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The 2024 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

PART 1: POINT-IN-TIME ESTIMATES OF HOMELESSNESS

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Table of Contents

Acknowledgements ii

Table of Contents iii

Key Findings v

Definition of Terms viii

About this Report xi

1. Estimates of All People Experiencing Homelessness in the United States 1

1.1 National Estimates of Homelessness in the United States 1

1.2 State-Level Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness 8

1.3 Estimates of All People Experiencing Homelessness by CoC 11

2. Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness 14

2.1 National Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness 14

2.2 State-Level Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness 20

2.3 CoC-Level Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness 23

3. Estimates of Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness in the United States 25

3.1 National Estimates of Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness in the United States 25

3.2 Estimates of Homelessness by State 32

3.3 Estimates of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by CoC 35

4. Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness 37

4.1 National Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness 37

4.2 State-Level Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness 43

4.3 CoC-Level Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness 46

5. Estimates of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness in the United States 48

5.1 National Estimates of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness in the United States 48

5.2 Estimates of the Number of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by State 54

5.3 Estimates of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by CoC 57

6. Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness 59

6.1 National Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness 59

6.2 State-Level Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness 62

6.3 CoC-Level Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness 65

7. National Inventory of Beds for People Currently Experiencing Homelessness and People Transitioning Out of Homelessness 67

7.1 Types of Programs in the National Inventory 67

7.2 Beds by CoC Category, 2024 74
Appendix A: State-Level Data 76
Appendix B: Additional Data on People Experiencing Homelessness in 2024 80
Changes to the 2024 PIT Demographic Reporting Options. 80
B-1: Additional Data on All People Experiencing Homelessness 82
B-2: Additional Data on Individuals Experiencing Homelessness....86
B-3: Additional Data on People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness 90
B-4: Additional Data on Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness....94
B-5: Additional Data on Veterans Experiencing Homelessness 98
B-6: Additional Data on Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness 102

Key Findings

The number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night in 2024 was the highest ever recorded. A total of 771,480 people – or about 23 of every 10,000 people in the United States – experienced homelessness in an emergency shelter, safe haven, transitional housing program, or in unsheltered locations across the country. Several factors likely contributed to this historically high number. Our worsening national affordable housing crisis, rising inflation, stagnating wages among middle- and lower-income households, and the persisting effects of systemic racism have stretched homelessness services systems to their limits. Additional public health crises, natural disasters that displaced people from their homes, rising numbers of people immigrating to the U.S., and the end to homelessness prevention programs put in place during the COVID-19 pandemic, including the end of the expanded child tax credit, have exacerbated this already stressed system.

Nearly all populations reached record levels. Homelessness among people in families with children, individuals, individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness, people staying in unsheltered locations, people staying in sheltered locations, and unaccompanied youth all reached the highest recorded numbers in 2024.

People in families with children had the largest single year increase in homelessness. Between 2023 and 2024, 39 percent more people in families with children experienced homelessness. Overall, the number of people experiencing homelessness increased by 18 percent.

Nearly 150,000 children experienced homelessness on a single night in 2024, reflecting a 33 percent increase (or 32,618 more children) over 2023. Between 2023 and 2024, children (under the age of 18) were the age group that experienced the largest increase in homelessness.

Veterans were the only population to report continued declines in homelessness. Between 2023 and 2024, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness declined by eight percent, or 2,692 fewer veterans. The number of veterans experiencing homelessness has declined by 55 percent since data collection about veteran homelessness began in 2009. The declines in sheltered and unsheltered experiences of homelessness were similar, (56% and 54%). These declines are the result of targeted and sustained funding to reduce veteran homelessness.

About one in every five people experiencing homelessness on a single night in 2024 was age 55 or older. More than 104,000 people experiencing homelessness were aged 55 to 64, and just over 42,150 people were over age 64. Nearly half of adults aged 55 or older (46%) were experiencing unsheltered homelessness in places not meant for human habitation.

People who identify as Black, African American, or African continue to be overrepresented among the population experiencing homelessness. People who identify as Black made up just 12 percent of the total U.S. population and 21 percent of the U.S. population living in poverty but were 32 percent of all people experiencing homelessness. **However, the share of people experiencing homelessness who identify as Black (of any ethnicity) decreased from 37 percent of all people experiencing homelessness in 2023.**[1]

[1] This change could partially be due to changes in the way race and ethnicity was reported this year and the inclusion of additional reporting categories. However, in recent years, many Communities of Care (CoCs) have engaged in additional technical assistance to correct for bias in the allocation of housing and prevention resources. This decline could also reflect the effects of those and other local efforts to more fairly distribute resources.

One in every three individuals experiencing homelessness reported having experienced chronic patterns of homelessness, or 152,585 people. This is the highest number of individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness counted in the PIT. Individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness have increased by 27 percent since data was first collected in 2007. Sixty-five percent of all individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness, or more than 99,500 people, were counted in unsheltered locations. This is also the highest number recorded since data collection began.

Exhibit A-1: Change in the Number of People Experiencing Homelessness

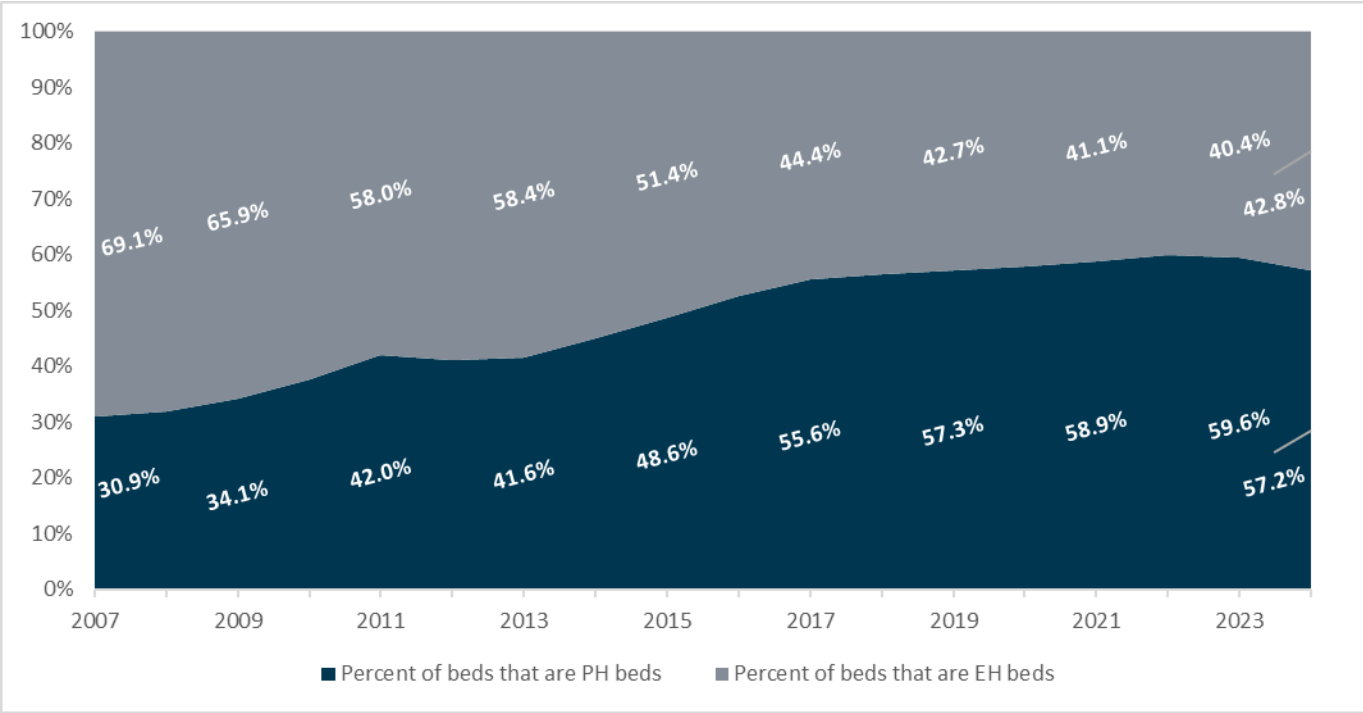
	2023-2024	2007-2024
All People	+18.1%	+19.2%
Sheltered	+25.4%	+27.0
Unsheltered	+6.9%	+7.2
Individuals	+9.6%	+24.1%
People in Families	+39.4%	+10.6%
Unaccompanied Youth*	+10.0%	+3.4%
Veterans*	-7.6%	-55.2%
Chronic Patterns of Homelessness	+6.6%	+27.4%

*Baseline comparison year for veterans is 2009; baseline for unaccompanied youth is 2017

The national inventory of beds for people currently experiencing homelessness increased by 13 percent between 2023 and 2024. This increase was driven by increases in emergency shelter beds, which increased by 18 percent between 2023 and 2024 and have doubled since 2007. Transitional housing, meanwhile, has steadily decreased over time – declining by 4 percent between 2023 and 2024 and by 60 percent since 2007. However, this reduction since 2007 does not necessarily mean that transitional housing beds were completely removed from the national inventory. Often transitional housing programs realize they function more like emergency shelter and convert their project type to align better with the way they actually function. In other cases, transitional housing programs converted to permanent housing projects, including transition-in-place and rapid rehousing.

