



The U.S. Department of
Housing and Urban Development
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT



PART 1:
Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness

The 2015 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

NOVEMBER 2015

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Key Findings

All Homeless People

- In January 2015, 564,708 people were homeless on a given night. Most (69 percent) were staying in residential programs for homeless people, and 31 percent were found in unsheltered locations.
- Nearly one-quarter of all homeless people were children, under the age of 18 (23 percent or 127,787). Nine percent (or 52,973) were between the ages of 18 and 24, and 68 percent (or 383,948) were 25 years or older.
- Homelessness declined by 2 percent (or 11,742 people) between 2014 and 2015 and by 11 percent (or 82,550) since 2007.

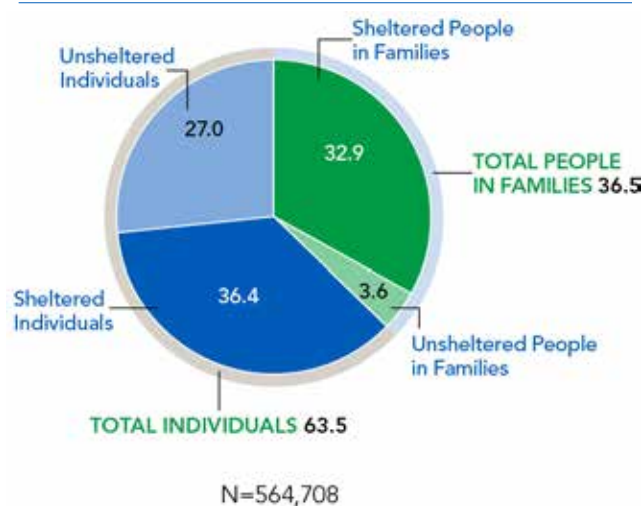
Homelessness by Household Type

- In January 2015, 358,422 people experienced homelessness as individuals (64 percent of all homeless people).
- There were 206,286 homeless people in families with children on a single night in January 2015, accounting for 36 percent of all homeless people.
- Homelessness among individuals declined by less than 1 percent (or 1,767) between 2014 and 2015, and by 13 percent (or 54,278) between 2007 and 2015.
- Homelessness among people in families with children declined by 5 percent (or 9,975) between 2014 and 2015, and by 12 percent (or 28,272) between 2007 and 2015.

Homelessness among Subpopulations

- In January 2015, 83,170 individuals and 13,105 people in families with children were chronically homeless.
- Chronic homelessness among individuals declined by 1 percent (or 819) over the past year, and by 31 percent (or 36,643) between 2007 and 2015.
- In January 2015, 47,725 veterans were homeless on a single night. Fewer than 10 percent (4,338) were women.
- Between 2014 and 2015, homelessness among veterans declined by 4 percent (or 1,964). Homelessness among veterans declined by 35 percent (or 25,642) between 2009 and 2015.
- There were 36,907 unaccompanied youth on a single night in 2015. Most (87 percent or 32,240) were youth between the ages of 18 and 24, and 13 percent (or 4,667) were children under the age of 18.

Percent of Homeless People By Household Type and Sheltered Status, 2015



Definition of Terms

Please note: Key terms are used for AHAR reporting purposes and accurately reflect the data used in this report. Definitions of these terms may differ in some ways from the definitions found in the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act and in HUD regulations.

Continuums of Care (CoC) are local planning bodies responsible for coordinating the full range of homelessness services in a geographic area, which may cover a city, county, metropolitan area, or an entire state.

Chronically Homeless People in Families are people experiencing homelessness in families (with at least one adult and one child) in which the head of household has a disability and has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years.

Chronically Homeless Individuals are homeless individuals with disabilities who have either been continuously homeless for a year or more or have experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years.

Emergency Shelter is a facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter for homeless persons.

Individuals are people who are not part of a family with children during their episode of homelessness. They are homeless as single adults, unaccompanied youth, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.

Other Permanent Housing is housing with or without services that is specifically for formerly homeless people, but that does not require people to have a disability.

Parenting Youth are people under 25 who are the parents or legal guardians of one or more children who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household.

Rapid Rehousing is a housing model designed to provide temporary housing assistance to people experiencing homelessness, moving them quickly out of homelessness and into permanent housing.

Permanent Supportive Housing is designed to provide housing and supportive services on a long-term basis for formerly homeless people, who have disabilities.

People in Families with Children are people who are homeless as part of households that have at least one adult and one child.

Point-in-Time Counts are unduplicated 1-night estimates of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The 1-night counts are conducted by Continuums of Care nationwide and occur during the last week in January of each year.

Safe Havens provide private or semi-private long-term housing for people with severe mental illness and are limited to serving no more than 25 people within a facility.

Sheltered Homeless People are individuals who are staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.

Transitional Housing Program provides homeless people a place to stay combined with supportive services for up to 24 months in order to help them overcome barriers to moving into and retaining permanent housing.

Unaccompanied Youth (under 18) are people who are not part of a family with children during their episode of homelessness, and who are under the age of 18.

Unaccompanied Youth (18-24) are people who are not homeless as a part of a family with children, and who are not accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness and who are between the ages of 18 and 24.

Unsheltered Homeless People are people who stay in places not meant for human habitation, such as the streets, abandoned buildings, vehicles, or parks.



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Progress on the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness

In June 2010, the Administration released *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, a comprehensive plan to prevent and end homelessness in America. In June 2015, the Federal Strategic Plan was amended to reflect progress made to date and to ensure that the plan is a living blueprint for action.

Opening Doors is a bold agenda to prevent and end homelessness, with four core goals as its focal point. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and other federal agencies have engaged in unprecedented collaborations with state and local partners to work towards meeting these critical goals. The 2015 update to the plan provides additional guidance to communities and states on how to conduct systems planning, how to measure performance, and how to make housing assistance, Medicaid, and other mainstream services and supports key elements of local strategies to prevent and end homelessness.

GOAL

Finish the job of ending chronic homelessness by 2017

The 2015 update to the Federal Strategic Plan extended the date for achieving this goal from 2015 to 2017, reflecting the need for additional resources—in particular, for more permanent supportive housing for people with chronic patterns of homelessness. However, substantial progress has already been made.

Progress to Date

- The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined by 31 percent, or almost 23,000 people, between 2010 and 2015.

- More than 83,000 individuals experiencing homelessness on a particular night in January 2015 were reported as chronically homeless. Two-thirds were living on the streets rather than staying in shelters, reflecting the high degree of vulnerability of this population.

GOAL

Prevent and end homelessness among Veterans by 2015

The 2015 update of the Federal Strategic Plan did not extend the date for achieving this goal. A new operational definition of ending homelessness clarifies that the number is not expected to reach zero for any particular group. Rather, communities should have systems in place to ensure that people newly becoming homeless have a rare, brief, and non-recurring experience of homelessness and one that keeps them safe. With that in mind, the goal of ending veteran homelessness is within sight.

Progress to Date

- On a night in January 2015, fewer than 48,000 veterans were experiencing homelessness, and only 34 percent were on the street.
- Veteran homelessness dropped by 36 percent, more than 26,000 people, between 2010 and 2015, with most of the decline in the number of veterans staying in unsheltered locations. Between 2014 and 2015 alone, the number of homeless veterans dropped by almost 2,000 people.

GOAL

Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children by 2020

A 2012 amendment to the Federal Strategic Plan added an emphasis on obtaining more comprehensive information on youth homelessness and on developing effective interventions for the different subsets of youth experiencing homelessness, including youth under 18 and youth between the ages of 18 and 24. Unaccompanied homeless youth have high rates of exposure to trauma.

Progress to Date

- In January 2015, more than 206,000 people in families with children experienced homelessness, about 10,000 fewer than in 2014. Between 2010 and 2015, family homelessness declined by 15 percent.
- Almost 37,000 people under the age of 25 were homeless on their own rather than as part of a family with children in January 2015. About 32,000 youth between the ages of 18 and 24 were homeless by themselves, as were about 4,700 youth under the age of 18.

GOAL

Set a path to ending all types of homelessness

Progress to Date

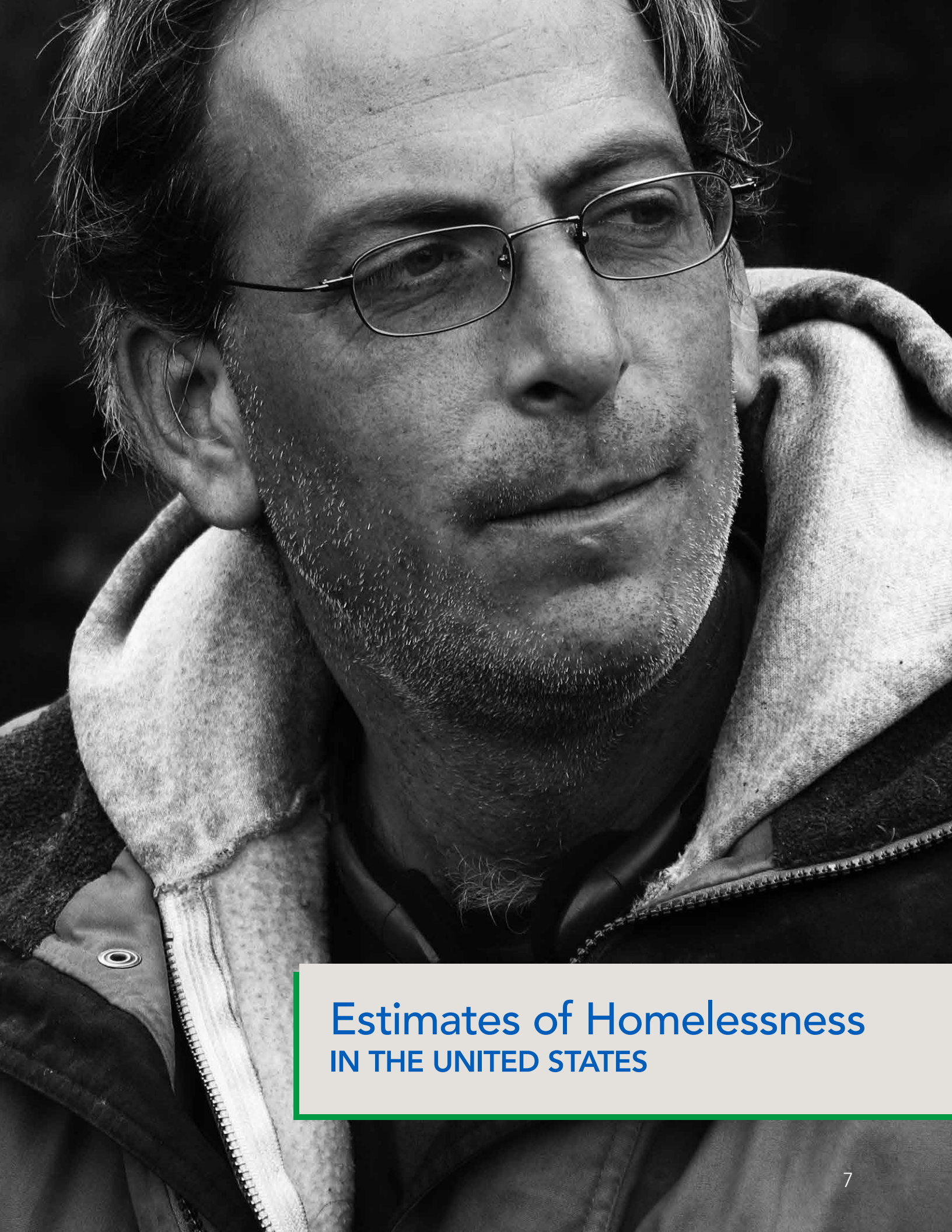
- In January 2015, almost 565,000 people were homeless on a single night, with more than two thirds (69 percent) found in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs. The percentage of homeless people who are unsheltered decreased from 37 percent in 2007 to 31 percent in 2015.
- Overall, homelessness has declined by more than 72,000 people since 2010, an 11 percent reduction since the release of *Opening Doors*.

About This Report

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) releases the Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR) in two parts. Part 1 provides Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates, offering a snapshot of homelessness—both sheltered and unsheltered—on a single night. The one-night counts are conducted in late January of each year. The PIT counts also provide an estimate of the number of people experiencing homelessness within particular subpopulations, such as people with chronic patterns of homelessness and veterans experiencing homelessness. For the first time this year, HUD reports on the subpopulation of people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the company of their parent or guardian. Also for the first time this year, Part 1 of the AHAR includes demographic characteristics of people experiencing homelessness. To understand our nation's capacity to serve people who are currently or formerly experiencing homelessness, this report also provides counts of beds in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, safe havens, rapid rehousing programs, and permanent supportive housing programs.

In 2015, the PIT estimates of people experiencing homelessness and beds available to serve them were reported by 409 Continuums of Care (CoC) nationwide, covering virtually the entire United States. HUD has methodological standards for conducting the PIT counts, and CoCs use a variety of approved methods to produce the counts. HUD reviews the data for accuracy and quality prior to creating the estimates for this report.

The PIT estimates from 2007-2014 are slightly lower than those reported in last year's AHAR. The reduction reflects an adjustment made to the estimates of unsheltered homelessness submitted by the Las Vegas Continuum of Care. Las Vegas removed 3,884 people estimated to be "hidden homeless" in 2007 and 2008, 3,389 from 2009 and 2010, 1,429 from 2011 and 2012, 1,404 from 2013, and 1,974 from 2014.



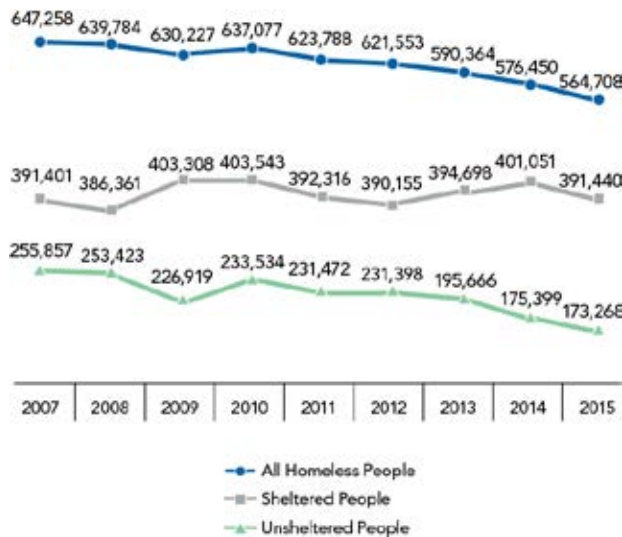
Estimates of Homelessness IN THE UNITED STATES

National Estimates

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2015

EXHIBIT 1.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless People
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2015



Note: The PIT estimates from 2007 to 2014 are lower than those reported in past AHARs. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless people submitted by the Los Angeles City and County Continuum of Care and Las Vegas Continuum of Care. See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD’s Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

On a Single Night in January 2015

- 564,708 people were homeless in the United States.
- Nearly 7 in 10 (69%) people experiencing homelessness were staying in sheltered locations, and 31 percent were unsheltered.
- Nearly two-thirds of people experiencing homelessness (64% or 358,422 people) were individuals. Of those individuals, 205,616 were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs and 152,806 were counted in unsheltered locations.
- The remaining 36 percent, or 206,286 people, were people in homeless families with children. Most (185,824 people) were sheltered, while only 20,462 people in families with children were counted in unsheltered locations such as under bridges, in cars, or in abandoned buildings.

Demographic Characteristics

- Twenty-three percent of people experiencing homelessness are under 18, 9 percent are between 18 and 24, and 68 percent are over the age of 24.
- The sheltered population is younger than the unsheltered population, with nearly 30 percent under the age of 18. By comparison, 83 percent of unsheltered homeless people were over 24.
- Most people experiencing homelessness are men. The sheltered population is composed of more women (45%) than the unsheltered population (29%).

EXHIBIT 1.2: Homeless Population
By Household Type and Sheltered Status, 2015

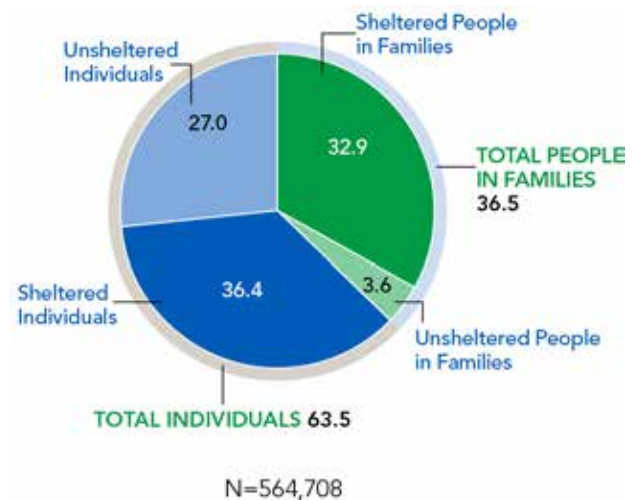


EXHIBIT 1.3: Percent of Homeless People
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2015

	All Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	564,708	100.0	391,440	100.0	173,268	100.0
Under 18	127,787	22.6	114,477	29.3	13,310	7.7
18 to 24	52,973	9.4	36,080	9.2	16,893	9.8
Over 24	383,948	68.0	240,883	61.5	143,065	82.6

**EXHIBIT 1.4: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless People
2015**

Characteristic	All Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total homeless	564,708	100.0	391,440	100.0	173,268	100.0
Gender of Adults						
Female	224,344	39.7	174,324	44.5	50,020	28.9
Male	339,075	60.0	216,429	55.3	122,646	70.8
Transgender	1,289	0.2	687	0.2	602	0.4
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	452,140	80.1	313,614	80.1	138,526	80.0
Hispanic	112,568	19.9	77,826	19.9	34,742	20.1
Race						
White	273,746	48.5	175,304	44.8	98,442	56.8
African American	227,937	40.4	179,748	45.9	48,189	27.8
Asian	6,074	1.1	3,694	0.9	2,380	1.4
Native American	15,136	2.7	8,432	2.2	6,704	3.9
Pacific Islander	8,827	1.6	5,037	1.3	3,790	2.2
Multiple Races	32,988	5.8	19,225	4.9	13,763	7.9

- Hispanics or Latinos comprise 20 percent of the homeless population, regardless of sheltered status.
- Most homeless people were either white (49%) or black and African American (40%).
- While a majority of the unsheltered population is white (57%), similar numbers of African American and white people are found in shelters.

