

RESULTS

Key Findings

- **4,395** unsheltered individuals are estimated to be living on the streets, in parks, in encampments, under highways, in airports, and in the subway stations and trains in New York City
- When comparing the street homeless population to the general population, **New York City's rate of street homelessness is among the lowest of any major city** for which street count data was available and confirmed
- While HOPE 2005 introduces a new quality assurance adjustment, this year's initial estimate found no significance difference in street homelessness in Brooklyn, Manhattan, or Staten Island from last year.



Comparison of Street Homelessness in Some Major Cities*

City	Population	Street Census	Ratio of Street Homeless to General Population
New York City	8,085,742	4,395	1 in 1,840
Tucson-Pima County	892,798	702	1 in 1,272
Chicago	2,869,121	2,531	1 in 1,134
Miami-Dade County	2,253,362	1,989	1 in 1,133
Phoenix	1,388,416	1,906	1 in 728
San Francisco	751,682	2,655	1 in 283
Philadelphia	1,479,339	235**	1 in 6,295
Nashville-Davidson	544,765	227**	1 in 2,400
Boston	581,616	299**	1 in 1,945
Seattle	569,101	1,960**	1 in 290

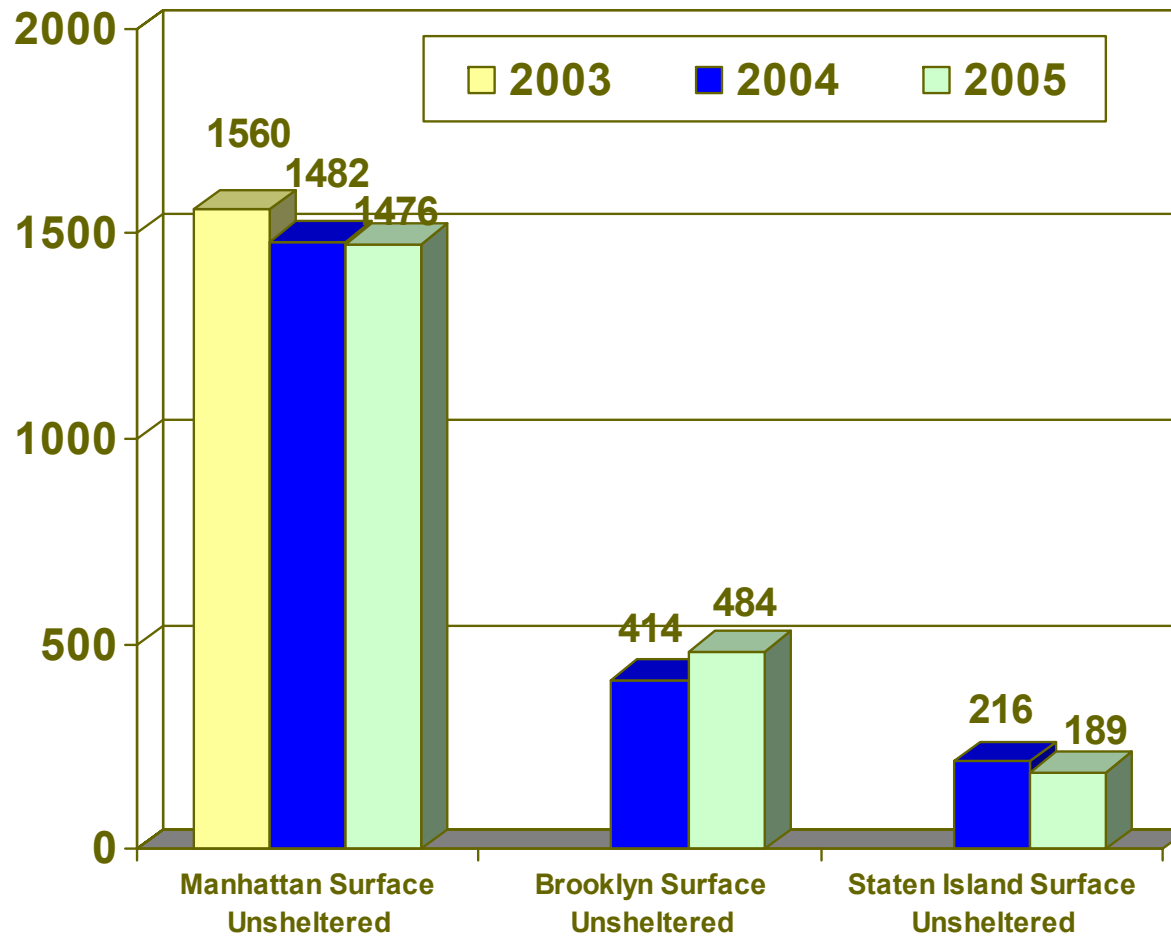
*This represents a list of the largest U.S. cities for which the NYC DHS was able to confirm a recent street homeless census.

