

# ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY HOMELESS REPORT

## JANUARY 1, 2014 – DECEMBER 31, 2014

	TOTAL SERVED	NEW ENTRIES IN 2014
Total Homeless Served	<b>2,078</b>	
Total Veterans	<b>105</b>	
Male	<b>1,120</b>	
Female	<b>958</b>	
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>		
Total People	<b>805</b>	<b>605</b>
Number of families	<b>128</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Transitional Housing</b>		
Total People	<b>152</b>	<b>77</b>
Number of families	<b>39</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Permanent Supportive Housing</b>		
Total People	<b>225</b>	<b>46</b>
Number of families	<b>36</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Access Housing (number does not include children)</b>		
Number of VI-SPDATs completed	<b>451</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>AACO Public Schools (Not included in numbers above)</b>		
Active homeless students	<b>925</b>	
Unaccompanied Youth	<b>250</b>	

\*Information collected from the Anne Arundel County Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Total Homeless served includes those that received at least one homeless service in 2014 including shelter stay, transitional housing, shelter referral, housing assistance, supportive housing for homeless, identification payment assistance, and day center activities from the following agencies: Anne Arundel County Department Of Social Services, Anne Arundel County Mental Health Agency, 100K Homes (Access Housing), Arundel House Of Hope, Housing Commission Of Anne Arundel County, Emmaus Center, The Light House, People Encouraging People, Sarah's House, and We Care & Friends. For more information contact: [justin.bieler@maryland.gov](mailto:justin.bieler@maryland.gov)

# HUD FEDERAL DEFINITION OF HOMELESSNESS

HUD has issued the final regulation to implement changes to the definition of homelessness contained in the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act. The definition affects who is eligible for various HUD-funded homeless assistance programs. The new definition includes four broad categories of homelessness:

- People who are living in a place not meant for human habitation, in emergency shelter, in transitional housing, or are exiting an institution where they temporarily resided. The only significant change from existing practice is that people will be considered homeless if they are exiting an institution where they resided for up to 90 days (it was previously 30 days), and were in shelter or a place not meant for human habitation immediately prior to entering that institution.
- People who are losing their primary nighttime residence, which may include a motel or hotel or a doubled up situation, within 14 days and lack resources or support networks to remain in housing. HUD had previously allowed people who were being displaced within 7 days to be considered homeless. The proposed regulation also describes specific documentation requirements for this category.
- Families with children or unaccompanied youth who are unstably housed and likely to continue in that state. This is a new category of homelessness, and it applies to families with children or unaccompanied youth who have not had a lease or ownership interest in a housing unit in the last 60 or more days, have had two or more moves in the last 60 days, and who are likely to continue to be unstably housed because of disability or multiple barriers to employment.
- People who are fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, have no other residence, and lack the resources or support networks to obtain other permanent housing. This category is similar to the current practice regarding people who are fleeing domestic violence.

# MCKINNEY VENTO HOMELESS EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT

Who is homeless? (Sec. 725)

The term "homeless children and youth"—

(A) means individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence ...; and

(B) includes—

- (i) children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement;
- (ii) children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings ...
- (iii) children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and
- (iv) migratory children who qualify as homeless for the purposes of this subtitle because the children are living in circumstances described in clauses (i) through (iii).