**EXHIBIT 1.5: Change in Number of Homeless People
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2014–2015**

	All Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	-11,742	-2.0	-9,611	-2.4	-2,131	-1.2
Under 18	-7,914	-5.8	-4,814	-4.0	-3,100	-18.9
18 to 24	-5,070	-8.7	-2,773	-7.1	-2,297	-12.0
Over 24	1,242	0.3	-2,024	-0.8	3,266	2.3

National Estimates

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007-2015

EXHIBIT 1.6: Change in Numbers of Homeless People By Sheltered Status, 2007–2015

	2014–2015		2010–2015		2007–2015	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Homeless People	-11,742	-2.0	-72,369	-11.4	-82,550	-12.8
Sheltered Homeless	-9,611	-2.4	-12,103	-3.0	39	0.0
Unsheltered Homeless	-2,131	-1.2	-60,266	-25.8	-82,589	-32.3

Since 2014

- Homelessness as measured on a single night declined by 2 percent (or 11,742 fewer people).
- The number of homeless children (under the age of 18) declined by 6 percent, or 7,935 people, in the last year. The number of homeless youth aged 18 to 24 declined by 9 percent, or 5,072 people. The number of people over 24 increased slightly.

Since 2007

- There were 82,550 fewer people homeless on a single night in 2015 than in 2007, a 13 percent decline.
- The unsheltered population accounted for the entire decline in homelessness since 2007. There were 82,589 fewer unsheltered homeless people in 2015.
- After increasing during the years between 2007 and 2014, the number of people in shelter programs returned to 2007 levels in 2015.

There were 82,550 fewer people homeless on a single night in 2015 than in 2007, a 13 percent decline.



State Estimates

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007-2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories.

On a Single Night in January 2015

- California accounted for 21 percent of the nation's homeless population in 2015.
- More than half of the homeless population in the United States was in five states: CA (21% or 115,738 people), NY (16% or 88,250 people), FL (6% or 35,900 people), TX (4% or 23,678 people), and MA (4% or 21,135 people).
- Twenty-five states each accounted for less than 1 percent of all homeless people and together for only 11 percent of homelessness nationwide.
- California had the highest percentage of homeless people counted in unsheltered locations (64%). California, Oregon, Montana, and Hawaii all had unsheltered rates exceeding 50 percent.
- Almost all homeless people were staying in shelter in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Delaware, Nebraska, and New York.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, 17 states experienced increases in homelessness. New York had the largest increase (7,660 more people), followed by California (1,786).
- Homelessness declined in 33 states and the District of Columbia between 2014 and 2015. The largest decreases in were in Florida (5,642 fewer people) and Texas (4,817). Other states with large declines over the past year were Georgia (2,731 fewer people), Michigan (1,711), and New Jersey (1,573).
- Between 2007 and 2015, homelessness increased in 18 states and the District of Columbia. New York had the largest increase, 41 percent or 25,649 more people.
- Homelessness declined in 32 states between 2007 and 2015. California experienced the largest decline in the number of people experiencing homelessness, with 23,248 fewer people in 2015 than in 2007. Other states with large declines were Texas (16,110 fewer people), Florida (12,169), New Jersey (7,216), and Georgia (5,849).

EXHIBIT 1.7: Estimates of Homeless People By State, 2015

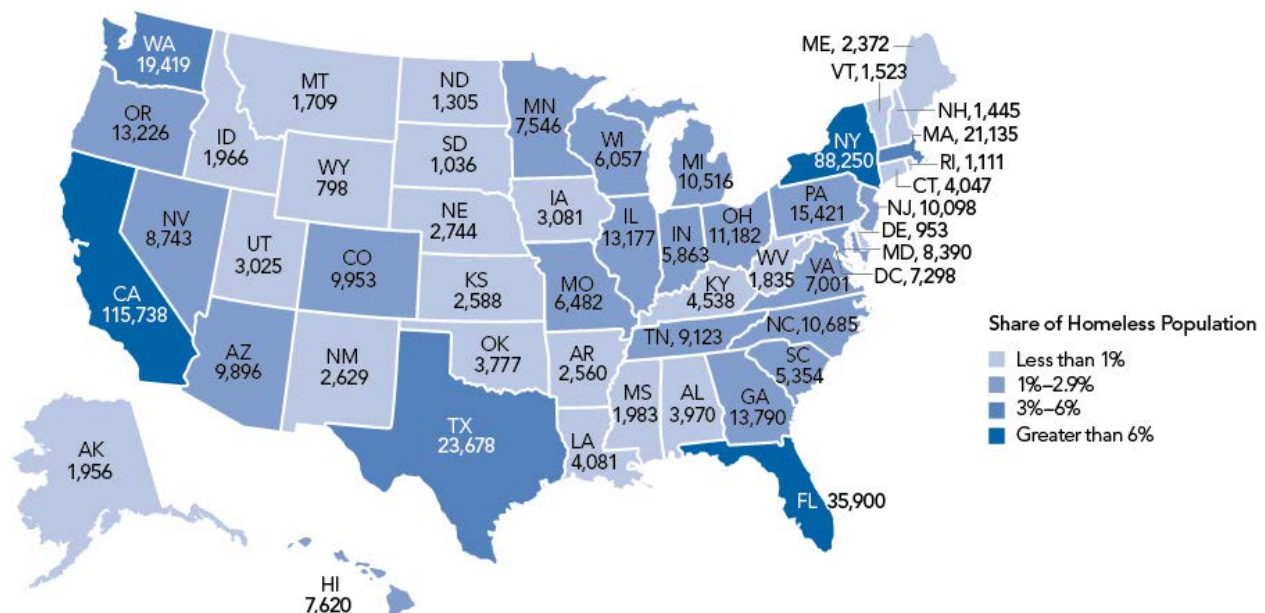


EXHIBIT 1.8: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless People 2015

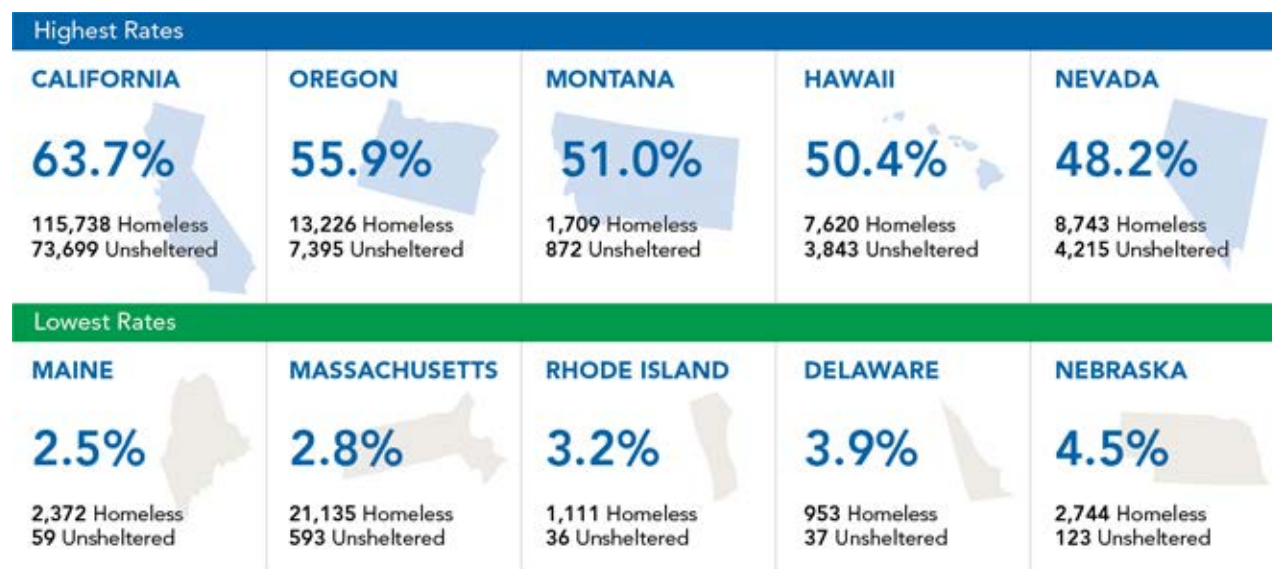


EXHIBIT 1.9: Largest Changes in Homeless People By State, 2007–2015

2014–2015		2007–2015	
Largest Increases			
NEW YORK	7,660 / 9.5%	NEW YORK	25,649 / 41.0%
CALIFORNIA	1,786 / 1.6%	MASSACHUSETTS	6,008 / 39.7%
OREGON	1,062 / 8.7%	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,978 / 37.2%
WASHINGTON	977 / 5.3%	HAWAII	1,550 / 25.5%
HAWAII	702 / 10.2%	MISSISSIPPI	606 / 44.0%
Largest Decreases			
FLORIDA	-5,642 / -13.6%	CALIFORNIA	-23,248 / -16.7%
TEXAS	-4,817 / -16.9%	TEXAS	-16,110 / -40.5%
GEORGIA	-2,731 / -16.5%	FLORIDA	-12,169 / -25.3%
MICHIGAN	-1,711 / -14.0%	NEW JERSEY	-7,216 / -41.7%
NEW JERSEY	-1,573 / -13.5%	GEORGIA	-5,849 / -29.8%

Estimates by CoC

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2013-2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

Continuums of Care (CoC) were Divided into Three Geographic Categories

1. Major city CoCs cover the 50 largest cities in the U.S. (In one case, two large cities were located in the same CoC.)¹
2. Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs are jurisdictions that are neither one of the 50 largest cities nor Balance of State or Statewide CoCs.
3. Balance of State (BoS) or statewide CoCs are typically composed of multiple rural counties or represent an entire state.

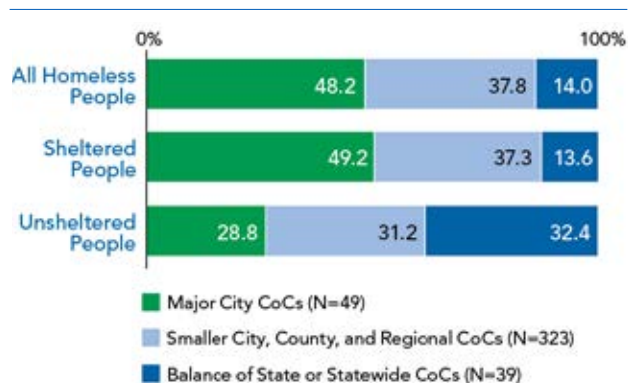
On a Single Night in January 2015

- More than one in five homeless people was located in either New York City (75,323 people or 14%) or Los Angeles (41,174 people or 7%).
- Major city CoCs accounted for 48 percent of homeless people in the United States, or 269,417 people.
- The 10 major city CoCs with the largest numbers of homeless people nationwide accounted for 31 percent of the nation's homeless population (176,777 people).
- Balance of State or statewide CoCs accounted for 14 percent of people experiencing homelessness (78,085 people).
- Of major city CoCs, San Jose, CA had the highest rate of unsheltered homelessness (71%) and Boston, MA had the lowest rate (2%).
- Four smaller city, county, and regional CoCs had rates of unsheltered homelessness that exceeded 90 percent (Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL; Lake County, CA; Jackson/West Tennessee; Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, homelessness in major city CoCs increased by 3 percent, or 7,352 people. Increases in major city CoCs were driven by the increases in New York City and Los Angeles. In New York City there were 7,513 more homeless people, an 11 percent rise. Los Angeles reported a 20 percent rise, with 6,781 more homeless people.
- Major city CoCs reported no change overall in the number of people homeless in shelter programs, but an 11 percent increase in the number in unsheltered locations.
- Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs reported 6 percent fewer homeless people in 2015 than in 2014, or 14,214 fewer people. CoCs in this category saw a decline of 4 percent for people in shelter programs, and an 11 percent decline in people in unsheltered locations.
- Homelessness in BoS or statewide CoCs declined by 6 percent between 2014 and 2015, or by 5,079 people. BoS or statewide CoCs had a 5 percent decline in sheltered homelessness, and an 8 percent decline in unsheltered homelessness.

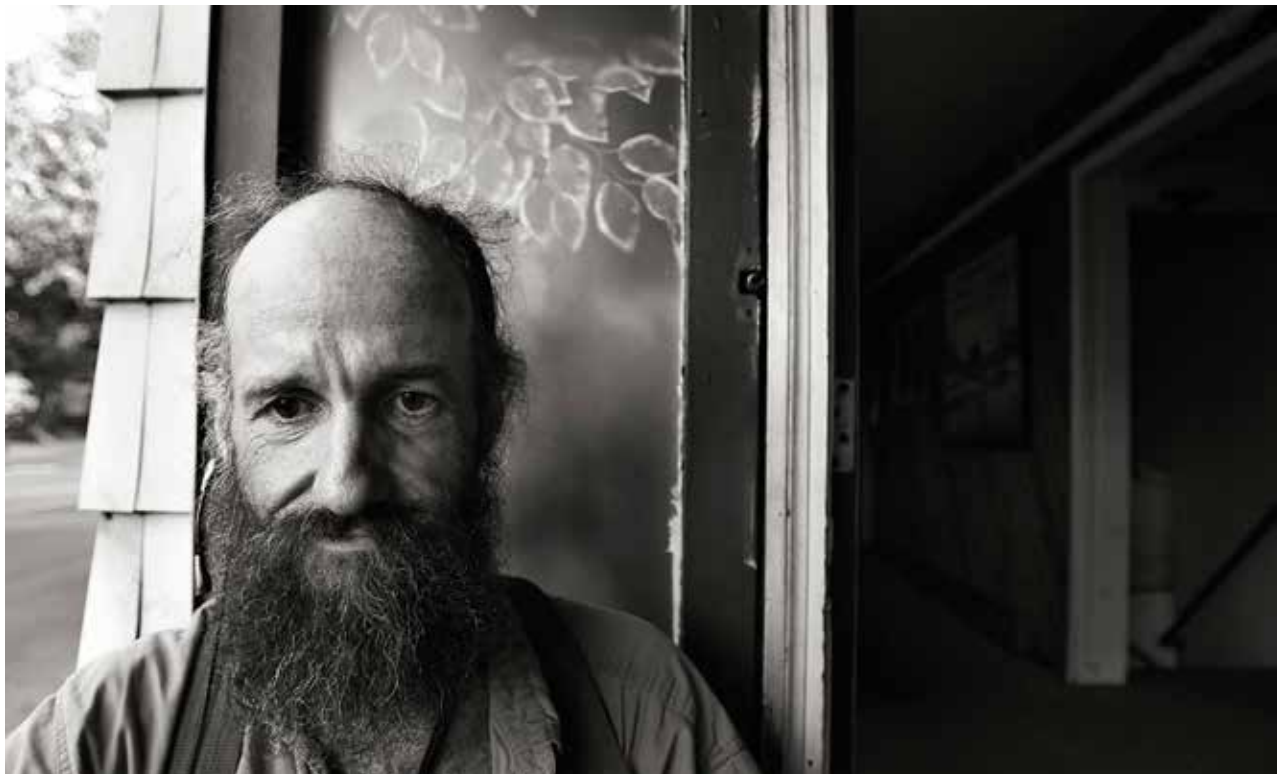
EXHIBIT 1.10: Homeless People
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2015



¹ In 2014, New Orleans, LA replaced Arlington, TX as one of the 50 largest cities. New Orleans CoC has been added to the Major City CoC category for both years, 2014 and 2015, to allow for more accurate comparisons.

EXHIBIT 1.11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless People
By CoC Category, 2015

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Homeless	CoC	Total Homeless	CoC	Total Homeless
New York City, NY	75,323	Honolulu, HI	4,903	Texas Balance of State	7,016
Los Angeles City & County, CA	41,174	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	4,452	Georgia Balance of State	5,797
Seattle/King County, WA	10,122	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/Babylon/Islip/ Huntington, NY	3,861	Oregon Balance of State	5,544
San Diego City and County, CA	8,742	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	3,387	Washington Balance of State	4,951
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	7,509	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	3,097	Indiana Balance of State	3,664
District of Columbia	7,298	Springfield, MA	3,002	Wisconsin Balance of State	3,597
Chicago, IL	6,786	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	2,959	Colorado Balance of State	3,545
San Francisco, CA	6,775	Ft Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	2,615	Ohio Balance of State	3,320
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	6,556	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	2,412	North Carolina Balance of State	3,021
Boston, MA	6,492	Eastern Pennsylvania	2,410	Hawaii Balance of State	2,717



Estimates by CoC

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2013–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 1.12: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless People
By CoC Category, 2015

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Homeless	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	6,556	70.6	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	1,115	94.1	Hawaii Balance of State	2,717	70.1
Los Angeles City & County, CA	41,174	70.3	Lake County, CA	315	91.4	Georgia Balance of State	5,797	60.7
Fresno/Madera County, CA	1,722	68.7	Jackson/West Tennessee	1,563	90.3	Oregon Balance of State	5,544	59.6
Long Beach, CA	2,345	64.5	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	2,412	90.2	Nevada Balance of State	327	56.9
San Francisco, CA	6,775	64.3	Northwest North Carolina	755	84.6	Arizona Balance of State	2,402	54.3
Lowest Rates								
Boston, MA	6,492	2.1	Portland, ME	740	0.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	2,071	0.9
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	1,481	3.0	Fall River, MA	406	0.0	Rhode Island Statewide	1,111	3.2
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, OH	1,943	3.5	Glens Falls/Saratoga Springs/Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton Counties, NY	282	0.0	Maine Balance of State	1,632	3.6
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	3,215	3.8	Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, Yates Counties, NY	187	0.0	Delaware Statewide	953	3.9
New York City, NY	75,323	4.2	Springfield, MA	3,002	0.3	Nebraska Balance of State	549	4.4

Note: Excludes CoCs with fewer than 100 total homeless people.