Nearly 60 percent of the national inventory of beds is for people formerly experiencing homelessness. Rapid rehousing (RRH), permanent supportive housing (PSH), and other permanent housing (OPH) programs make up 57 percent of all beds reported in the housing inventory count (HIC)—people in these programs are not counted as experiencing homelessness in the PIT count data. Between 2023 and 2024 total inventory for these programs increased by 3 percent, with the largest increase among OPH programs (14,735 more beds). This reflects significant investments into OPH through the Emergency Housing Voucher program. PSH makes up the largest share of all inventory for people formerly experiencing homelessness (at 58%). While nationally the supply of PSH beds has more than doubled since 2007, there are still areas where the need for permanent housing has outpaced the supply.

Exhibit A-2: Share of Inventory that is Dedicated to Emergency Housing (ES/TH/SH) vs. Permanent Housing (RRH/PSH/OPH), 2007-2024



KEY: Permanent Housing (PH) = Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing, and Other Permanent Housing; Emergency Housing (EH) = Emergency Shelter (ES), Save Haven (SH), and Transitional Housing (TH).

Definition of Terms

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

Adults refers to people age 18 or older.

Children refers to people under the age of 18.

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

Disability refers to an individual with one or more of the following conditions: (A) A physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury that: (1) Is expected to be long-continuing or of indefinite duration; (2) Substantially impedes the individual's ability to live independently; and (3) Could be improved by the provision of more suitable housing conditions; (B) A developmental disability, as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002); or (C) The disease of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or any condition arising from the etiologic agency (infectious agent) for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

Emergency Shelter (ES) is a facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter for people experiencing homelessness.

Experiencing Homelessness describes a person who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

Eviction moratorium refers to the federal (or state or local) ban on evicting certain tenants from a residential rental property because of non-payment of rent.

Families Experiencing Chronic Homelessness refers to people in families with children in which the head of household has a disability and has either been continuously experienced homelessness for one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined length of time experiencing homelessness on those occasions is at least 12 months.

Family Households refers to households made up of at least one adult age 18 or older and one child age under 18 that were experiencing homelessness together on the night of the point-in-time count.

HMIS stands for homelessness management information system. CoCs use an HMIS to collect data on people who are experiencing sheltered homelessness in their area, including information about their characteristics and service-use patterns over time.

Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is produced by each CoC and provides an annual inventory of beds that provide assistance to people in the CoC who are experiencing homelessness or transitioning out of their experience of homelessness.

Individual refers to a person who is not part of a family with children during an experience of homelessness (i.e., the person is not experiencing homelessness in a household with at least one adult and at least one child under age 18). Individuals may be single adults, unaccompanied children, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.

Individual Experiencing Chronic Homelessness refers to an individual with a disability who has been continuously experiencing homelessness for one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined length of time experiencing homelessness on those occasions is at least 12 months.

Multiple Races or Multi-Racial refers to people who self-identify as more than one race (i.e., a person who selects more than one race category from a "select all that apply" option).

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

Parenting Children are people under age 18 who are the parents of one or more children (under age 18) who are present with or sleeping in the same place as the child and without anyone over the age of 18.

Parenting Child Household is a household with at least one parenting child and the child or children for whom the parenting child is the parent.

Parenting Youth are people under age 25 who are the parents or legal guardians of one or more children (under age 18) who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household.

Parenting Youth Household is a household with at least one parenting youth and the child or children for whom the parenting youth is the parent or legal guardian.

People in Families with Children are people who are experiencing homelessness as part of a household that has at least one adult (age 18 or older) and one child (under age 18).

Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts are unduplicated one-night estimates of both sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness. The one-night counts are conducted by CoCs nationwide and occur during the last week in January of each year.[2]

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a housing model designed to provide housing assistance (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to people who were experiencing homelessness when they entered the program and are now considered to have formerly experienced homelessness. HUD's Continuum of Care program, authorized by the McKinney-Vento Act, funds PSH and requires that the client have a disability for eligibility.

Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) is a housing model designed to provide temporary housing assistance to people experiencing homelessness, moving them quickly out of their experience of homelessness and into permanent housing in which they may be able to remain after the assistance ends.

Safe Havens (SH) are projects that provide private or semi-private temporary shelter and services to people experiencing severe mental illness and are limited to serving no more than 25 people within a facility.

Sheltered Homelessness refers to people who are staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.

[2] While CoCs are only required to conduct an unsheltered and sheltered PIT count biennially per 24 CFR 578.7(c)(2), most CoCs conduct a PIT count annually.

Transitional Housing Programs (TH) provide people experiencing homelessness a place to stay combined with supportive services for up to 24 months.

Unaccompanied Youth/Children (under 18) are people in households with only children under the age of 18 who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their experience of homelessness.

Unaccompanied Youth (18-24) are young adults in households without children who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness.

Unsheltered Homelessness refers to people whose primary nighttime location is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for people (for example a car, public park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground).

Veteran refers to any person who served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States. This includes Reserves and National Guard members who were called up to active duty.

About this Report

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) releases the Annual Homelessness Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR) in two parts. Part 1 provides Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates, offering a snapshot of experiences of homelessness—both sheltered and unsheltered—on a single night. The PIT counts also provide an estimate of the number of people experiencing homelessness within particular populations such as veterans and individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness. To be included in the PIT count, a person needs to meet the definition of experiencing homelessness used by HUD—which differs from the definition used by other agencies. HUD defines experiences of homelessness as lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

- An individual or family 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 such as a car, public park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground; or
- An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals).[3]

People staying in the following locations on the night of the PIT count ***are not*** included in the sheltered or unsheltered PIT count:

- People living in housing provided by permanent supportive housing (PSH) programs, including people using HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers.
- People living in other permanent housing (OPH), including housing supported by the Veteran Affairs Grant and Per Diem Transition in Place (TIP) program and people living in housing supported by the Emergency Housing Voucher program and not considered PSH.
- People living in permanent housing supported by rental assistance from a rapid re-housing (RRH) program.
- People in any housing not listed on the housing inventory count (HIC) because the housing is not dedicated for people experiencing homelessness.
- People temporarily staying with family or friends—sometimes referred to as being "doubled-up" or "couch surfing"—even if their stay may be unstable.

The one-night PIT counts are typically conducted each year during the last 10 days of January. In 2024, just four CoCs conducted counts in February instead of the last 10 days of January.

To understand our nation's capacity to serve people who are currently or formerly experiencing homelessness, this report also has a chapter focusing on the inventory of shelters and housing for people currently experiencing homelessness or transitioning out of their experience of homelessness. Counts of emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, safe havens, rapid rehousing programs, permanent supportive housing programs, and other permanent housing are based on reports by CoCs in the Housing Inventory Count (HIC).

[3] For the PIT Count, CoCs must count all individuals or families who meet the criteria in paragraphs (1)(i) and (1)(ii) of the homeless definition in 24 CFR 578.3.

