are not offering the flexibility needed to meet capacity needs.

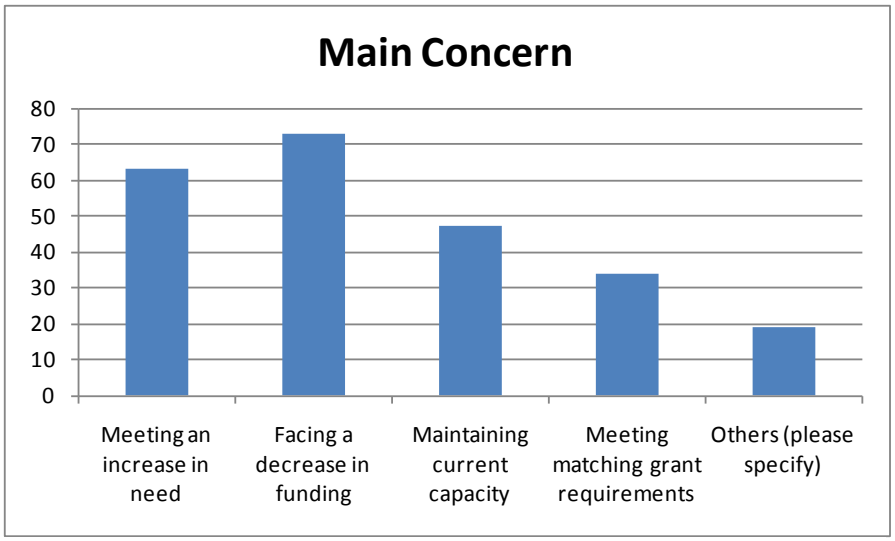

Figure 20: Main Concerns

Tools

Agencies were also asked to indicate what type of information would be helpful to them in addressing their main concerns, and what type of communication is best for them to receive that information.

Over all, agencies most frequently chose "Share experiences with peer agencies", "Best practices", and "Tools to analyze program effectiveness". Agencies were less likely to choose "Tools to analyze cash flow or other financial analysis" and "Tools for scenario planning". Among responses listed under "Other", agencies indicated that partnerships and shared responsibilities across agencies would be helpful.

As shown in Figure 22, agencies in rural and urban counties also had different responses to which tools would be most helpful. Those agencies in rural counties indicated that sharing experiences and best practices would be most useful, while agencies in mid-populous counties indicated that tools to analyze program effectiveness would be most useful. Agencies in urban areas had an evenly distributed number of responses across all three.

