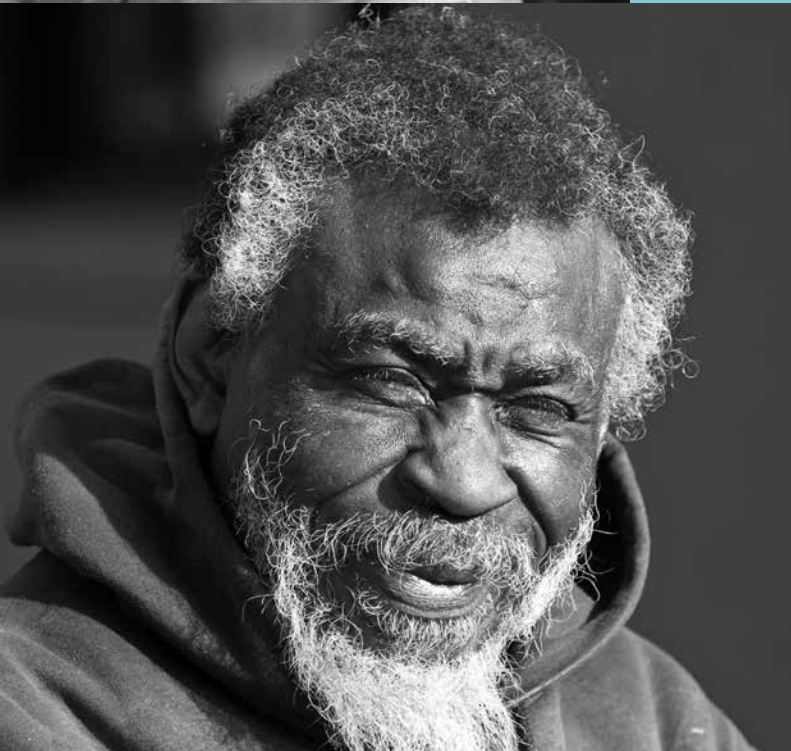




2013



The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

PART 1

Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness



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

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Key Findings

On a single night in January 2013, there were 610,042 people experiencing homelessness in the United States, including 394,698 people who were homeless in sheltered locations and 215,344 people who were living in unsheltered locations.

All Homeless People

- In January 2013, 610,042 people were homeless on a given night. Most (65 percent) were living in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs and 35 percent were living in unsheltered locations.
- Nearly one-quarter (23 percent or 138,149) of all homeless people were children, under the age of 18. Ten percent (or 61,541) were between the ages of 18 and 24, and 67 percent (or 410,352) were 25 years or older.
- Homelessness declined by nearly 4 percent (or 23,740 people) between 2012 and 2013, and by 9 percent (or 61,846) since 2007.
- Between 2007 and 2013, unsheltered homelessness has declined by 23 percent (or 65,143), and by 7 percent (or 28,283) over the past year.
- Major city CoCs accounted for 45 percent of all homeless people; smaller city, county, and regional CoCs accounted for 41 percent, and 14 percent of people experiencing homelessness were counted in Balance of State (BoS) or statewide CoCs.

Homelessness by Household Type

- In January 2013, 387,845 people were homeless as individuals (64 percent of all homeless people). Just under half (48 percent or 184,718 individuals) were living in unsheltered locations.
- The number of homeless individuals declined by nearly 2 percent (or 6,534) since 2012, and by 8 percent (or 35,532) since 2007.
- There were 222,197 homeless people in families on a single night in January 2013, accounting for 36 percent of all homeless people (and 50 percent of people living in sheltered locations).
- Fifty-eight percent of all homeless people in families were children (or 130,515), 9 percent

were between the ages of 18 and 24 (or 20,814), and 32 percent were 25 years or older (or 70,868).

- Homelessness among persons in families declined by 7 percent (or 17,206) between 2012 and 2013, and by 11 percent (or 26,314) between 2007 and 2013. This decline is entirely composed of unsheltered people in families.

Homelessness among Subpopulations

- On a single night in 2013, 109,132 people were chronically homeless. Nearly 85 percent (or 92,593) were homeless as individuals. Approximately 15 percent (or 16,539) were people in families.
- Chronic homelessness among individuals declined by 7 percent (or 7,301) over the past year, and by 25 percent (or 31,240) between 2007 and 2013.
- There were 57,849 homeless veterans on a single night in January 2013. Sixty percent were located in shelters or transitional housing programs, and 40 percent were in unsheltered locations. Just under 8 percent (4,456) were female.
- Homelessness among veterans has declined each year since 2010. Between 2012 and 2013, veteran homelessness declined by 8 percent (or 4,770). Homelessness among veterans declined by 24 percent (or 17,760) between 2009 and 2013.
- There were 46,924 unaccompanied homeless children and youth on a single night in 2013. Most (87 percent or 40,727) were youth between the ages of 18 and 24, and 13 percent (or 6,197) were children under the age of 18.
- Half of unaccompanied children and youth (23,461 or 50 percent) were unsheltered in 2013.

Definition of Terms

These definitions are applicable only to this report and do not directly correspond to the program requirements of HUD funding streams.

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 even an entire state.

Chronically Homeless People in Families refers to people in families in which the head of household has a disability, and that has either been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years.

Chronically Homeless Individual refers to an unaccompanied individual with a disability who has either been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years.

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

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

Permanent Supportive Housing is designed to provide housing (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis for homeless people with a disability.

People in Families 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 people who are staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.

Transitional Housing Program is housing where homeless people may stay and receive supportive services for up to 24 months, and which are designed to enable them to move into permanent housing.

Unaccompanied Children and Youth are people who are not part of a family during their episode of homelessness and who are under the age of 25.

Unsheltered Homeless People include people with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.

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. With *Opening Doors*, the Administration set forth a bold agenda to prevent and end homelessness with four core goals as its focal point. HUD and its federal partners have engaged in unprecedented collaborations and partnerships with State and local partners to work towards meeting these critical goals. While this report shows significant progress in spite of tough economic times, it also reminds us of the work that remains in order to meet the nation's goals of ending homelessness.



GOAL

Finish the job of ending chronic homelessness by 2015

Progress to date

- The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined by 16 percent, or 17,219 people, between 2010 and 2013.
- In 2013 over 90,000 individuals experiencing homelessness were reported as chronically homeless (92,593 people), and over two-thirds of them were living on the streets (63,175 people).

GOAL

Prevent and end homelessness among Veterans by 2015

Progress to date

- Since *Opening Doors* was announced in 2010, there has been nearly a 25 percent decrease in veteran homelessness (76,329 people in 2010 versus 57,849 people in 2013).
- The decrease in veteran homelessness during the past year was driven mostly by reductions in the number of unsheltered veterans. In 2013, there were 4,322 fewer unsheltered veterans than there were in 2012, a decline of 16 percent.

GOAL

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

Progress to date

- Declines in family homelessness have been gradual, decreasing from 241,951 persons in families in 2010 to 222,197 in 2013, only an 8 percent decline.
- In 2013, there were nearly 140,000 children experiencing homelessness.

GOAL

Set a path to ending all types of homelessness

Progress to date

- Homelessness on a single night declined by over 6 percent, or almost 40,000 people, since 2010.
- Thirty-five percent of the homeless population (or 215,344 people) was living in unsheltered locations such as under bridges, in cars, or in abandoned buildings.

About This Report

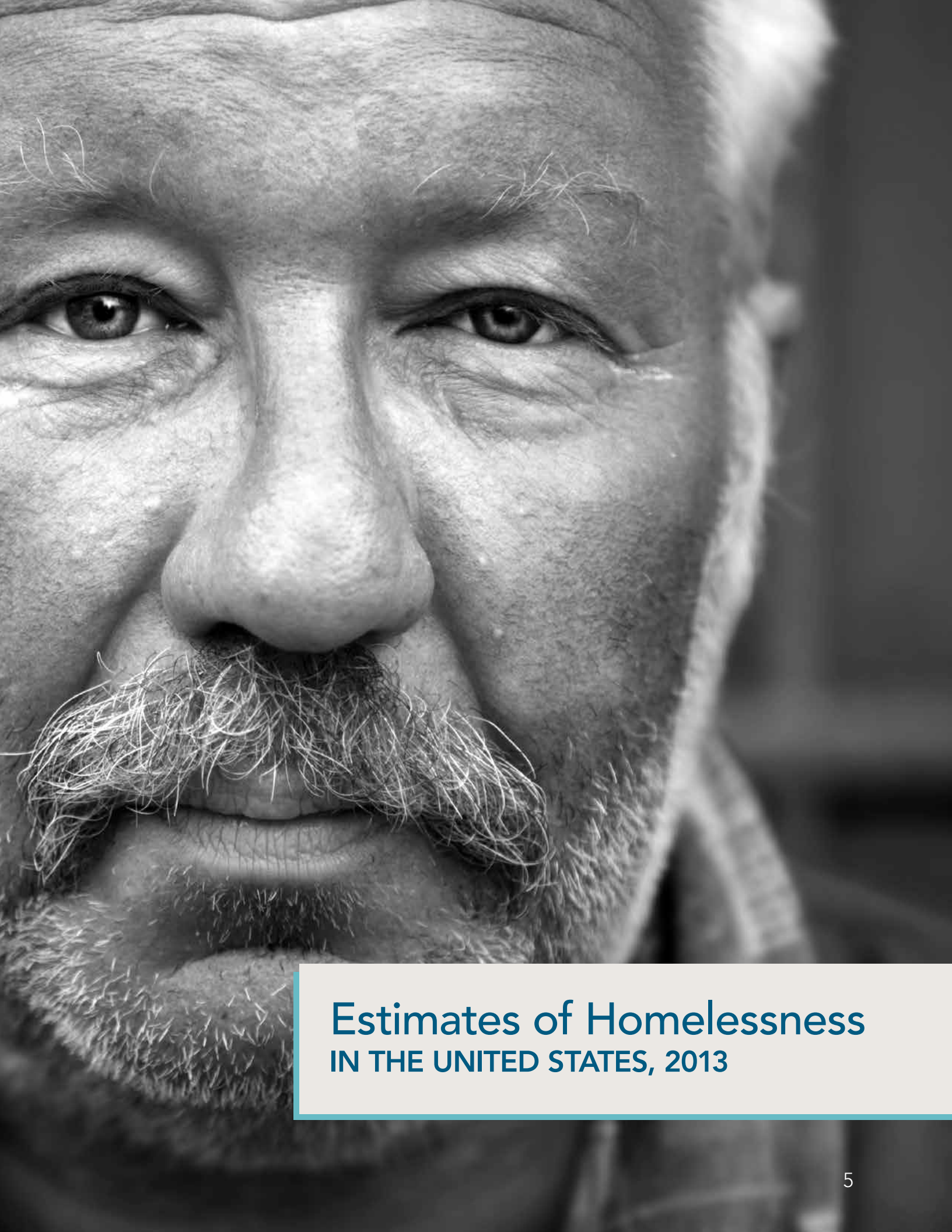
The Department of Housing and Urban Development releases the Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR) in two parts. Part 1 provides Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates, offering a snapshot of homelessness—of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations—on a single night. The one-night counts are conducted in late January of each year. The PIT counts also provide an estimate of the number of homeless persons within particular subpopulations, such as chronically homeless people and veterans. For the first time, communities reported information on the age of people experiencing homelessness on a single night. These data were used to create estimates of homelessness among children and youth. This report also provides counts of beds in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, safe havens, rapid re-housing programs, and permanent supportive housing programs.

In 2013, the PIT estimates of both homeless people and beds were reported by 420 Continuums of Care (CoC) nationwide, covering virtually the entire United States. Both sheltered and unsheltered counts were mandatory this year, and many CoCs reported improved methods

for compiling both types of estimates. HUD has 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.

Progress on the Federal Strategic Plan

In 2010, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Interagency Council on Homelessness released *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness*. Throughout the report, comparisons are made between estimates of homelessness in 2010—the year representing the beginning of the inter-agency effort toward meeting the Federal Strategic Plan goals to prevent and end homelessness—and 2013. In addition, 2010 data are shaded on trend graphs in each section to denote the start of the Federal Strategic Plan.



**Estimates of Homelessness
IN THE UNITED STATES, 2013**

National Estimates

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 1.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless People

By Sheltered Status, 2007–2013

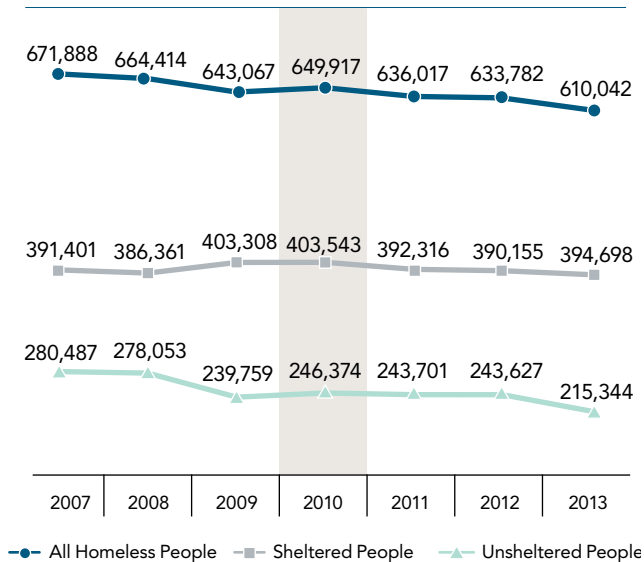
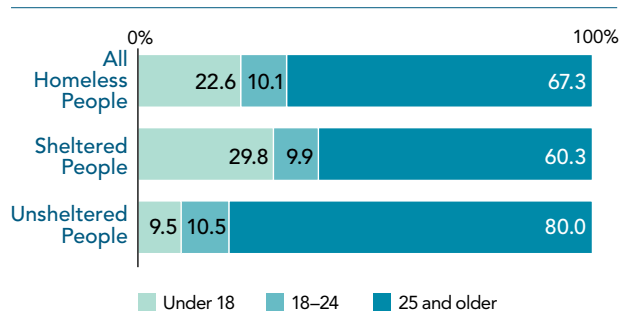


EXHIBIT 1.2: Percent of All Homeless People in each Age Category

By Sheltered Status, 2013



On a Single Night in January 2013

- 610,042 people were homeless in the United States.
- Nearly two-thirds of people experiencing homelessness (65 percent or 394,698) were living in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.
- More than one-third of all homeless people (35 percent or 215,344) were living in unsheltered locations such as under bridges, in cars, or in abandoned buildings.

Age of Homeless Population in 2013

In 2013, HUD required communities to provide estimates of homelessness in three age ranges—under age 18, 18 to 24 years old, and 25 years old and older.

- More than two-thirds of all homeless people (67 percent or 410,352 people) were 25 years or older.
- 10 percent of homeless people were 18 to 24 years old (or 61,541). This percentage remains the same regardless of sheltered status.
- Nearly one-quarter of all homeless people (23 percent or 138,149) were homeless children under the age of 18, and 30 percent of sheltered homeless people were children.
- 80 percent of unsheltered homeless people were over the age of 25. Less than 10 percent of the unsheltered population was under 18.

Since 2012

- Homelessness on a single night declined by nearly 4 percent, or 23,740 people.
- The overall decline was driven by decreases among people in families and unsheltered people, who experienced declines of 7 percent (or 17,206 people) and 12 percent (or 28,283 people).
- The number of people counted in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs increased in the last year by just over 4,500 people, or about 1 percent.