In 2024, the PIT estimates of people experiencing homelessness in sheltered and unsheltered locations, as well as the number of beds available to serve them, were reported by 385 Continuums of Care (CoC) nationwide. These 385 CoCs covered virtually the entire United States.[4]

To better understand how experiences of homelessness differ by geography, the AHAR study team categorizes CoCs into four groups[5]:

1) Major city CoCs
2) Other largely urban CoCs
3) Largely suburban CoCs
4) Largely rural CoCs

A CoC with a plurality of its population living in rural areas (i.e., more people living in rural areas than in any other defined area) is classified as a "largely rural CoC." That does not mean, however, that all people experiencing homelessness in the largely rural CoC were counted in rural areas. CoCs span large territories (even an entire state in some cases) and may comprise a mixture of urban, suburban, and rural areas. Because PIT estimates are reported for an entire CoC, each person experiencing homelessness in the CoC cannot be classified as staying in an urban, suburban, or rural area. Rather, all people experiencing homelessness in the CoC are classified as staying in a CoC that is largely urban, suburban, or rural.

HUD has technical standards for conducting the PIT counts, and CoCs use a variety of approved methods to produce the counts. The guide for PIT methodologies (i.e., approved approaches for conducting the PIT count) can be found here: https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4036/point-in-time-count-methodology-guide. While standards exist, each CoC makes choices among the approved methods, so there is no universal method used to collect PIT count data. This results in variations in how CoCs conduct their PIT counts, often reflecting the size and type of the CoC. For example, some CoCs conduct a full census, attempting to capture data on all people experiencing homelessness. Others, often those with large geographic areas, use a sampling approach to count a smaller group of people experiencing homelessness and use that sample to estimate the number and characteristics for the entire population of people experiencing homelessness within their community.

HUD also sets several standards for what types of situations qualify as experiences of unsheltered homelessness. All situations that qualify as experiences of unsheltered homelessness are considered places not meant for human habitation. However, the level of connection to services and resources varies. For example, an experience of unsheltered homelessness can be a situation where a person is sleeping in a public space with no covering or connection to resources. It can also be in an encampment that has water

[4] The CoCs that did not participate in the 2024 PIT count were American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands.

[5] First, CoCs representing the 50 most populous cities in the United States, based on U.S. Census data, were assigned to the major city CoC category. Next, the study team used geographic data published in the 2021 U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) data to determine the urbanicity of the remaining CoCs. NCES defines 12 geographic locales, which were collapsed into three distinct categories: urban (mapping to the three NCES "City" locales), suburban (mapping to the three NCES "Suburban" locales, as well as the "Town – Fringe" locale), and rural (mapping to the three NCES "Rural" locales, as well as the "Town – Distant" and "Town – Remote" locales). Using the percentage of each CoC's total population living in urban, suburban, and rural areas, based on the NCES geographic data, CoCs were classified into categories according to their largest percentage among the three. The study team used population counts from the Census Bureau's 2020 block-level data. Census blocks are the smallest geographic unit for which the Census reports population counts, and they are the ideal unit for this CoC analysis. Block-level population data are only available in the decennial census reports.

or bathroom facilities and is visited by outreach workers who provide connections to supportive services. Experiences of unsheltered homelessness also include people sleeping in cars, trucks, and recreational vehicles when it appears to the people conducting the PIT count that the purpose is not recreational but instead exists because the occupants do not have another place to sleep. Some communities have established "safe parking" programs that have services similar to those found in shelters. They are also considered unsheltered locations.

When collecting demographic data on people experiencing homelessness, the people conducting the PIT count use pre-established categories to collect data on race, ethnicity, and gender. These data are collected from previously administered intake surveys (e.g., for people experiencing sheltered homelessness) or from surveys administered for purposes of the PIT count (e.g., for people experiencing unsheltered homelessness). The demographic categories used in the 2024 PIT count are based on current reporting standards, which are defined in the fiscal year 2024 Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Data Standards. Those race, ethnicity, and gender response categories were updated for the 2022 PIT count and changed again for the 2024 PIT count to better reflect the ways in which people identify themselves. HUD consulted with advocates, providers, researchers, and people with lived experience of homelessness to arrive at the updated gender and race/ethnicity categories. HUD also took guidance from the White House's *Recommendations on the Best Practices for the Collection of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Data on Federal Statistical Surveys* the National Academic of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine March 2022 report *Measuring Sex, Gender Identity, and Sexual Orientation*.

Beginning in 2023, communities were asked to collect additional information on the ages of people experiencing homelessness. Instead of a single category representing all people over the age of 24, five additional categories were used to provide more detail on the ages of people experiencing homelessness. These categories were 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65 or older. As 2023 was the first year these data were reported, comparisons to prior years for the new age categories are not available.

For the AHAR reporting, if a CoC does not conduct an unsheltered count for the reporting year, their prior year's unsheltered data is carried forward to avoid misleading changes in the data. In 2023, 22 CoCs conducted a sheltered-only count, and the 2022 unsheltered count data was carried forward for these CoCs.[6]

In 2024, 22 CoCs conducted a sheltered-only count and the 2023 unsheltered count data was carried forward for these CoCs. [7]

[6] To be able to report the age distribution of people over age 24 for these CoCs, the age category breakouts were estimated. To do this estimation, the total number of people aged 24 and older from the reported 2022 unsheltered data was extrapolated (estimated) using the age distribution of comparable CoCs' unsheltered populations in 2023. For example, if 20 percent of people in the 2023 count of unsheltered people over 24 in the comparison CoC(s) fell into the 25-34 age category, 20 percent of the 2022 unsheltered population over age 24 was used to estimate the 25-34 unsheltered population for the CoC. For the 15 California CoCs that did a sheltered-only count, the combined age distribution of all other California CoCs that conducted an unsheltered count in 2023 was used. For other CoCs that did not complete an unsheltered count in 2023, the remainder of CoCs in the same state and geographic category or CoCs from the same geographic category and a similar state were used to impute (estimate) the age distributions. The 22 CoCs that did not conduct an unsheltered count in 2023 included 15 CoCs from California, two CoCs from Georgia, one CoC from Illinois, two CoCs from Michigan, one CoC from Puerto Rico, and one CoC from Washington.

[7] To be able to report the race and ethnicity distribution for these CoCs, the combined race and ethnicity category breakouts were estimated. To do this estimation, we distributed the total reported population in each race category from the reported 2023 unsheltered data by each race and Hispanic/Latina/e/o category in 2024 using the race and Hispanic/Latina/e/o distribution of each CoCs' sheltered populations in 2024. For example, if 20 percent of the total American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people in the 2024 count of sheltered persons in families in the given CoC were reported as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/e/o, 20 percent of the 2023 unsheltered population of American Indian,

The HIC and PIT count are based on data from January 2024. By the time of the 2023 and 2024 HIC and PIT counts, most shelters had resumed operating at full capacity—that is, they no longer practiced the social distancing that had reduced their bed capacity by up to 50 percent in 2021 and 2022—nearly all COVID-era protections such as city, county, or state level eviction moratoriums, had ended; and many communities reported an increased ability to conduct unsheltered counts. However, the COVID-19 pandemic had lasting impacts on levels of experiences of homelessness and characteristics of people experiencing homelessness. Some one-time investments made during the pandemic were coming to an end. Few communities were still spending down the remains of COVID-era funding to support additional shelter and rapid rehousing programming. Most of these funds were exhausted by the time of the 2024 count (see Section 7 for more information). Significant investments in prevention assistance, including through the Emergency Rental Assistance Program that provided rental assistance payments to prevent evictions and entries into homelessness, were also running down. However, some communities were able to expand the amount of other permanent housing (OPH) available in their communities through the use of Emergency Housing Vouchers which provide funding to support OPH for people at-risk of or currently experiencing homelessness or who have a high risk of housing instability. Furthermore, by 2024, the effects of high inflation rates over the past few years, the ending of the expanded child tax credit, alongside with the continued lack of affordable housing across most of the country continued to have a significant impact on rates of homelessness.

In 2024, many of the CoCs that reported the largest increases in sheltered homelessness, reported that they experienced an increase from people who were displaced from natural disasters or due to immigration. For example, in Hawaii, over 5,000 people were in disaster emergency shelter due to the Maui Fire. Another 13 CoCs indicated an increase due to an increase in immigrants or refugees seeking asylum.