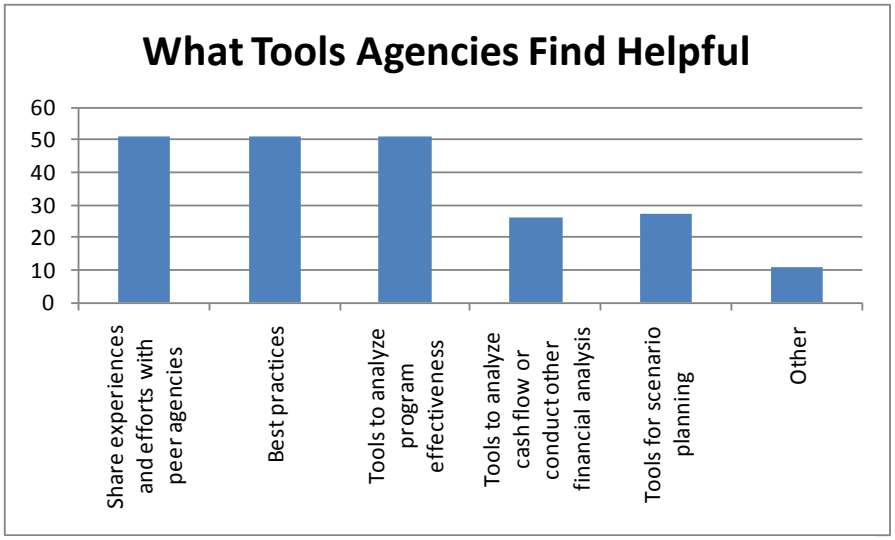

Figure 21: Helpful Tools

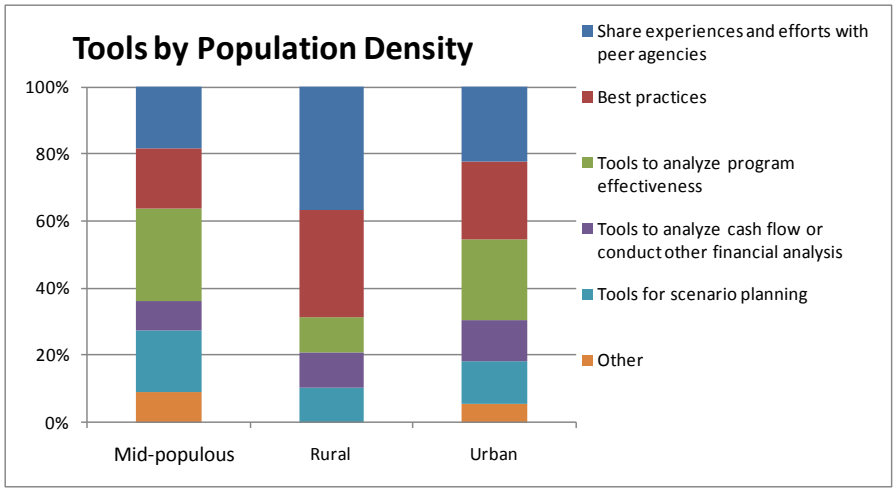

Figure 22: Tools by Population Density

Touch Points

Agencies indicated which mode of communication they preferred in obtaining/sharing these tools and other information. Overwhelmingly agencies indicated that online communication was their preferred mode, followed by written documents and face-to-face meetings. Conference calls were the least selected preference over all. Those who selected "Other" indicated that conferences or plenary meetings were also a good way to learn and disseminate information.

As shown in Figure 24, agencies in mid-populous counties did not choose conference calls as a preference at all and were more likely to prefer written documents compared to agencies in rural or urban counties. Agencies in urban counties were most likely to prefer face-to-face meetings. Agencies in rural counties preferred online communication compared to agencies in urban counties.