EXHIBIT 1.13: Change in Homelessness
By Shelter Status and CoC Category, 2014–2015

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	7,352	2.8	-540	-0.3	7,892	11.3
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-14,214	-6.3	-6,017	-3.9	-8,197	-11.1
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-5,079	-6.1	-3,030	-5.4	-2,049	-7.5



2 National Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2015

EXHIBIT 2.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless Individuals
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2015

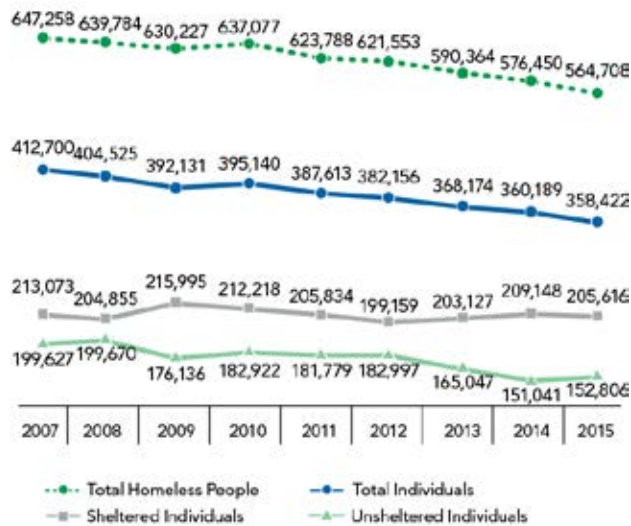


EXHIBIT 2.2: Percent of Homeless Individuals
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2015

	All Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	358,422	100.0	205,616	100.0	152,806	100.0
Under 18	4,886	1.4	2,483	1.2	2,403	1.6
18 to 24	34,909	9.7	19,464	9.5	15,445	10.1
Over 24	318,627	88.9	183,669	89.3	134,958	88.3

On a Single Night in January 2015

- 358,422 individuals were homeless in the United States, representing 63 percent of all people experiencing homelessness.
- Fifty-seven percent of homeless individuals (205,616 people) were in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.
- Forty-three percent of homeless individuals (152,806 people) were staying in unsheltered locations such as under bridges, in cars, or in abandoned buildings. People experiencing homelessness as individuals were much more likely to be unsheltered than people experiencing homelessness as part of a family with children (10%).

Demographic Characteristics

- Nine of every 10 of homeless individuals are over 24 years of age in 2015. Ten percent are between the ages of 18 and 24, and 1 percent are children under 18 years of age. This distribution varies little by shelter status.
- Most homeless individuals are men (72% or 257,061 people).
- Women make up a much smaller portion of the homeless individual population (28%) than the proportion of all homeless people (40%).
- About 17 percent of homeless individuals are Hispanic or Latino. A somewhat higher percentage of unsheltered individuals are Hispanic or Latino (20%) compared to sheltered individuals (14%).
- Most homeless individuals are either white (54%) or African American (36%).
- Compared to all homeless individuals, a higher percentage of African Americans are in the sheltered homeless population (41%), while a higher percentage of whites are in the unsheltered individual homeless population (57%).

EXHIBIT 2.3: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Individuals
2015

Characteristic	All Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total homeless	358,422	100.0	205,616	100.0	152,806	100.0
Gender						
Female	100,184	28.0	61,058	29.7	39,126	25.6
Male	257,061	71.7	143,936	70.0	113,125	74.0
Transgender	1,177	0.3	622	0.3	555	0.4
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	299,382	83.5	177,508	86.3	121,874	79.8
Hispanic	59,040	16.5	28,108	13.7	30,932	20.2
Race						
White	192,391	53.7	105,158	51.1	87,233	57.1
African American	127,395	35.5	84,404	41.1	42,991	28.1
Asian	4,285	1.2	2,033	1.0	2,252	1.5
Native American	10,187	2.8	4,428	2.2	5,759	3.8
Pacific Islander	3,959	1.1	1,704	0.8	2,255	1.5
Multiple Races	20,205	5.6	7,889	3.8	12,316	8.1

EXHIBIT 2.4: Change in the Numbers of Homeless Individuals
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2014-2015

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	-2,754	-36.1	-882	-26.2	-1,872	-43.8
18 to 24	-3,464	-9.0	-1,717	-8.1	-1,747	-10.2
Over 24	4,451	1.4	-933	-0.5	5,384	4.2

EXHIBIT 2.5: Change in Numbers of Homeless Individuals
By Sheltered Status, 2007-2015

	2014-2015		2010-2015		2007-2015	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Individuals	-1,767	-0.5	-36,718	-9.3	-54,278	-13.2
Sheltered Individuals	-3,532	-1.7	-6,602	-3.1	-7,457	-3.5
Unsheltered Individuals	1,765	1.2	-30,116	-16.5	-46,821	-23.5

National Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2015

Since 2014

- As measured on a single night, homelessness among individuals declined by 0.5 percent, or 1,767 fewer people.
- The 3,532 fewer homeless individuals counted in sheltered locations drove this decline.
- The number of individuals experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations increased by 1,765 people, or about 1 percent. This is the first increase in this population since 2012.
- The largest overall declines were among individuals between the ages of 18 and 24, with 3,464 fewer individuals reported (a 9% decrease). Within this age group, the number of sheltered individuals declined by 8 percent (or 1,717 fewer people), while the number of unsheltered individuals dropped by 10 percent (1,747) between 2014 and 2015.
- Homelessness among individuals under age 18 decreased at the highest rate. Within this age group, there was a 36 percent decline (or 2,754 fewer people) in the number of homeless individuals overall between 2014 and 2015, with a 26 percent decline in the number of sheltered individuals (882) and a 44 percent decline in the number of unsheltered individuals (1,872).

Since 2007

- 54,278 fewer individuals were homeless on a single night in 2015 than in 2007, a 13 percent decline.
- This overall reduction was driven by declines in both the unsheltered and sheltered populations. Since 2007, the number of homeless individuals in unsheltered locations dropped by 24 percent (or 46,821 fewer individuals) and the number of homeless individuals in sheltered locations declined by 4 percent (or 7,457 fewer people).

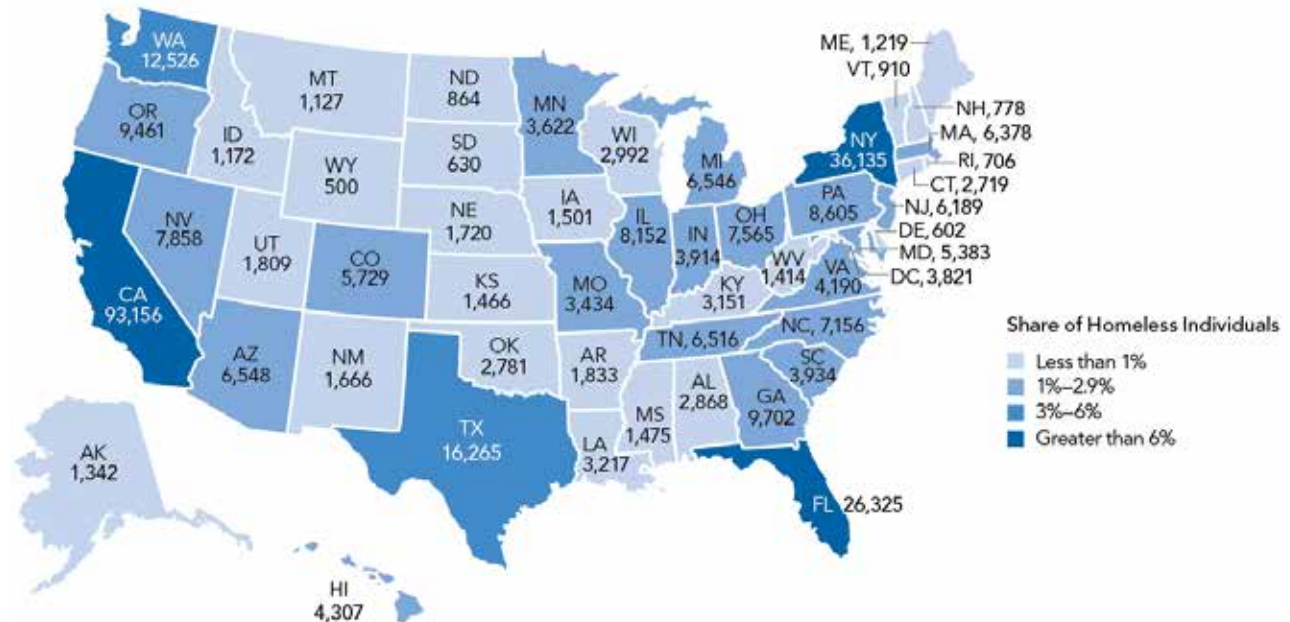
People experiencing homelessness as individuals were much more likely to be unsheltered (43%) than people experiencing homelessness as part of a family with children (10%).



2 State Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

**EXHIBIT 2.6: Estimates of Homeless Individuals
By State, 2015**



On a Single Night in January 2015

- California accounted for 26 percent of the nation's homeless individuals.
- Five states accounted for over half of all homeless individuals in the United States: CA (26% or 93,156 people), NY (10% or 36,135 people), FL (7% or 26,325 people), TX (5% or 16,265 people), and WA (4% or 12,526 people).
- Twenty-five states each accounted for less than 1 percent of the national total and together for less than 12 percent of homeless individuals nationwide.
- In nine states, more than half of the homeless individual population were living in unsheltered locations: CA (73%), HI (71%), MT (58%), OR (57%), FL (54%), NV (54%), MS (53%), GA (51%) and WA (51%).
- More than 90 percent of homeless individuals were sheltered in Maine, Rhode Island, Delaware, Nebraska, and Massachusetts.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, homelessness among individuals increased in 19 states. The largest increases were in New York (3,492 more people), California (2,391), Oregon (1,473), Washington (1,136), and Illinois (802).
- Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia experienced declines in their numbers of homeless individuals between 2014 and 2015. The largest declines were in Texas (2,912 fewer people), Georgia (2,701), Florida (2,405), Michigan (989), and Missouri (873).
- Twenty-eight states experienced declines in their numbers of people experiencing homelessness as individuals since 2007. California experienced the largest decline, with 17,796 fewer homeless individuals since 2007. Other states with large declines were Texas (10,041), Florida (6,715), Arizona (3,472), and Georgia (2,819).

EXHIBIT 2.7: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Individuals, By State, 2015

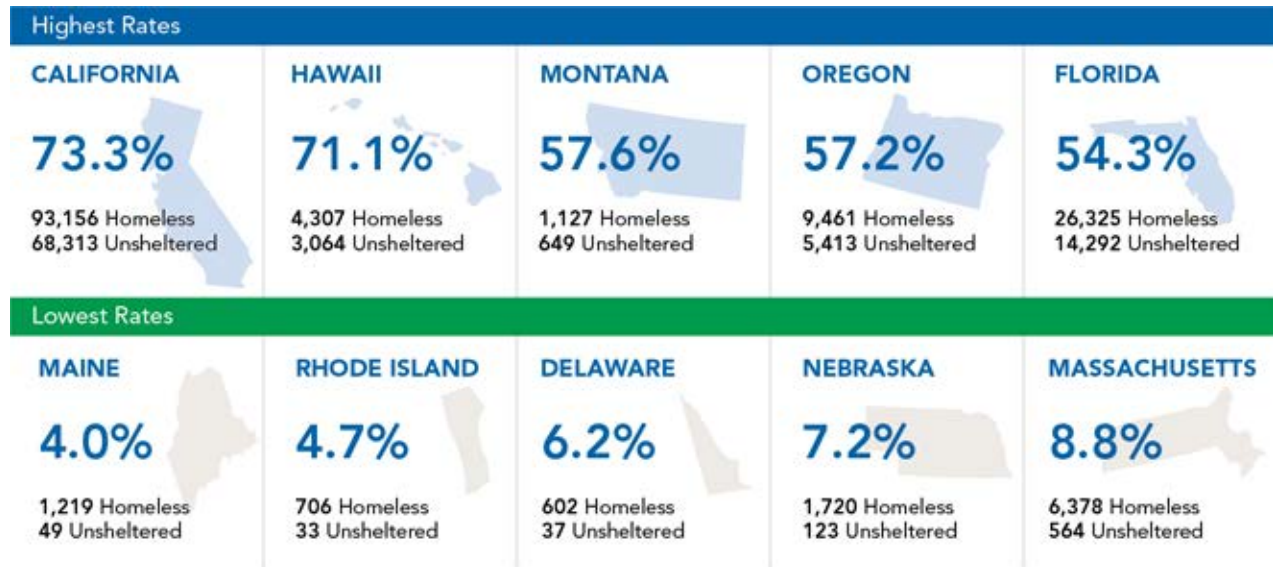


EXHIBIT 2.8: Largest Changes in Homeless Individuals By State, 2007–2015

	2014–2015	2007–2015
Largest Increases		
NEW YORK	3,492 / 10.7%	NEW YORK 8,079 / 28.8%
CALIFORNIA	2,391 / 2.6%	NEVADA 1,381 / 21.3%
OREGON	1,473 / 18.4%	HAWAII 972 / 29.2%
WASHINGTON	1,136 / 10.0%	OHIO 695 / 10.1%
ILLINOIS	802 / 10.9%	WISCONSIN 589 / 24.5%
Largest Decreases*		
TEXAS	-2,912 / -15.2%	CALIFORNIA -17,796 / -16.0%
GEORGIA	-2,701 / -21.8%	TEXAS -10,041 / -38.2%
FLORIDA	-2,405 / -8.4%	FLORIDA -6,715 / -20.3%
MICHIGAN	-989 / -13.1%	ARIZONA -3,472 / -34.7%
MISSOURI	-873 / -20.3%	GEORGIA -2,819 / -22.5%

* Due to methodological changes, Michigan was excluded from the list of largest decreases from 2007-2015.

2 Estimates by CoC

Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2013–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

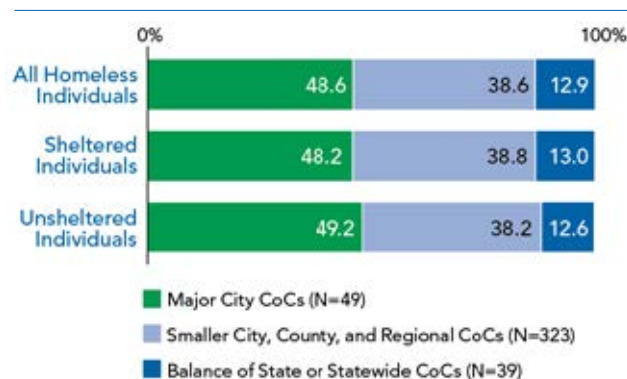
On a Single Night in January 2015

- Seventeen percent of homeless individuals were counted in either Los Angeles (9% or 33,669 people) or New York City (8% or 29,612 people).
- Major City CoCs (CoCs covering the 50 largest cities) accounted for nearly half of homeless individuals in the United States (49% or 171,958 individuals) and Balance of State (BoS) or statewide CoCs had 13 percent of people experiencing homelessness as individuals.
- Fresno, San Jose, and Los Angeles, CA all had rates of unsheltered individuals that exceeded 75 percent.
- Eight smaller city, county, and regional CoCs reported unsheltered rates for homeless individuals at or above 90 percent. They were all in Florida, California, or Tennessee.
- Among major city CoCs, Omaha, NE and Cleveland, OH had the lowest rates of unsheltered homeless individuals, each at 4 percent.
- Among BoS or statewide CoCs, Rhode Island statewide had the lowest rate of unsheltered individuals, at 5 percent. Massachusetts BoS and Delaware statewide also reported low rates, both at 6 percent.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, individual homelessness in major city CoCs increased by 5 percent or 7,337 people. Almost the entire increase was in major city CoCs (7,237 people).
- Los Angeles had the largest increase in the number of homeless individuals among major city CoCs, reporting 5,505 additional individuals (a 20% increase) between 2014 and 2015. New York City experienced the second largest increase, reporting 3,435 more homeless individuals, a 13 percent rise.
- Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs experienced a 4 percent decline in the number of homeless individuals over the past year with 3,663 fewer unsheltered homeless individuals (a 6% decline) and 2,323 fewer homeless individuals in shelter programs (a 3% decline).
- BoS or statewide CoCs experienced a 7 percent decline in the number of homeless individuals over the past year with 2,173 fewer unsheltered homeless individuals (a 10% decline) and 1,299 fewer homeless individuals in shelter programs (a 5% decline).
- Between 2007 and 2015, the five largest declines in individual homelessness were reported in the major city CoCs of Los Angeles, CA (10,516 fewer people) and Houston, TX (4,688); in the smaller city, county, and regional CoCs of San Bernardino City and County, CA (4,667) and Tampa/Hillsborough County (3,034); and in Texas BoS (3,763).²

EXHIBIT 2.9: Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2015



² Detroit, MI was excluded from this list due to methodological changes.

EXHIBIT 2.10: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2015

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Individuals	CoC	Total Individuals	CoC	Total Individuals
Los Angeles City & County, CA	33,669	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	3,073	Texas Balance of State	4,643
New York City, NY	29,612	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	2,903	Georgia Balance of State	3,383
Seattle/King County, WA	7,053	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,730	Oregon Balance of State	3,320
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	6,878	Honolulu, HI	2,563	Washington Balance of State	2,910
San Diego City and County, CA	6,761	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	2,506	Indiana Balance of State	2,353
San Francisco, CA	6,175	Ft. Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	2,099	North Carolina Balance of State	1,922
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	5,648	Riverside City & County, CA	2,066	Ohio Balance of State	1,906
Chicago, IL	4,592	Richmond/Contra Costa County, CA	1,634	Colorado Balance of State	1,905
District of Columbia	3,821	San Bernardino City & County, CA	1,524	Hawaii Balance of State	1,744
Atlanta, GA	3,752	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	1,483	Arizona Balance of State	1,723



2 Estimates by CoC Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2013–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 2.11: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2015

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Individuals	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Individuals	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Individuals	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
Fresno/Madera County, CA	1,410	83.4	Lake County, CA	211	98.6	Hawaii Balance of State	1,744	80.8
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	5,648	80.8	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	876	94.9	Georgia Balance of State	3,383	80.8
Los Angeles City & County, CA	33,669	77.4	Saint Johns County, FL	897	94.3	Nevada Balance of State	242	76.9
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	3,055	70.5	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	1,299	92.9	Arizona Balance of State	1,723	63.3
Long Beach, CA	1,937	70.3	Jackson/West Tennessee, TN	985	90.4	Montana Statewide	1,127	57.6
Lowest Rates								
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	1,038	4.2	Portland, ME	519	0.0	Rhode Island Statewide	706	4.7
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, OH	1,550	4.4	Glens Falls/Saratoga Springs/Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton Counties, NY	202	0.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	322	5.9
Boston, MA	2,539	5.5	Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, Yates Counties, NY	180	0.0	Delaware Statewide	602	6.1
Detroit, MI	1,964	7.7	Fall River, MA	125	0.0	Maine Balance of State	700	7.0
Memphis/Shelby County, TN	1,007	7.7	Reading/Berks County, PA	385	1.0	Wisconsin Balance of State	1,495	7.6

Note: Excludes CoCs with fewer than 100 total homeless people.