In an effort to meaningfully include people with lived experiences and expertise (PLEE) with homelessness as a part of the AHAR process, HUD invited technical assistance (TA) providers with lived experiences to provide a review of the AHAR chapters. This review continued a collaboration between HUD and PLEE that began with the 2020 AHAR Part 2 report. The AHAR is an important source of data used to inform policies, programmatic decisions, and funding. HUD will continue collaboration with PLEE in development of the report as it will strengthen and improve the usefulness of the AHAR. The contents of this report do not necessarily represent the views or opinions of the PLEE.

Alaska Native, or Indigenous persons in families was used to estimate the American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/e/o unsheltered persons in families population for the CoC. We assumed the remainder of the reported 2023 unsheltered population of American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous persons in families were non-Hispanic/Latina/e/o. The 22 CoCs that did not conduct an unsheltered count in 2024 included seven CoCs from California, five CoCs from Oregon, two CoCs from Arkansas, two CoCs from Maryland, and one CoC each from Alabama, Colorado, Florida, New Jersey, Texas, and the Virgin Islands.

1. Estimates of All People Experiencing Homelessness in the United States

1.1 National Estimates of Homelessness in the United States

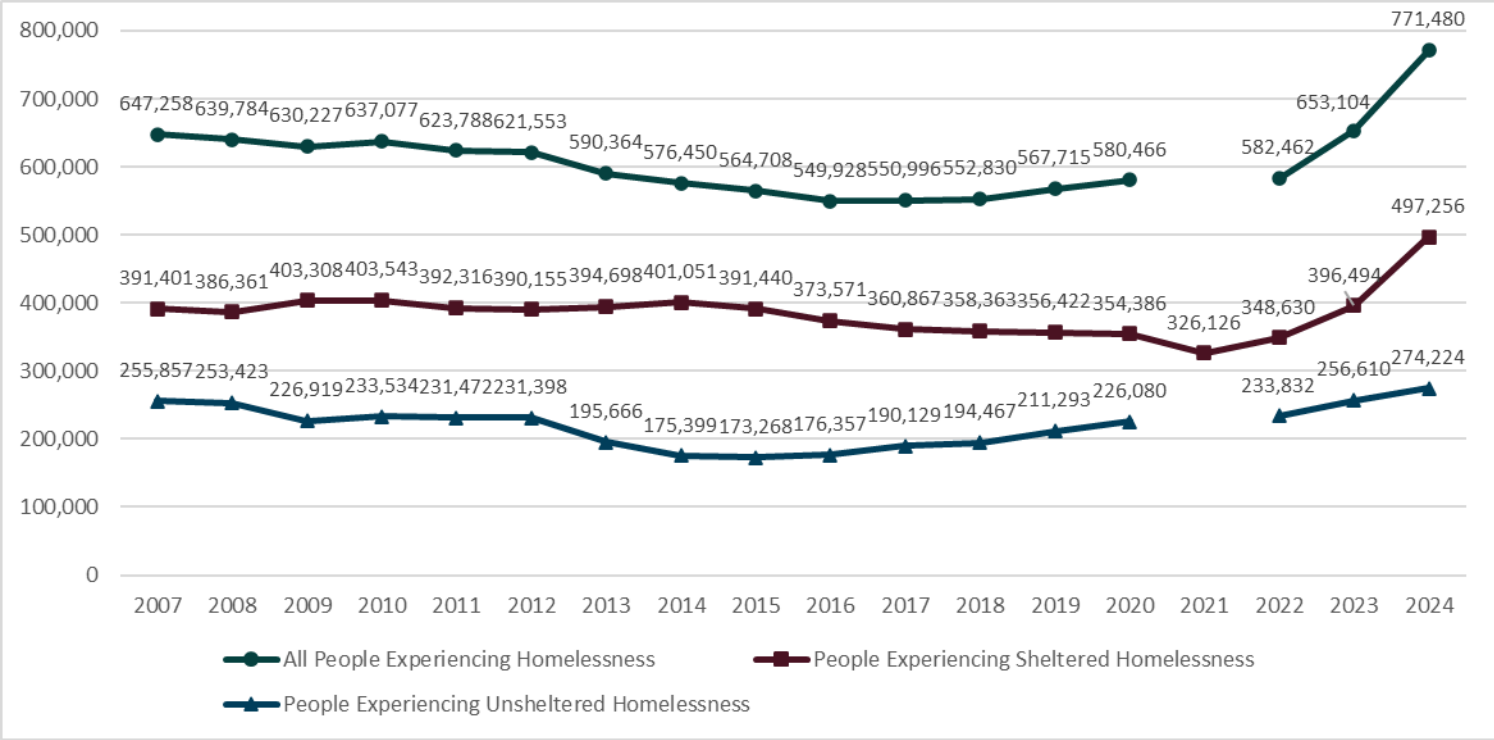
The estimates presented in this section reflect national data collected on the number of people experiencing homelessness during a single point-in-time (PIT) count that occurred during the last 10 days in January 2024. The PIT count offers a snapshot of the number of people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness on a single night. Sheltered homelessness includes people who were staying in emergency shelters (ES), transitional housing (TH) programs, or safe havens (SH) on the night of the count. It does not include people living in housing supported by rapid rehousing (RRH) programs, people in permanent supportive housing (PSH), or people in other permanent housing programs (OPH). (For more information on these programs, see Section 7).

The PIT count also includes the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidance defines unsheltered homelessness as sleeping in places not meant for human habitation such as sidewalks, abandoned buildings, bus stations, and vehicles parked for long periods. Because of the difficulty of locating people in some of these situations and differences in local capacity to conduct the unsheltered count, the actual number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness could be larger than reported.

The United States announced an end to the COVID-19 (Coronavirus) public health emergency in May 2023, and the 2024 national PIT counts reflect a returning to post-pandemic shelter use. Many shelters that had reduced shelter capacity through de-concentration (social distancing) efforts had gone back to full capacity by the time of the 2024 count. The strengthening of safety net programs, income protections, and eviction moratoria (bans) in-place during the pandemic, which helped to prevent some people from entering into homelessness, had also expired. For all these reasons, comparisons to the pandemic years should be made with caution.

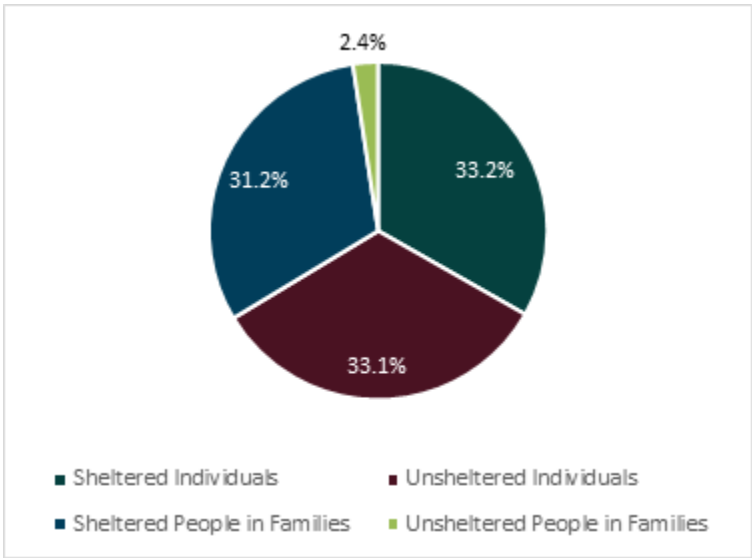
All People Experiencing Homelessness includes all people who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. It includes people staying in emergency shelters, safe havens, and transitional housing programs. It also includes people who were experiencing unsheltered homelessness in places not meant for human habitation such as on the streets, in abandoned buildings, bus stations, or in their cars.

Exhibit 1-1: PIT Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status, 2007-2024



Note: The exhibit does not display the total count of people experiencing homelessness in 2021 or the count of all people experiencing unsheltered homelessness because of pandemic-related disruptions to counts. Estimates of the number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness at a point in time in 2021 should also be viewed with caution, as the number could be artificially (falsely) reduced compared with non-pandemic times, reflecting reduced capacity in some communities and safety concerns regarding staying in shelters.

Exhibit 1-2: Experiences of Homelessness by Household Type and Sheltered Status, 2024



On a single night in January 2024, 771,480 people experienced homelessness in the United States, the largest number since data collection began and an overall increase of 19 percent since 2007. Compared

with 2007, 124,222 more people experienced homelessness in 2024. Between 2023 and 2024, the increase of 118,376 people was largely driven by an increase in the sheltered population, which rose by 25 percent (100,762 more people). The number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness in 2024 was larger than the pre-pandemic sheltered population.