All population figures are from the 2003 U.S. Census Bureau with the exception of Miami-Dade County (2000 Census).

**The methodology for these cities' estimates only surveyed areas which were known to have street homeless populations and no extrapolation was done.

HOPE 2005

Comparison of Unsheltered Individuals HOPE 2003, 2004, and 2005 – No Statistically Significant Difference

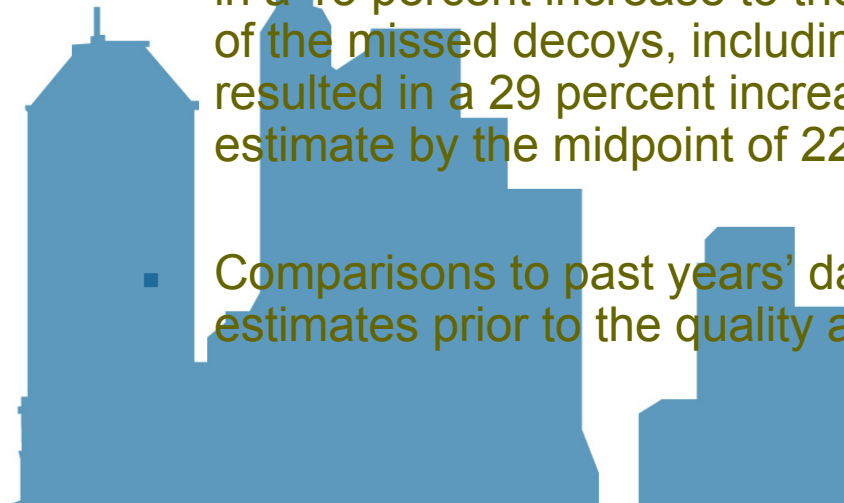


Note: There is no statistically significant difference between the HOPE 2004 and HOPE 2005 estimates for Manhattan, Brooklyn, or Staten Island. In order to offer a comparison point, the 2005 estimates (as represented on this slide) do not include the quality assurance adjustment.

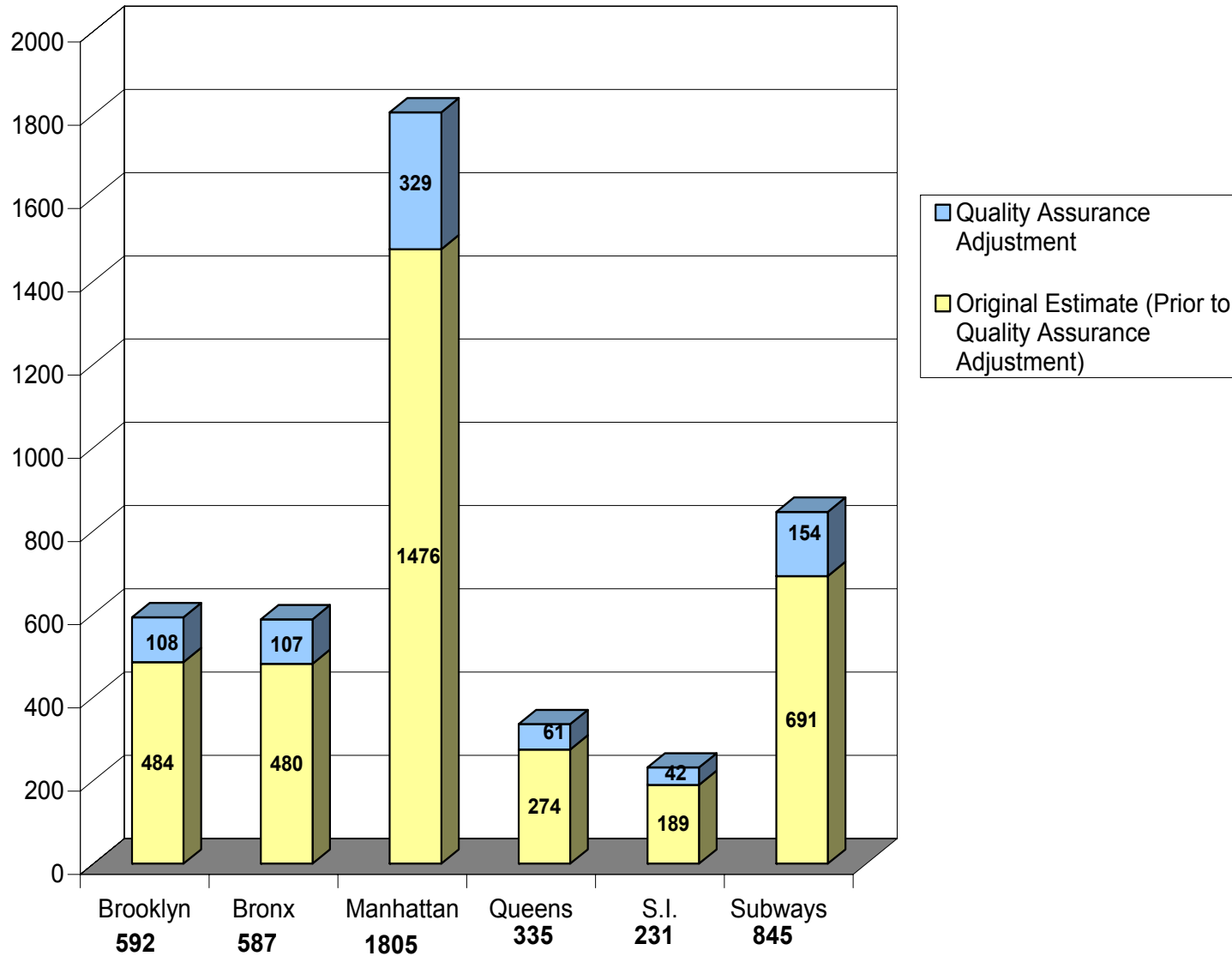
Introducing a Quality Assurance Adjustment