EXHIBIT 1.3: Change in Numbers of Homeless People 2007–2013

	2012–2013		2007–2013	
	#	%	#	%
All Homeless People	-23,740	-3.7	-61,846	-9.2
Sheltered	4,543	1.2	3,297	0.8
Unsheltered	-28,283	-11.6	-65,143	-23.2

Since 2007

- Total homelessness declined more than 9 percent (or 61,846 people).
- There has been a 23 percent decline among unsheltered homeless people (or 65,143 people).
- The number of people in shelters has increased slightly, by less than 1 percent (or 3,297 people).

PROGRESS ON THE FEDERAL STRATEGIC PLAN

Since the release of the plan, homelessness has declined by 39,875 people, or 6%. This decline is driven mostly by decreases in the number of unsheltered homeless people (31,030 or 13%).

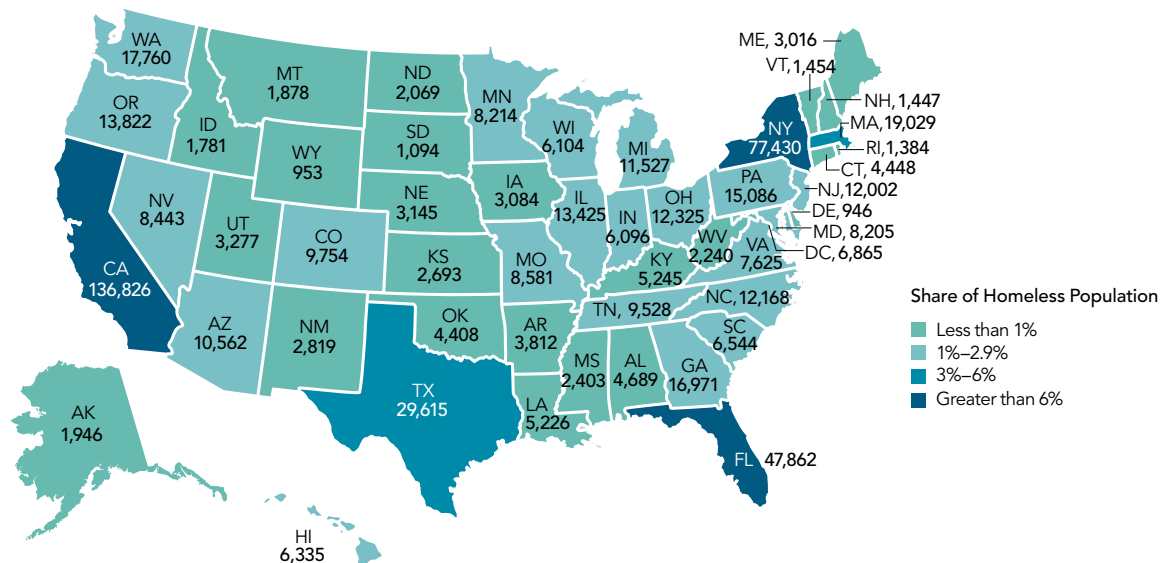


State Estimates

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded.

EXHIBIT 1.4: Estimates of Homeless People
By State 2013



On a Single Night in January 2013

- California accounted for more than 22 percent of the nation's homeless population in 2013.
- Five states: California (22 percent or 136,826 people), New York (13 percent or 77,430 people), Florida (8 percent or 47,862 people), Texas (5 percent or 29,615 people), and Massachusetts (3 percent or 19,029 people) accounted for more than half of the homeless population in the United States.
- There were 24 states that each accounted for less than 1 percent of the national total, and together they accounted for less than 11 percent of homelessness nationwide.
- There were six states in which more than half of the homeless population was living in unsheltered locations: California, Florida, Arkansas, Nevada, Mississippi, and Oregon.

Changes Over Time

- 20 states experienced increases in homelessness between 2012 and 2013. New York experienced the largest increase (7,864 people), followed by California (5,928 people).

Other states with large increases include South Carolina (1,629), Massachusetts (1,528), and Maine (623).

- The largest decreases in homelessness since 2012 were seen in Florida (7,308) and Colorado (7,014). Other states with large declines over the past year include: Texas (4,437), Georgia (3,545), and Washington (2,744).
- Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia experienced increases in homelessness between 2007 and 2013. New York had the largest increase by far since 2007, 14,829 people or 24 percent. Other states with the large increases in homelessness include: Massachusetts (3,902), Missouri (2,334), District of Columbia (1,545), and Ohio (1,061).
- Many states experienced considerable declines between 2007 and 2013. California had the largest decline, with 22,906 fewer homeless people in 2013 than in 2007. Changes experienced in California are largely driven by changes in Los Angeles. The homeless populations in Michigan and Texas also declined considerably (by 16,768 people and 10,173 people).

EXHIBIT 1.5: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless People
By State, 2013

State	# of Homeless People	# of Unsheltered Homeless People	% of Homeless People who were Unsheltered
Highest Rates			
California	136,826	91,272	66.7
Florida	47,862	28,192	58.9
Arkansas	3,812	2,148	56.3
Nevada	8,443	4,745	56.2
Mississippi	2,403	1,320	54.9
Lowest Rates			
Delaware	946	10	1.1
Maine	3,016	62	2.1
Iowa	3,084	134	4.3
Massachusetts	19,029	850	4.5
New York	77,430	4,157	5.4

EXHIBIT 1.6: Largest Changes in Homeless People
By State, 2007–2013

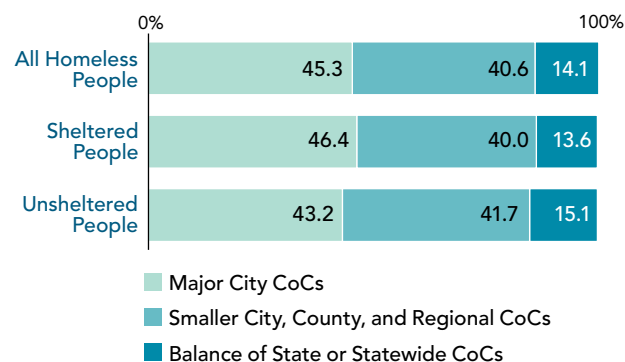
2012–2013			2007–2013		
State	#	%	State	#	%
Largest Increases					
New York	7,864	11.3	New York	14,829	23.7
California	5,928	4.5	Massachusetts	3,902	25.8
South Carolina	1,629	33.1	Missouri	2,334	37.4
Massachusetts	1,528	8.7	District of Columbia	1,545	29.0
Maine	623	26.0	Ohio	1,061	9.4
Largest Decreases					
Florida	-7,308	-13.3	California	-22,906	-14.3
Colorado	-7,014	-41.8	Michigan	-16,768	-59.3
Texas	-4,437	-13.0	Texas	-10,173	-25.6
Georgia	-3,545	-17.3	Washington	-5,619	-24.0
Washington	-2,744	-13.4	New Jersey	-5,312	-30.7

Estimates by CoC

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Several CoCs reported large changes that were attributable, in some part, to important methodological changes that occurred between 2012 and 2013. These CoCs were excluded from tables.

EXHIBIT 1.7: Estimates of Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2013



Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into three geographic categories:

1. Major city CoCs (n=47) are CoCs that cover the 50 largest cities in the United States. In a few cases, two large cities were located in the same CoC.
2. Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs (n=332) 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 (n=41) are CoCs that are typically composed of multiple rural counties or represent an entire state.

On a Single Night in January 2013

- Nearly 20 percent of homeless people were counted in either Los Angeles (9 percent of total or 53,798) or New York City (11 percent of total or 64,060) on a single night in 2013.
- Major city CoCs accounted for 45 percent of homeless people in the United States (276,178 people).
- The 10 major city CoCs with the largest homeless populations in the country accounted for nearly 30 percent of the nation's homeless population (177,378 people), compared with

6 percent of the national total for smaller city, county, and regional CoCs and 8 percent for BoS or statewide CoCs.

- Just more than 2 in 5 homeless people (41 percent or 247,573) were living in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs.
- Fourteen percent of people experiencing homelessness (86,291) were living in Balance of State (BoS) or statewide CoCs.
- The five major city CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered homelessness were all located in California with Fresno reporting the highest rate, with more than three-quarters of its homeless population living outdoors.
- Three of the five smaller city, county, and regional CoCs with the highest rates were located in Florida, with Pasco County reporting that nearly 97 percent of its homeless population was unsheltered.
- Georgia BoS had the highest rate of unsheltered homelessness among BoS and statewide CoCs, at nearly 70 percent. Nevada had the second highest rate with two-thirds (65 percent) of its homeless population unsheltered.
- Omaha, NE had the lowest rate of unsheltered homelessness of major city CoCs (1 percent). Boston, Massachusetts and Cleveland, Ohio also reported low rates of unsheltered homelessness (3 percent and 4 percent).
- Many smaller city, county, or regional CoCs reported low rates of unsheltered homelessness, and several reported rates of less than 1 percent (e.g., Northwestern Illinois, Syracuse, New York, and Youngstown, Ohio).
- Massachusetts BoS reported the lowest unsheltered rates of all BoS or statewide CoCs, with only 1 percent of its homeless population living outdoors. Delaware statewide reported just more than 1 percent, and Maine BoS had an unsheltered rate of 2 percent in 2013.

EXHIBIT 1.8: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless People
By CoC Category, 2013

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	64,060	Honolulu, HI	4,556	Texas Balance of State	9,082
Los Angeles City & County, CA ¹	53,798	Orlando/Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties, FL	4,378	Georgia Balance of State	7,651
Seattle/King County, WA	9,106	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	4,280	Oregon Balance of State	5,525
San Diego City & County, CA	8,879	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	4,251	Washington Balance of State	4,108
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	7,631	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/ Pinellas County, FL	3,913	Indiana Balance of State	3,910
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	7,356	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	3,536	Ohio Balance of State	3,830
San Francisco, CA	7,008	Pasco County, FL	3,305	North Carolina Balance of State	3,625
District of Columbia	6,865	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/Babylon/Islip/Huntington, NY	3,123	Wisconsin Balance of State	3,610
City of Houston/Harris County, TX	6,359	Riverside City & County, CA	2,978	Arizona Balance of State	2,435
Metropolitan Denver, CO	6,316	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	2,955	Kentucky Balance of State	2,392

¹ Estimates of homelessness in Los Angeles include 18,274 people identified as “hidden homeless” through telephone surveys.



The 10 major city CoCs with the largest homeless populations in the country accounted for nearly 30 percent of the nation’s homeless population.

Estimates by CoC

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Several CoCs reported large changes that were attributable, in some part, to important methodological changes that occurred between 2012 and 2013. These CoCs were excluded from tables.

EXHIBIT 1.9: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless People
By CoC Category, 2013

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								
Fresno/Madera County, CA	3,131	81.0	Pasco County, FL	3,305	96.8	Georgia Balance of State	7,651	69.5
Los Angeles City & County, CA	53,798	76.0	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	1,278	93.7	Nevada Balance of State	341	64.5
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	7,631	74.4	San Luis Obispo County, CA	2,357	90.0	Texas Balance of State	9,082	60.8
Long Beach, CA	2,847	66.0	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	2,240	90.0	Oregon Balance of State	5,525	60.2
San Francisco, CA	7,008	61.6	Gulf Port/Gulf Coast Regional, MS	591	88.0	Oklahoma Balance of State	123	45.2
Lowest Rates								
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	1,476	1.2	Rock Island/Moline/Northwestern Illinois	219	0.5	Massachusetts Balance of State	1,413	0.9
Boston, MA	5,881	3.3	Syracuse/Onondaga County, NY	827	0.7	Delaware Statewide	946	1.1
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, OH	2,129	3.6	Youngstown/Mahoning County, OH	227	0.9	Maine Balance of State	2,191	2.4
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY	1,445	4.4	Waukegan/North Chicago/Lake County, IL	497	1.0	Iowa Balance of State	1,920	3.2
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	3,591	4.6	Yonkers/Mount Vernon/New Rochelle/Westchester, NY	2,054	1.1	Wisconsin Balance of State	3,610	4.7

Changes Over Time

Last year was the first year that HUD included analysis of point-in-time estimates at the CoC-level. Estimates at the CoC-level should be interpreted carefully. Communities are continuously improving their data collection methods, and thus year-to-year comparisons may not perfectly reflect annual changes in homelessness within the community.

- Between 2012 and 2013, homelessness in major city CoCs increased by 4 percent (or nearly 10,000 people). This reflects large increases experienced by Los Angeles and New York City. In fact, when Los Angeles

and New York City are removed from the tabulations, homelessness in major city CoCs declined by 5 percent.

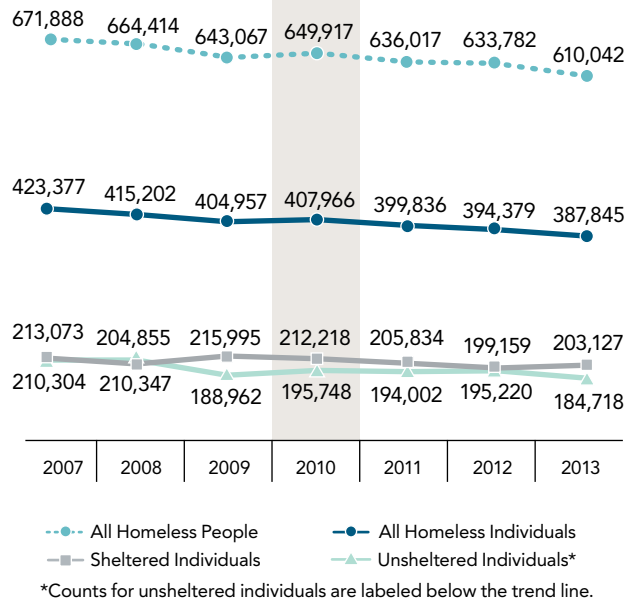
- Los Angeles experienced the largest increase among major cities, reporting 11,445 more homeless people (or 27 percent) in 2013 compared to 2012. New York City reported 7,388 more homeless people (or 13 percent).
- Homelessness in the other geographic types declined between 2012 and 2013. Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs experienced a 7 percent decline over the past year, and BoS or statewide CoCs (rural areas) experienced a 14 percent decrease.



2 National Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 2.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless Individuals
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2013



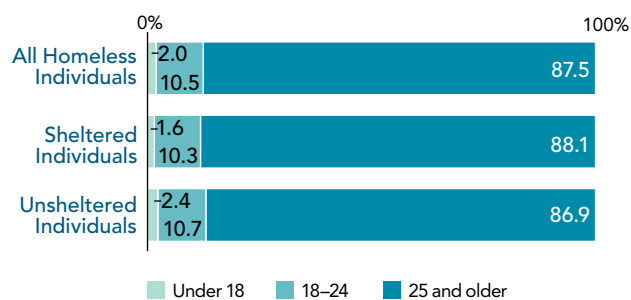
On a Single Night in January 2013

- 387,845 people were homeless as individuals in the United States, representing about 64 percent of all homeless people on a single night.
- Homeless individuals were more likely to be unsheltered than all homeless people. Just under half of homeless individuals (48 percent or 184,718 people) were living in unsheltered locations.
- 203,127 homeless individuals (52 percent) were counted in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.