Two-thirds of all people experiencing homelessness in 2024 were in households without children (i.e., individuals). For further detail on people experiencing homelessness by household type, see Chapters 2 and 3.

Exhibit 1-3: Change in Number of People Experiencing Homelessness Over Time by Sheltered Status, 2007-2024

	Total Change 2007-2024		Total Change 2010–2024		Change 2020–2024		Change 2023–2024	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All People Experiencing Homelessness	124,222	19.2%	134,403	21.1%	191,014	32.9%	118,376	18.1%
Sheltered People	105,855	27.0%	93,713	23.2%	142,870	40.3%	100,762	25.4%
Unsheltered People	18,367	7.2%	40,690	17.4%	48,144	21.3%	17,614	6.9%

[OUR STATE] IS 21,000 HOUSING UNITS SHORT OF PROPERTIES THAT WOULD BE CONSIDERED AFFORDABLE TO EXTREMELY LOW-INCOME RENTERS—THUS WE EXPECT HOMELESSNESS POPULATIONS TO CONTINUE TO INCREASE. PROGRAMS HAVE ALSO HAD INCREASED BED UTILIZATION RATES AS THEY HAVE ROLLED BACK COVID-19 RESTRICTIONS, MAKING MORE BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PEOPLE WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE UNSHELTERED.

CoC in the Mid-Atlantic

Communities reported that increases in the sheltered population reflected: increased shelter capacity, the ending of eviction moratoria (bans) and other programs designed to prevent experiences of homelessness during the pandemic, a shortage of affordable housing, natural disasters that displaced people from their homes, and rising numbers of people immigrating to the U.S. Increases in the unsheltered population also were connected to a lack of affordable housing and the end of pandemic era protections but also to lack of shelter capacity in some communities.

Demographic Characteristics

In 2024, HUD made significant changes to the way the Point-in-Time count collected data on gender and data on race and ethnicity. People were able to identify both their gender and their race more inclusively, by selecting more than a single gender or race. Hispanic/Latina/e/o identity, historically collected separately, is now listed among the race categories. Given these changes, numerical comparisons to prior

years (i.e., changes in the number of people experiencing homelessness) for gender and race are not included in the report.

The demographic characteristics of people experiencing homelessness vary considerably by household type and shelter status and reflect the large percentage of individuals among the total population of people experiencing homelessness. Detailed characteristics are shown separately for individuals in Section 2 of this report and for families with children in Section 3.

Age

Exhibit 1-4: Age Distribution of People Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

In 2024, more than one of every four people experiencing homelessness was a child under the age of 18 (19%) or a young adult between the ages of 18 and 24 (8%). Demographics differ depending on the type of homelessness experienced, with few children experiencing unsheltered homelessness and more middle aged adults making up the unsheltered population. People between the ages of 35 and 54 make up almost half of the total number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

While all populations saw increases in the number of people experiencing homelessness between 2023 and 2024, the largest percentage increases were among children (under the age of 18), which increased by 32 percent, followed by young adults aged 25 to 34 which increased by 24 percent (see Appendix B).

Gender

Six of every 10 people experiencing homelessness in 2024 were men or boys. This share is even higher in the unsheltered population, where men and boys make up nearly 70 percent of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

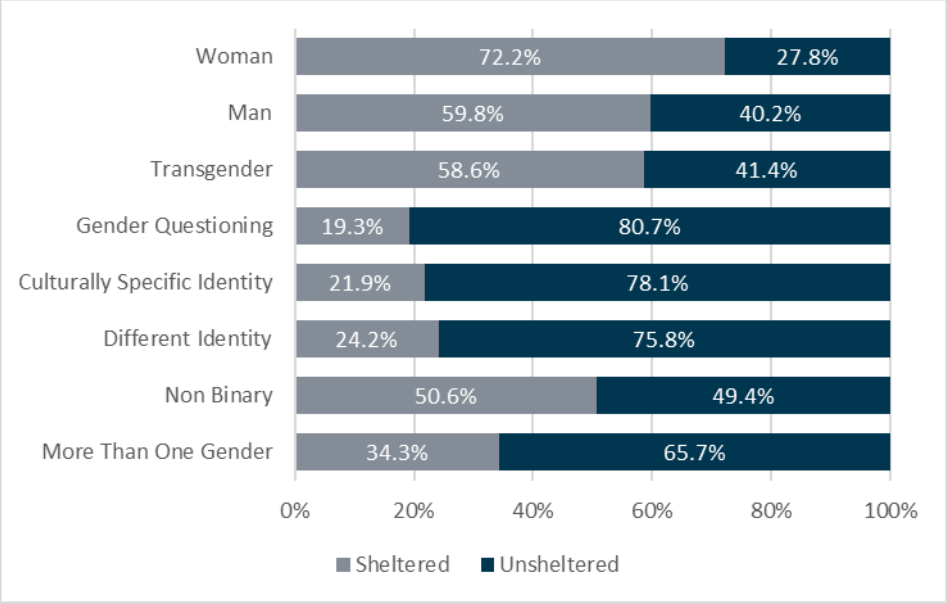
Exhibit 1-5: Gender of People Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

	All People		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Woman (girl)	302,660	39.2%	218,628	44.0%	84,032	30.6%
Man (boy)	459,568	59.6%	274,680	55.2%	184,888	67.4%
Transgender	2,561	0.3%	1,501	0.3%	1,060	0.4%
Gender Questioning	383	<0.1%	74	<0.1%	309	0.1%
Culturally Specific Identity	324	<0.1%	71	<0.1%	253	0.1%
Different Identity	720	0.1%	174	<0.1%	546	0.2%
Non Binary	1,977	0.3%	1,001	0.2%	976	0.4%
More Than One Gender	3,287	0.4%	1,127	0.2%	2,160	0.8%

Note: In 2024, HUD changed the way data on gender were collected by both expanding the categories and allowing for multiple sections, creating more inclusive identification and reporting. See Appendix B for definitions of gender categories.

The shelter status of people experiencing homelessness varied considerably within gender categories. People experiencing homelessness identifying as women or girls had the highest sheltered rate (72%), while those identifying as gender questioning – though the number was small – had the highest unsheltered rate (81%).[8]

Exhibit 1-6: Shelter Status within Gender Identities, 2024



[8] This trend could be due to an increased vulnerability of this population. It is also possible that shelter requirements around gender affect responses, resulting in underreporting of people identifying as other than man or woman.

Race and Ethnicity

Exhibit 1-7: Race/Ethnicity of People Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

Race	All People		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All People Experiencing Homelessness	771,480	100%	497,256	100%	274,224	100%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	4,272	0.6%	2,758	0.6%	1,514	0.6%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	16,894	2.2%	8,074	1.6%	8,820	3.2%
Total American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, any ethnicity	21,166	2.7%	10,832	2.2%	10,334	3.8%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	793	0.1%	409	0.1%	384	0.1%
Asian or Asian American Only	10,401	1.3%	6,315	1.3%	4,086	1.5%
Total Asian or Asian American, any ethnicity	11,194	1.5%	6,724	1.4%	4,470	1.6%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	15,967	2.1%	13,680	2.8%	2,287	0.8%
Black, African American, or African Only	227,769	29.5%	168,206	33.8%	59,563	21.7%
Total Black, African American, or African, any ethnicity	243,736	31.6%	181,886	36.6%	61,850	22.6%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	499	0.1%	402	0.1%	97	<0.1%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	1,513	0.2%	881	0.2%	632	0.2%
Total Middle Eastern or North Africa, any ethnicity	2,012	0.3%	1,283	0.3%	729	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1,071	0.1%	703	0.1%	368	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	10,312	1.3%	5,865	1.2%	4,447	1.6%
Total Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, any ethnicity	11,383	1.5%	6,568	1.3%	4,815	1.8%
White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	51,376	6.7%	40,487	8.1%	10,889	4.0%
White Only	244,280	31.7%	125,971	25.3%	118,309	43.1%
Total White, any ethnicity	295,656	38.3%	166,458	33.5%	129,198	47.1%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	6,841	0.9%	3,991	0.8%	2,850	1.0%
Multi-Racial All Other	24,346	3.2%	13,088	2.6%	11,258	4.1%
Total Multi-Racial, any ethnicity	31,187	4.0%	17,079	3.4%	14,108	5.1%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	155,146	20.1%	106,426	21.4%	48,720	17.8%
Total Hispanic/Latina/e/o, Any Race	235,965	30.6%	168,856	34.0%	67,109	24.5%

Note: In 2024, HUD changed the way data on race and ethnicity were collected by both expanding the categories and allowing for multiple sections, creating more inclusive identification and reporting. See Appendix B for more detail on the race and ethnicity of people experiencing homelessness.