- This year's HOPE survey incorporated a new quality assurance adjustment called a Shadow Count, which was overseen by research scientist Kim Hopper of the Nathan Kline Institute.
- Teams of "decoys" were deployed throughout the five boroughs to determine whether volunteer enumerators successfully found and counted the visible homeless people in their assigned study areas. The estimate was then adjusted to account for homeless individuals who may have been missed.
- While there were some situations where the decoys were clearly missed by volunteer teams, other situations were less clear. Accounting for the clearly missed decoys only would have resulted in a 15 percent increase to the original estimate. Accounting for all of the missed decoys, including the ambiguous misses, would have resulted in a 29 percent increase. DHS chose to adjust the original estimate by the midpoint of 22 percent.
- Comparisons to past years' data can be made with the original estimates prior to the quality assurance adjustment.

HOPE 2005

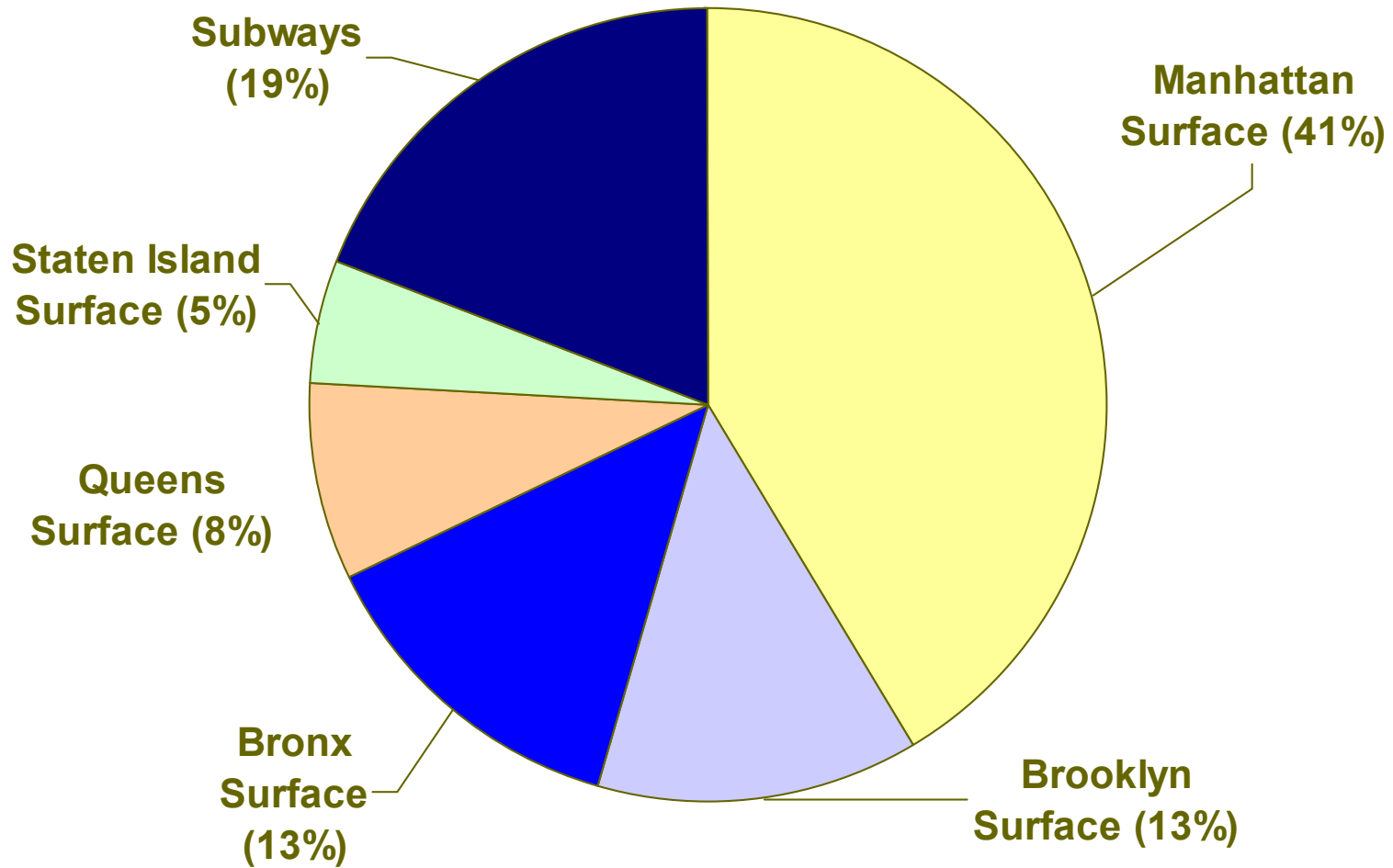


HOPE 2005: Borough by Borough Breakouts



HOPE 2005

HOPE 2005: Distribution by Borough



HOPE 2005

Uniting for Solutions Beyond Shelter

- Mayor Bloomberg has set a goal of reducing street homelessness by two thirds by 2009.
- The HOPE 2005 citywide estimate will serve as the baseline as we measure our success toward reducing the population living on the streets to 1,465 by 2009.



HOPE 2005

Uniting for Solutions Beyond Shelter

- Street Homelessness Action Items
 - Establish a Citywide Outreach/Drop-in Center Coordinating Council
 - Reconfigure Outreach Services