EXHIBIT 2.12: Change in Individual Homelessness
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2014–2015

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	7,337	4.5	100	0.1	7,237	10.9
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-5,986	-4.2	-2,323	-2.8	-3,663	-6.0
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-3,472	-7.1	-1,299	-4.7	-2,173	-10.3

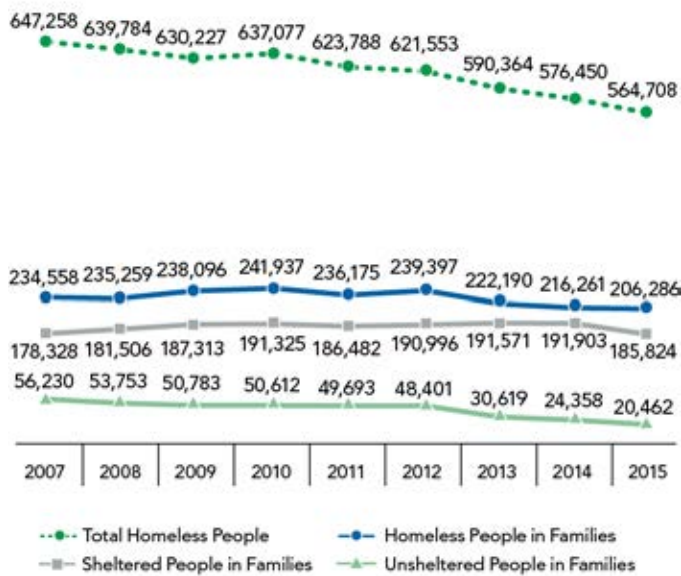


3 National Estimates

Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2015

EXHIBIT 3.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless People in Families with Children
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2015



On a Single Night in January 2015

- 206,286 people were homeless in 64,197 families with children, representing 37 percent of all people experiencing homelessness.
- On average, a homeless family household consisted of three people.
- Nine in ten homeless people in families with children were staying in shelters (185,824 people). Only 20,462 people in families were counted in unsheltered locations on a single night in January 2015.

Demographic Characteristics

- Almost 60 percent of homeless people in families with children are under 18 years of age. Nearly one-third are 25 or older, and the remaining 9 percent are between 18 and 24 years old.
- Fewer children are found in unsheltered locations, with just over half (53%) of the unsheltered people in families with children under age 18.
- More than half of all homeless people in families with children are women or girls (60%). This is lower for the unsheltered population (53%) than it is for the sheltered population (61%).
- The racial composition of people in families with children varies by sheltered status. More than half of sheltered people in families with children are African American (51%), while 55 percent of unsheltered people in families with children are white.
- People in families with children were more often Hispanic or Latino (26%) than all homeless people (20%).

EXHIBIT 3.2: Percent of Homeless People in Families with Children
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2015

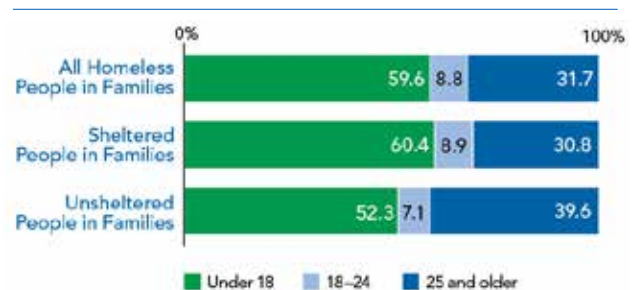


EXHIBIT 3.3: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless People in Families with Children 2015

Characteristic	All Homeless People in Families		Sheltered People in Families		Unsheltered People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
People in Families with Children	206,286	100.0	185,824	100.0	20,462	100.0
Gender						
Female	124,160	60.2	113,266	61.0	10,894	53.2
Male	82,014	39.8	72,493	39.0	9,521	46.5
Transgender	112	0.1	65	0.0	47	0.2
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	152,758	74.1	136,106	73.2	16,652	81.4
Hispanic	53,528	26.0	49,718	26.8	3,810	18.6
Race						
White	81,355	39.4	70,146	37.8	11,209	54.8
African American	100,542	48.7	95,344	51.3	5,198	25.4
Asian	1,789	0.9	1,661	0.9	128	0.6
Native American	4,949	2.4	4,004	2.2	945	4.6
Pacific Islander	4,868	2.4	3,333	1.8	1,535	7.5
Multiple Races	12,783	6.2	11,336	6.1	1,447	7.1

EXHIBIT 3.4: Change in the Numbers of Homeless People in Families with Children By Age and Sheltered Status, 2014–2015

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	-5,160	-4.0	-3,932	-3.4	-1,228	-10.1
18 to 24	-1,606	-8.2	-1,056	-6.0	-550	-27.5
Over 24	-3,209	-4.7	-1,091	-1.9	-2,118	-20.7

Chronically Homeless Families with Children

- Six percent of homeless people in families were chronically homeless (13,105 people). Almost two-thirds of people in chronically homeless families with children were staying in shelters (64% or 8,412 people), and the rest were found in unsheltered locations (36% or 4,693 people).
- The number of people in chronically homeless families with children declined between 2014 and 2015 by 2,038 (or 14%). This decline was split fairly evenly between unsheltered chronically homeless families with children, 1,088 people (a 19% drop) and sheltered

chronically homeless families with children, 950 people (a 10% drop).

Since 2014

- The number of homeless people in families with children counted on a single night declined by 5 percent (or 9,975 people), and the number of homeless family households also dropped by 5 percent (3,416 households).
- This decline is comprised of a 16 percent drop in the number of unsheltered people in families with children (3,896 people) and a 3 percent drop in the number of sheltered people in families with children (6,079 people).

3 National Estimates Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007-2015

- The number of children in homeless families with children declined by 4 percent (or 5,160) overall in the past year. The number of unsheltered children in families declined by 10 percent (or 1,228), while the number of sheltered children fell by 3 percent (or 3,932).
- The number of people in families with children aged 18 to 24 declined overall by 8 percent (or 1,606 people). This age group also declined both for those in shelters (by 1,056 people or 6%), and among those in unsheltered locations (by 550 people or 28%). People in this age range may be the parent of the family, or they may be young adults in a household that has both another adult and at least one child under 18.
- Adults aged 25 or older declined by 3,209 people (or 5%). The number of sheltered adults age 25 or older declined by 1,091 people (or 2%), while those in unsheltered locations declined by 2,118 people (or 21%).

Since 2007

- The number of homeless people in families with children declined by 12 percent (or 28,272 people) between 2007 and 2015, while the number of homeless family households dropped by 18 percent (or 14,338 households).
- The decline was driven by a dramatic decrease in the number of unsheltered people in families with children, which fell by 64 percent (or 35,768 people). The number of sheltered people in families with children increased by 4 percent (or 7,496 people).

EXHIBIT 3.5: Change in Numbers of Homeless People in Families with Children
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2015

	2014–2015		2010–2015		2007–2015	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Homeless People in Families	-9,975	-4.6	-35,651	-14.7	-28,272	-12.1
Sheltered	-6,079	-3.2	-5,501	-2.9	7,496	4.2
Unsheltered	-3,896	-16.0	-30,150	-59.6	-35,768	-63.6
Family Households	-3,416	-5.1	-15,245	-19.2	-14,338	-18.3



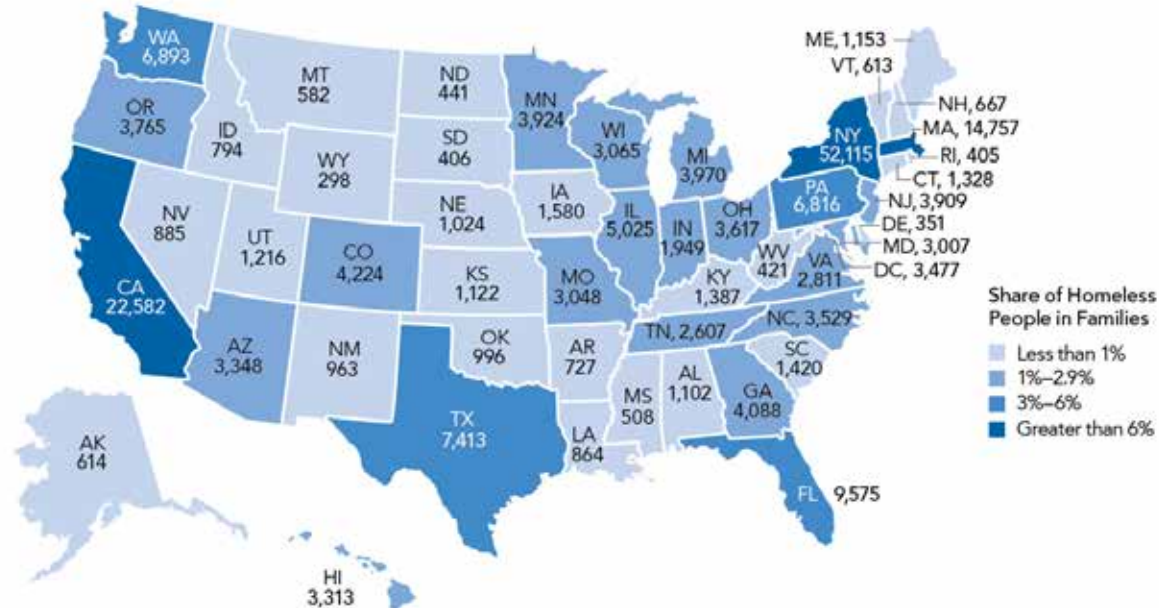
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3 State Estimates

Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 3.6: Estimates of Family Homelessness
By State, 2015



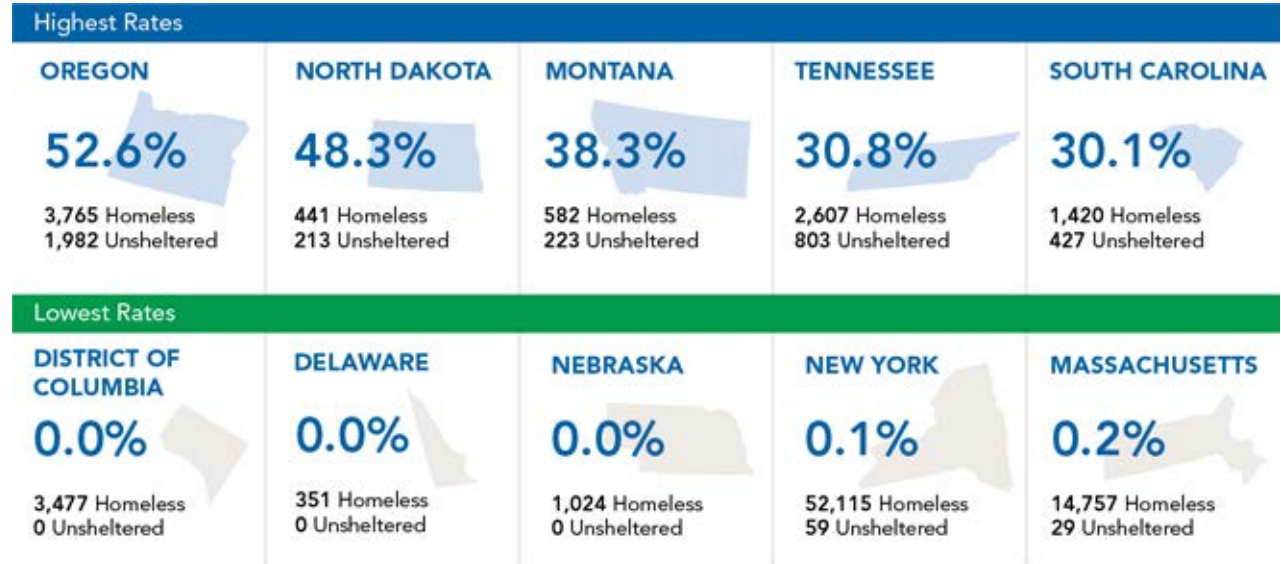
On a Single Night in 2015

- Among homeless people in families with children, one in four was in New York (26% or 52,115 people). Virtually all were staying in shelters (less than one percent was unsheltered).
- Just five states accounted for more than half of all homeless people in families with children: New York (26% or 52,115 people), California (11% or 22,582 people), Massachusetts (7% or 14,757 people), Florida (5% or 9,575 people), and Texas (4% or 7,413 people).
- Twenty-seven states each accounted for less than 1 percent of all homeless people in families with children and together for 12 percent of all homeless people in families with children.
- Oregon was the only state in which more than half of homeless people in families with children were unsheltered (53% or 1,982 people). In only three states—Oregon, North Dakota, and Montana—were more than one-third of homeless people in families with children found in unsheltered locations.

Changes Over Time

- Homelessness among people in families with children declined in 34 states (and the District of Columbia), while increasing in 17 states between 2014 and 2015.
- Between 2014 and 2015, the number of homeless people in families with children declined most dramatically in Florida, with 3,237 fewer homeless people in families with children in 2015 than in 2014, a 25 percent drop. Nevada, Louisiana, and New Jersey also reduced the number of homeless people in families with children by more than 25 percent between 2014 and 2015.
- New York had the largest one-year increase in family homelessness, with 4,168 more people experiencing homelessness as members of families with children, a 9 percent increase between 2014 and 2015.
- Between 2007 and 2015, homelessness among people in families with children declined in 32 states, while increasing in 18 states and the District of Columbia.

EXHIBIT 3.7: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered People in Families with Children By State, 2015



New York had the largest one-year increase in family homelessness, with 4,168 more people experiencing homelessness as members of families with children, a 9 percent increase.



3 State Estimates

Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 3.8: Largest Changes in the Numbers of Homeless People in Families with Children
By State, 2007–2015

2014–2015		2007–2015	
Largest Increases			
NEW YORK	4,168 / 8.7%	NEW YORK	17,570 / 50.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	308 / 2.1%	MASSACHUSETTS	7,922 / 115.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	176 / 14.2%	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,874 / 116.9%
HAWAII	145 / 4.6%	HAWAII	578 / 21.1%
MARYLAND	131 / 4.6%	IOWA	350 / 28.5%
Largest Decreases*			
FLORIDA	-3,237 / -25.3%	TEXAS	-6,069 / -45.0%
TEXAS	-1,905 / -20.4%	FLORIDA	-5,454 / -36.3%
NEW JERSEY	-1,316 / -25.2%	CALIFORNIA	-5,452 / -19.5%
ARIZONA	-953 / -22.2%	NEW JERSEY	-4,433 / -53.1%
MINNESOTA	-801 / -17.0%	OREGON	-3,954 / -55.2%

*Due to methodological changes, Michigan was excluded from the list of largest decreases from 2007-2015.

- During the 8-year span, the number of homeless people in families with children increased the most in New York where 17,570 more people were homeless in families with children in 2015, a 51 percent increase from 2007. Massachusetts and the District of Columbia were the only other jurisdictions where the number of homeless people in families with children increased by more than 1,000 between 2007 and 2015, with an increase of 7,922 people or 116 percent in Massachusetts and 1,874 people or 117 percent in the District of Columbia.
- States with the greatest reductions in the number of homeless people in families with children between 2007 and 2015 were: Texas (6,069 fewer homeless people in families with children), Florida (5,454), California (5,452), New Jersey (4,433), and Oregon (3,954). In percentage terms, the largest decline was in Kentucky (67%).



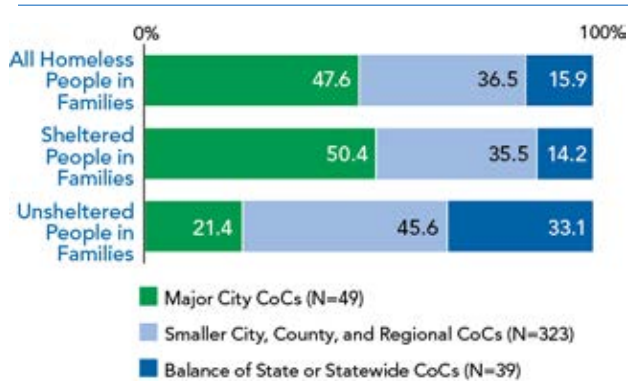
3 Estimates by CoC

Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2013–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 3.9: Homeless People in Families with Children

By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2015



On a Single Night in January 2015

- Forty-eight percent of all homeless people in families with children were in the 50 largest cities (97,459 people). BoS and statewide CoCs accounted for 16 percent of people experiencing homelessness as family members.
 - Homeless people in BoS and statewide CoCs were more likely to be in families with children (42 percent) than homeless people in other types of jurisdictions (36 percent in major cities and 35 percent in smaller cities, counties, and regions).
 - New York City had a substantial share of all family homelessness in the U.S., with more than one in five (45,711).
 - Homeless people in families with children were generally staying in shelters on the night of the count, and those in major cities were the *most* likely to be sheltered, 96 percent compared to 88 percent in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs and 80 percent in BoS and statewide CoCs.
- Although only 12 percent of homeless people in families with children in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs were staying in unsheltered locations, this category includes three CoCs where over 90 percent of homeless people in families with children were unsheltered: Northwest North Carolina (91%), Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL (91%), and Jackson/West Tennessee (90%).

Changes over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, the number of homeless people in families with children was virtually unchanged in major cities (15 more people), while it declined by 10 percent in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs (8,228 fewer people) and by 5 percent in BoS and statewide CoCs (1,607 fewer people).
- New York City's 4,078 person (10%) increase was the largest among homeless people in families with children, with Los Angeles having the next largest increase at 1,276 (21%).
- While the number of homeless people in families with children was unchanged in major cities between 2014 and 2015, the number in shelters dropped slightly and the unsheltered number increased by 19 percent.
- Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs experienced a decline in the number of unsheltered people in families with children of 34 percent between 2014 and 2015.