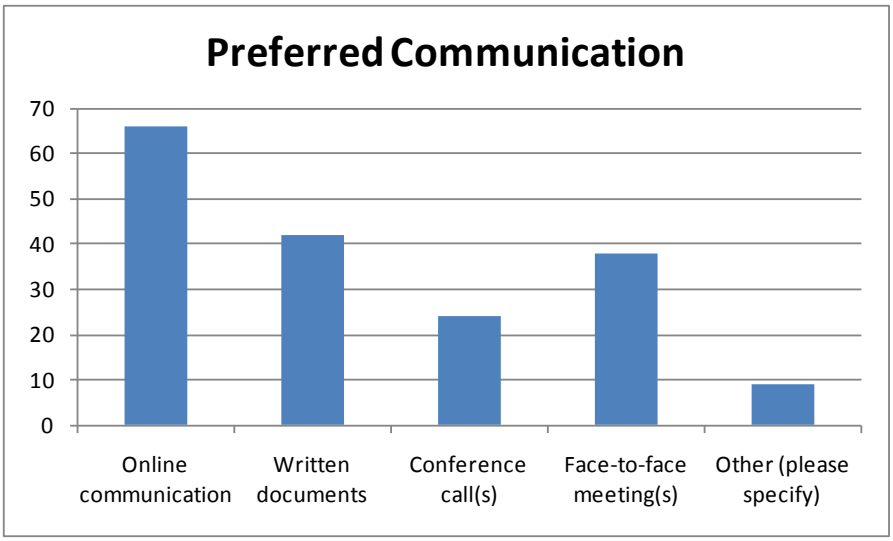

Figure 23: Preferred Communication

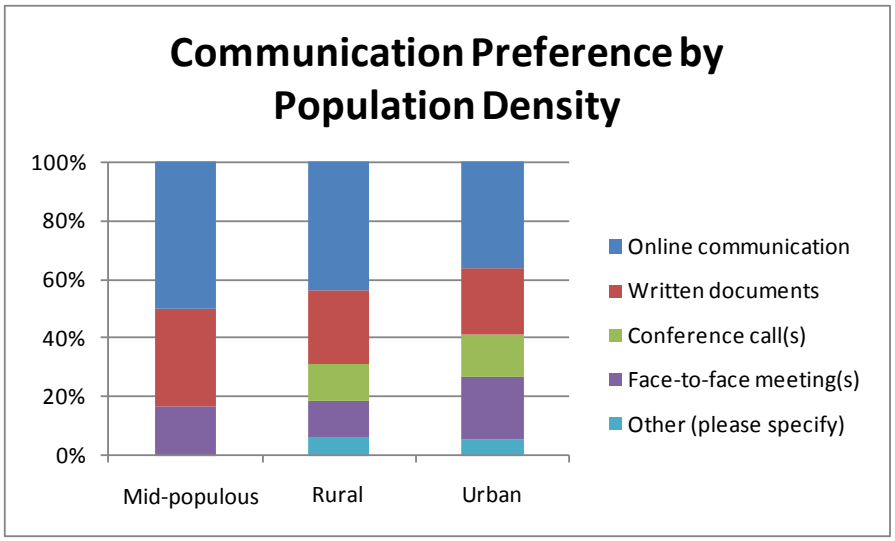

Figure 24: Communication Preference by Population Density

Summary: Main Concerns, Tools, and Touch points

In general, agencies' had common main concerns, preferences for tools, and preferences for touch points. The most variation between responses occurred when broken down by population density where urban, rural, and mid-populous counties expressed different preferences. In general, the following trends emerged:

- Main concerns included "Meeting an increase in need" and "Facing a decrease in funding to meet that need"
- Agencies equally expressed preference for the tools "Share experiences with peer agencies", "Best practices", and "Tools to analyze program effectiveness"
- Agencies preferred communication via online communication and face-to-face meetings.

DISCUSSION OF DATA

A brief discussion of the data provides additional insight into the responses demonstrated above as well as why or why not the data may be representative of CoC funded agencies in general. Both the survey and the way it was collected may have caused certain biases that should be taken into account before citing any evidence as conclusive.

Survey Bias

This survey was distributed using Survey Monkey to CoC coordinators in Arizona, California, and Nevada. The CoC coordinators were asked to complete the survey and distribute it to CoC funded agencies, the target population. Both the total numbers of agencies within the target population and within the sample frame are unknown. There is a high probability of response bias as those who responded to the survey very likely may be those who have strong feelings about or have been heavily impacted by the recession environment, potentially skewing the data toward more extreme impacts than the actual population may be experiencing. In addition, the number of agencies responding from counties with "mid-populous" population density was only nine – too small to provide representative data. That said, the responses are not without value, and they are indicators of what could be trends in the target population and can direct further research.

Data

Data consistency and accuracy may vary question to question. Some agencies completed all questions, while others completed only some and left others blank. Many agencies selected "Other" in response to questions and then completed the blank with one of the selected answers. For example, an agency selecting "Other" for the question about communication preference wrote that webinars were a preference. Because webinars fit in the category "Online Communication", that response could have been counted under that category. For the most part, the "Other" responses did not impact the analysis and so were excluded from discussion, except in cases where "Other" responses imparted information that could provide value (e.g. "Seniors" was not listed as a target population choice, but several agencies included it under "Other", indicating that "Seniors" should have been one of the target population options). Agencies that responded that they were CoC coordinators selected all responses for target populations and target needs. Agencies that identified both target population and target need as "homelessness" also selected all options.

CONCLUSIONS

While the information provided in the survey responses is not conclusive, it does raise questions and point to areas for further research. In general, agencies indicated that the recession environment is correlated with an increase in demand for their services as well as a reduction in funding. Agencies' services and staffing levels appear to be the flex points to adjust to the impact, where agencies are increasing their services while decreasing their staffing levels. Not only do agencies show concern for the populations they work to serve, but for their own institutional welfare and the welfare of their employees.