 - Create an Accessible Citywide Clinical Database
 - Expand the Capacity of Drop-in Centers
 - Decentralize Men’s Intake
 - Conduct Citywide Street Estimate Annually
 - Expand “Housing First” Options for Those on the Street
 - Expand Transitional Programs with Low Threshold/Progressive Demand
 - Create Community Street Population Estimates, Targets, and Accountability Mechanisms



HOPPE 2005

Detailed Data Breakouts and Methodology



HOPPE 2005

Surface Area and Subway Estimate Summary

	Estimate
Surface Areas	
Manhattan	1,805
Brooklyn	592
Bronx	587
Queens	335
Staten Island	231
Total	3,550
Subways	
NYC Estimate	845
Total Unsheltered Individuals	4,395

Note: These numbers include the quality assurance adjustment.

HOPE 2005 Unsheltered Homeless Estimates in Surface Areas by Borough

	Total No. of Areas by Borough	No. Areas Surveyed	No. Homeless Actually Counted	Average per Area	Original Estimate	Quality Assurance Adjustment	Final Adjusted Count
Manhattan							
High	241	241	552	2.29	552	123	675
Low	701	91	120	1.32	924	206	1,130
Total	942	332	672	2.02	1,476	329	1,805
Brooklyn							
High	98	98	77	.79	77	17	94
Low	1,627	96	24	.25	407	91	498
Total	1,725	194	101	.52	484	108	592
Staten Island							
High	34	34	74	2.18	74	17	91
Low	833	58	8	.14	115	26	141
Total	867	92	82	.89	189	42	231

Note: In 2005, an area was defined as high density in Manhattan if it was anticipated that two or more unsheltered persons would be in that area at night (based on both 2004 data and subsequent expert reports). For the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island, an area was "high density" if at least one person was anticipated to be in the area.