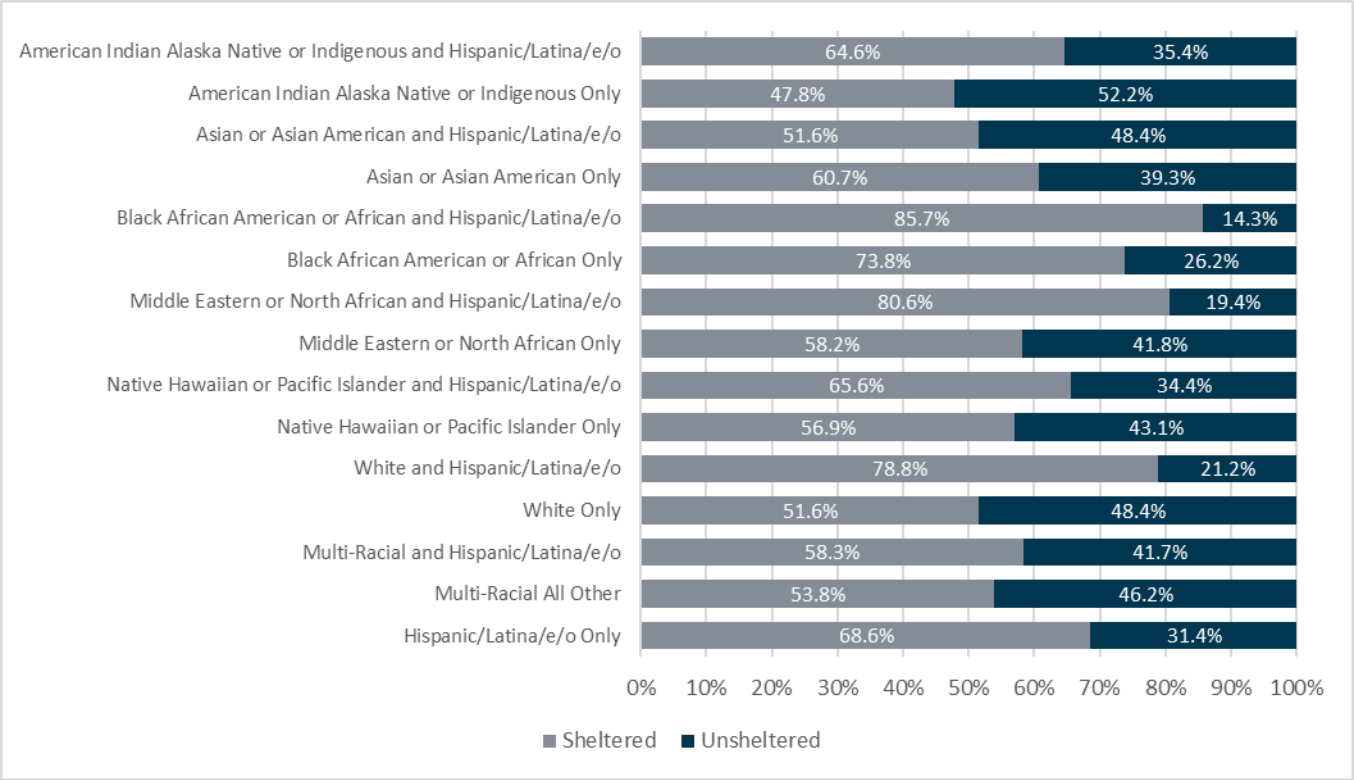
Across all people experiencing homelessness, about three in 10 identified as singularly White and 31 percent as Hispanic/Latina/e/o (any race). This reflects a considerable reduction in the number of people experiencing homelessness that identified as white, both by number and percent. It is likely that several people who identified as white in prior years identified as singularly Hispanic/Latina/e/o in 2024.

Close to 32 percent of people experiencing homelessness identified as Black, African American, or African, including just over two percent who identified as Black and Hispanic. The multiracial category is

now greater than 4 percent and is likely to grow as more people choose that identity from among the available categories.

Year to year, there are generally only slight changes in the numbers of people experiencing homelessness by race. However, in 2024, the updates in the race and ethnicity reporting options resulted in the inclusion of three new race/ethnicity categories: Middle Eastern or North African Only, Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o, and Hispanic/Latina/e/o (only). In 2024, 157,158 people (20% of all people experiencing homelessness) reported as one of these new race/ethnicity categories. Along with these changes, the share of people experiencing homelessness who identify as Black (of any ethnicity) decreased from 37 percent of all people experiencing homelessness in 2023 to 32 percent in 2024.[9]

Exhibit 1-8: Shelter Status within Race and Ethnic Identities, 2024

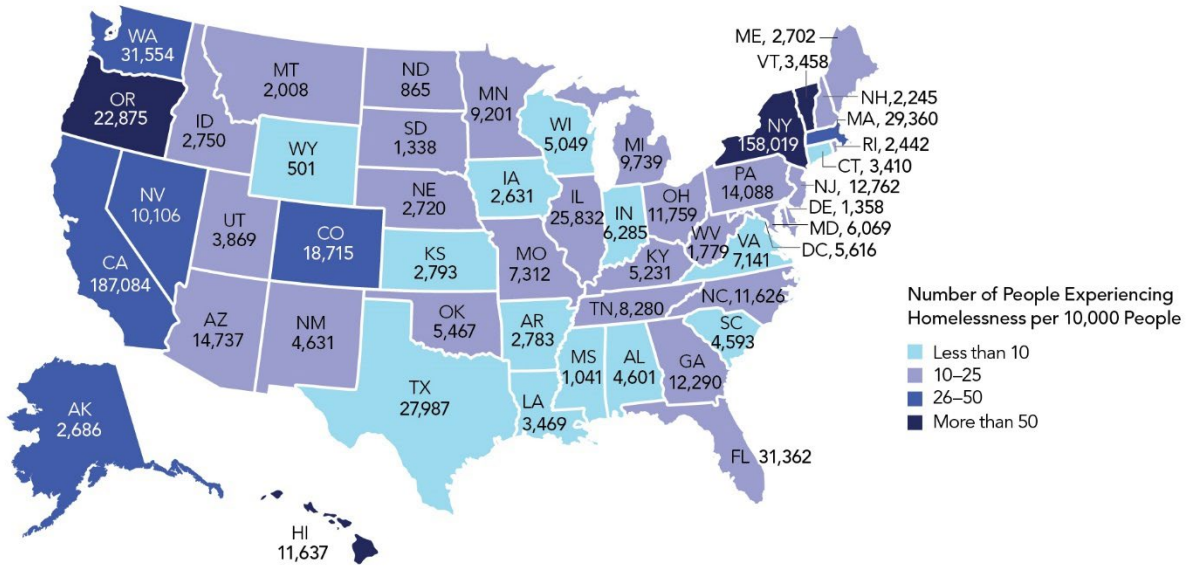


Sheltered rates also varied considerably across the racial and ethnic identities of people experiencing homelessness. People who identified as Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o had the highest sheltered rates at 86 percent. People who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native had the lowest sheltered rates at 48 percent.

[9] This change could partially be due to changes in the way race and ethnicity was reported this year and the inclusion of additional reporting categories. However, in recent years, many Communities of Care (CoCs) have engaged in additional technical assistance to correct for bias in the allocation of housing and prevention resources. This decline could also reflect the effects of those and other local efforts to more fairly distribute resources.