Age of Homeless Individuals

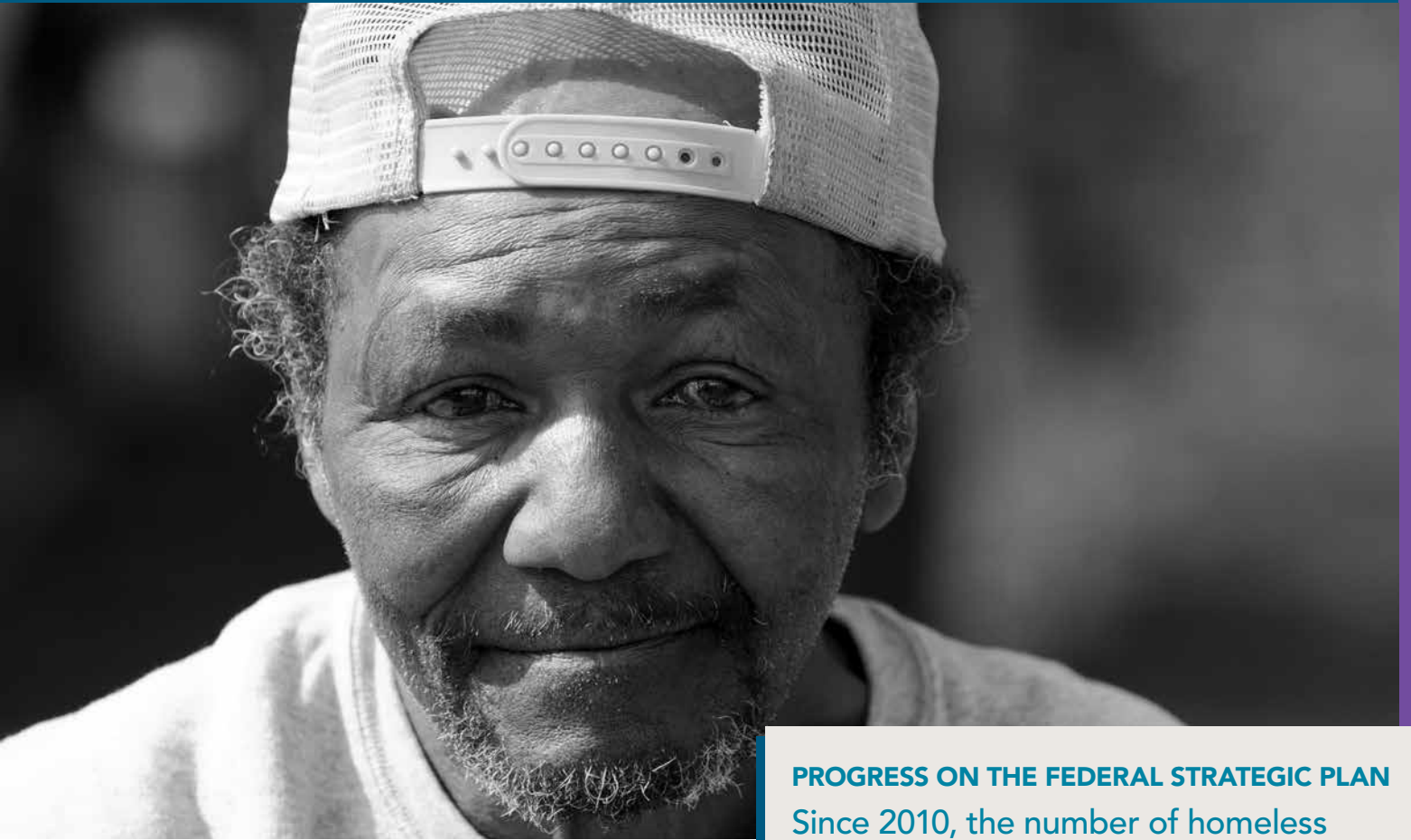
- Only 2 percent of homeless individuals were children under the age of 18 in 2013 (6,197). Just fewer than 2 percent of sheltered individuals were under 18, and just over 2 percent of unsheltered individuals were children.
- More than 1 in 10 individuals were between the ages of 18 and 24 (40,727 people). Approximately 10 percent of both sheltered and unsheltered individuals were in this age group.
- Most homeless individuals (88 percent or 339,484 people) were over the age of 25. A slightly higher percentage of sheltered individuals were in this age group (90 percent) and a slightly lower percentage of unsheltered individuals were in this age group (87 percent).

EXHIBIT 2.2: Percent of Homeless Individuals in each Age Category
By Sheltered Status, 2013



Since 2012

- Individual homelessness on a single night declined by almost 2 percent, or 6,534 individuals.
- The overall decline was driven by a decrease in unsheltered individuals, a decline from 2012 of 5 percent, or 10,502 individuals.
- The number of sheltered individuals increased from 2012, by 2 percent or 3,968 individuals.



PROGRESS ON THE FEDERAL STRATEGIC PLAN

Since 2010, the number of homeless individuals has declined by 20,121 people, or 5%. There were 11,030 or 6% fewer unsheltered homeless individuals in 2013 than there were in 2010.

Since 2007

- The number of homeless individuals declined 8 percent, or 35,532 people.
- Nearly three fourths of the overall decrease is attributable to the decline in the number of unsheltered individuals, which declined by more than 12 percent since 2007.
- The number of sheltered individuals decreased by nearly 5 percent.

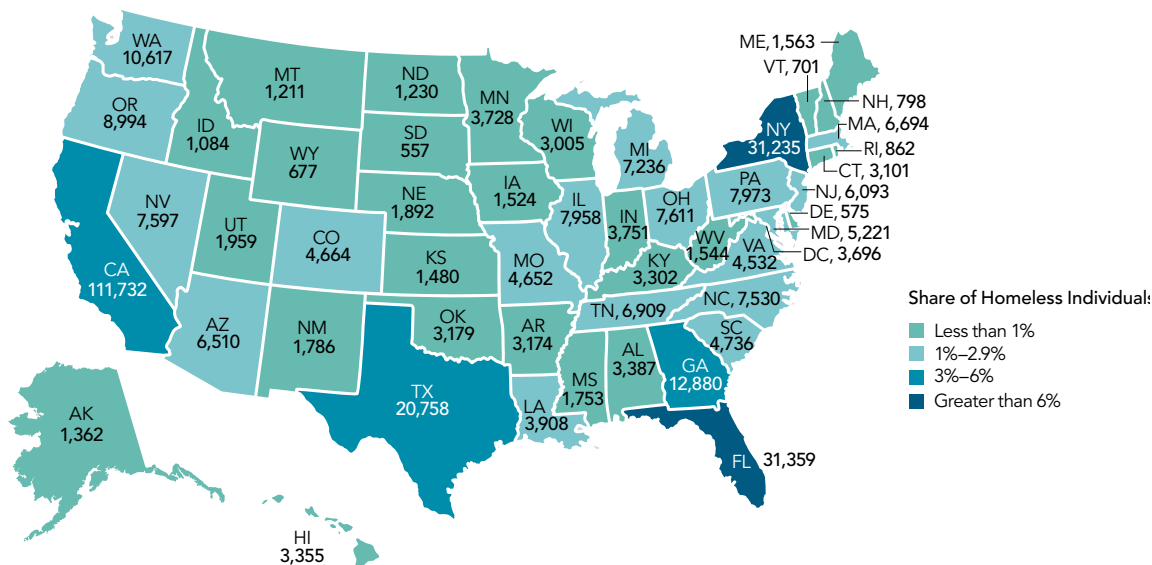
EXHIBIT 2.3: Change in Numbers of Homeless Individuals 2007–2013

	2012–2013		2007–2013	
	#	%	#	%
Homeless Individuals	-6,534	-1.7	-35,532	-8.4
Sheltered	3,968	2.0	-9,946	-4.7
Unsheltered	-10,502	-5.4	-25,586	-12.2

2 State Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded.

**EXHIBIT 2.4: Estimates of Homeless Individuals
By State, 2013**



On a Single Night in January 2013

- California accounted for 29 percent of homeless individuals in the United States (111,732 people).
- Four states accounted for half of the nation's homeless individuals: California (29 percent or 111,732 people), Florida (8 percent or 31,359 people), New York (8 percent or 31,235 people), and Texas (5 percent or 20,758 people).
- Some states had high proportions of homeless individuals in unsheltered locations. The five states with the highest rates of unsheltered homeless individuals were: California (76 percent), Hawaii (66 percent), Mississippi (63 percent), Arkansas (63 percent), and Nevada (62 percent).
- Delaware and Maine had the lowest rates of unsheltered individuals, with 2 percent and 3 percent, respectively. These states also had the lowest rates of unsheltered people overall. Other states with 10 percent or fewer individuals living outdoors include: Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Changes Over Time

- Twenty-nine states experienced decreases in the total number of homeless individuals between 2012 and 2013, with the largest decreases in Florida (5,412 people), Georgia (2,483 people), Louisiana (2,414 people), Nevada (1,319 people) and North Carolina (950 people).
- Twenty-one states experienced increases in the total number of homeless individuals between 2012 and 2013. By far, the largest increase was found in California, with 6,044 additional individuals homeless since 2012. Other states with large increases in individual homelessness were: South Carolina (1,409 people), New York (1,102 people), and Pennsylvania (678 people).
- Twenty-six states had decreases in the total number of homeless individuals between 2007 and 2013. The states with the largest decreases by numbers were California (7,000 people), Texas (5,548 people), Arizona (3,510 people), and New Jersey (2,879 people).
- Twenty-four states had increases in the total number of homeless individuals between 2007 and 2013. The top 5 increases were in New York (3,179 people), Missouri (1,316 people), South Carolina (965 people), and Louisiana (935 people).

EXHIBIT 2.5: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Individuals
By State, 2013

State	# of Homeless Individuals	# of Unsheltered Homeless Individuals	% of Homeless Individuals who were Unsheltered
Highest Rates			
California	111,732	85,306	76.4
Hawaii	3,355	2,213	66.0
Mississippi	1,753	1,105	63.0
Arkansas	3,174	1,997	62.9
Nevada	7,597	4,698	61.8
Lowest Rates			
Delaware	575	10	1.7
Maine	1,563	45	2.9
Nebraska	1,892	159	8.4
Iowa	1,524	132	8.7
Wisconsin	3,005	302	10.0

EXHIBIT 2.6: Largest Changes in Homeless Individuals
By State, 2007–2013

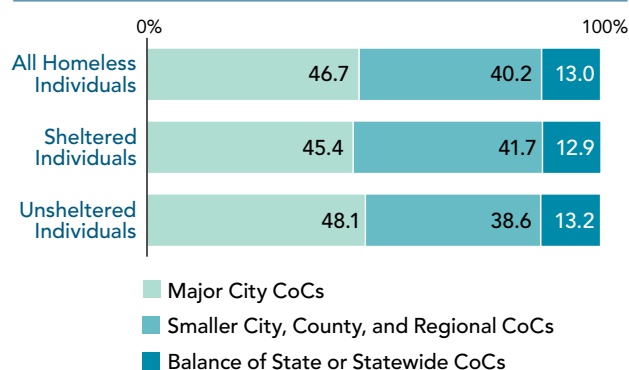
2012–2013			2007–2013		
State	#	%	State	#	%
Largest Increases					
California	6,044	5.7	New York	3,179	11.3
South Carolina	1,409	42.4	Missouri	1,316	39.5
New York	1,102	3.7	South Carolina	965	25.6
Pennsylvania	678	9.3	Louisiana	935	31.5
Indiana	435	13.1	Ohio	741	10.8
Largest Decreases					
Florida	-5,412	-14.7	California	-7,000	-5.9
Georgia	-2,483	-16.2	Texas	-5,548	-21.1
Louisiana	-2,414	-38.2	Arizona	-3,510	-35.0
Nevada	-1,319	-14.8	New Jersey	-2,879	-32.1
North Carolina	-950	-11.2	Washington	-2,672	-20.1

2 Estimates by CoC

Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Several CoCs reported large changes that were attributable, in some part, to important methodological changes that occurred between 2012 and 2013. These CoCs were excluded from tables.

EXHIBIT 2.7: Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2013



On a Single Night in January 2013

- Los Angeles and New York City alone accounted for almost 1 in 5 homeless individuals in the United States, with more than 12 percent counted in Los Angeles and more than 6 percent in New York.
- Major cities accounted for slightly under half of all homeless individuals (47 percent, or 181,200 people).
- About 2 of 5 homeless individuals lived in smaller city, county, or regional CoCs (40 percent or 156,039).
- Thirteen percent of homeless individuals resided in Balance of State (BoS) or statewide CoCs.
- The 10 major city CoCs with the largest numbers of homeless individuals accounted for nearly 30 percent of the nation's homeless individual population (113,967 people, or 29 percent). In contrast, the 10 largest smaller city, county, and regional CoCs accounted for 6 percent, and the 10 largest BoS or statewide CoCs accounted for 7 percent of all homeless individuals.

- The five major city CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered homeless individuals were in California, of which the top three—Fresno, San Jose, and Los Angeles—all had unsheltered rates for individual homeless people of greater than 80 percent.
- Many of the smaller city, county, and regional CoCs with high rates of unsheltered homeless individuals were also in California, which had 14 CoCs with unsheltered individual homeless rates greater than 70 percent. However, CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered individuals were in Florida. Pasco County, Fort Pierce, and Columbia/Hamilton/Lafayette/Suwannee Counties each reported unsheltered rates of over 90 percent.
- The BoS or statewide CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered homeless individuals were in warmer climates. This included Georgia, with an unsheltered rate of 87 percent, and Hawaii with 79 percent.
- Among major city CoCs, those with the lowest unsheltered rates for homeless individuals were Omaha, Nebraska (2 percent); Cleveland, Ohio (5 percent); and Louisville, Kentucky, (7 percent). The other major cities with individual unsheltered rates lower than 10 percent were Boston, Massachusetts; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- Many BoS or statewide CoCs reported low rates of unsheltered homeless individuals. Delaware had the lowest, with a rate of 2 percent. Maine (3 percent) and Massachusetts (5 percent) also had low rates.

Exhibit 2.8: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2013

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	47,120	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/ Sonoma County, CA	3,829	Texas Balance of State	6,621
New York City, NY	24,459	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/ Largo/Pinellas County, FL	3,188	Georgia Balance of State	5,271
San Diego City & County, CA	7,013	Orlando/Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties, FL	3,055	Oregon Balance of State	2,978
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	6,746	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	2,992	Washington Balance of State	2,274
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	6,564	Santa Ana/Anaheim/ Orange County, CA	2,712	Indiana Balance of State	2,229
San Francisco, CA	6,329	Riverside City & County, CA	2,374	North Carolina Balance of State	2,123
Seattle/King County, WA	5,986	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	2,292	Ohio Balance of State	2,023
Houston/Harris County, TX	4,794	Honolulu, HI	2,196	Wisconsin Balance of State	1,547
Chicago, IL	3,923	San Luis Obispo County, CA	1,919	Arizona Balance of State	1,448
District of Columbia	3,696	Ft Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	1,900	Kentucky Balance of State	1,316

Los Angeles and New York alone accounted for almost 1 in 5 homeless individuals in the United States.



2 Estimates by CoC

Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Several CoCs reported large changes that were attributable, in some part, to important methodological changes that occurred between 2012 and 2013. These CoCs were excluded from tables.