Some additional points that came out of the data, as discussed in the sections above, could point to future research opportunities:

- **Emergency Shelters** may be seeing the most increase in demand for services relative to other agency types
- Agencies targeting **Veterans** may be experiencing an increase in demand for services relative to agencies targeting other populations
- Agencies targeting individuals with **Physical Disabilities** may be experiencing an increase in demand for services relative to agencies targeting other needs (these agencies are also reporting more increases in federal funding than other agencies, so there could be a chicken and egg question, i.e. are these agencies adding programs because they are receiving more funding, or are they receiving more funding because their programs have to expand to meet the need?)
- Agencies in **urban** counties are more likely to see increases in state or local government funding
- Agencies serving **Families with Children** are more likely to report over all funding increases relative to agencies serving other target populations.

Where organizations are cutting programs and services, research should be done to insure that organizations are still able to meet HUD funding requirements.

APPENDIX A– DATA FOR QUESTION: HOW HAS YOUR AGENCY RESPONDED TO THE CURRENT RECESSION'S IMPACT ON NEED AND FUNDING?

By Agency Type

	Program			Services			Staff			Salaries			Totals			
By Agency Type	**Increased / Added**	**Decreased / Cut**	**No Change**	**Increased / Added**	**Decreased / Cut**	**No Change**	**Increased / Added**	**Decreased / Cut**	**No Change**	**Increased / Added**	**Decreased / Cut**	**No Change**	**Program**	**Services**	**Staffing Levels**	**Salaries**
Emergency Shelter	11	7	20	15	12	11	12	15	12	1	12	25	**38**	**38**	**39**	**38**
% of Total	29%	18%	53%	39%	32%	29%	31%	38%	31%	3%	32%	66%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Transitional Residence	15	10	31	18	14	24	15	23	20	2	18	36	**56**	**56**	**58**	**56**
% of Total	27%	18%	55%	32%	25%	43%	26%	40%	34%	4%	32%	64%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Permanent Supportive Services	8	6	18	8	9	15	5	14	14	1	11	21	**32**	**32**	**33**	**33**
% of Total	25%	19%	56%	25%	28%	47%	15%	42%	42%	3%	33%	64%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Supportive Services	16	15	23	20	16	18	13	26	17	2	18	35	**54**	**54**	**56**	**55**
% of Total	30%	28%	43%	37%	30%	33%	23%	46%	30%	4%	33%	64%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Other	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	**5**	**5**	**6**	**6**
% of Total	40%	20%	40%	60%	20%	20%	17%	50%	33%	17%	50%	33%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Affordable Housing Dev.								*1*			*1*		*0*	*0*	*1*	*1*
Affordable Housing Program/Units			*1*			*1*	*1*			*1*			*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Other	*1*			*1*					*1*			*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
HMIS Lead Agency	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*1*			*2*	*1*		*2*	*1*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*
Local Government													*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Total	***52***	***39***	***94***	***64***	***52***	***69***	***46***	***81***	***65***	***7***	***62***	***119***	***185***	***185***	***192***	***188***
% of Total	***28%***	***21%***	***51%***	***35%***	***28%***	***37%***	***24%***	***42%***	***34%***	***4%***	***33%***	***63%***	***100%***	***100%***	***100%***	***100%***