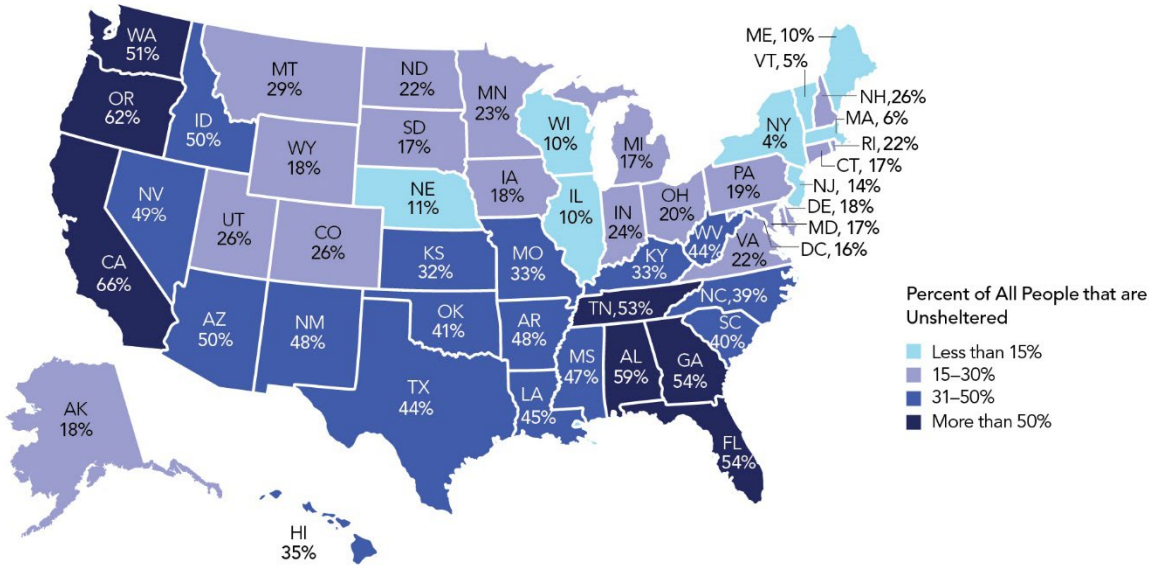
1.2 State-Level Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness

Exhibit 1-9: Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2024



States with the highest number of people experiencing homelessness in 2024 were California and New York. These states also have rates of homelessness higher than the national rate of 23 people experiencing homelessness per 10,000 (48 per 10,000 in CA and 81 per 10,000 in NY).

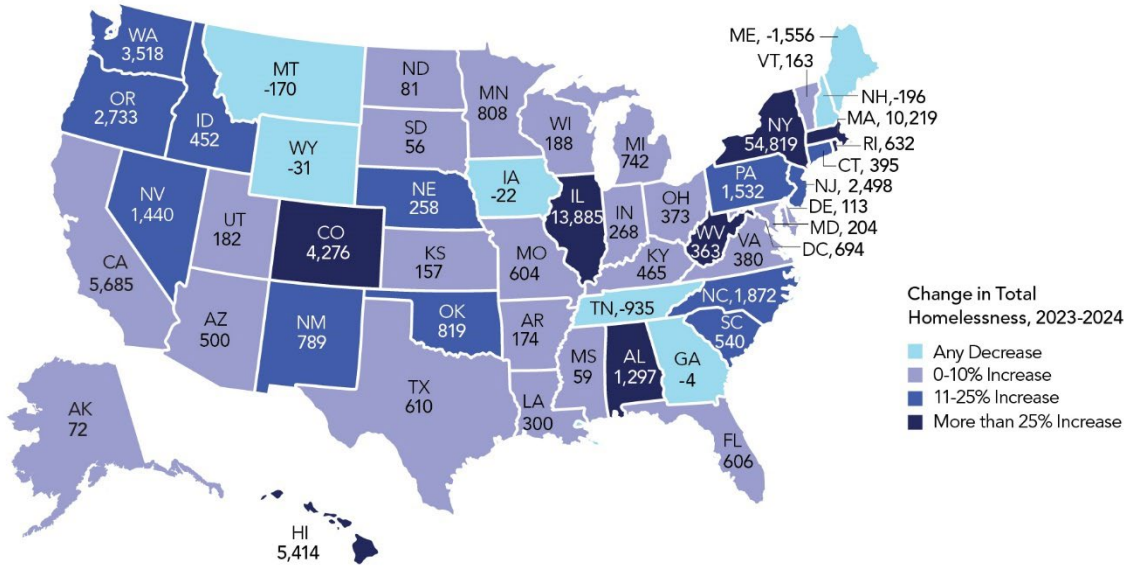
Exhibit 1-10: Percentages of People Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Unsheltered by State, 2024



The point-in-time counts are completed during the coldest time of year in the Unites States. States with the highest rates of unsheltered homelessness during the PIT count tend to be in warmer climates (e.g.,

California, Alabama, and Georgia). Other factors impacted the number of people who experienced unsheltered homelessness in a state, include but are not limited to policies related to access to shelter, shelter capacity, and local housing markets.

Exhibit 1-11: Changes in Number of People Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2023-2024



Between 2023 and 2024, 43 states and the District of Columbia reported increases in the number of people experiencing homelessness. In many of these states, the increases were driven by increases in the sheltered population.

For information on how rates of homelessness have changed by state since 2007 please see Appendix A.

Understanding Changes in the Number of People Experiencing Homelessness

As a part of the PIT data submission and data quality review process, Continuums of Care (CoCs) provided details on changes in homelessness locally. To help provide context for the findings from the 2024 PIT count, the authors of this report reviewed these details. This revealed that while experiences of homelessness are increasing nationwide, there are distinct factors that impact local changes. This section profiles three states with large changes in their PIT counts and the reasons for those changes reported by the CoCs.

New York (NY)

New York is composed of 24 CoCs. Twelve (50%) of the CoCs are suburban, 11 (46%) are rural, and one CoC is a major city (New York City). Between 2023 and 2024, New York saw a 53 percent increase in homelessness. Several CoCs in the state again pointed to increased evictions as cities worked through backlogs in evictions that built up during the eviction moratorium, lack of affordable housing, and increased rents as key drivers to this increase, as well as loss of rapid re-housing supported by ESG-CV and other COVID-related funding. These factors led to an increase in shelter stays as people searched for affordable housing. Other drivers that increased the total homelessness count in New York were increased availability of warming shelters in some locations and increased or improved PIT count training. Finally, one CoC, New York City, noted that it continued to experience a significant influx of asylum seekers in 2024. The CoC noted that these households, who were in emergency shelters, accounted for almost 88 percent of the increase in sheltered homelessness in New York City.

Hawaii (HI)

Hawaii is composed of two CoCs, one suburban CoC covering Oahu, and one rural CoC covering the rest of the state. Between 2023 and 2024, Hawaii had an 87 percent increase in total homelessness. These CoCs attributed this increase in the number of people needing emergency shelter due to the Maui wildfires, which displaced thousands of people from their homes. This added over 5,000 people to Maui's sheltered PIT count as these families were housed in temporary disaster-related emergency shelter housing. Unsheltered homelessness also increased across the state, which the CoCs attributed to the lack of affordable housing, the inability to pay rent, and other financial constraints for households.

Illinois (IL)

Illinois has 19 CoCs, one major city (Chicago), three other largely urban CoCs, ten suburban CoCs, and five largely rural CoCs. Between 2023 and 2024, Illinois had a 116 percent increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness (13,885 more people). Ninety-one percent of this increase was in Chicago. The Chicago CoC reported that an influx of new arrivals accounted for most of this observed increase. According to the CoC, new arrivals (which included migrant and asylum-seeking families, including those bused or flown to Chicago from other states) accounted for more than 13,600 people in emergency shelters in 2024. While the CoC indicated that new arrivals accounted for most of Chicago's increase in estimated homelessness, the same cannot be said for the 16 other CoCs in Illinois that experienced increases. Many attributed their rises to increased shelter capacity, extreme cold that brought people into shelter, a higher cost of living combined with a rollback of pandemic-related financial supports, and a lack of affordable housing.

1.3 Estimates of All People Experiencing Homelessness by CoC

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

(1) Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.