Exhibit 2.9: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Homeless Individuals Who Were Unsheltered

By CoC Category, 2013

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	2,421	88.2	Pasco County, FL	1,653	96.2	Georgia Balance of State	5,271	87.0
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	6,564	85.6	Fort Pierce/ St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	866	95.6	Nevada Balance of State	262	76.0
Los Angeles City & County, CA	47,120	82.3	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	783	92.9	Texas Balance of State	6,621	71.2
Oakland/ Alameda County, CA	2,922	72.5	San Luis Obispo County, CA	1,919	92.6	Oregon Balance of State	2,978	61.1
Long Beach, CA	2,322	69.9	Gulf Port/ Gulf Coast Regional, MS	405	92.1	Arizona Balance of State	1,448	60.3
Lowest Rates								
Omaha/ Council Bluffs, NE	1,011	1.7	Rock Island/Moline/ Northwestern Illinois	122	0.8	Delaware Statewide	575	1.7
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, OH	1,530	5.0	Syracuse/ Onondaga County, NY	656	0.9	Maine Balance of State	989	3.5
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY	950	6.6	Waukegan/ North Chicago/ Lake County, IL	337	1.5	Massachusetts Balance of State	243	4.9
Boston, MA	2,541	7.6	Somerset County, NJ	197	1.5	Iowa Balance of State	833	7.1
Milwaukee City & County, WI	867	9.7	Portland, ME	574	1.7	Wisconsin Balance of State	1,547	7.7

Changes Over Time

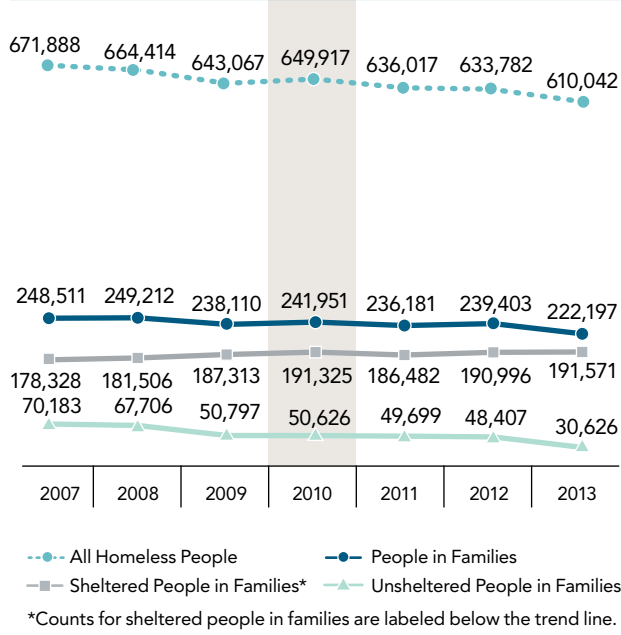
- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of homeless individuals in major city CoCs has increased by nearly 5 percent. Meanwhile, the number of homeless individuals declined by 7 percent in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs and by 4 percent in BoS or statewide CoCs.
- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of individuals in shelter increased in each CoC category. In major cities, sheltered individuals increased by 1,481 or less than 2 percent. In BoS or statewide CoCs, the number of sheltered individuals increased by 1,151 or nearly 5 percent. And in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs the number of sheltered individuals increased by 2,161 or 3 percent.
- Unsheltered homeless individuals increased in major cities in 2012. In 2013, there were 6,549 (8 percent) more unsheltered individuals in major city CoCs. The number declined both in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs (by 13,499 people or 16 percent) and in BoS or statewide CoCs (by 2,994 or 11 percent).



3 National Estimates Homelessness among Families

Data source: PIT 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 3.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless People in Families
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2013



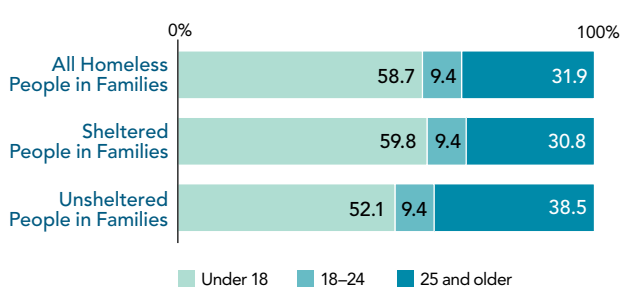
On a Single Night in January 2013

- There were 222,197 homeless people in 70,960 families, representing 36 percent of all homeless people on a single night.
- People in families comprised nearly 50 percent of the total sheltered homeless population.
- People in families were much more likely to be sheltered (86 percent) than unsheltered (14 percent).

Age of Homeless People in Families, 2013

- Fifty-eight percent of all homeless people in families were under the age of 18. The same proportion of sheltered people in families were children, and a slightly smaller share of unsheltered people in families was under 18 (52 percent or 15,953 people).
- A similar share of people in families was between the ages of 18 and 24 across sheltered status (about 10 percent).
- Just less than one-third (32 percent) of homeless people in families were 25 years of age or older.

EXHIBIT 3.2: Percent of Homeless People in Families in each Age Category
By Sheltered Status, 2013



Since 2012

- The number of homeless people in families declined by 7 percent (17,206 people).
- The number of family households has also declined by 6,197 households or 8 percent.
- The decline in the number of unsheltered people in families is entirely responsible for the overall decline. In 2012, the number of unsheltered people in families decreased by 37 percent (or 17,781 people). Since 2011 (the last mandatory unsheltered count), the number of unsheltered people in families declined by 38 percent or 19,073 people.
- The number of sheltered people in families increased by 575 people, or 0.3 percent.



PROGRESS ON THE FEDERAL STRATEGIC PLAN

Since 2010, there were 19,754 fewer homeless people in families on a single night. The decline was most pronounced among unsheltered people in families, which decreased by 20,000 people in families (or nearly 40%). However, the number of sheltered people in families has risen slightly since 2010, by 246 or less than 1%.

Since 2007

- The number of homeless people in families has declined by 11 percent (or 26,314). This decrease was composed entirely of unsheltered people in families.
- The number of homeless family households declined by 12,975 households or 16 percent.
- The number of unsheltered people in families has decreased each year for the last 6 years. Since 2007, the number of unsheltered people in families has declined by 56 percent (or 39,557 people).
- The number of sheltered people in families has increased by 7 percent or 13,243 people.

EXHIBIT 3.3: Change in Numbers of Homeless People in Families 2007–2013

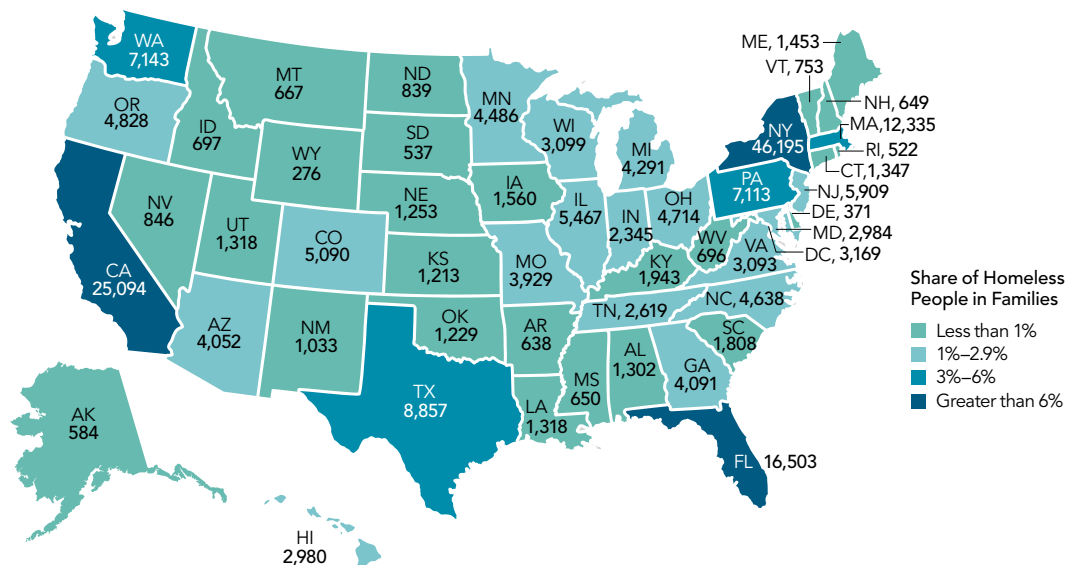
	2012–2013		2007–2013	
	#	%	#	%
Homeless People in Families	-17,206	-7.2	-26,314	-10.6
Sheltered	575	0.3	13,243	7.4
Unsheltered	-17,781	-36.7	-39,557	-56.4
Family Households	-6,197	-8.0	-12,975	-15.5

3 State Estimates

Homelessness among Families

Data source: PIT 2007–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded.

EXHIBIT 3.4: Estimates of Family Homelessness
By State, 2013



On a Single Night in 2013

- One in five homeless people in families were counted in New York (21 percent or 46,195).
- Nearly 50 percent of all homeless people in families were counted in five states: New York (46,195 or 21 percent), California (25,094 or 11 percent), Florida (16,503 or 7 percent), Massachusetts (12,335 or 6 percent), and Texas (8,857 or 4 percent).
- Twenty-nine states each accounted for less than 1 percent of all homeless people in families.
- More than half of homeless people in families in Florida (56 percent) were counted in unsheltered locations. Other states with at least one-third of homeless people in families living in unsheltered locations were Oregon (41 percent), South Carolina (41 percent), Tennessee (36 percent), and Mississippi (33 percent).

Changes Over Time

- Seventeen states experienced increases in the number of homeless people in families between 2012 and 2013. New York (6,762) and Massachusetts (1,123) experienced the largest increases of homeless people in families.

- Since 2012, most states experienced declines in the number of homeless people in families, some considerable. Colorado experienced the largest decline, with 6,577 or 56 percent fewer homeless people in families. Other states with large declines were: Texas (4,452), Washington (2,088), Florida (1,896), and Missouri (1,453).
- Since 2007, 24 states and District of Columbia have experienced increases in family homelessness. The largest increases were again experienced in New York and Massachusetts. New York's family homeless population has increased by 11,650 people or 34 percent since 2007. In Massachusetts, 5,500 more people in families were homeless on a given night in 2013 compared to 2007.
- Twenty-six states had decreases in family homelessness over the past 6 years. In California, there were 15,906 fewer homeless people in families, a decline of 39 percent. Other states with large declines were: Texas (4,625), Georgia (3,027), Washington (2,947), and Oregon (2,891).

EXHIBIT 3.5: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered People in Families
By State, 2013

State	# of Homeless People in Families	# of Unsheltered People in Families	% of Homeless People in Families who were Unsheltered
Highest Rates			
Florida	16,503	9,163	55.5
Oregon	4,828	1,998	41.4
South Carolina	1,808	736	40.7
Tennessee	2,619	930	35.5
Mississippi	650	215	33.1
Lowest Rates			
District of Columbia	3,169	0	0.0
Delaware	371	0	0.0
Iowa	1,560	2	0.1
New York	46,195	136	0.3
Massachusetts	12,335	39	0.3

EXHIBIT 3.6: Largest Changes in Homeless People in Families
By State, 2007–2013

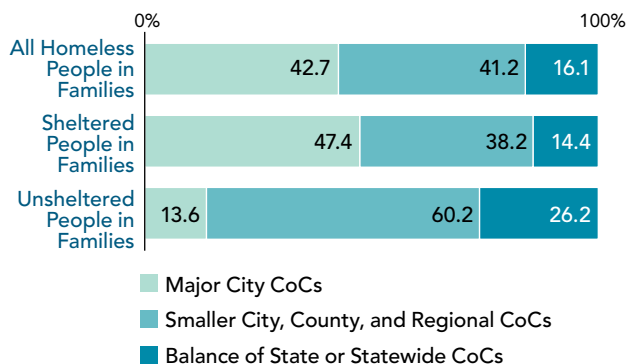
2012–2013			2007–2013		
State	#	%	State	#	%
Largest Increases					
New York	6,762	17.1	New York	11,650	33.7
Massachusetts	1,123	8.7	Massachusetts	5,500	80.5
Maine	347	31.4	District of Columbia	1,566	97.7
Minnesota	282	6.7	Florida	1,474	9.8
Vermont	246	48.5	North Carolina	1,227	36.0
Largest Decreases					
Colorado	-6,577	-56.4	California	-15,906	-38.8
Texas	-4,452	-33.5	Texas	-4,625	-34.3
Washington	-2,088	-22.6	Georgia	-3,027	-42.5
Florida	-1,896	-10.3	Washington	-2,947	-29.2
Missouri	-1,453	-27.0	Oregon	-2,891	-37.5

3 Estimates by CoC

Homelessness among Families

Data source: PIT 2007–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Several CoCs reported large changes that were attributable, in some part, to important methodological changes that occurred between 2012 and 2013. These CoCs were excluded from tables.

EXHIBIT 3.7: Homeless People in Families
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2013



On a Single Night in January 2013

- Forty-three percent of homeless people in families (or 94,978) were located in major cities. The share of people in families located in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs was 41 percent or 91,534 people. Sixteen percent of people in families were located in BoS or statewide CoCs (or 35,685).
- Major cities sheltered a very high percentage of homeless people in families; 96 percent were sheltered, and 4 percent were unsheltered. The rates drop for the other two geographic categories. In smaller city, county and regional CoCs, 80 percent of homeless people in families were sheltered, and in BoS and statewide CoCs, 78 percent were sheltered.
- By far, New York City had the largest number of homeless people in families in the United States—nearly 1 in 5 homeless people in families (39,601 people or 18 percent) were living there in 2013. Los Angeles accounted for the next highest share, and accounted for 3 percent of homeless people in families (or 6,678).

- Honolulu had the largest number of homeless people in families among smaller city, county, or regional CoCs with 2,360 people, accounting for 52 percent that city’s homeless population. Other CoCs in this group with high numbers of homeless families are Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York (2,107 people), Springfield, Massachusetts (1,722), and Pasco County, Florida (1,652).
- Oregon BoS (2,547), Texas BoS (2,461), and Georgia BoS (2,380) had the largest numbers of homeless people in families among CoCs in the BoS and statewide category.
- Four out of five of the major city CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered people in families were located in California, with just more than 56 percent of homeless people in families in Fresno living outdoors.
- Three smaller city, county, and regional CoCs had rates of unsheltered people in families greater than 90 percent (Pasco County, Florida; Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, Florida; and Norwest North Carolina). The BoS or statewide CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered people in families were Oregon BoS (59 percent) and Oklahoma BoS (52 percent).
- Several major city CoCs reported no unsheltered people in families, including: Omaha, Nebraska; Cleveland, Ohio; Louisville, Kentucky; Boston, Massachusetts; and New York City. Many smaller city, county, and regional CoCs reported no unsheltered people in families as well, including: Northwest, Illinois; Syracuse, New York; Portland, Maine; Waukegan/North Chicago, Illinois; and Youngstown, Ohio. Delaware BoS and Massachusetts BoS also reported no unsheltered homeless people in families.

EXHIBIT 3.8: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless People in Families
By CoC Category, 2013

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	39,601	Honolulu, HI	2,360	Oregon Balance of State	2,547
Los Angeles City & County, CA	6,678	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/Babylon	2,107	Texas Balance of State	2,461
Metropolitan Denver, CO	3,707	Springfield, MA	1,722	Georgia Balance of State	2,380
Boston, MA	3,340	Pasco County, FL	1,652	Wisconsin Balance of State	2,063
District of Columbia	3,169	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	1,539	Washington Balance of State	1,834
Seattle/ King County, WA	3,120	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	1,374	Ohio Balance of State	1,807
Philadelphia, PA	2,575	Yonkers/Mount Vernon/New Rochelle/Westchester, NY	1,346	Indiana Balance of State	1,681
Phoenix/Mesa/ Maricopa County Regional, AZ	2,429	Orlando/Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties, FL	1,323	North Carolina Balance of State	1,502
Chicago, IL	2,353	Elizabeth/Union County, NJ	1,122	Maine Balance of State	1,202
Minneapolis/ Hennepin County, MN	1,968	Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties, FL	1,091	Massachusetts Balance of State	1,170

Changes Over Time

- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of homeless people in families increased by 2 percent (or 1,957) in major city CoCs. Meanwhile, the number of homeless people in families in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs declined by 7 percent (or 7,146), and declined by 25 percent (or 11,786) in BoS or statewide CoCs.
- Between 2012 and 2013, sheltered homelessness among families decreased in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs by 4 percent (or 2,928) and BoS or statewide CoCs by 1 percent (or 368). In major cities, however, the number of sheltered people in families increased by 5 percent (or 3,967).

Major cities sheltered 96% of homeless people in families.