By Target Population

By Target Pop Type	Program			Services			Staff			Salaries			Totals			
	Increased/Added	Decreased/Cut	No Change	Increased/Added	Decreased/Cut	No Change	Increased/Added	Decreased/Cut	No Change	Increased/Added	Decreased/Cut	No Change	Program	Services	Staffing Levels	Salaries
Families w Children	17	19	28	24	20	20	18	29	19	5	23	37	**64**	**64**	**66**	**65**
% of Total	27%	30%	44%	38%	31%	31%	27%	44%	29%	8%	35%	57%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Single Adults	17	16	36	23	20	26	14	34	24	4	24	42	**69**	**69**	**72**	**70**
% of Total	25%	23%	52%	33%	29%	38%	19%	47%	33%	6%	34%	60%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Youth	10	9	16	14	11	9	8	16	11	2	15	18	**35**	**34**	**35**	**35**
% of Total	29%	26%	46%	41%	32%	26%	23%	46%	31%	6%	43%	51%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Discharged Prisoners	9	8	15	12	6	14	7	16	11	3	11	19	**32**	**32**	**34**	**33**
% of Total	28%	25%	47%	38%	19%	44%	21%	47%	32%	9%	33%	58%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
DV	12	10	20	16	11	14	11	19	13	3	12	26	**42**	**41**	**43**	**41**
% of Total	29%	24%	48%	39%	27%	34%	26%	44%	30%	7%	29%	63%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Veterans	13	8	20	18	7	15	13	15	14	3	9	28	**41**	**40**	**42**	**40**
% of Total	32%	20%	49%	45%	18%	38%	31%	36%	33%	8%	23%	70%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Other	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	3	**4**	**4**	**4**	**4**
% of Total	25%	50%	25%	50%	25%	25%	50%	25%	25%	25%	0%	75%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Domestic Violent offenders													*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Seniors	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*0*	*1*	*2*	*0*	*1*	*1*	*0*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*3*	*3*
Other													*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Migrant Seasona Farmworkers		*1*			*1*			*1*				*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Total	***79***	***72***	***136***	***109***	***76***	***99***	***73***	***130***	***93***	***21***	***94***	***173***	***287***	***284***	***296***	***288***
% of Total	***28%***	***25%***	***47%***	***38%***	***27%***	***35%***	***25%***	***44%***	***31%***	***7%***	***33%***	***60%***	***100%***	***100%***	***100%***	***100%***

By Target Need

By Target Need	Program			Services			Staff			Salaries			Totals			
	Increased/Added	Decreased/Cut	No Change	Increased/Added	Decreased/Cut	No Change	Increased/Added	Decreased/Cut	No Change	Increased/Added	Decreased/Cut	No Change	Program	Services	Staffing Levels	Salaries
Physical Disabilities	12	10	21	16	11	15	12	19	13	2	13	27	**43**	**42**	**44**	**42**
% of Total	28%	23%	49%	38%	26%	36%	27%	43%	30%	5%	31%	64%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Mental Health	15	15	39	19	23	27	13	33	25	3	23	43	**69**	**69**	**71**	**69**
% of Total	22%	22%	57%	28%	33%	39%	18%	46%	35%	4%	33%	62%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Pyschosocial Health	8	14	26	11	17	20	10	23	17	1	19	28	**48**	**48**	**50**	**48**
% of Total	17%	29%	54%	23%	35%	42%	20%	46%	34%	2%	40%	58%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Substance Abuse	13	17	36	16	21	29	10	35	23	1	25	40	**66**	**66**	**68**	**66**
% of Total	20%	26%	55%	24%	32%	44%	15%	51%	34%	2%	38%	61%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Other	1	0	4	1	0	4	1	1	3	0	0	5	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
% of Total	20%	0%	80%	20%	0%	80%	20%	20%	60%	0%	0%	100%	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
HIV/AIDS	*1*	*0*	*2*	*1*	*0*	*2*	*1*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*
Other			*2*			*2*		*1*	*1*			*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*
Total	***49***	***56***	***126***	***63***	***72***	***95***	***46***	***111***	***81***	***7***	***80***	***143***	***231***	***230***	***238***	***230***
% of Total	***21%***	***24%***	***55%***	***27%***	***31%***	***41%***	***19%***	***47%***	***34%***	***3%***	***35%***	***62%***	***100%***	***100%***	***100%***	***100%***

APPENDIX B – DATA FOR QUESTION: IN WHAT WAY(S) HAS THE CURRENT RECESSION ENVIRONMENT IMPACTED FUNDING TO YOUR AGENCY?

By Agency Type

	By Target Agency	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Residence	Permanent Supportive	Supportive Services	Totals
Federal	Increased	6	7	4	7	**24**
	Decreased	9	15	6	10	**40**
	No Change	20	29	18	33	**100**
State	Increased		1			**1**
	Decreased	29	42	19	36	**126**
	No Change	8	10	7	14	**39**
Local Govt	Increased	2	2	1	3	**8**
	Decreased	26	39	20	35	**120**
	No Change	9	13	8	13	**43**
Found-ation	Increased	7	6	1	7	**21**
	Decreased	17	28	11	25	**81**
	No Change	10	16	11	16	**53**
Business /Corp	Increased	3	3	2	4	**12**
	Decreased	21	34	11	29	**95**
	No Change	9	14	10	14	**47**
In-dividual	Increased	5	6	3	8	**22**
	Decreased	21	34	11	29	**95**
	No Change	8	13	11	13	**45**
Other	Increased					**0**
	Decreased	1	2	1	1	**5**
	No Change	3	7	4	7	**21**