EXHIBIT 3.10: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless People in Families with Children
By CoC Category, 2015

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State or Statewide CoCs	
CoC	# of People in Families	CoC	# of People in Families	CoC	# of People in Families
New York City, NY	45,711	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/ Babylon/Islip/ Huntington, NY	2,808	Georgia Balance of State	2,414
Los Angeles City & County, CA	7,505	Springfield, MA	2,628	Texas Balance of State	2,373
Boston, MA	3,953	Honolulu, HI	2,340	Oregon Balance of State	2,224
District of Columbia	3,477	Quincy/Brockton/Weymouth/ Plymouth City and County, MA	1,413	Wisconsin Balance of State	2,102
Seattle/King County, WA	3,069	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	1,379	Washington Balance of State	2,041
Philadelphia, PA	2,652	Gloucester/Haverhill/Salem/ Essex County, MA	1,340	Massachusetts Balance of State	1,749
Denver, CO	2,296	Eastern Pennsylvania	1,209	Colorado Balance of State	1,640
Chicago, IL	2,194	Worcester City & County, MA	1,164	Ohio Balance of State	1,414
Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional, AZ	2,102	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	1,113	Indiana Balance of State	1,311
San Diego City and County, CA	1,981	Yonkers/Mount Vernon/New Rochelle/Westchester, NY	1,066	Iowa Balance of State	1,154

3 Estimates by CoC

Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2013–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 3.11: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless People in Families with Children
By CoC Category, 2015

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Homeless People in Families	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless People in Families	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless People in Families	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
Los Angeles City & County, CA	7,505	38.6	Northwest North Carolina	538	91.4	Oregon Balance of State	2,224	63.6
Long Beach, CA	408	37.3	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	239	91.2	Hawaii Balance of State	973	50.8
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	985	24.8	Jackson/West Tennessee	578	90.3	Arkansas Balance of State	242	48.8
Portland-Gresham-Multnomah County, OR	669	23.6	Tuscaloosa City & County, AL	151	88.1	Oklahoma Balance of State	80	48.8
San Diego City and County, CA	1,981	12.3	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	1,113	87.1	North Dakota Statewide	441	48.3
Lowest Rates								
Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional, AZ	2,102	0.0	Gadsden/Northeast Alabama	16	0.0	Delaware Statewide	351	0.0
District of Columbia	3,477	0.0	Fort Smith (Old Fort), AR	29	0.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	1,749	0.0
Miami/Dade County, FL	1,432	0.0	Napa City & County, CA	67	0.0	Nebraska Balance of State	340	0.0
Wichita/Sedgwick County, KS	150	0.0	Merced City & County, CA	35	0.0	Nevada Balance of State	85	0.0
Boston, MA	3,953	0.0	Hartford, CT	192	0.0	Vermont Balance of State	480	0.0

Note: Excludes CoCs with fewer than 100 total homeless people.

EXHIBIT 3.12: Change in Numbers of Homeless People in Families with Children
By CoC Category, 2014-2015

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	15	0.0	-640	-0.7	655	18.8
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-8,228	-9.9	-3,694	-5.3	-4,534	-33.9
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-1,607	-4.7	-1,731	-6.2	124	2.0



4 National Estimates Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

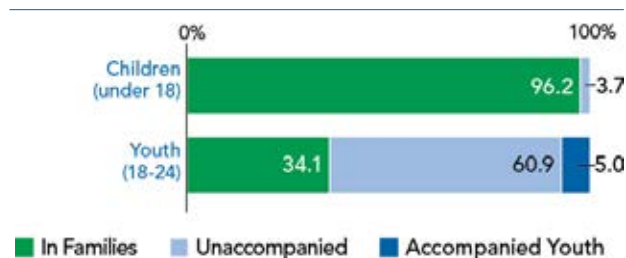
Data source: PIT 2015

In 2015, HUD updated the definition of unaccompanied youth, and added a new reporting category for parenting youth. Unaccompanied youth are persons under age 25 who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian and are not a parent presenting with or sleeping in the same place as his/her child(ren). A parenting youth is someone who is under 25 who identifies as the parent or legal guardian of one or more children present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, and who is not in the company of someone over 24. Communities reported 36,907 unaccompanied youth and 9,901 parenting youth experiencing homelessness on a single night in January 2015.

EXHIBIT 4.1: Estimates of Homeless Youth 2015

	All Homeless Youth		Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	
	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Youth (under 25)	180,760	100.0	36,907	100.0
Homeless Youth (under 18)	127,787	70.7	4,667	12.6
Homeless Youth (18-24)	52,973	29.3	32,240	87.4

EXHIBIT 4.2: Homeless Children and Youth By Age and Household Type, 2015



On a Single Night in January 2015

- There were 180,760 homeless children and youth on a single night in January 2015, representing about one-third of all homeless people.
- Among all homeless children and youth, 78 percent (or 140,965) were part of a homeless family with children. Homeless youth under 18 were far more likely to be in families than homeless youth aged 18 to 24 (96% vs. 34%).
- There were 36,907 unaccompanied homeless youth, roughly 7 percent of the total homeless population. Most unaccompanied youth (87% or 32,240 people) were between the ages of 18 and 24. The remaining 13 percent (or 4,667 people) were under the age of 18.
- There were 9,901 parenting youth on a single night in January 2015, nearly all (99%) were between the ages of 18 and 24. Parenting youth households were smaller than family households, with an average 2 people per household (compared with 3 people per household for all homeless families).
- The unsheltered rate is higher for unaccompanied youth under age 18 than for unaccompanied youth between 18 and 24 years of age. More than half of unaccompanied youth under age 18 (51% or 2,380) were counted in unsheltered locations. By comparison, 46 percent of unaccompanied youth between the ages of 18 and 24 (or 14,689) were unsheltered.

Collecting point in time information about youth experiencing homelessness remains a work in progress. Over the past several years, many communities have taken steps—such as targeted youth outreach and collaborating with schools and other youth serving systems—to improve their PIT count data collection process to more accurately reflect the numbers of youth experiencing homelessness. However, it is too soon to draw conclusions from increases or decreases in these counts. While Federal partners and communities work to best understand how to count youth and provide critical services, HUD expects that in many communities, counts will show more youth experiencing homelessness because of improved methodology.

EXHIBIT 4.3: Sheltered and Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By Sheltered Status, 2015

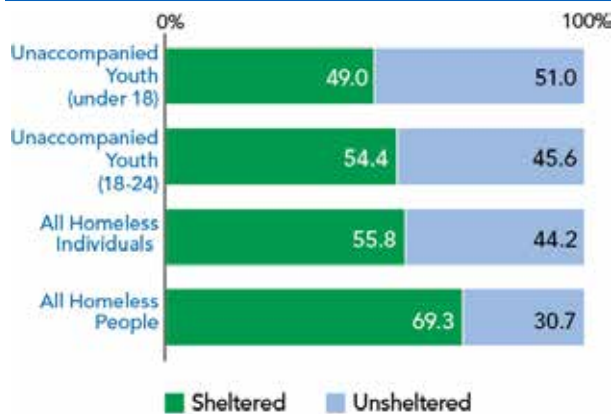


EXHIBIT 4.4: Estimates of Parenting Youth Households 2015

	Total	Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	#	%	#	%
Total Parenting Youth	9,901	9,462	95.6	439	4.4
Parenting Youth Under 18	126	118	93.7	8	6.3
Parenting Youth Age 18 to 24	9,775	9,344	95.6	431	4.4
Children of Parenting Youth	13,242	12,669	95.7	573	4.3

4 National Estimates Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

Data source: PIT 2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

Demographic Characteristics

- The characteristics of homeless youth vary considerably by sheltered status. Just under 58 percent of sheltered youth are women and girls, 42 percent are men and boys, and less than 1 percent are transgender. By comparison, 62 percent of unsheltered youth are men and boys and 36 percent are women and girls. The percent of unsheltered youth who are transgender is higher than sheltered youth, with over 1 percent identifying as transgender.
- Many sheltered youth are African American (47%), while most unsheltered youth are white (57%).
- Youth, particularly unsheltered youth, are more often Hispanic or Latino than all homeless people (27% of unsheltered youth vs. 20% of unsheltered homeless people).



EXHIBIT 4.5: Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Youth and Parenting Youth 2015

Characteristic	Total		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Unaccompanied and Parenting Youth	46,808	100.0	29,300	100.0	17,508	100.0
Gender						
Female	23,336	49.9	16,972	57.9	6,364	36.4
Male	23,085	49.3	12,176	41.6	10,909	62.3
Transgender	387	0.8	152	0.5	235	1.3
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	36,325	77.6	23,608	80.6	12,717	72.6
Hispanic	10,483	22.4	5,692	19.4	4,791	27.4
Race						
White	22,890	48.9	12,922	44.1	9,968	56.9
African American	18,011	38.5	13,633	46.5	4,378	25.0
Asian	479	1.0	241	0.8	238	1.4
Native American	1,251	2.7	653	2.2	598	3.4
Pacific Islander	495	1.1	242	0.8	253	1.5
Multiple Races	3,682	7.9	1,609	5.5	2,073	11.8

Part 1 of both the 2013 and 2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Reports also reported on the number of unaccompanied youth nationally. However, those estimates included people in households without children, aged 18-24, who may have been in the company of a parent or guardian (e.g., a 20 year old who was experiencing homelessness with his or her 40 year old parent). The 2015 estimates exclude that population from the number of unaccompanied youth. However, to examine whether the number of young people experiencing homelessness has changed based on how unaccompanied youth were reported in 2014, we created a 2015 estimate based on the prior years' definition.

EXHIBIT 4.6: Change in Estimates of Homeless Children and Youth using 2014 Definition

Using the 2014 Youth Definition:	Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth (2015)		Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth (2014)		Change in Unaccompanied Children and Youth 2014-2015	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth	39,576	100.0%	44,647	100.0%	-5,071	-11.4%
Unaccompanied Youth (under 18)*	4,667	11.8%	6,274	14.1%	-1,607	-25.6%
Unaccompanied Youth (18-24)	34,909	88.2%	38,373	85.9%	-3,464	-9.0%

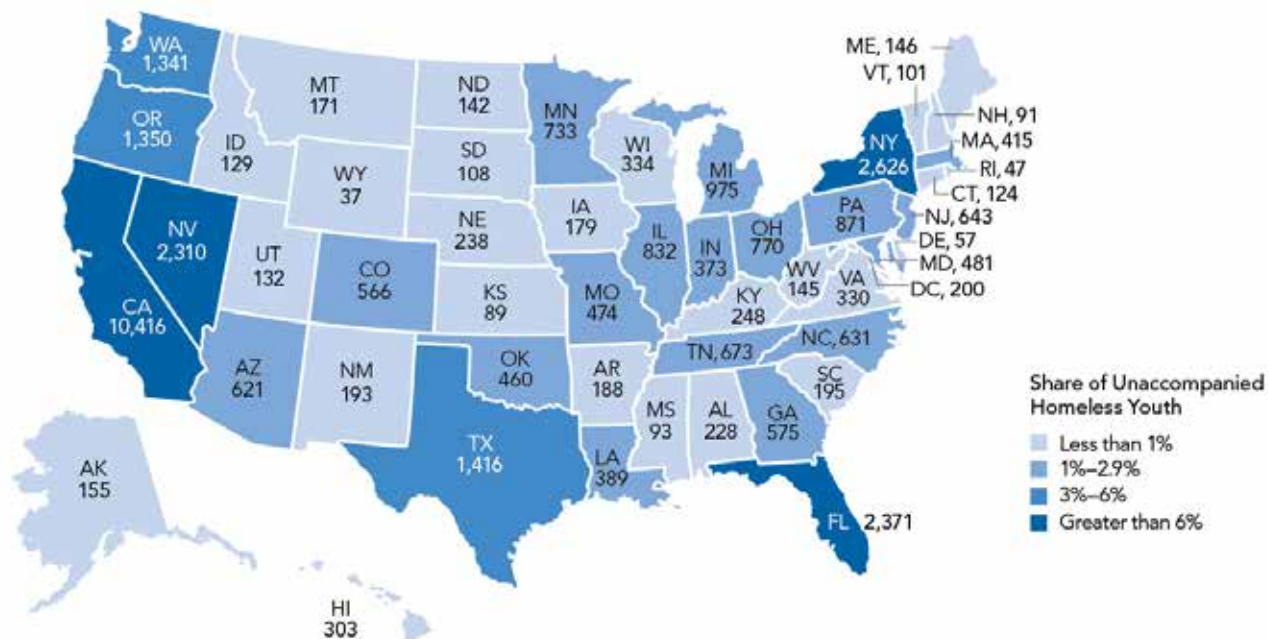
*The source of data for unaccompanied children is slightly different in 2015 than it was in 2014. In 2014, unaccompanied children are people in households with only children, excluding all children in multi-child households, including those who could be parenting teenagers. In 2015, unaccompanied children are people in households with only children who are not parenting youth or the children of parenting youth. Non-parenting multi-child households (such as siblings who are homeless together) are included in the 2015 estimate of unaccompanied children.

- The number of unaccompanied youth declined in the past year by 5,071 youth, or 11 percent.
- The decline in the number of unaccompanied people under age 25 was attributed mostly to a decline in the number of 18 to 24 year olds experiencing homelessness. There were 3,464 fewer unaccompanied youth (18-24) overall, a decrease of 9 percent.
- The number of unaccompanied youth under age 18 decreased between 2014 and 2015. There were 1,607 fewer unaccompanied youth under 18 experiencing homelessness, a 26 percent decrease.
- More than half (55%) of CoCs experienced a decline in the number of homeless unaccompanied youth. Los Angeles reported the largest decrease, with 1,653 or 38 percent fewer unaccompanied youth.

4 State Estimates Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

Data source: PIT 2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

**EXHIBIT 4.7: Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By State, 2015**

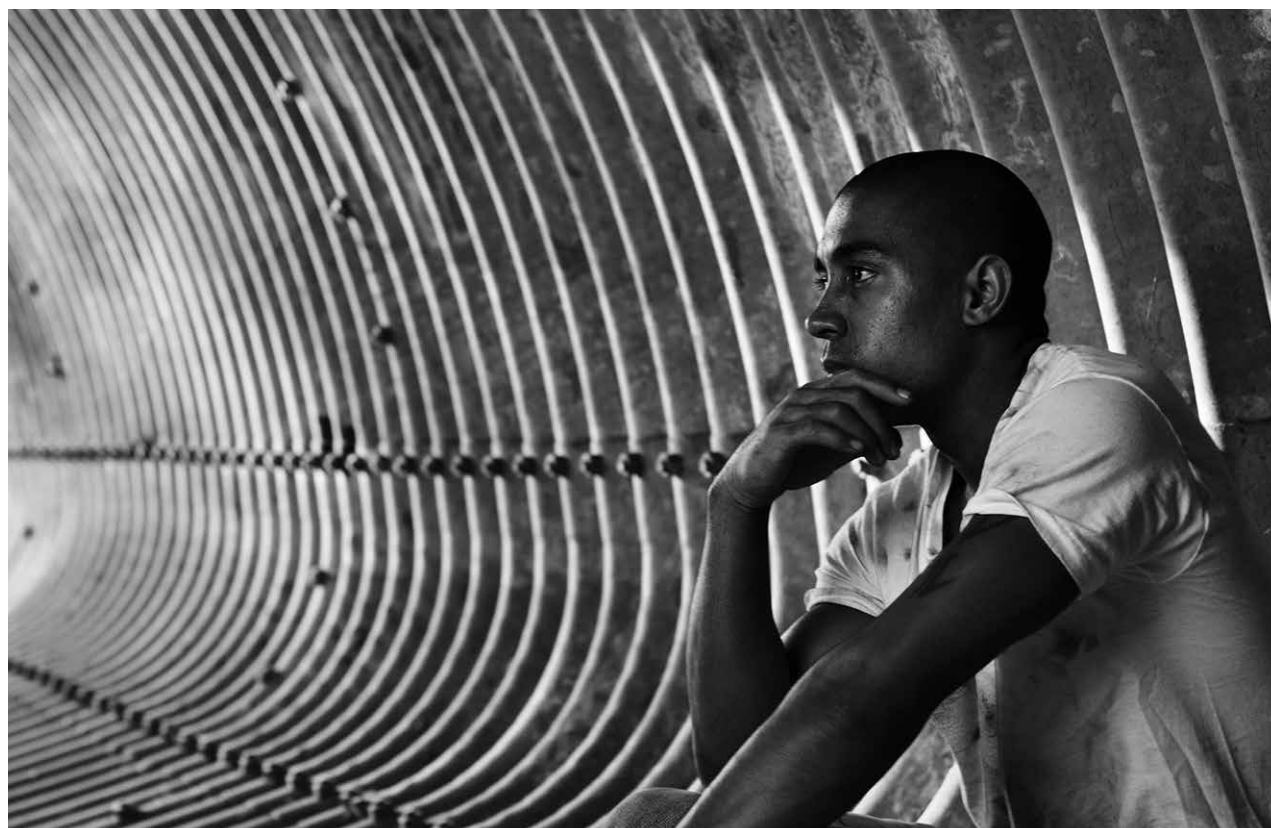
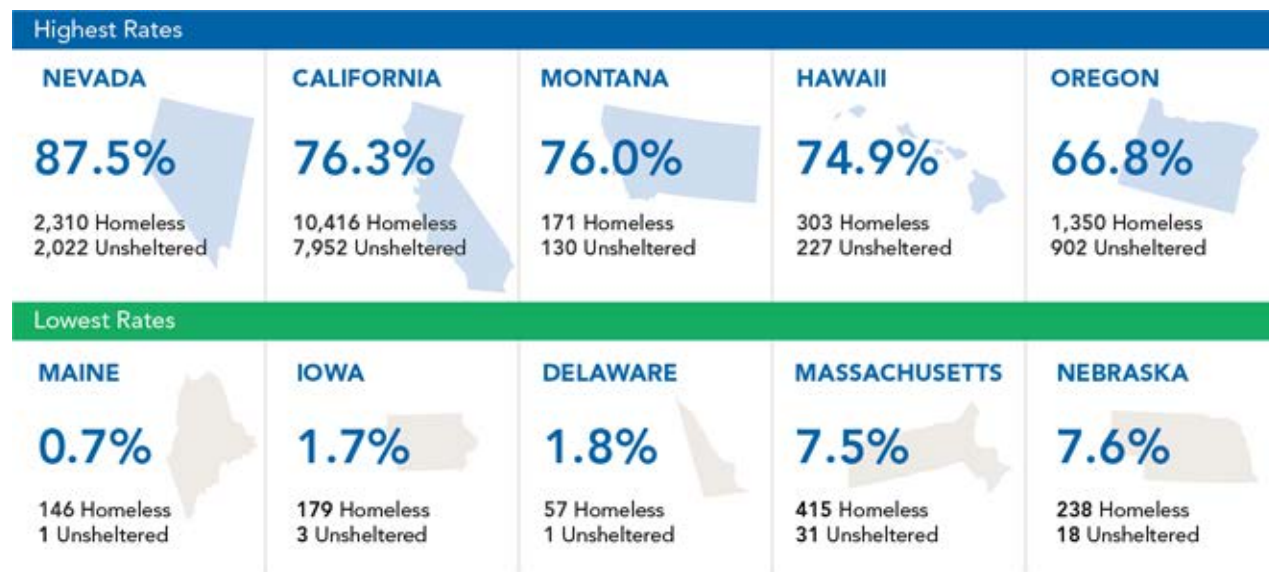


On a Single Night in January 2015

- California reported the largest numbers of homeless unaccompanied youth, 10,416 people or 28 percent of the national total. The other states with the large numbers of homeless unaccompanied youth include: NY (2,626), FL (2,371), and NV (2,310).
- States with the largest numbers of unaccompanied homeless youth under 18 were: CA (892), NV (825), and FL (593). Together, California, Florida, and Nevada had half of the nation's unaccompanied youth under 18.
- California (9,524), New York (2,493), and Florida (1,778) had the largest numbers of unaccompanied homeless youth who were 18 to 24.
- Some states had high rates of unsheltered unaccompanied youth. Nevada had the highest rate, with 88 percent of unaccompanied homeless people under 25 in unsheltered situations. California and Montana also had very high rates of unsheltered unaccompanied youth, with 76 percent each.
- Maine had the lowest rate of unsheltered unaccompanied youth in 2015, with less than 1 percent counted outdoors. Iowa and Delaware also had low rates of unsheltered unaccompanied youth, with 2 percent each.