- The number of homeless people in families that were unsheltered has declined considerably in all three geographic categories between 2012 and 2013. In major cities it has decreased by 2,010 people or 33 percent. In smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, unsheltered family homelessness declined by 4,218 people or 19 percent, and in BoS or statewide CoCs by 11,418 people or 59 percent. However, in recent years many BoS or statewide CoCs have changed their enumeration methods to better account for the large geographic region, which could have affected the numbers considerably.

3 Estimates by CoC

Homelessness among Families

Data source: PIT 2007–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Several CoCs reported large changes that were attributable, in some part, to important methodological changes that occurred between 2012 and 2013. These CoCs were excluded from tables.

EXHIBIT 3.9: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Homeless People in Families Who Were Unsheltered
By CoC Category, 2013

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								
Fresno/Madera County, CA	710	56.6	Pasco County, FL	1,652	97.5	Oregon Balance of State	2,547	59.2
Long Beach, CA	525	49.0	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	495	95.0	Oklahoma Balance of State	117	52.1
Los Angeles City & County, CA	6,678	31.0	Northwest North Carolina	591	90.5	South Dakota Statewide	537	32.8
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	1,342	16.2	Alachua, Putnam Counties, FL	644	87.3	Alabama Balance of State	333	32.7
Jacksonville-Duval, Clay Counties, FL	830	14.7	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	1,374	86.6	Texas Balance of State	2,461	32.7
Lowest Rates								
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	465	0.0	Rock Island/Moline/Northwestern Illinois	97	0.0	Delaware Statewide	371	0.0
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, OH	599	0.0	Syracuse/Onondaga County, NY	171	0.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	1,170	0.0
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY	495	0.0	Waukegan/North Chicago/Lake County, IL	160	0.0	Iowa Balance of State	1,087	0.2
Boston, MA	3,340	0.0	Portland, ME	251	0.0	Kansas Balance of State	496	1.0
New York City, NY	39,601	0.0	Youngstown/Mahoning County, OH	129	0.0	Maine Balance of State	1,202	1.4

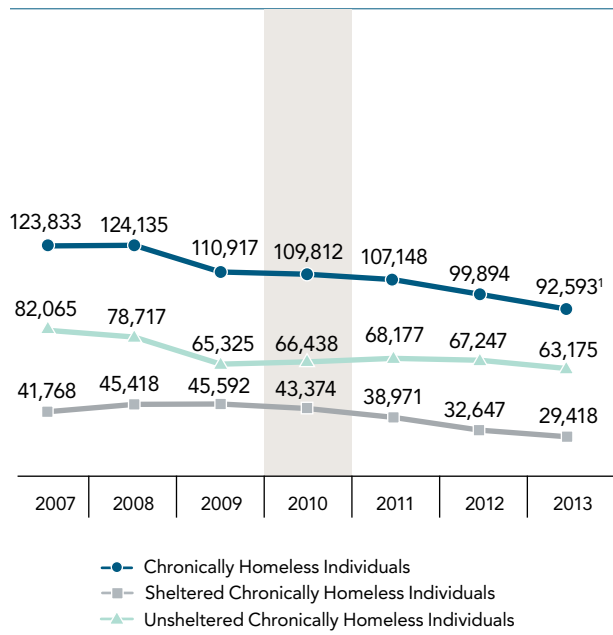
- Between 2012 and 2013, the share of people in families in major city CoCs that were unsheltered declined. In 2012, approximately 6 percent of people in families were counted outdoors compared to 4 percent in 2013.
- Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs also experienced declines in rates of unsheltered family homelessness. In 2012, 23 percent of homeless people in families were unsheltered compared to 20 percent in 2013.
- BoS and statewide CoCs experienced a more drastic shift. In 2012, 41 percent of people in families were unsheltered compared to 23 percent in 2013. This is likely due to improving enumeration methods among BoS and statewide CoCs.



4 National Estimates Chronically Homeless People

Data source: PIT 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 4.1: PIT Estimates of Chronically Homeless People 2007–2013



¹ Excludes chronically homeless people in families

On a Single Night in January 2013

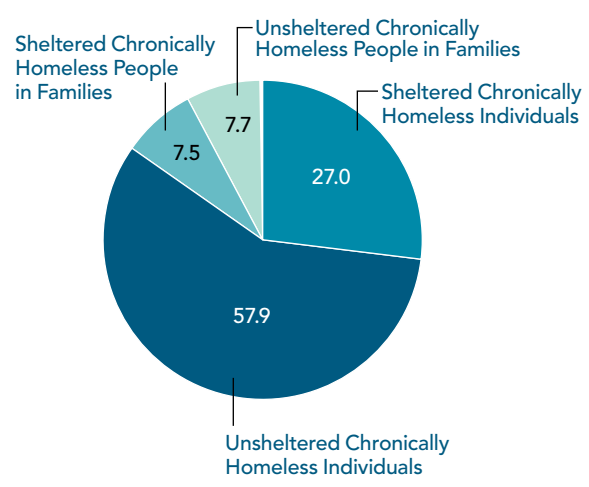
- 109,132 people were chronically homeless in the United States. Nearly 85 percent (or 92,593 people) were chronically homeless as individuals and about 15 percent (or 16,539) were people in families.
- Two-thirds (or 71,564) were counted in unsheltered locations. The remaining one-third (37,568 people) were counted in emergency shelters or safe havens.
- Unsheltered chronically homeless individuals accounted for 58 percent of all chronically homeless people. Sheltered individuals were 27 percent of the entire chronically homeless population. The remaining 15 percent was evenly divided between unsheltered and sheltered families.

Changes Over Time

In 2012, communities began submitting information on the number of chronically homeless people who were homeless as part of a family. While many CoCs reported these data last year, the data were considered incomplete. PIT data from 2013 provide a baseline estimate of the number of chronically homeless people in families. While the section includes families in the analysis, they are excluded from any discussion of year-to-year changes.

- Chronic homelessness (among individuals) declined by 7 percent, or 7,301 people, between 2012 and 2013.
- The number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals declined by nearly 10 percent or 3,229 people, and the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals declined by 6 percent or 4,072 people between 2012 and 2013.

EXHIBIT 4.2: Chronically Homeless People By Household Type and Sheltered Status, 2013



**EXHIBIT 4.3: Change in Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals
2007–2013**

	2012–2013		2007–2013	
	#	%	#	%
Chronically Homeless Individuals	-7,301	-7.3	-31,240	-25.2
Sheltered	-3,229	-9.9	-12,350	-29.6
Unsheltered	-4,072	-6.1	-18,890	-23.0

- Since 2007, chronic homelessness among individuals has declined by 25 percent (or 31,240), from 123,833 to 92,593 people. The number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals declined by nearly 30 percent, or 12,350 people. The number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals declined by 23 percent or 18,890 people.
- In addition, the share of homeless individuals who were chronically homeless has declined from 29 percent in 2007 to 24 percent in 2013.

PROGRESS ON THE FEDERAL STRATEGIC PLAN

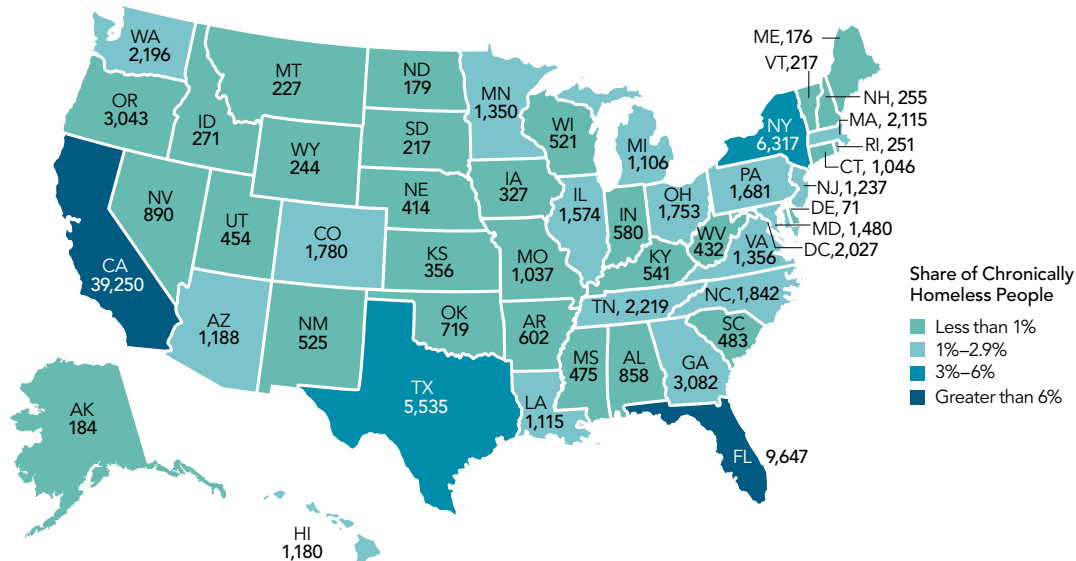
The number of chronically homeless individuals has declined by 17,219 since 2010, representing a 16% decrease. The decrease in chronic homelessness is driven largely by the 32% decline in chronically homeless people in shelters (or 13,956). The declines among unsheltered chronic homelessness were more modest. Between 2010 and 2013, there were 3,263 fewer chronically homeless people on the street (or 5%).



4 State Estimates Chronically Homeless People

Data source: PIT 2007–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded.

**EXHIBIT 4.4: Estimates of Chronically Homeless People
By State, 2013**



On a Single Night in January 2013

- Thirty-six percent of the nation's chronically homeless population was located in California.
- More than half of the nation's chronically homeless population was counted in three states: California (39,250 or 36 percent), Florida (9,647 or 9 percent), and New York (6,317 or 6 percent).
- Many states had high rates of chronic homelessness, compared to the national rate of 17 percent. Thirty percent of homeless people in the District of Columbia were chronically homeless. California also had a high rate, with 29 percent.
- Maine had the lowest rate of chronic homelessness in 2013, with only 6 percent. Other states with low rates of chronic homelessness were: South Carolina (7 percent), Delaware (8 percent), New York (8 percent), and Wisconsin (9 percent).
- Some states had high percentages of families among their chronic homeless population. Nationally, families represent 15 percent of the nation's chronically homeless population, but families made up 46 percent of the chronic homeless population in South Dakota. Other states with high rates include: New York (36 percent), Missouri (33 percent), Minnesota (32 percent), and Idaho (29 percent).
- In California, Mississippi, and Florida more than 80 percent of chronically homeless people were unsheltered.
- Fewer than 20 percent of chronically homeless people were counted in unsheltered locations in Maine (0 percent), Delaware (4 percent), Nebraska (17 percent), and Massachusetts (19 percent).

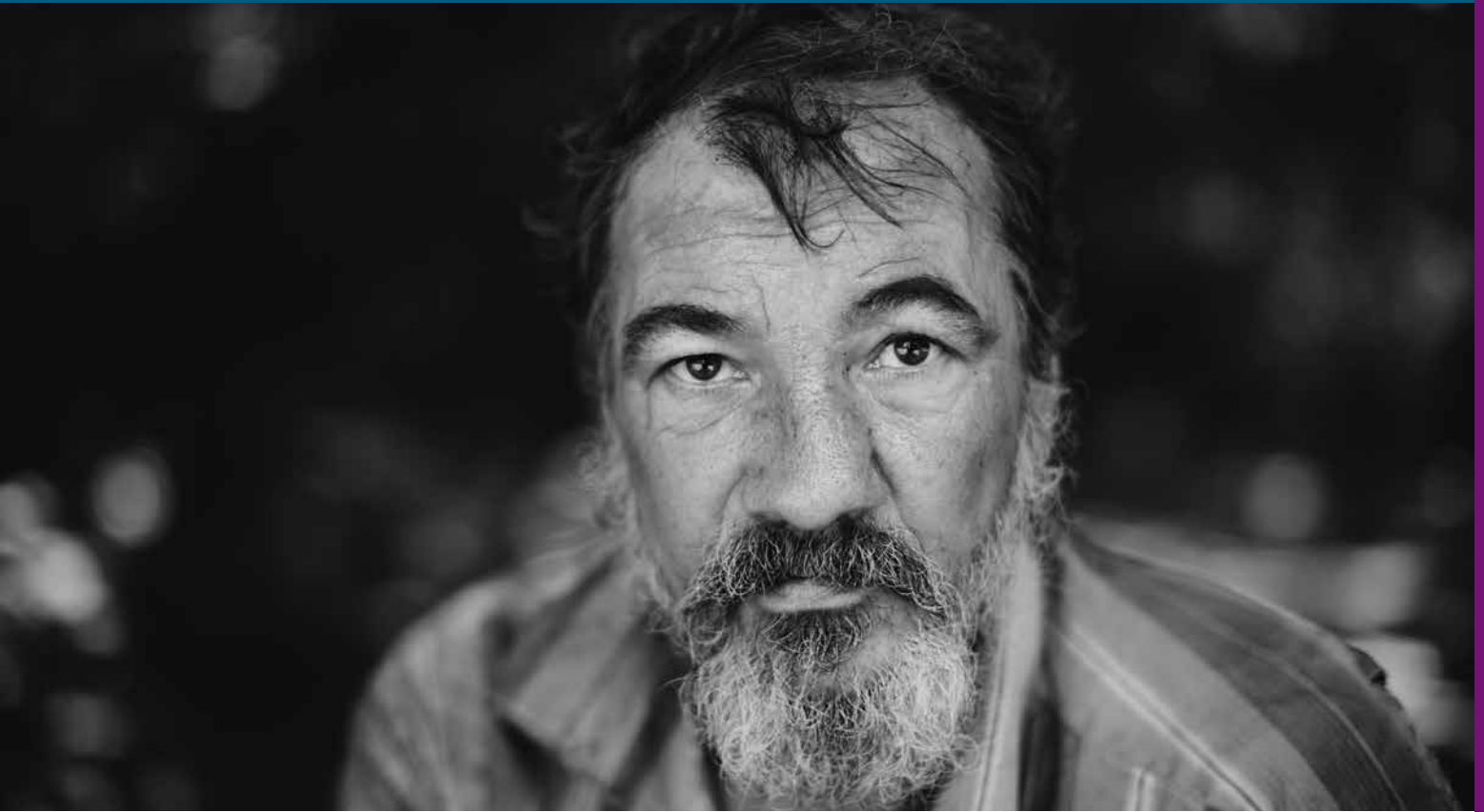


EXHIBIT 4.5: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless People
By State, 2013

State	# of Chronically Homeless People	# of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless People	% of Chronically Homeless who were Unsheltered
Highest Rates			
California	39,250	33,999	86.6
Mississippi	475	407	85.7
Florida	9,647	7,774	80.6
Louisiana	1,115	870	78.0
Hawaii	1,180	907	76.9
Lowest Rates			
Maine	176	0	0.0
Delaware	71	3	4.2
Nebraska	414	72	17.4
Massachusetts	2,115	400	18.9
Iowa	327	69	21.1

4 State Estimates

Chronically Homeless People

Data source: PIT 2007–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Several CoCs reported large changes that were attributable, in some part, to important methodological changes that occurred between 2012 and 2013. These CoCs were excluded from tables.