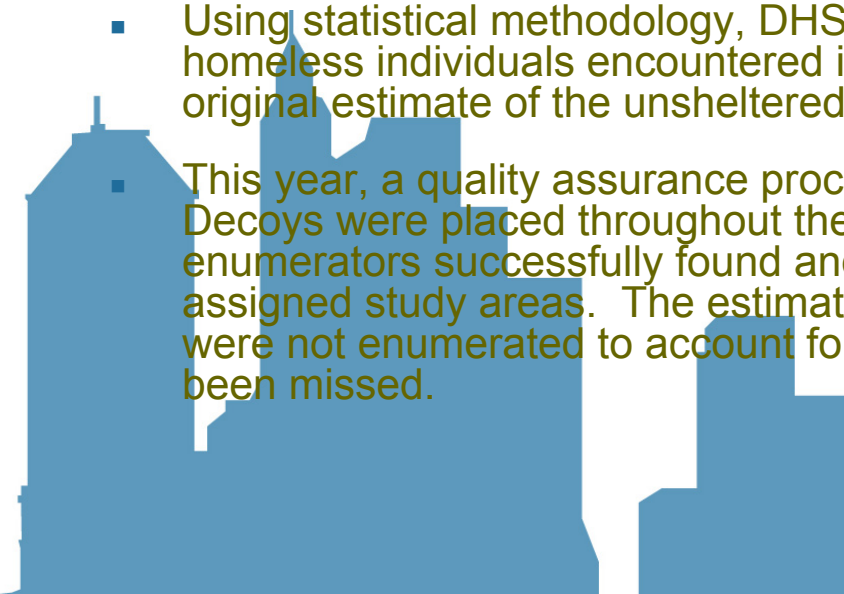
HOPE 2005 Unsheltered Homeless Estimates in Surface Areas by Borough

	Total No. of Areas by Borough	No. Areas Surveyed	No. Homeless Actually Counted	Average per Area	Original Estimate	Quality Assurance Adjustment	Final Adjusted Count
Bronx							
High	54	54	64	1.19	64	14	78
Low	846	57	28	.49	416	93	509
Total	900	111	92	.83	480	107	587
Queens							
High	82	82	45	.55	45	10	55
Low	2,291	100	10	.10	229	51	280
Total	2,373	182	55	.30	274	61	335
Subways							
High	98	98	608	6.2	608		
Low	301	47	13	.28	83		
Total	399	145	621	4.28	691	154	845

Note: In 2005, an area was defined as high density in Manhattan if it was anticipated that two or more unsheltered persons would be in that area at night (based on both 2004 data and subsequent expert reports). For the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island, an area was "high density" if at least one person was anticipated to be in the area.

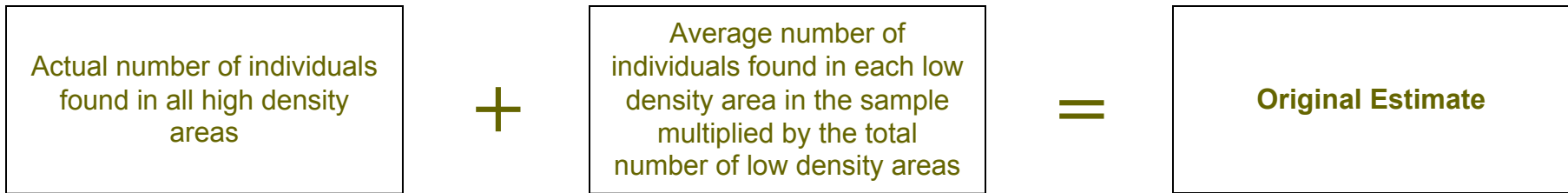
Methodology

- Each borough was divided into small study areas (groups of blocks and/or park areas) which were stratified based on their estimated density (high or low) of unsheltered homeless individuals. A stratified random sample was obtained in each borough.
- Subway stations were stratified based on the estimated density (high or low) of unsheltered homeless individuals on the platforms and in subway cars. A stratified random sample was drawn for New York City subways.
- A random sample of areas/stations was selected from each stratum to be covered on the night of the survey.
- Teams of volunteers were assigned areas/stations during a four hour period in the middle of the night to enumerate unsheltered homeless individuals.
- Using statistical methodology, DHS extrapolated from the number of unsheltered homeless individuals encountered in low density areas/stations to produce the original estimate of the unsheltered homeless population in New York City.
- This year, a quality assurance procedure was incorporated into the methodology. Decoys were placed throughout the five boroughs to determine whether volunteer enumerators successfully found and counted the visible homeless people in their assigned study areas. The estimate was adjusted based on those decoys that were not enumerated to account for homeless individuals who may also have been missed.



HOPE 2005 Final Estimate Calculation

Original Method



Quality Assurance Procedure