EXHIBIT 4.8: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

By State, 2015



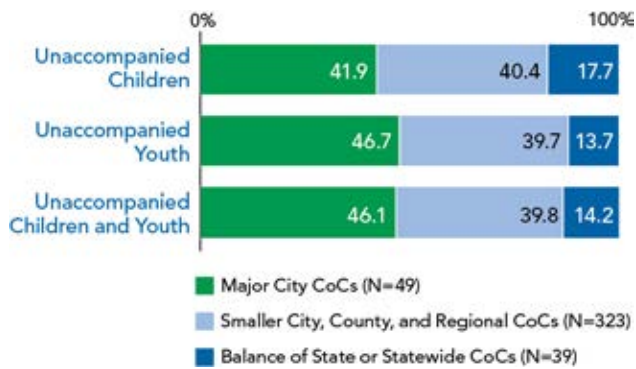
4 Estimates by CoC

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

Data source: PIT 2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 4.9: Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2015



On a Single Night in January 2015

- In 2015, major city CoCs accounted for 42 percent of unaccompanied youth under the age of 18 in the nation. BoS or statewide CoCs accounted for 18 percent of homeless youth under the age of 18.
- Major city CoCs accounted for 47 percent of unaccompanied youth (18-24), while only 14 percent were located in BoS or statewide CoCs.
- Five major cities (Los Angeles, CA; Las Vegas, NV; New York, NY; San Francisco, CA; and San Jose, CA) accounted for about a quarter of all unaccompanied youth in the country. Los Angeles had the largest number (2,670 or 7%), followed by Las Vegas (2,233 or 6%).
- Oregon BoS had the largest number of unaccompanied youth in its category, with 751 unaccompanied people under the age of 25.
- Many CoCs had high rates of unaccompanied unsheltered youth. In San Francisco, 93 percent of unaccompanied youth were unsheltered. Las Vegas, San Jose, and Los Angeles all had rates above 75 percent.
- A number of smaller city, county, and regional CoCs had high rates of unsheltered and unaccompanied youth who were unsheltered. Yuba City and County in California and Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties in Florida reported that all unaccompanied youth were unsheltered. Several smaller city, county, and regional CoCs sheltered all unaccompanied youth, including: Baton Rouge, LA; Portland,



ME; Nassau/Suffolk County, NY; Toledo/Lucas County, OH; and Albany City and County, NY.

- Among BoS and statewide CoCs, the Georgia BoS had the highest rate of unsheltered youth (83 percent). Maine BoS reported the lowest unsheltered rate, with only 1 percent.

Five major cities (Los Angeles, CA; Las Vegas, NV; New York, NY; San Francisco, CA; and San Jose, CA) accounted for about a quarter of all unaccompanied youth in the country.

EXHIBIT 4.10: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

By CoC Category, 2015

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State or Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children and Youth	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children and Youth	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children and Youth
Los Angeles City & County, CA	2,670	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	678	Oregon Balance of State	751
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	2,233	San Luis Obispo County, CA	394	Texas Balance of State	526
New York City, NY	1,706	Marin County, CA	367	Washington Balance of State	332
San Francisco, CA	1,473	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	324	Michigan Balance of State	271
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	882	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	270	Indiana Balance of State	245
Seattle/King County, WA	701	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	269	Colorado Balance of State	204
San Diego City and County, CA	625	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	201	North Carolina Balance of State	198
Chicago, IL	446	Ft Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	191	Georgia Balance of State	195
Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County, AZ	380	Pensacola/Escambia/Santa Rosa County, FL	185	Wisconsin Balance of State	173
City of Houston/Harris County, TX	325	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	184	Montana Statewide	171

4 Estimates by CoC

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

Data source: PIT 2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 4.11: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By CoC Category, 2015

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children & Youth	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children & Youth	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children & Youth	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
San Francisco, CA	1,473	92.5	Yuba City & County/Sutter County, CA	66	100.0	Georgia Balance of State	195	83.1
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	2,233	89.2	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	25	100.0	Hawaii Balance of State	147	82.3
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	882	88.4	San Luis Obispo County, CA	394	98.7	Oregon Balance of State	751	76.7
Los Angeles City & County, CA	2,670	71.5	Saint Johns County, FL	32	96.9	Montana Statewide	171	76.0
Fresno/Madera County, CA	136	67.6	Merced City & County, CA	61	96.7	Arkansas Balance of State	81	75.3
Lowest Rates								
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	106	0.0	Baton Rouge, LA	60	0.0	Maine Balance of State	96	1.0
Virginia Beach, VA	28	0.0	Portland, ME	50	0.0	Delaware Statewide	57	1.8
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	217	0.9	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/Babylon/Islip/Huntington, NY	48	0.0	Iowa Balance of State	97	2.1
Memphis/Shelby County, TN	123	3.3	Toledo/Lucas County, OH	48	0.0	Kansas Balance of State	33	3.0
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, OH	85	3.5	Albany City & County, NY	46	0.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	20	5.0

Note: Excludes CoCs with fewer than 10 unaccompanied youth.



5 National Estimates Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2015

EXHIBIT 5.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless Veterans

By Sheltered Status, 2009–2015

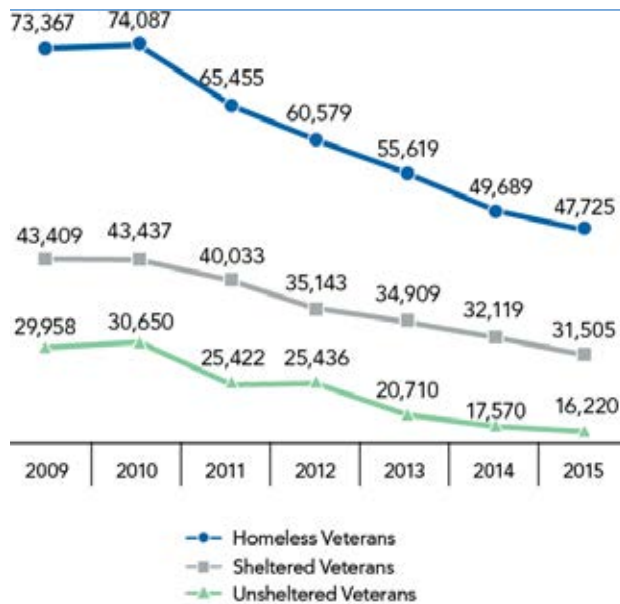


EXHIBIT 5.2: Proportion of Homeless Adults Who Are Veterans

By Sheltered Status, 2015

	# of Homeless Veterans	# of Homeless Adults	% of Homeless Adults Who Are Veterans
Total	47,725	436,921	10.9
Sheltered	31,505	276,963	11.4
Unsheltered	16,220	159,958	10.1

On a Single Night in January 2015

- More than one in ten homeless adults was a veteran, 47,725 homeless veterans or 11 percent of 436,921 homeless adults.
- Thirty-four percent of homeless veterans were in unsheltered locations, compared with 28 percent of all homeless adults.
- Most veterans were experiencing homelessness as individuals, 46,173 people or 97 percent. However, 1,552 veterans, or 3 percent, were homeless as members of families with children.

Demographic Characteristics

- Women make up 9 percent of homeless veterans (4,338 people), and 91 percent are men (43,295 people).
- The majority of homeless veterans are white (57%), and most are non-Hispanic/non-Latino (89%).

Since 2014

- Veteran homelessness dropped by 4 percent between 2014 and 2015, or 1,964 fewer homeless veterans. This was the smallest decline since veteran homelessness began declining in 2010.
- Both the sheltered and unsheltered veteran populations decreased between 2014 and 2015. The number of sheltered veterans fell by 614 people, or 2 percent, and the number of unsheltered veterans fell by 1,350 people, or 8 percent.

In 2015, more than one in every ten adults experiencing homelessness was a veteran.

Since 2009

- Homelessness among veterans has declined considerably since these data were first collected in 2009 and has declined each year since 2010. Over the span of six years, veteran homelessness has fallen by 35 percent, with 25,642 fewer homeless veterans in 2015 than in 2009.
- This decline includes both large decreases in the number of veterans found in unsheltered locations (13,738 fewer people), and in veterans experiencing homelessness in shelters and transitional housing projects (11,904 fewer people).

EXHIBIT 5.3: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Veterans 2015

Characteristic	All Homeless Veterans		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Veterans	47,725	100.0	31,505	100.0	16,220	100.0
Gender						
Female	4,338	9.1	2,708	8.6	1,630	10.1
Male	43,295	90.7	28,749	91.3	14,546	89.7
Transgender	92	0.2	48	0.2	44	0.3
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	42,577	89.2	28,928	91.8	13,649	84.2
Hispanic	5,148	10.8	2,577	8.2	2,571	15.9
Race						
White	27,101	56.8	17,521	55.6	9,580	59.1
African American	16,407	34.4	12,212	38.8	4,195	25.9
Asian	351	0.7	204	0.7	147	0.9
Native American	1,261	2.6	559	1.8	702	4.3
Pacific Islander	369	0.8	168	0.5	201	1.2
Multiple Races	2,236	4.7	841	2.7	1,395	8.6

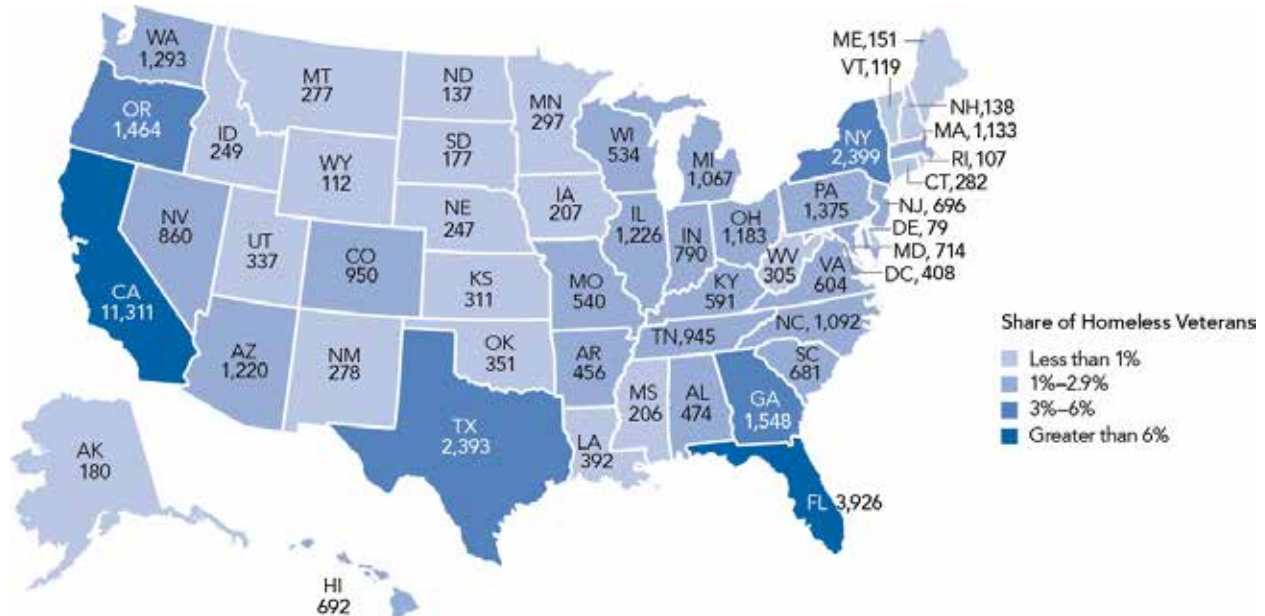
EXHIBIT 5.4: Change in Numbers of Homeless Veterans By Sheltered Status, 2009–2015

	2014–2015		2010–2015		2009–2015	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Homeless Veterans	-1,964	-4.0	-26,362	-35.6	-25,642	-35.0
Sheltered	-614	-1.9	-11,932	-27.5	-11,904	-27.4
Unsheltered	-1,350	-7.7	-14,430	-47.1	-13,738	-45.9

5 State Estimates Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

**EXHIBIT 5.5: Estimates of Homeless Veterans
By State, 2015**



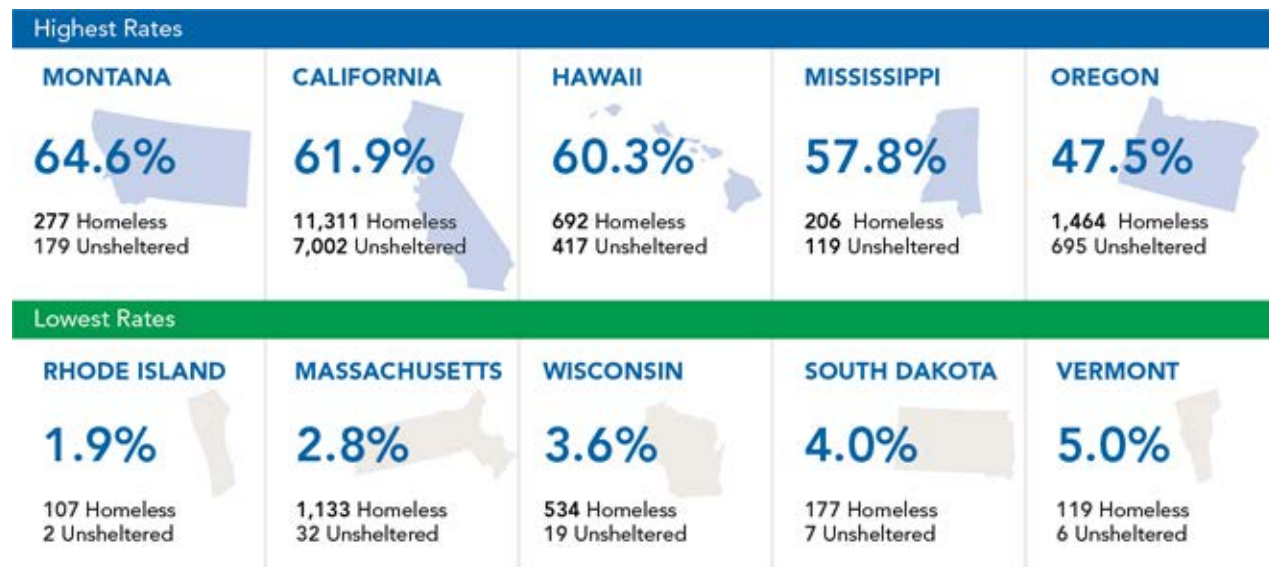
On a Single Night in January 2015

- California had the largest number of veterans experiencing homelessness (11,311). Homeless veterans in California represented 24 percent of the national homeless veteran population. Three other states had at least 2,000 homeless veterans: Florida (3,926 or 8% of the national homeless veteran population), New York (2,399 or 5%), and Texas (2,393 or 5%).

- Nationally, 11 percent of homeless adults were veterans, but the proportion varied by state. In South Dakota and Wyoming, the total number of homeless veterans was relatively small (177 and 112 homeless veterans, respectively), but the proportion of homeless adults who were veterans was among the highest in the nation (23% and 18%). New York had the third largest number of homeless veterans in the nation, but the smallest share of homeless adults in the state who were veterans (4%).
- In most states, homeless veterans were typically found in shelters. However, in four states, a majority of homeless veterans were living in unsheltered locations: Montana (65%), California (62%), Hawaii (60%), and Mississippi (58%).

Homeless veterans in California (11,311) represented 24 percent of the national homeless veteran population.

EXHIBIT 5.6: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Veterans
2015



5 State Estimates Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

Since 2014

- The number of homeless veterans declined in 33 states and increased in 17 states and the District of Columbia between 2014 and 2015.
- Homelessness among veterans decreased by the largest amount in California, where 785 fewer veterans were homeless in 2014 than in 2015. The largest percent decrease was in Mississippi, where the number of homeless veterans fell by 26 percent (73 people).
- The largest increase was in Arizona, where 362 more veterans were homeless in 2015 than in 2014, a 42 percent increase.

During the past six years, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness has declined in 36 states and the District of Columbia.

Since 2009

- During the past six years, the size of the homeless veteran population has declined markedly. In 36 states and the District of Columbia, the number of homeless veterans fell by a total of 27,064—outpacing 1,357 additional homeless veterans counted in 14 states.
- Homelessness among veterans has declined most dramatically in California, where the number fell by 6,662 people between 2009 and 2015, a 37 percent decrease. The number of homeless veterans has fallen by more than 2,000 people in three other states: New York (3,480 people or 59%), Florida (3,209 people or 45%), and Texas (3,098 people or 56%).
- Five states have experienced increases of more than 100 homeless veterans since 2009: Utah (171 people or 103%), Oregon (187 people or 15%), Hawaii (193 people or 39%), Illinois (198 people or 19%), and Arkansas (207 people or 83%).