EXHIBIT 4.6: Largest Changes in Chronically Homeless Individuals
By State, 2013

2012–2013			2007–2013		
State	#	%	State	#	%
Largest Increases					
California	1,964	5.9	Louisiana	453	80.6
Arkansas	204	56.5	Florida	315	4.2
Oklahoma	136	28.3	Hawaii	253	32.5
Hawaii	121	13.3	Georgia	229	9.2
New Jersey	121	13.7	Kansas	145	91.2
Largest Decreases					
Louisiana	-1,728	-63.0	California	-8,300	-19.0
Texas	-1,345	-22.0	Texas	-3,161	-39.9
Nevada	-1,112	-55.7	New York	-2,431	-37.5
Florida	-904	-10.4	Arizona	-1,740	-62.1
Illinois	-676	-32.5	New Jersey	-1,523	-60.3

Changes Over Time

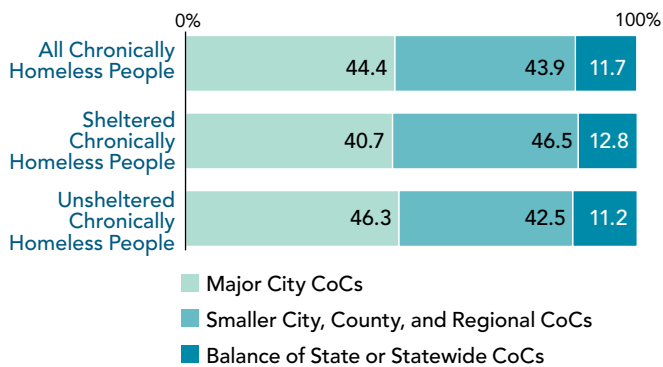
- Fourteen states experienced increases in chronic homeless individuals between 2012 and 2013. California had the largest increase by far, with 1,964 more chronically homeless individuals over the last year. Other states with large increases include: Arizona (204), Oklahoma (136), Hawaii (121), and New Jersey (121).
- Between 2012 and 2013, 35 states and the District of Columbia experienced decreases in the number of chronically homeless individuals. The largest decreases in chronic homelessness occurred in Louisiana (1,728), Texas (1,345), and Nevada (1,112). Florida and Illinois also experienced large decreases (904 and 676, respectively).
- More than three-quarters of states (39 states) experienced declines in chronic homelessness since communities began collecting and reporting these data. While California had the largest increase in chronic homelessness over a single year, it has had the largest decrease since 2007 (8,300 people). Other states with large declines over the 6 year period include: Texas (3,161), New York (2,431), Arizona (1,740), and New Jersey (1,523).
- Since 2007, 10 states and the District of Columbia have had increases in the number of chronically homeless individuals. Louisiana has had the largest increase, with 453 additional chronically homeless individuals. Other states with the largest increases include: Florida (315), Hawaii (253), Georgia (229), and Kansas (145).

Estimates by CoC

Chronically Homeless People

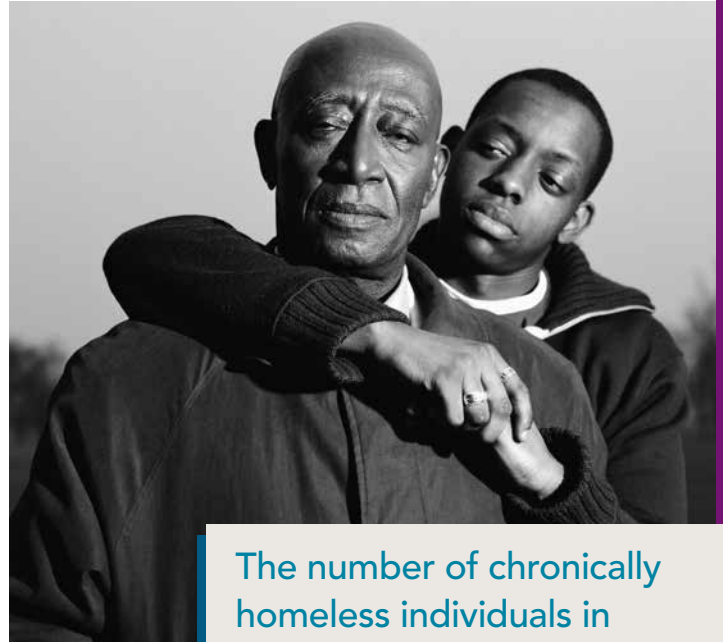
Data source: PIT 2007–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded.

EXHIBIT 4.7: Chronically Homeless People
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2013



On a Single Night in January 2013

- Major city CoCs accounted for 44 percent of all chronically homeless people. Smaller city, county and regional CoCs also accounted for another 44 percent of chronically homeless people, and BoS or statewide CoCs accounted for 12 percent of chronically homeless people.
- The locations of chronically homeless people differed somewhat by sheltered status. Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs accounted for a larger share of sheltered chronically homeless people (47 percent) compared to major city CoCs (41 percent) and BoS or statewide (13 percent). Major city CoC accounted for a larger share of unsheltered chronically homeless people (46 percent) than smaller city, county, and regional CoCs (43 percent) and BoS or statewide (11 percent).
- Los Angeles had the largest number of chronically homeless people (14,480 people) with nearly 10,000 more chronically homeless people than the CoC with the second largest number (New York City with 4,328 chronically homeless people). Los Angeles accounted for nearly 14 percent of all chronically homeless people and 15 percent of chronically homeless individuals.



The number of chronically homeless individuals in all three CoC categories declined over the past year.

- In three major city CoCs, all located in California, more than 90 percent of the chronic homeless population was unsheltered.
- Nine smaller city, county, and regional CoCs had rates of unsheltered homelessness of 100 percent. Georgia BoS and Texas BoS had rates of unsheltered homelessness greater than 75 percent.
- Among major city CoCs, Raleigh, North Carolina had the lowest rate of unsheltered chronic homelessness (4 percent). Portland, Maine, Sullivan County, New York, Quincy, Massachusetts, and Somerset County, New Jersey had no unsheltered chronically homeless people in January 2013². Maine BoS was the only BoS or statewide CoC to have no unsheltered chronically homeless people.

² Six other CoCs had unsheltered rates of 0 percent, but were excluded from the table due to methodology changes or small counts of chronically homeless people (less than 10).

4 Estimates by CoC

Chronically Homeless People

Data source: PIT 2007–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Several CoCs reported large changes that were attributable, in some part, to important methodological changes that occurred between 2012 and 2013. These CoCs were excluded from tables.

EXHIBIT 4.8: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Chronically Homeless People
2013

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State or Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Chronically Homeless	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless
Los Angeles City & County, CA	14,840	Orlando/Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties, FL	1,577	Texas Balance of State	1,863
New York City, NY	4,328	Pasco County, FL	1,200	Georgia Balance of State	1,136
San Diego City & County, CA	2,531	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	1,168	Oregon Balance of State	901
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,518	Riverside City & County, CA	1,117	Washington Balance of State	701
San Francisco, CA	2,093	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	1,038	North Carolina Balance of State	636
District of Columbia	2,027	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	989	Colorado Balance of State	579
Houston/Harris County, TX	1,309	Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County, CA	913	Connecticut Balance of State	430
Portland-Gresham-Multnomah County, OR	1,150	Daly/San Mateo County, CA	889	Indiana Balance of State	360
Long Beach, CA	1,112	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	829	Kentucky Balance of State	356
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	1,054	Honolulu, HI	785	Ohio Balance of State	330

Changes Over Time

- The number of chronically homeless individuals in all three CoC categories declined over the past year. Between 2012 and 2013, chronic homelessness among individuals in major cities decreased by 1 percent (or 510 people). In major cities, the overall decline was driven by declines in sheltered chronic homelessness (1,626 or 12 percent). The number of unsheltered chronically homeless people increased by 4 percent over the past year in major cities (1,116 people).
- In smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, the number of chronically homeless individuals declined by 11 percent over the past year (or 4,786 people). Both sheltered and unsheltered chronic homelessness in this CoC category was lower in 2013 than it was in 2012, with decreases of 12 percent among unsheltered and 9 percent among sheltered chronically homeless people.
- In BoS or statewide CoCs, the number of chronically homeless individuals declined by 14 percent, or by 1,536 people between 2012 and 2013. This decline is almost entirely a decline in unsheltered individuals. In the last year, there were 1,563 fewer chronically homeless individuals in BoS or statewide CoCs (or 20 percent). At the same time, in these CoCs sheltered chronic homelessness among individuals increased by less than 1 percent (or 27 people).

EXHIBIT 4.9: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Chronically Homeless People Who Were Unsheltered

By CoC Category, 2013

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	793	94.5	East Saint Louis/Belleville/Saint Clair County, IL	24	100.0	Georgia Balance of State	1,136	85.1
Los Angeles City & County, CA	14,840	92.0	Winterhaven/ Polk County, FL	20	100.0	Texas Balance of State	1,863	76.4
San Diego City and County, CA	2,531	90.8	Springfield/Greene, Christian, Webster Counties, MO	105	100.0	Colorado Balance of State	579	71.5
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,518	89.7	Panama City/Bay, Jackson Counties, FL	38	100.0	Oregon Balance of State	901	69.0
Portland-Gresham-Multnomah County, OR	1,150	86.3	Pasco County, FL	1,200	98.9	Washington Balance of State	701	68.2
Lowest Rates								
Raleigh/Wake County, NC	140	3.6	Portland, ME	98	0.0	Maine Balance of State	78	0.0
Boston, MA	543	9.0	Sullivan County, NY	108	0.0	Delaware Statewide	71	4.2
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	180	9.4	Quincy/Weymouth, MA	54	0.0	Iowa Balance of State	145	11.0
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	533	10.9	Somerset County, NJ	39	0.0	Nebraska Balance of State	105	11.4
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, OH	303	12.2	Waukegan/North Chicago/Lake County, IL	62	1.6	Massachusetts Balance of State	34	17.6

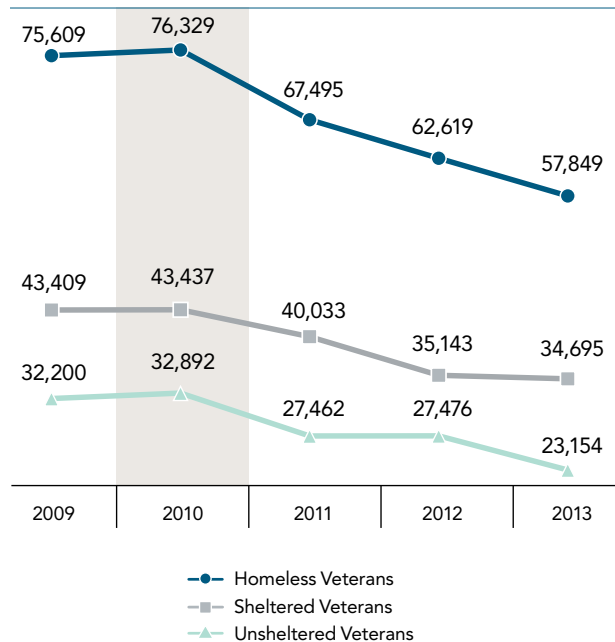
5 National Estimates

Homelessness among Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2013



EXHIBIT 5.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless Veterans
By Sheltered Status, 2009–2013



On a Single Night in January 2013

- There were 57,849 homeless veterans in the United States. Homeless veterans accounted for just over 12 percent of all homeless adults.
- 60 percent of homeless veterans (34,694 people) were in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens, and 40 percent of homeless veterans (23,154 people) were in unsheltered locations.
- Just under 8 percent of homeless veterans were female (or 4,456).

Since 2012

- Homelessness among veterans has declined each year since 2010. Between 2012 and 2013, veteran homelessness declined by 4,770 people, or 8 percent.
- The number of veterans in shelter also has declined each year since 2010. Since 2012, sheltered veteran homelessness declined by 448 people, or 1 percent.
- However, the change in unsheltered veteran homelessness is responsible for most of the decrease in veteran homelessness in the past year. In 2013, there were 4,322 fewer unsheltered veterans than there were in 2012, a decline of 16 percent.

Since 2009

- Homelessness among veterans declined considerably since these data were first collected in 2009. Overall, veteran homelessness decreased by 17,760 people or 24 percent.
- The number of veterans counted in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, and safe havens declined by 8,714 people or 20 percent.
- The numbers of veterans living in unsheltered locations declined by 9,046 people or 28 percent since these data were first collected in 2009.

EXHIBIT 5.2: Proportion of Homeless Adults that Are Veterans 2013

	#	% of Homeless Adults ¹	% of Homeless Veterans
Homeless Veterans	57,849	12.3	100.0
Female Veterans	4,456	0.9	7.7
Male Veterans	53,393	11.3	92.3

¹ There were 471,893 homeless adults, aged 18 and older, in 2013.

EXHIBIT 5.3: Change in Numbers of Homeless Veterans 2009–2013

	2012–2013		2009–2013	
	#	%	#	%
Homeless Veterans	-4,770	-7.6	-17,760	-23.5
Sheltered	-448	-1.3	-8,714	-20.1
Unsheltered	-4,322	-15.7	-9,046	-28.1

PROGRESS ON THE FEDERAL STRATEGIC PLAN

Homelessness among veterans has declined by 18,420 veterans or 24% since 2010. The number of homeless veterans in shelters has declined by 20% or 8,742 people, and the number of unsheltered veterans declined by 30%, or 9,738 people between 2010 and 2013.

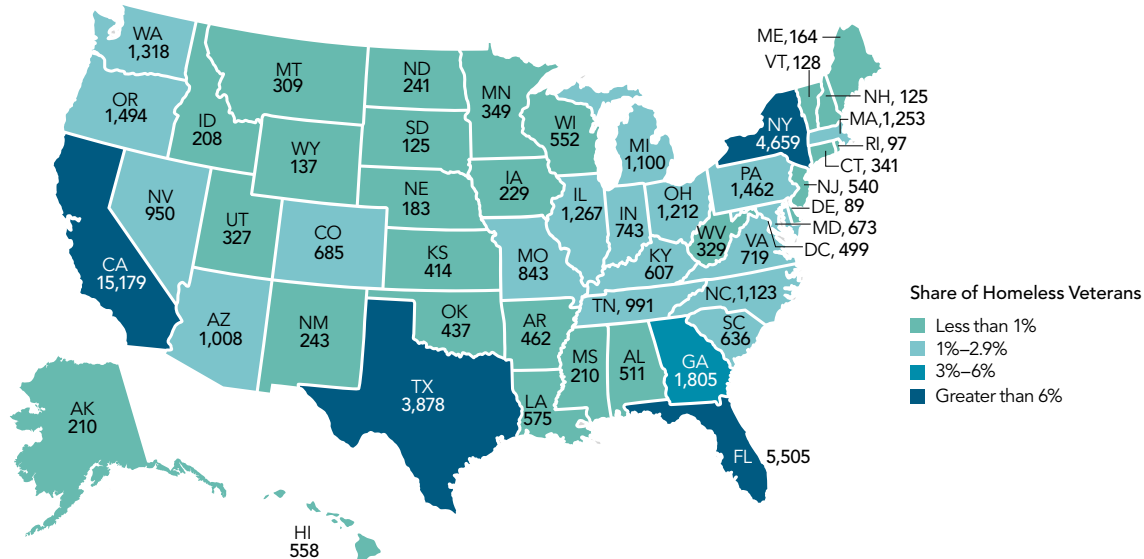


5 State Estimates

Homelessness among Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded.

EXHIBIT 5.4: Estimates of Homeless Veterans
By State, 2013



On a Single Night in January 2013

- States with the largest numbers of homeless veterans were: California (15,179), Florida (5,505), and New York (4,659). Together, California, Florida, and New York had 44 percent of all homeless veterans in the country (and 43 percent of all homeless people).
- Nationally, 12 percent of all homeless adults are veterans. Some states had high rates of veteran homelessness—in Kansas and Montana, more than 1 in 5 homeless adults was a veteran.
- Minnesota (7 percent) and New Jersey (7 percent) had the lowest rates of homeless adults who were veterans.
- In 7 states, unsheltered veterans comprised more than half of all homeless veterans. The states with the highest rates of unsheltered veterans were: California (68 percent), Montana (62 percent), Hawaii (58 percent), and Florida (58 percent).