By Target Population

	By Target Population	Families with Children	Single Adults	Youth	Discharged Prisoners	Domestic Violence	Veterans	Totals
Federal	Increased	9	8	3	5	9	8	**42**
	Decreased	18	17	9	10	11	12	**77**
	No Change	33	36	20	14	19	15	**137**
State	Increased	2	1	1	1	2	2	**9**
	Decreased	47	47	23	23	30	24	**194**
	No Change	12	14	10	7	9	10	**62**
Local Govt	Increased	3	2	2	2	2	2	**13**
	Decreased	43	41	25	26	25	26	**186**
	No Change	16	19	7	5	14	10	**71**
Found-ation	Increased	9	6	2	2	7	4	**30**
	Decreased	25	26	19	18	18	15	**121**
	No Change	21	23	10	10	12	14	**90**
Business /Corp	Increased	3	4	1	2	1	1	**12**
	Decreased	30	29	21	19	18	16	**133**
	No Change	21	23	9	11	17	16	**97**
In-dividual	Increased	7	8	4	5	4	4	**32**
	Decreased	30	31	17	20	21	17	**136**
	No Change	18	20	10	10	13	15	**86**
Other	Increased							**0**
	Decreased	1	3		2		1	**7**
	No Change	9	10	6	4	5	6	**40**

By Target Need

	By Target Need	Physical Disabilities	Mental Health	Pyschosocial Health	Substance Abuse	Totals
Federal	Increased	6	9	8	7	**30**
	Decreased	12	13	11	13	**49**
	No Change	17	39	23	38	**117**
State	Increased					**0**
	Decreased	28	46	36	46	**156**
	No Change	7	15	8	13	**43**
Local Govt	Increased	2	2	1	2	**7**
	Decreased	26	40	31	40	**137**
	No Change	7	19	11	16	**53**
Found-ation	Increased	1	4	4	3	**12**
	Decreased	17	28	20	31	**96**
	No Change	13	23	15	19	**70**
Business /Corp	Increased	2	4	3	4	**13**
	Decreased	18	28	20	31	**97**
	No Change	12	23	16	19	**70**
In-dividual	Increased	2	7	4	7	**20**
	Decreased	22	30	24	33	**109**
	No Change	10	21	14	17	**62**
Other	Increased					**0**
	Decreased	2	2		2	**6**
	No Change	7	10	7	9	**33**

APPENDIX C – RESPONSE COUNTIES BY POPULATION DENSITY*

State	County	Rural / Urban Counties	# of Agencies
AZ	Maricopa	Urban	10
AZ	Pima	Urban	4
CA	Alameda	Urban	10
CA	Fresno	Urban	3
CA	Glenn	Rural	1
CA	Humboldt	Rural	5
CA	Kings	Urban	2
CA	Madera	Rural	2
CA	Marin	Urban	1
CA	Mendocino	Rural	2
CA	Merced	Mid-populous	8
CA	Monterey	Urban	7
CA	Sacramento	Urban	4
CA	San Francisco	Urban	5
CA	San Mateo	Urban	1
CA	Solano	Urban	3
CA	Sonoma	Urban	2
CA	Stanislaus	Urban	1
CA	Tulare	Mid-populous	1
CA	Tuolumne	Rural	4
NV	Carson City	Urban	6
NV	Churchill	Rural	5
NV	Clark	Urban	12
NV	Douglas	Rural	1
NV	Elko	Rural	2
NV	Washoe	Urban	6
State Agencies			1
National			1
Unaffilliated			1
Total Agencies			**111**
Total Counties			**26**

* Rural counties are counted as those counties with more than 20% of their population classified as "rural" in the 2000 U.S. Census. Mid-populous counties are those counties with between 15% and 20% of their population classified as "rural". U.S. Census defines "Urban" as all territory, population and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of more than 2,500 persons outside of urbanized areas. Thus "Rural" includes all territory, population and housing units not classified as urban.