EXHIBIT 5.7: Largest Changes in Veteran Homelessness
By State, 2009–2015

	2014–2015		2009–2015
Largest Increases			
ARIZONA	362 / 42.2%	ARKANSAS	207 / 83.1%
COLORADO	197 / 26.2%	ILLINOIS	198 / 19.3%
OREGON	172 / 13.3%	HAWAII	193 / 38.8%
GEORGIA	105 / 7.3%	OREGON	187 / 14.7%
HAWAII	99 / 16.7%	UTAH	171 / 103.0%
Largest Decreases			
CALIFORNIA	-785 / -6.5%	CALIFORNIA	-6,662 / -37.1%
FLORIDA	-626 / -13.8%	NEW YORK	-3,480 / -59.2%
TEXAS	-325 / -12.0%	FLORIDA	-3,209 / -45.0%
TENNESSEE	-197 / -17.3%	TEXAS	-3,098 / -56.4%
NEVADA	-176 / -17.0%	LOUISIANA	-1,593 / -80.3%



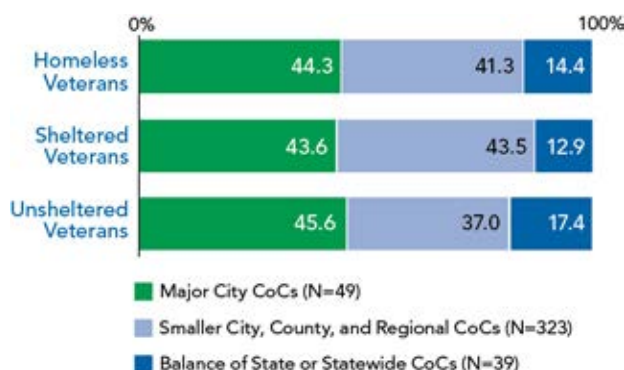
Homeless Vet
Needs Help. God
Bless. you

Estimates by CoC

Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2013–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 5.8: Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2015



On a Single Night in January 2015

- The 50 largest cities accounted for 44 percent of the nation's homeless veteran population. BoS and statewide CoCs had 14 percent of veterans experiencing homelessness.
- Los Angeles had the largest number of homeless veterans in the nation (4,016 people), more than twice as many as the CoC with the next largest number (New York City's 1,558 homeless veterans). San Diego City and County also had more than a thousand homeless veterans on a single night in 2015 (1,381).
- The five CoCs with the largest numbers of homeless veterans accounted for nearly one in five (18 percent) of all homeless veterans in the nation.
- The five major city CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered veterans were all in California. Los Angeles had the highest rate of homeless veterans found in unsheltered locations, 69 percent. Other major city CoCs with high rates of unsheltered veterans were: San Jose/Santa Clara City & County (63%), San Francisco (63%) Fresno/Madera County (62%), and Oakland/Alameda County (59%).

- Among BoS and statewide CoCs, Hawaii BoS had the highest rate of unsheltered homeless veterans at 84 percent. Arizona BoS and Georgia BoS also had high rates, at 79 and 76 percent, respectively.
- Of the major city CoCs, Detroit reported the lowest percentage of homeless veterans found in unsheltered locations (1%).
- Massachusetts BoS reported no unsheltered homeless veterans in 2015. Other BoS and statewide CoCs with rates of unsheltered veteran homeless under 5 percent were: Wisconsin BoS (1%), Rhode Island statewide (2%) and South Dakota statewide (4%).

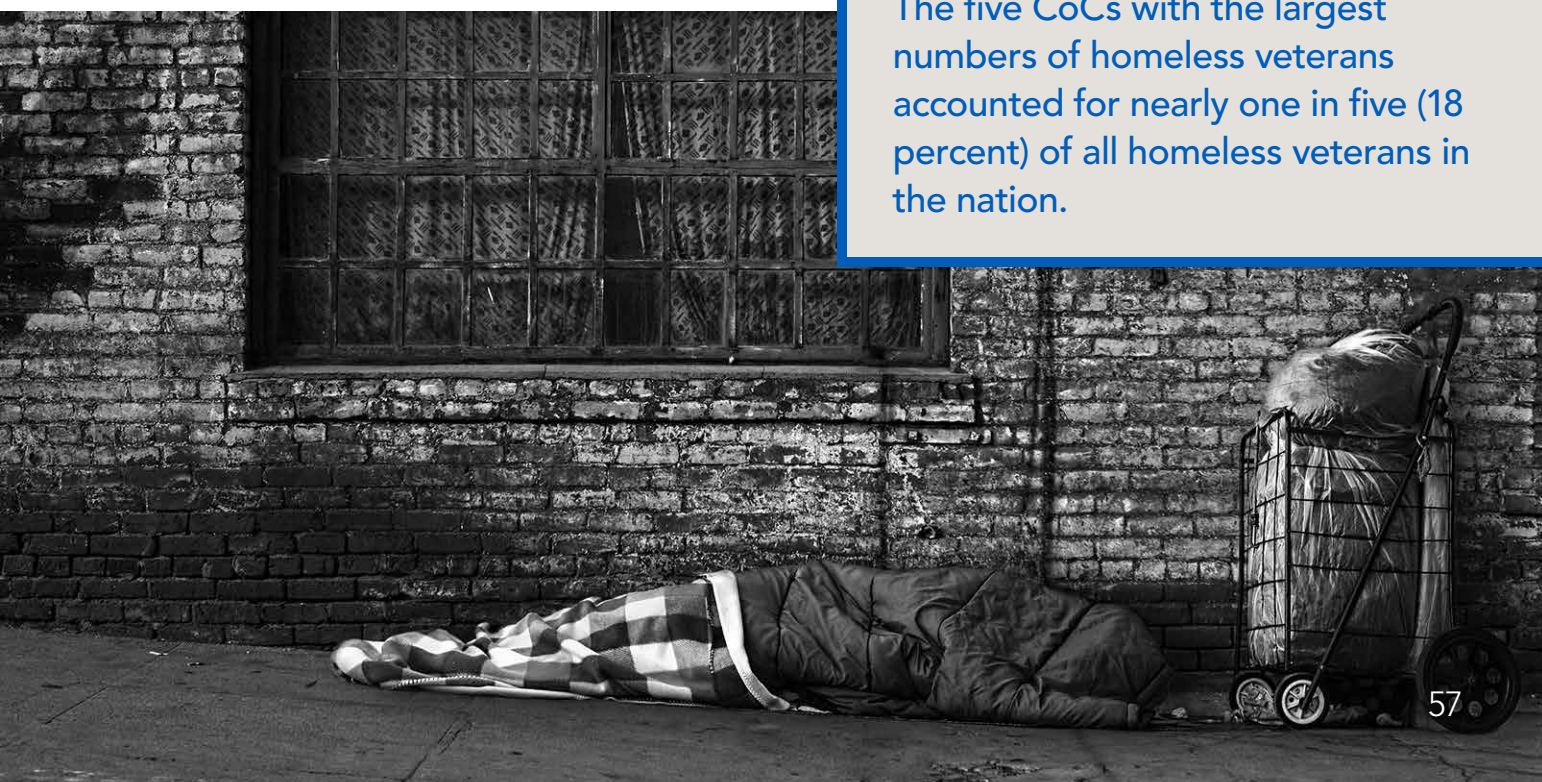
Since 2014

- Homelessness among veterans declined by 4 percent (or 816 people) in major cities between 2014 and 2015 and by 7 percent (or 1,561 people) in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs. The number of homeless veterans increased in BoS and statewide CoCs and by 5 percent (or 347 people).
- Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County experienced the largest decline in veteran homelessness, with 242 fewer homeless veterans reported, a 62 percent decline.
- The largest increase in the number of homeless veterans was in Los Angeles, where 277 more homeless veterans were counted in 2015, a 7 percent increase.
- The number of unsheltered veterans in BoS and statewide CoCs increased by 19 percent between 2014 and 2015, while unsheltered veterans in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs declined by almost as much (18%).

EXHIBIT 5.9: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category, 2015

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State or Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	CoC	Total Homeless Veterans
Los Angeles City & County, CA	4,016	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	589	Texas Balance of State	653
New York City, NY	1,558	Honolulu, HI	467	Georgia Balance of State	553
San Diego City and County, CA	1,381	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	447	Arizona Balance of State	516
Chicago, IL	752	Orlando/Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties, FL	320	Oregon Balance of State	448
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	703	Tampa/Hillsborough County, FL	313	Indiana Balance of State	345
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	692	Chester County, PA	299	Washington Balance of State	323
Atlanta, GA	633	Salt Lake City & County, UT	288	Colorado Balance of State	295
Seattle/King County, WA	608	Ft Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	247	Montana Statewide	277
City of Houston/Harris County, TX	563	Riverside City & County, CA	223	Ohio Balance of State	254
San Francisco, CA	557	Columbia/Midlands, SC	221	Wisconsin Balance of State	246

The five CoCs with the largest numbers of homeless veterans accounted for nearly one in five (18 percent) of all homeless veterans in the nation.



Estimates by CoC

Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2013–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 5.10: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category, 2015

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
Los Angeles City & County, CA	4,016	68.8	Lake County, CA	21	100.0	Hawaii Balance of State	225	84.4
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	703	63.4	Oak Ridge/Upper Cumberland, TN	15	100.0	Arizona Balance of State	516	79.3
San Francisco, CA	557	63.2	Utica/Rome/Oneida, Madison Counties, NY	4	100.0	Georgia Balance of State	553	75.9
Fresno/Madera County, CA	227	61.7	Southwest Minnesota	2	100.0	Montana Statewide	277	64.6
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	388	59.5	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	68	92.6	Oklahoma Balance of State	8	62.5
Lowest Rates								
Detroit, MI	486	1.2	Pittsfield/Berkshire County, MA	220	0.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	48	0.0
Memphis/Shelby County, TN	226	2.2	Somerset County, NJ	162	0.0	Wisconsin Balance of State	246	1.2
Boston, MA	383	2.3	Warren, Sussex, Hunterdon Counties, NJ	75	0.0	Rhode Island Statewide	107	1.9
Philadelphia, PA	337	3.0	Waukegan/North Chicago/Lake County, IL	58	0.0	South Dakota Statewide	177	4.0
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	127	3.1	Fulton County, GA	57	0.0	Vermont Balance of State	94	5.3

Note: Excludes CoCs with fewer than 100 total homeless people.

EXHIBIT 5.11: Change in the Numbers of Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category, 2014–2015

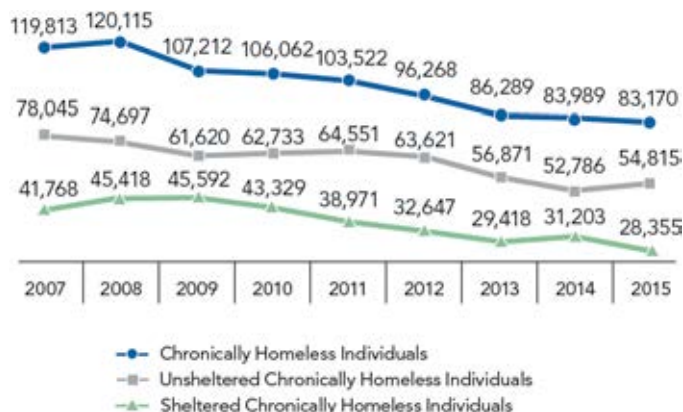
	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Veterans	-5,854	-10.5	-2,869	-8.2	-2,985	-14.4
Major Cities	-2,998	-12.0	-2,463	-15.1	-535	-6.1
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-1,425	-6.3	68	0.5	-1,493	-17.0
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-1,431	-18.2	-474	-10.3	-957	-29.2



National Estimates Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2015

EXHIBIT 6.1: PIT Estimates of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2015



On a Single Night in January 2015

- 83,170 individuals were chronically homeless in the United States. This represents 23 percent of all homeless individuals in the United States. Seventeen percent of all homeless people in the United States had chronic patterns of homelessness.
- Two-thirds of chronically homeless individuals (or 54,815 people) were staying in unsheltered locations such as under bridges, in cars, or in abandoned buildings. This is more than twice the national rate for all homeless people (31%).

Since 2014:

- Chronic homelessness among individuals declined by 1 percent, or by 819 people between 2014 and 2015. A 9 percent decline in the number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals (or 2,848 fewer people) drove this overall decline.
- The number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals increased in the past year, by 4 percent, or 2,029 people. This is the first increase in the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals since 2011 and reflects an increase of 4,409 chronically homeless people in Los Angeles.
- The share of individuals who had chronic patterns of homelessness remained unchanged between 2014 and 2015.

Since 2007:

- Between 2007 and 2014 individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness declined by 31 percent (or 36,643 people). The number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals declined by 13,413 people, while the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals declined by 23,230 people.
- The share of all homeless individuals who had chronic patterns of homelessness declined from 29 percent in 2007 to 23 percent in 2015.

EXHIBIT 6.2: Change in the Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2015

	2014–2015		2010–2015		2007–2015	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	-819	-1.0	-22,892	-21.6	-36,643	-30.6
Sheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	-2,848	-9.1	-14,974	-34.6	-13,413	-32.1
Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	2,029	3.8	-7,918	-12.6	-23,230	-29.8

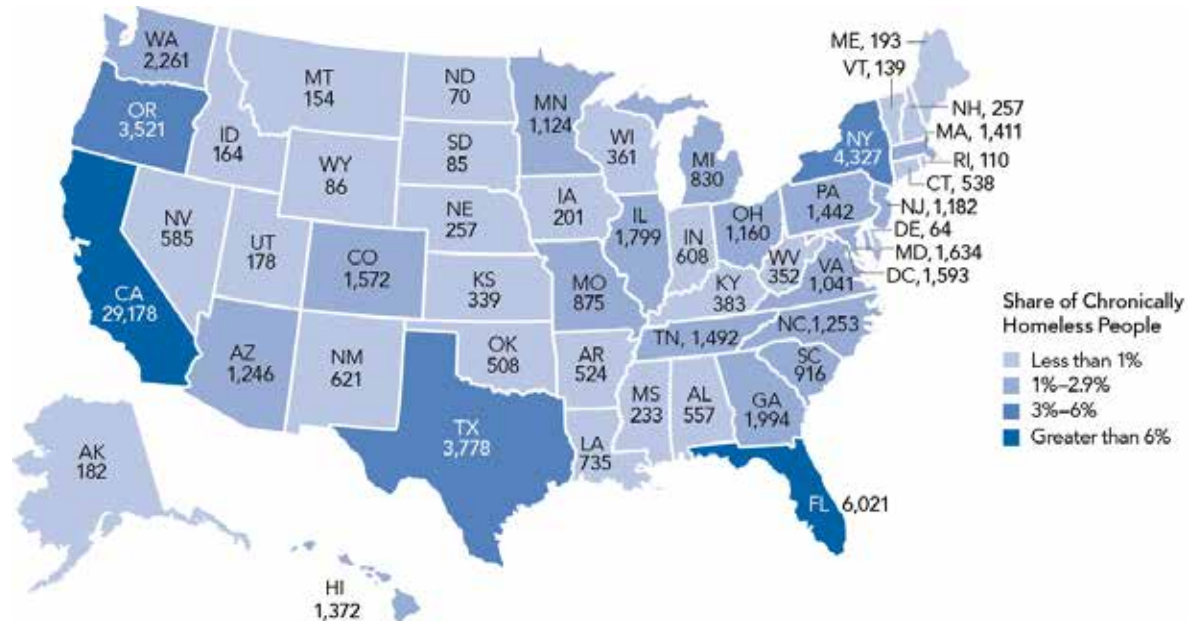


The number of unsheltered people with chronic patterns of homelessness increased in the past year for the first time since 2011.

State Estimates Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

**EXHIBIT 6.3: Estimates of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By State, 2015**



On a Single Night in January 2015

- Over one-third of the nation's chronically homeless individuals were in California.
- More than half of the nation's chronically homeless individuals were located in four states: CA (29,178 or 36%), FL (6,021 or 7%), NY (4,327 or 5%) and TX (3,778 or 5%).
- Twenty-seven states each accounted for less than one percent of the national total, and together these states accounted for only 10 percent of chronically homeless individuals nationwide.

Forty-two percent of homeless individuals in the District of Columbia had chronic patterns of homelessness, nearly twice the national rate of 23 percent.

- Forty-two percent of homeless individuals in the District of Columbia had chronic patterns of homelessness, nearly twice the national rate of 23 percent. Seven states had rates at or above 30 percent: NM (37%), OR (37%), NH (33%), HI (32%), CA (31%), MN (31%), and MD (30%).
- Nevada had the lowest rate of chronic homelessness among individuals at 7 percent. Other states with low rates of chronic homelessness among individuals were: ND (8%), UT (10%), and DE (11%).
- In six states, more than 75 percent of chronically homeless individuals were unsheltered: HI (89%), CA (86%), MT (85%), NV (82%), FL (80%), and AZ (76%).
- In five states, 10 percent or fewer of chronically homeless individuals were counted in unsheltered locations: ME (7%), UT (7%), DE (8%), RI (9%), and KY (10%).