- In 8 states, fewer than 10 percent of veterans were unsheltered. States with the smallest shares of unsheltered veterans were: Rhode Island (2 percent), Delaware (3 percent), Massachusetts (4 percent), and Iowa (4 percent).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2012 and 2013, 25 states and the District of Columbia experienced decreases in the number of homeless veterans. The states with the largest decreases were California, with 1,282 fewer homeless veterans, and Colorado with 827 fewer homeless veterans. Georgia (492), Texas (486), and Arizona (470) also experienced large declines.
- States with the largest increases in homeless veterans between 2012 and 2013 were: Florida (174), Kentucky (167), Oregon (138), Illinois (120), and Arizona (100).

EXHIBIT 5.5: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Veterans
By State, 2013

State	# of Homeless Veterans	# of Unsheltered Homeless Veterans	% of Veterans who were Unsheltered
Highest Rates			
California	15,179	10,293	67.8
Montana	309	191	61.8
Hawaii	558	324	58.1
Florida	5,505	3,177	57.7
Oregon	1,494	785	52.5
Lowest Rates			
Rhode Island	97	2	2.1
Delaware	89	3	3.4
Massachusetts	1,253	49	3.9
Iowa	229	9	3.9
Wisconsin	552	24	4.4

EXHIBIT 5.6: Largest Changes in Veteran Homelessness
By State, 2009–2013

2012–2013			2009–2013		
State	#	%	State	#	%
Largest Increases					
Florida	174	3.3	Pennsylvania	462	46.2
Kentucky	167	38.0	Oregon	421	39.2
Oregon	138	10.2	Illinois	415	48.7
Illinois	120	10.5	Arkansas	317	218.6
Arkansas	100	27.6	Missouri	314	59.4
Largest Decreases					
California	-1,282	-7.8	Nevada	-1,469	-60.7
Colorado	-827	-54.7	Florida	-1,004	-15.4
Georgia	-492	-21.4	California	-841	-5.2
Texas	-486	-11.1	Georgia	-764	-29.7
Arizona	-470	-31.8	Colorado	-627	-47.8

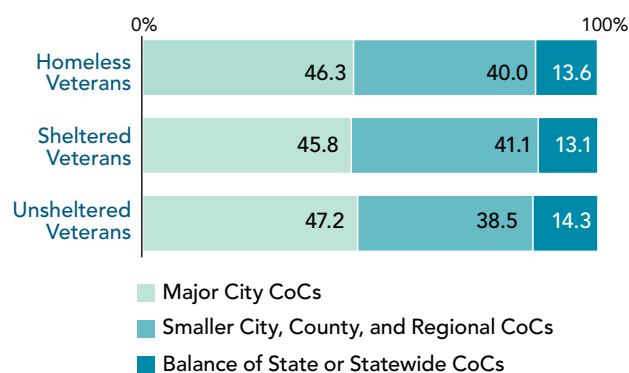
- Since 2009, 24 states and the District of Columbia experienced declines in veteran homelessness. Nevada and Florida have had the largest declines (1,469 people and 1,004 people, respectively). California (841), Georgia (764), and Colorado (627) also experienced large declines.
- The remaining 26 states experienced increases in homelessness over the last 4 years. Pennsylvania (462), Oregon (421), Illinois (415), Arizona (317), and Missouri (314) are the states with the largest increases.

Estimates by CoC

Homelessness among Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Several CoCs reported large changes that were attributable, in some part, to important methodological changes that occurred between 2012 and 2013. These CoCs were excluded from tables.

EXHIBIT 5.7: Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category, 2013



On a Single Night in January 2013

- Forty-six percent of homeless veterans were located in major city CoCs. New York City and Los Angeles reported the largest numbers of homeless veterans. Together they accounted for 17 percent of all homeless veterans and 37 percent of homeless veterans in major cities.
- Forty percent of homeless veterans were located in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs. The CoCs of this type with the largest numbers of homeless veterans were located in warmer climate states such as California and Florida. St Petersburg, Florida (618 veterans) and Orlando, Florida (611 veterans) had the largest numbers.
- Fourteen percent of homeless veterans were located in BoS or statewide CoCs. Texas BoS had by far the largest number, with 1,698 veterans who were homeless on a single night in January.
- CoCs in major cities with the lowest rates of unsheltered veterans were geographically dispersed. Raleigh, North Carolina had the lowest rate, with less than 1 percent of homeless veterans living outdoors. Detroit, Michigan; Omaha, Nebraska; and Louisville, Kentucky all had unsheltered rates of less than 3 percent.
- Forty-five smaller city, county, and regional CoCs sheltered all homeless veterans. Of CoCs with no unsheltered veterans, Chester County, Pennsylvania and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, had high numbers of homeless veterans (259 and 244).
- Of BoS or statewide CoCs, Rhode Island had the lowest rate of unsheltered homeless veterans (2 percent). Wisconsin BoS, Delaware statewide, and Iowa BoS also had unsheltered rates of less than 5 percent.
- Unsheltered veterans were slightly more likely to be located in major cities than all homeless veterans (47 percent compared to 46 percent).
- The five major city CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered veterans were all located in California. At 81 percent, San Jose had the largest percentage of unsheltered veterans. Los Angeles followed, with 77 percent of veterans living in unsheltered locations.
- 100 percent of homeless veterans were unsheltered in Fort Pierce, Florida, the highest among smaller city, county, and regional CoCs.
- Of BoS and statewide CoCs, Georgia BoS had the largest share of veterans living in unsheltered locations (88 percent unsheltered). Oregon BoS had the next largest share, with 67 percent of veterans living in unsheltered locations.

EXHIBIT 5.8: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category, 2013

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	6,291	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	618	Texas Balance of State	1,698
New York City, NY	3,547	Orlando/Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties, FL	611	Georgia Balance of State	496
San Diego City & County, CA	1,486	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	446	Oregon Balance of State	459
Houston/Harris County, TX	877	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	400	Arizona Balance of State	389
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	866	Honolulu, HI	398	Indiana Balance of State	365
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	718	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	395	Montana Statewide	309
San Francisco, CA	716	Daytona Beach/Daytona/Volusia, Flagler Counties, FL	380	Washington Balance of State	271
Chicago, IL	712	Pasco County, FL	368	West Virginia Balance of State	257
Seattle/King County, WA	682	Gainesville/Alachua, Putnam Counties, FL	300	Wisconsin Balance of State	247
Long Beach, CA	527	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/Babylon/Islip/ Huntington, NY	286	Kentucky Balance of State	245

Changes Over Time

- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of homeless veterans counted in major cities declined by nearly 12 percent (or 3,496 people). The number of sheltered veterans in major cities declined by 8 percent (1,311), and the number of unsheltered homeless veterans declined by 17 percent (2,185).
- In smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, the number of homeless veterans declined by 4 percent (914) between 2012 and 2013. Sheltered veterans in these CoCs increased in the past year by 3 percent (453), while the number of unsheltered veterans declined by 13 percent (1,367).
- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of homeless veterans counted in BoS or statewide CoCs decreased by less than 2 percent (160). The number of sheltered veterans declined by 13 percent (537), and the number of unsheltered veterans declined by 17 percent (697).

5 Estimates by CoC

Homelessness among Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Several CoCs reported large changes that were attributable, in some part, to important methodological changes that occurred between 2012 and 2013. These CoCs were excluded from tables.

EXHIBIT 5.9: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Homeless Veterans Who Were Unsheltered
By CoC Category, 2013

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								
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	718	80.6	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	94	100.0	Georgia Balance of State	496	88.3
Los Angeles City & County, CA	6,291	77.0	San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	91	93.4	Oregon Balance of State	459	66.7
Fresno/Madera County, CA	338	76.0	San Luis Obispo County, CA	260	90.8	Montana Statewide	309	61.8
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	492	71.7	Pasco County, CA	368	90.5	Texas Balance of State	1,698	60.8
San Francisco, CA	716	58.9	Morristown/Blount, Sevier, Campbell, Cocke Counties, TN	37	89.2	Colorado Balance of State	177	52.5
Lowest Rates								
Raleigh/Wake County, NC	203	0.5	Chester County, PA	259	0.0	Rhode Island Statewide	97	2.1
Detroit, MI	518	2.1	Pittsfield/Berkshire County, MA	244	0.0	Wisconsin Balance of State	247	3.2
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	91	2.2	Somerset County, NJ	99	0.0	Delaware Statewide	89	3.4
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY	171	2.3	Waukegan/North Chicago/Lake County, IL	82	0.0	Iowa Balance of State	88	3.4
Boston, MA	458	2.6	Brockton/Plymouth City & County, MA	74	0.0	Kansas Balance of State	231	4.3



National Estimates

Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

Data source: PIT 2013

EXHIBIT 6.1: Estimates of Homeless Children and Youth
2013

	All Homeless Children and Youth		Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth	
	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Children and Youth	199,690	100.0	46,924	100.0
Children (under 18)	138,149	69.2	6,197	13.2
Youth (18-24)	61,541	30.8	40,727	86.8

For the first time, communities submitted PIT estimates of homelessness in three age categories: under 18, 18 to 24, and 25 years old and older. This section describes the extent of homelessness among children and youth under 18 and youth ages 18 to 24, focusing on unaccompanied children and youth who are not accompanied by an adult when they experience homelessness.

On a Single Night in January 2013

- There were nearly 200,000 homeless children and youth on a single night in January 2013, about one-third of all homeless people.
- Most homeless children and youth (77 percent or 152,766) were part of a homeless family. Homeless children and youth under 18 were more likely to be in families (96 percent or 131,952) compared to homeless youth 18 to 24 (34 percent or 20,814). Only 1 percent of homeless children under 18 (1,437) lived in multi-child households.
- There were 46,924 unaccompanied homeless children and youth in the United States on a single night in January 2013, roughly 8 percent of the total homeless population. Just under 87 percent of (40,727 people) were between the ages of 18 and 24, and 13 percent were under the age of 18 (6,197 people).
- About two-thirds of people age 18 to 24 experiencing homelessness were unaccompanied (66 percent or 40,727).
- Half of unaccompanied children and youth (or 23,461) were unsheltered in 2013. The unsheltered rate is somewhat greater for homeless children and youth under 18. Nearly 6 in 10 unaccompanied children and youth under 18 (or 3,675) were counted in unsheltered locations.
- Slightly under half of unaccompanied youth 18 to 24 (48 percent or 19,786) were unsheltered, a lower rate than for unaccompanied children and youth under 18, but a rate higher than for all individuals and all homeless people.

EXHIBIT 6.2: Sheltered and Unsheltered Unaccompanied Children and Youth
2013

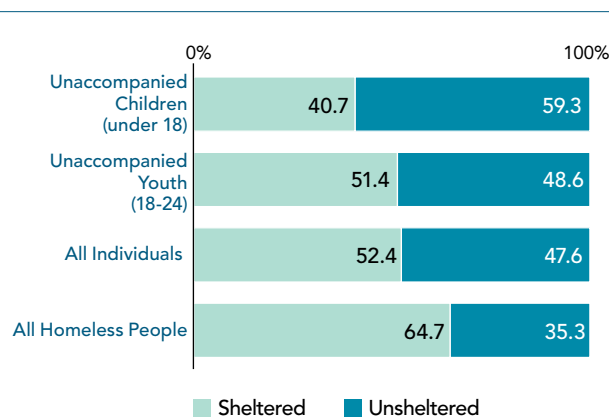
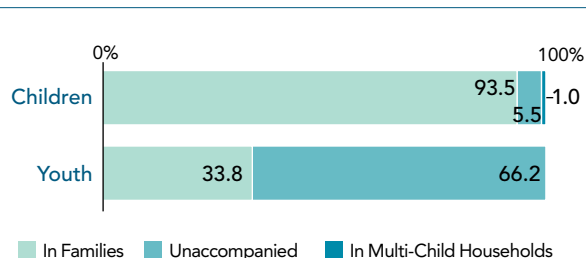


EXHIBIT 6.3: Children and Youth By Household Type, 2013



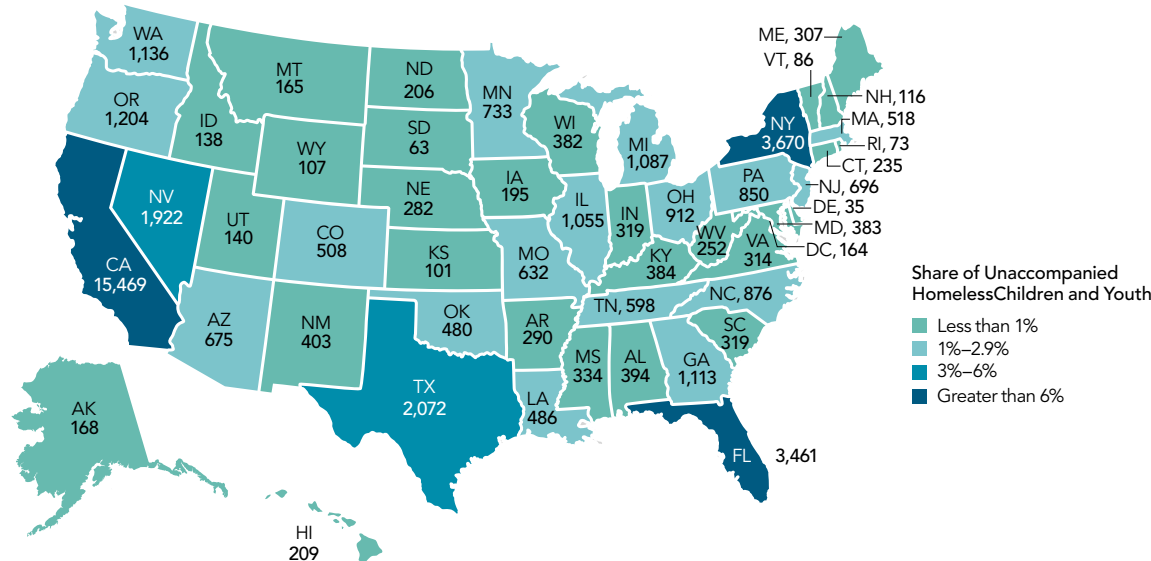


State Estimates

Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

Data source: PIT 2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded.

EXHIBIT 6.4: Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth
By State, 2013



On a Single Night in January 2013

- States with the largest numbers of unaccompanied homeless children and youth under 18 were: California (2,144), Florida (1,542), and Texas (718). Together, California, Florida, and Texas had 58 percent of all unaccompanied children and youth under 18 in the country.
- California (13,605), New York (3,497), and Florida (2,344) had the largest numbers of homeless youth 18 to 24. Together, California, New York, and Florida accounted for 47 percent of all unaccompanied youth 18 to 24 in the country.
- Some states had high rates of unsheltered unaccompanied children and youth. Nevada had the highest rate, with 88 percent of unaccompanied homeless people under 25 living outdoors. California and Hawaii also had very high rates of unsheltered unaccompanied children and youth, with 79 percent and 70 percent.
- Delaware did not report any unsheltered unaccompanied children or youth in 2013. Maine had the second lowest rate, with only 4 percent of its unaccompanied children and youth population living outdoors.



California, Florida, and Texas accounted for 58% of all unaccompanied children in the United States.

EXHIBIT 6.5: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Children and Youth By State, 2013

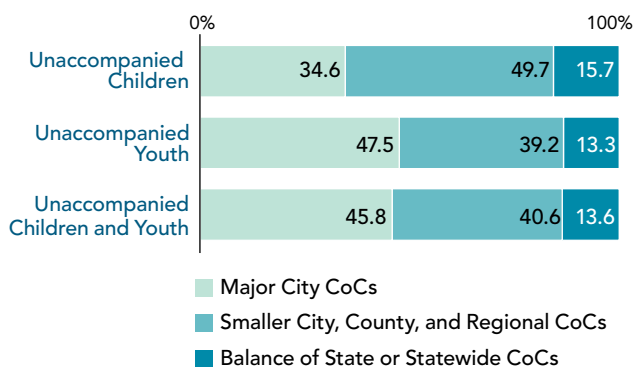
State	Total Unaccompanied Children and Youth	Unsheltered Unaccompanied Children and Youth	% of Unaccompanied Children and Youth who were Unsheltered
Highest Rates			
Nevada	1,922	1,693	88.1
California	15,469	12,253	79.2
Hawaii	209	147	70.3
Montana	165	110	66.7
Oregon	1,204	716	59.5
Lowest Rates			
Delaware	35	0	0.0
Maine	307	11	3.6
Nebraska	282	11	3.9
Iowa	195	10	5.1
New York	3,670	253	6.9

Estimates by CoC

Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

Data source: PIT 2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Several CoCs reported large changes that were attributable, in some part, to important methodological changes that occurred between 2012 and 2013. These CoCs were excluded from tables.

EXHIBIT 6.6: Unaccompanied Children and Youth
By CoC Category, 2013



On a Single Night in January 2013

- Major city CoCs accounted for 35 percent of unaccompanied children and youth under 18. Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs accounted for half of unaccompanied children and youth under 18 in 2013. BoS or statewide CoCs accounted for 16 percent of homeless children and youth under 18.
- The distribution was considerably different for unaccompanied youth between 18 and 24. Major city CoCs accounted for 48 percent of unaccompanied youth 18 to 24. Just more than 39 percent of youth 18 to 24 were located in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, and 13 percent were located in BoS or statewide.



- Five major city CoCs (Los Angeles, California; New York, New York; San Francisco, California; Las Vegas, Nevada; and San Jose, California) accounted for 29 percent of all unaccompanied homeless children and youth in the country. Los Angeles had the largest number (6,018 or 13 percent), followed by New York (2,570 or 6 percent).
- Eight of the ten smaller city, county, and regional CoCs with the largest numbers of unaccompanied homeless children and youth were located in Florida or California. Santa Rosa, California had the largest number of all unaccompanied children and youth (1,128).
- Texas BoS had the largest number of its category, with 601 unaccompanied children and youth under the age of 25.
- Many CoCs had high rates of unaccompanied unsheltered children and youth. Of major city CoCs, four had rates of higher than 8 in 10 (San Jose, California; Las Vegas, Nevada; San Francisco, California; and Fresno, California). Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs had even higher rates, with five having unsheltered rates of over 95 percent (Watsonville/Santa Cruz, California; Santa Rosa, California; San Luis Obispo, California; Appalachian Regional, Tennessee; and Pasco County, Florida).
- Rates of unsheltered unaccompanied children and youth were lower for BoS or statewide CoCs. However, in Texas BoS and Georgia BoS, roughly three-quarters of unaccompanied children and youth were unsheltered.

EXHIBIT 6.7: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Unaccompanied Children and Youth
By CoC Category, 2013

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, CA	6,018	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	1,128	Texas Balance of State	601
New York City, NY	2,570	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	938	Georgia Balance of State	475
San Francisco, CA	1,902	Orlando/Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties, FL	479	Oregon Balance of State	443
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	1,861	Pasco County, FL	377	Michigan Balance of State	309
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	1,157	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	375	Washington Balance of State	292
San Diego City & County, CA	594	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	322	Ohio Balance of State	290
Seattle/King County, WA	533	Beaumont/Port Arthur/South East Texas	284	New Mexico Balance of State	249
Houston/Harris County, TX	431	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	273	North Carolina Balance of State	247
Chicago, IL	411	New Orleans/Jefferson Parish, LA	212	Maine Balance of State	240
Portland-Gresham-Multnomah County, OR	381	Palm Bay/Melbourne/Brevard County, FL	206	Missouri Balance of State	238

Estimates by CoC

Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

Data source: PIT 2013; Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Several CoCs reported large changes that were attributable, in some part, to important methodological changes that occurred between 2012 and 2013. These CoCs were excluded from tables.

EXHIBIT 6.8: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth Who are Unsheltered

By CoC Category, 2013

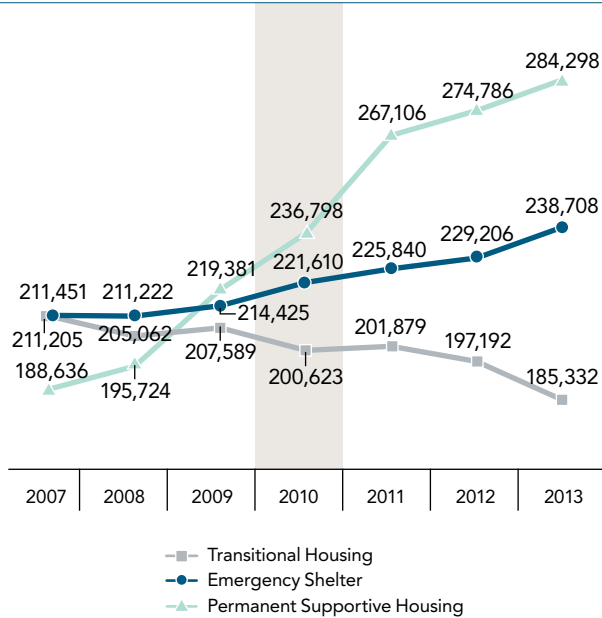
Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Homeless Unaccompanied Youth Under 25	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless Unaccompanied Youth Under 25	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless Unaccompanied Youth Under 25	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	1,157	91.3	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	938	97.2	Georgia Balance of State	475	77.9
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	1,861	88.4	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	1,128	95.1	Texas Balance of State	601	73.0
San Francisco, CA	1,902	86.7	San Luis Obispo County, CA	201	95.0	Nevada Balance of State	22	68.2
Fresno/Madera County, CA	358	83.8	Appalachian Regional, TN	20	95.0	Montana Statewide	165	66.7
Los Angeles City & County, CA	6,018	78.5	Pasco County, FL	377	95.0	Oregon Balance of State	443	65.0
Lowest Rates								
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	98	0.0	Central Tennessee	47	0.0	Delaware Statewide	35	0.0
Charlotte/Mecklenberg, NC	53	0.0	DuPage County, IL	54	0.0	Nebraska Balance of State	63	3.2
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, OH	97	1.0	Portland, ME	67	0.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	30	3.3
Raleigh/Wake County, NC	79	2.5	Amarillo, TX	84	0.0	Iowa Balance of State	126	4.0
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	244	2.9	St. Louis County, MO	90	0.0	Maine Balance of State	240	4.6



Inventory of Beds in the United States, 2013

Data source: HIC 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 7.1: Inventory of Beds for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People



The following section describes the nation’s capacity to house persons in shelter and permanent housing. These data provide snapshot estimates of the number of beds in each program type serving homeless and formerly homeless people. Sheltered programs are for persons who are considered homeless when they enter and during their stay in the program. There are two types of sheltered programs for homeless people: emergency shelters (ES), which provide temporary or nightly shelter beds to people experiencing homelessness; and transitional housing (TH) programs, which typically provide homeless people with up to 24 months of housing and supportive services.

This section also provides a snapshot of permanent housing beds which require persons to be homeless when they enter but are considered formerly homeless after they

are housed. Permanent housing programs include: rapid re-housing (RRH) and permanent supportive housing (PSH). RRH, a new inventory type this year, provides short-term rental assistance to households (mostly to families) experiencing homelessness. RRH programs place families into rental housing soon after they access emergency shelter, and families are provided with services to stabilizing them in the housing unit and subsequently maintain the unit on their own. Last year, RRH beds were included under TH programs. While the shorter-term nature of TH and RRH are similar, people in TH often need more intensive services, and typically graduate from transitional housing programs into more permanent housing situations (either in the same unit or another unit). PSH is long-term housing for formerly homeless people, often used to serve chronically homeless people.

EXHIBIT 7.2: Inventory of Beds 2013

	Beds for Individuals		Beds for People in Families		Beds for Child-only Household Beds		Beds for Total Year-round Beds	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter	117,885	49.4	118,107	49.5	2,716	1.1	238,708	100
Transitional Housing	82,205	44.4	101,843	54.9	1,284	0.7	185,332	100
Rapid Rehousing	4,132	21.9	15,703	79.1	12	0.06	19,847	100
Permanent Supportive Housing	176,128	62.0	108,065	38.0	105	0.03	284,298	100
Safe Havens	2,191	100.0					2,191	100
Total Beds	382,541	52.4	343,718	47.1	4,117	100	730,376	100

EXHIBIT 7.3: Change in National Inventory of Beds 2007–2013

	2012–2013		2007–2013	
	#	%	#	%
Total Beds	27,063	4.2	119,084	19.5
Emergency Shelter	9,502	4.1	27,257	12.9
Transitional Housing*	-11,860	-6.1	-25,873	-12.3
Rapid Rehousing*	19,847	N/A	19,847	N/A
Permanent Supportive Housing	9,512	3.5	95,662	50.7

*RRH was included under TH between 2011 and 2012. In 2013, RRH became its own category. Due to shifting inventories and changing program designs, it is impossible to know how many of the RRH beds in 2013 were included under TH in 2012, and not included as TH using a RRH model in 2013 (which was an option for communities to select in 2013).

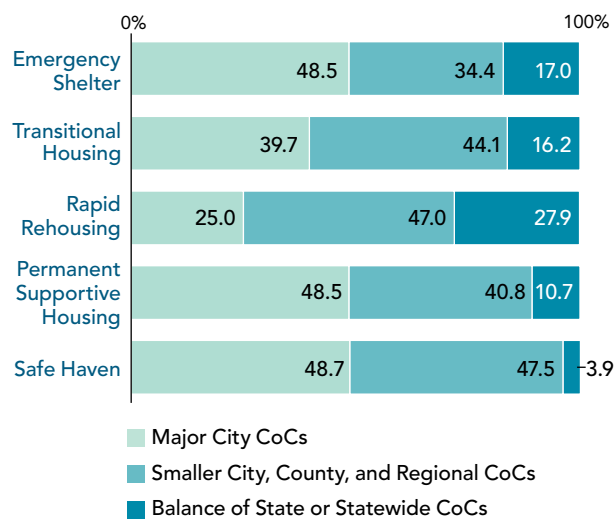
On a Single Night in January 2013

- There were 730,376 year-round (or total) beds available in ES, TH, RRH, and PSH programs.
- Fifty-eight percent were for homeless people in shelter (or 426,231 beds) and 42 percent were permanent housing beds (or 304,145 beds).
- Among the sheltered beds targeted to homeless people, 238,708 beds (or 56 percent) were in ES and 185,332 beds (or 44 percent) were in TH programs. Very few beds for homeless people are provided through SH programs (0.5 percent).
- Of the 304,145 permanent housing beds, most were in PSH programs (284,298 beds or 93 percent); a small share were in RRH programs (19,847 beds or 7 percent).

Inventory of Beds in the United States, 2013

Data source: HIC 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 7.4: Bed Inventory
By CoC Category, 2013



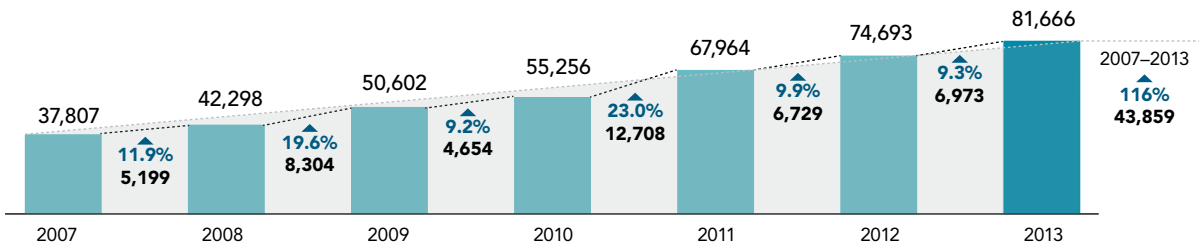
Beds by Household Type, 2013

Communities were asked to identify the number of beds targeted to households with children (people in families), households without children (individuals), and households with only children. The distribution of beds can be explained by the different objectives of each program type.

- ES and TH programs were designed to serve homeless people, but not a particular household type. ES beds were evenly distributed between individuals (49 percent) and people in families (50 percent); just more than 1 percent of beds were dedicated to households with only children.



EXHIBIT 7.5: Inventory of Beds for Chronically Homeless People 2007–2013



- TH beds were more likely to be designated for people in families (55 percent) than for individuals (44 percent). Less than 1 percent of beds were for households with only children.
- RRH was designed to predominantly serve homeless people in families. As a result, nearly 8 in 10 beds are for people in families.
- In contrast, PSH predominantly served homeless individuals, often those with chronic patterns of homelessness. In 2013, roughly 62 percent of PSH beds were targeted to individuals and 38 percent were designated for people in families.
- Only 25 percent of RRH beds were located in major cities in 2013. Nearly half (48 percent) were located in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, and 28 percent were located in BoS or statewide CoCs.
- Nearly half of PSH beds (49 percent) were in major cities, 41 percent were in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs and 11 percent were in BoS or statewide CoCs.

Beds by CoC Category, 2013

The distribution of beds by CoC category provides interesting insight into different approaches to addressing homelessness.

- Nearly half of ES beds (49 percent) were located in major cities. One-third of ES beds were in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, and 17 percent were located in BoS or statewide CoCs.
- Fewer TH beds were located in major city CoCs. Only 39 percent were in major cities while 44 percent were in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, and 16 percent were located in BoS or statewide CoCs.
- In 2013, there were 81,666 PSH beds available and targeted to people experiencing chronic homelessness, representing 29 percent of all PSH beds in the nation.

Beds for Chronically Homeless People, 2013

For many years, HUD has encouraged local communities to retool their homelessness response systems through the development and targeting of PSH beds for those experiencing chronic homelessness.

Inventory of Beds in the United States, 2013

Data source: HIC 2007–2013

Since 2012

- Between 2012 and 2013, the total inventory of beds targeted explicitly to homeless and formerly homeless people in the United States increased by 27,063 beds, or 4 percent.
- Since 2012, the number of sheltered beds for homeless people declined by 6,259 beds, or 2 percent. The decline is attributed to the reclassification of RRH beds. Between 2012 and 2013, RRH programs were removed from the TH category and put into their own category, which is considered permanent housing. Thus, the number of TH beds for homeless people declined by 11,860 or 6 percent. The decline offset the 4 percent increase (or 9,502 beds) in the number of ES beds.
- The inventory of permanent housing beds increased over the past year, by 29,359 beds or 7 percent. The increase was driven largely by the addition of RRH beds to the inventory. The number of PSH beds increased by 9,512 or 4 percent.
- The number of PSH beds targeted to people experiencing chronic homelessness increased by 6,973 beds, or 9 percent.

Since 2007

- There were 27,257 more ES beds in 2013 than there were in 2007, an increase of 13 percent.
- In contrast, the number of TH beds has declined each year, with the exception of 2009, when RRH was added to the TH inventory. Between 2007 and 2013, TH beds declined by 25,873 or 12 percent.
- Between 2007 and 2013, the number of PSH beds has risen each year. An additional 95,662 PSH beds (or 51 percent) were added to the overall inventory over the past 6 years. This reflects the national emphasis on housing chronically homeless people, and ending homelessness among this group.
- The number of PSH beds targeted to people experiencing chronic homelessness has increased dramatically. The nation added 43,859 PSH beds for chronically homeless people (a 116 percent increase) since 2007.





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