EXHIBIT 6.4: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals

2015

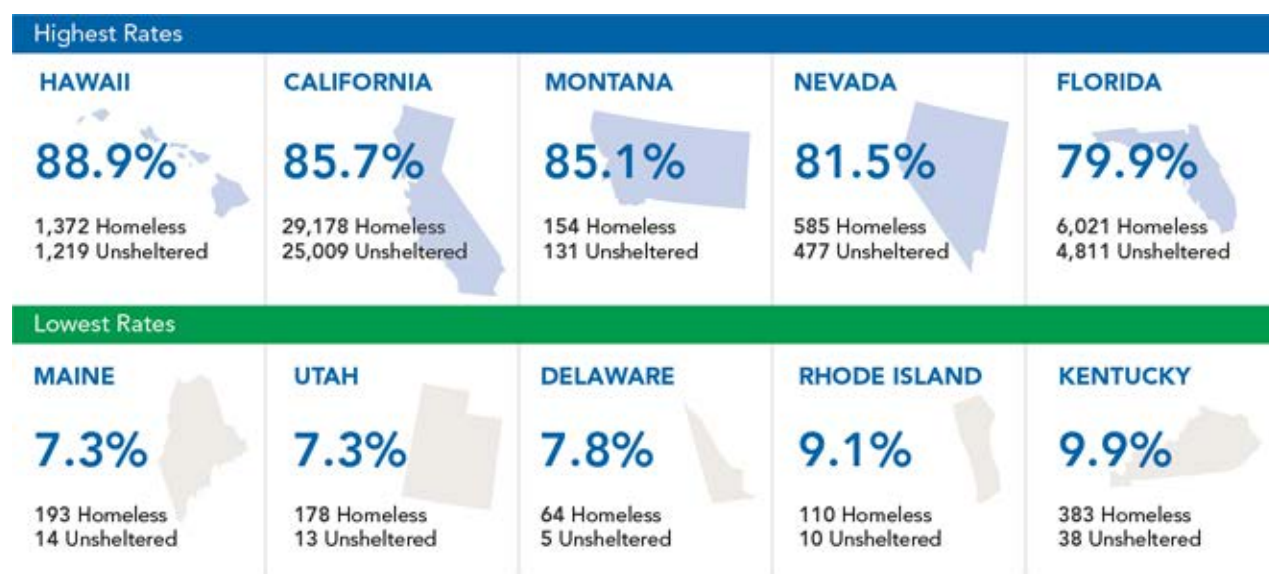


EXHIBIT 6.5: Largest Change in the Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals

By State, 2007–2015

	2014–2015		2007–2015	
Largest Increases				
OREGON	1,314	59.5%	OREGON	692 / 24.5%
CALIFORNIA	978	3.5%	HAWAII	594 / 76.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	643	235.5%	SOUTH CAROLINA	343 / 59.9%
ILLINOIS	450	33.4%	KANSAS	180 / 113.2%
ARIZONA	342	37.8%	LOUISIANA	173 / 30.8%
Largest Decreases				
TEXAS	-1,174	-23.7%	CALIFORNIA	-11,163 / -27.7%
FLORIDA	-822	-12.0%	TEXAS	-4,153 / -52.4%
GEORGIA	-651	-24.6%	NEW YORK	-2,149 / -33.2%
CONNECTICUT	-488	-47.6%	ARIZONA	-1,558 / -55.6%
TENNESSEE	-412	-21.6%	FLORIDA	-1,442 / -19.3%

6 State Estimates

Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, 18 states experienced increases in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. Oregon had the largest increase, with 1,314 more chronically homeless individuals in the past year. Other states with large increases were: California (978), South Carolina (643), Illinois (450) and Arizona (342).
- Thirty-one states and the District of Columbia had fewer chronically homeless individuals in 2015 than in 2014. The largest decreases in chronic homelessness occurred in Texas (1,174 fewer chronically homeless individuals), Florida (822), Georgia (651), Connecticut (488) and Tennessee (412).
- Between 2007 and 2015, more than four-fifths of states (40 states and the District of Columbia) experienced declines in chronic homelessness. California had the largest decline since 2007 (11,163 fewer chronically homeless individuals). Other states with large declines since 2007 were: Texas (4,153), New York (2,149), Arizona (1,558), and Florida (1,442).³
- Chronic homelessness among individuals increased in 10 states since 2007. Oregon had the largest numeric increase, with 692 additional chronically homeless individuals (a 25% increase), followed closely by Hawaii with 594 additional chronically homeless individuals (a 76% increase).

³ Michigan also reported a large decline since 2007, reporting 1,886 fewer chronically homeless individuals. This change is not reported due to methodological changes.

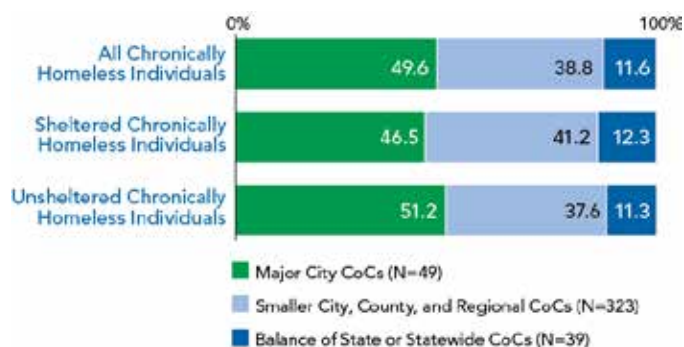


Estimates by CoC

Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2013–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 6.6: Chronically Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2015



On a Single Night in January 2015

- Los Angeles had the largest number of chronically homeless individuals (12,356 people) and accounted for almost 15 percent of all chronically homeless individuals nationally. This is nearly 4 times as many chronically homeless individuals as were reported in New York City, the CoC with the second largest number of chronically homeless individuals (3,275).
- CoCs covering the 50 largest cities in the U.S. accounted for half of all individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. BoS or statewide CoCs accounted for 12 percent of chronically homeless individuals.



- The top five major city CoCs each reported that nearly 90 percent or more of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness were unsheltered: Fresno, CA (94%), Las Vegas, NV (92%), Houston, TX (92%), San Jose, CA (92%) and Los Angeles, CA (89%).
- Fifty smaller city, county, and regional CoCs reported unsheltered rates for chronically homeless individuals at or over 90 percent.
- Massachusetts BoS, Hawaii BoS, Arizona BoS, and Georgia BoS had the highest rates of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals among BoS and statewide CoCs, each at or over 90 percent.
- Among major city CoCs, Boston, MA had the lowest rate of unsheltered chronic homelessness at 6 percent. Delaware statewide had the lowest rate of unsheltered chronic homelessness among BoS or statewide CoCs at 8 percent.
- In smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, the number of chronically homeless individuals declined by 11 percent between 2014 and 2015 (or 4,463 individuals). Declines in both sheltered and unsheltered chronic homelessness drove this decline, with decreases of 12 percent among unsheltered and 9 percent among sheltered chronically homeless individuals in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs.
- Between 2007 and 2015, the five largest declines in individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were reported in the major city CoCs: Los Angeles, CA (6,675 fewer people), Houston, TX (3,036), New York City, NY (1,958), and Phoenix, AZ (1,046); and in the smaller city, county and regional CoC of San Bernardino City and County, CA (1,888).⁴

Changes Over Time

- Among all CoCs, Los Angeles, CA experienced the largest increase between 2014 and 2015, reporting 4,409 more chronically homeless individuals (a 55% increase). Oregon BoS reported the second largest increase; 722 more chronically homeless individuals (or a 155% increase).
- In major cities, the number of chronically homeless individuals increased by 8 percent between 2014 and 2015 (or 3,240 individuals). The overall increase was driven by a 17 percent increase in unsheltered chronic homelessness (or 4,218 more individuals) and partially offset by a 5 percent decline in the number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals (or 978 fewer individuals).

⁴ Detroit, MI was excluded because of methodological changes.

Estimates by CoC

Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2013–2015; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories.

EXHIBIT 6.7: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2015

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State or Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless Individuals
Los Angeles City & County, CA	12,356	Honolulu, HI	779	Oregon Balance of State	1,189
New York City, NY	3,275	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	702	Texas Balance of State	1,099
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,169	Eugene/Springfield/Lane County, OR	644	Georgia Balance of State	844
District of Columbia	1,593	St. Petersburg/ Clearwater/ Largo/ Pinellas County, FL	631	Washington Balance of State	763
San Francisco, CA	1,574	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	598	Colorado Balance of State	605
San Diego City and County, CA	1,547	Santa Ana/Anaheim/ Orange County, CA	558	Hawaii Balance of State	593
Chicago, IL	1,050	Richmond/Contra Costa County, CA	551	Arizona Balance of State	475
Portland-Gresham-Multnomah County, OR	969	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	512	New Mexico Balance of State	370
Long Beach, CA	905	San Bernardino City & County, CA	498	Indiana Balance of State	365
Seattle/King County, WA	812	Riverside City & County, CA	490	Connecticut Balance of State	364

Five major city CoCs reported that nearly 90 percent or more of chronically homeless individuals were unsheltered.

EXHIBIT 6.8: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals

By CoC Category, 2015

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Chronically Homeless	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
Fresno/Madera County, CA	366	94.3	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	170	100.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	15	100.0
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	455	92.3	Elmira/Steuben, Allegany, Livingston, Chemung, Schuylar Counties, NY	54	100.0	Hawaii Balance of State	593	97.0
City of Houston/Harris County, TX	591	91.9	Tuscaloosa City & County, AL	40	100.0	Arizona Balance of State	475	95.8
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,169	91.5	Yuba City, Marysville/Sutter, Yuba Counties, CA	39	100.0	Georgia Balance of State	844	89.7
Los Angeles City & County, CA	12,356	88.9	Palm Bay/Melbourne/Brevard County, FL	148	98.6	Montana Statewide	154	85.1
Lowest Rates								
Boston, MA	635	5.5	Cincinnati/Hamilton County, OH	159	0.0	Delaware Statewide	64	7.8
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY	118	9.3	Portland, ME	111	0.0	Rhode Island Statewide	110	9.1
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	601	10.8	Wichita Falls/Wise, Palo Pinto, Wichita, Archer Counties, TX	40	0.0	Utah Balance of State	22	9.1
Kansas City/Independence/Lee's Summit/Jackson County, MO	366	15.0	Glens Falls/Saratoga Springs/Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton Counties, NY	36	0.0	Nebraska Balance of State	10	10.0
Omaha/Council Bluffs, ME	205	15.1	Fall River, MA	34	0.0	Wisconsin Balance of State	165	10.3

Note: Excludes CoCs with fewer than 100 total homeless people.

EXHIBIT 6.9: Change in Chronically Homeless Individuals

By CoC Category, 2014–2015

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	3,240	7.5	-978	-5.3	4,218	17.0
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-4,463	-11.0	-1,481	-9.4	-2,982	-12.1
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-1,347	-10.3	-1,343	-22.4	-4	-0.1

Inventory of Beds in the United States

Data source: HIC 2007–2015

**EXHIBIT 7.1: Inventory of Beds for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People
2007–2015**



The following section describes the nation's capacity to house homeless and formerly homeless people using housing inventory data submitted by communities each year. These data provide snapshot estimates of the number of beds in each project type serving people experiencing homelessness (Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, and Safe Havens) and formerly homeless people (Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Rehousing, and Other Permanent Housing).



On a Single Night in January 2015

- There were 830,120 year-round beds available in Emergency Shelters (ES), Safe Havens (SH), Transitional Housing (TH) projects, Rapid Rehousing (RRH) projects, Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) projects, and Other Permanent Housing (OPH) projects.
- About half (51%) of all year-round beds were dedicated to people experiencing homelessness (426,267 beds), while the other half (49%) targeted formerly homeless people (403,853 beds).
- Among the beds targeted to homeless people, ES beds were most prevalent (264,440 beds or 62%), followed by TH beds (159,784 beds or 37%). Very few beds for homeless people are provided through SH programs (2,043 beds or 0.5%).
- Of the 403,853 beds targeted to formerly homeless people, the vast majority were in PSH programs (319,212 beds or 79%). Smaller shares were in RRH (60,312 beds or 15%) and OPH (24,329 beds or 6%) projects.

EXHIBIT 7.2: Inventory of Beds and Units By Household Type, 2015

	Beds for Adult-Only Households		Beds for People in Families		Beds for Child-Only Households		Total Year-Round Beds	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter	128,575	48.6	133,007	50.3	2,858	1.1	264,440	100.0
Transitional Housing	74,868	46.9	83,693	52.4	1,223	0.8	159,784	100.0
Safe Haven	2,043	100.0					2,043	100.0
Rapid Rehousing*	15,433	25.6	44,861	74.4	18	0.0	60,312	100.0
Permanent Supportive Housing	199,327	62.4	119,194	37.3	691	0.2	319,212	100.0
Other Permanent Housing	8,279	34.0	16,041	65.9	9	0.0	24,329	100.0
Total Beds	428,525	51.6	396,796	47.8	4,799	0.6	830,120	100.0

*Includes Rapid Rehousing Demonstration Beds

EXHIBIT 7.3: Change in National Inventory of Beds for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People 2007–2015

	2014–2015		2007–2015	
	#	%	#	%
Total Beds	57,332	7.4	218,828	35.8
Emergency Shelter	14,943	6.0	52,989	25.1
Transitional Housing*	-13,440	-7.8	-51,421	-24.4
Safe Haven	-116	-5.4	N/A	N/A
Rapid Rehousing*	22,529	59.6	N/A	N/A
Permanent Supportive Housing	18,930	6.3	130,576	69.2

*Data collection on RRH in the past was limited and often included in the TH category. HUD began collecting RRH data in 2013 and will use that as its baseline for RRH inventory data.

Beds by Household Type, 2015

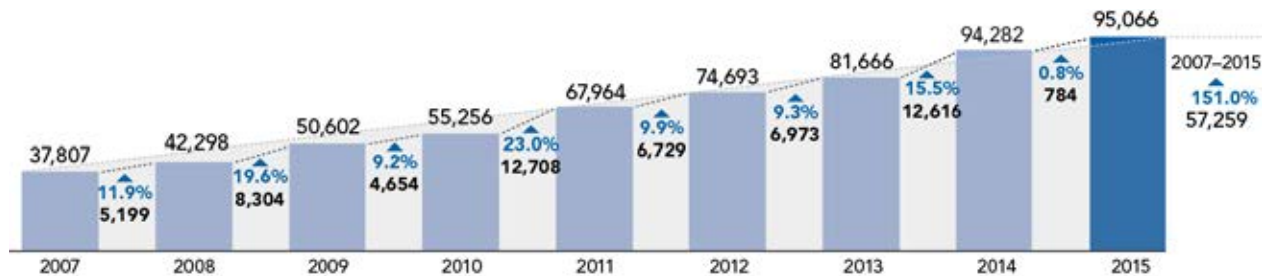
Communities were asked to identify the number of beds targeted to households with adults and children (i.e., families), households without children (i.e., adult-only households), and households with only children.

- ES beds targeted people in families with children (50%) and adult-only households (49%) in approximately equal proportions. Only one percent of ES beds were targeted to households with only children.
- TH beds were also roughly evenly split, though slightly more beds targeted people in families with children (52%) than adult-only households (47%). Only one percent of TH beds were for child-only households.
- RRH was designed to serve homeless people in families with children. As a result, nearly three-quarters of RRH beds were targeted to people in families with children. The remaining beds served adult-only (26%) and child-only (less than 0.1%) households.
- PSH serves formerly homeless people, often those with chronic patterns of homelessness. In 2015, 62 percent of PSH beds were targeted to adult-only households, and 37 percent were targeted to people in families with children. Very few PSH beds (0.2%) were targeted to child-only households.

Inventory of Beds in the United States

Data source: HIC 2007–2015

**EXHIBIT 7.4: Inventory of PSH Beds for Chronically Homeless People
2007–2015**



Bed by CoC Category, 2015

The distribution of year-round beds across the different types of CoCs in the United States varied by project type. For example, a higher percentage of RRH beds (largely used by families with children) were located in BoS and statewide CoCs compared to PSH beds (largely used by individuals) that were most often located in major city CoCs.

- In both major city CoCs and smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, there were roughly as many beds dedicated to homeless people as there were beds dedicated to formerly homeless people. However, in BoS and statewide CoCs, much more beds were dedicated to homeless people (59%) than formerly homeless people (41%).
- In all three categories of CoCs, a majority of beds dedicated to homeless people were ES beds. But ES beds were most common in major cities (68% of beds for homeless people) and least common in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs (55% of beds for homeless people).
- TH beds were also common among all types of CoCs, but were most common in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs (44% of beds for homeless people).
- In BoS and statewide CoCs, about a quarter of beds for formerly homeless people were RRH beds, the highest proportion of any CoC category.

Beds Targeted to Specific Subpopulations, 2015

- In 2015, there were 95,066 PSH beds dedicated to people experiencing chronic homelessness, representing 30 percent of all PSH beds in the nation.
- There were 107,532 beds dedicated to homeless veterans. About two-thirds of beds targeted to veterans were PSH beds, 18 percent were TH beds, 10 percent were RRH beds, and 5 percent were ES beds.
- There were 17,340 beds targeting homeless youth (under 25). Nearly half of these beds were TH beds, 32 percent were ES beds, 16 percent were PSH beds, and 3 percent were RRH beds.

Since 2014

- Between 2014 and 2015, the total inventory of beds targeted to either homeless or formerly homeless people in the United States increased by 57,332 beds, or 7 percent.
- Between 2014 and 2015, the total number of beds for currently homeless people did not change substantially, increasing slightly by 1,378 beds, or only 0.3 percent. Over this time period, the ES inventory grew by 14,943 beds, while both the TH and SH inventories declined (by 13,440 and 116 beds).

- The inventory of beds for formerly homeless people increased over the past year by 55,945 beds or 16 percent. Growth in the RRH inventory (22,529 more beds) accounts for 40 percent of this increase. The PSH and OPH inventories also increased by 18,930 and 14,486 beds.
- After having increased by at least 9 percent in each year from 2007 to 2014, the number of PSH beds targeted to people experiencing chronic homelessness increased by only 0.8 percent from 2014 to 2015 (784 more beds).

Since 2007

- There were 218,828 more beds for homeless and formerly homeless people in 2015 than there were in 2007, an increase of 36 percent.
- In 2007, there were about as many ES beds dedicated to homeless people (211,451 beds) as there were TH beds (211,205 beds). Over time, the homeless inventory has shifted substantially toward ES projects. Between 2007 and 2015, the number of ES beds has increased by 25 percent (52,989 more beds) as

the number of TH beds declined by 24 percent (51,421 fewer beds).

- The number of PSH beds has risen each year between 2007 and 2015. Over the past eight years, the PSH inventory has grown by 130,576 beds in total, an increase of 69 percent.
- The number of PSH beds targeted to people experiencing chronic homelessness has increased dramatically. The nation added 57,259 PSH beds for chronically homeless people (a 151% increase) since 2007.



EXHIBIT 7.5: Description of Project Types for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People

PROJECTS FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE

Emergency Shelter (ES)

Provides temporary or nightly shelter beds to people experiencing homelessness

Transitional Housing (TH)

Typically provide homeless people with up to 24 months of housing and supportive services

Safe Haven (SH)

Provides temporary shelter and services to hard-to-serve individuals

PROJECTS FOR FORMERLY HOMELESS PEOPLE

Rapid Rehousing (RRH)

Provides short-term and medium-term rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services to formerly homeless people experiencing homelessness

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

Provides long-term housing with supportive services for formerly homeless people with disabilities

Other Permanent Housing (OPH)

Provides housing with or without services that is specifically for formerly homeless people, but that does not require people to have a disability





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