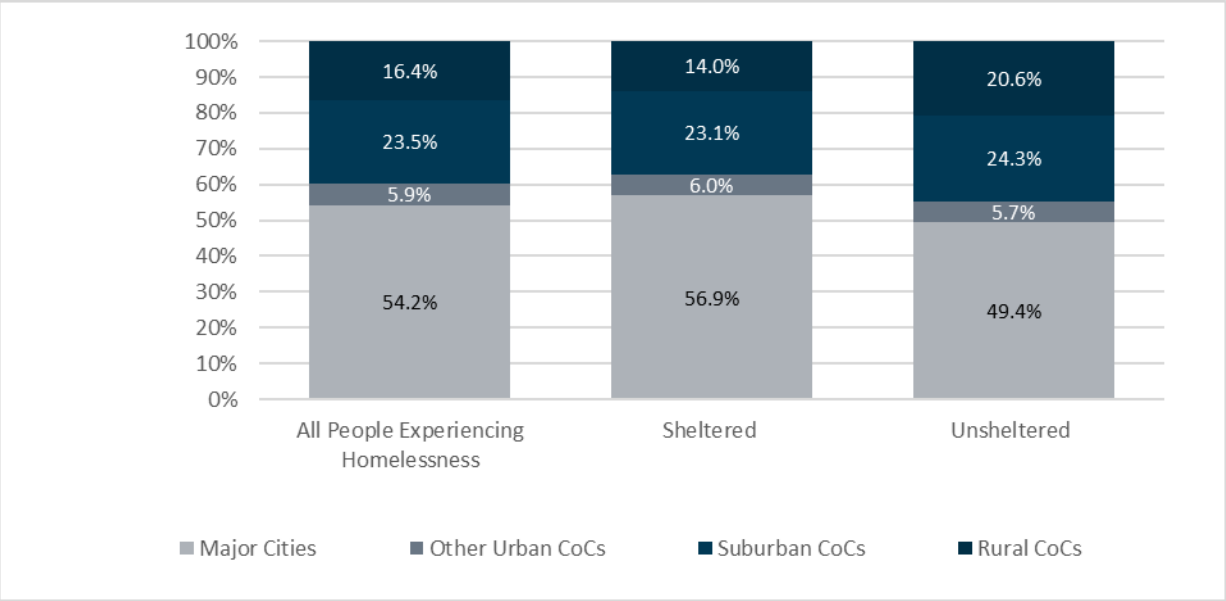
(2) Other largely urban CoCs (n=61) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.

(3) Largely suburban CoCs (n=165) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

(4) Largely rural CoCs (n=111) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For detailed information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About the Report section of this report.

Exhibit 1-12: Share of All People Experiencing Homelessness in each CoC Category by Sheltered Status, 2024



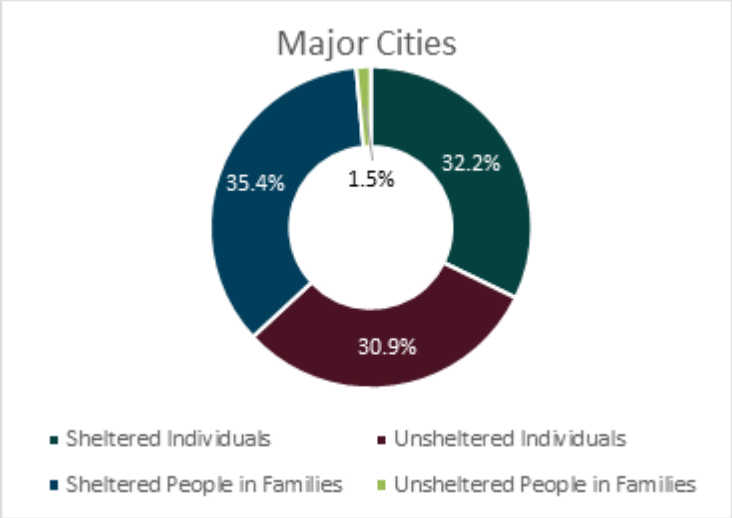
Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

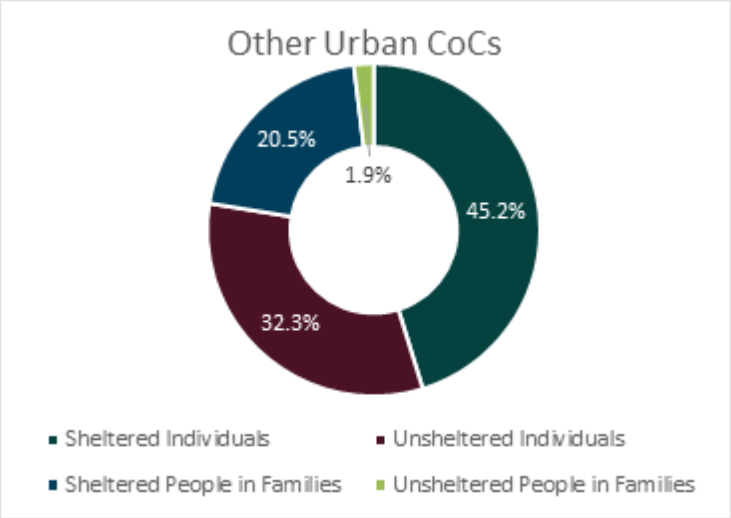
More than half of people experiencing homelessness were counted in one of the nation's 50 largest cities. Suburban areas account for the next largest share, with 24 percent. There is some variation by shelter status, where major cities account for a slightly larger share of the sheltered population and rural areas a slightly larger share of the unsheltered population.

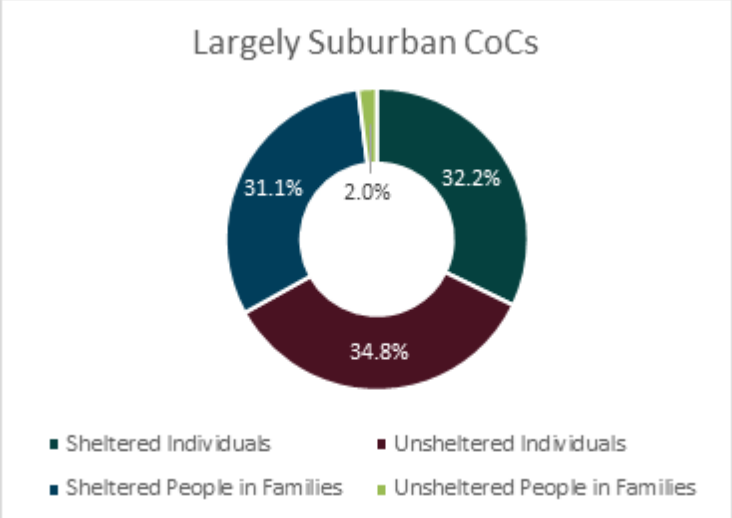
Exhibit 1-13: Number of People Experiencing Homelessness by Geographic Category and Sheltered Status, 2024

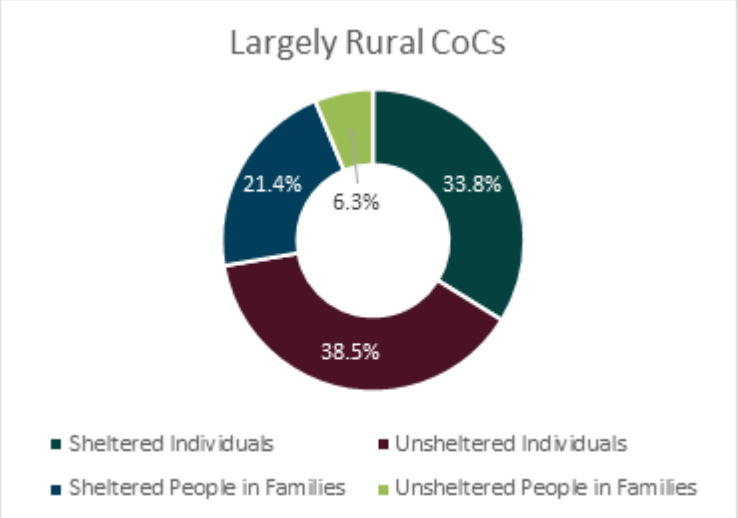
	# CoCs	All People	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Total	**385**	**771,480**	**497,256**	**274,224**
Major Cities	48	418,339	282,874	135,465
Other Urban CoCs	61	45,579	29,976	15,603
Suburban CoCs	165	181,274	114,646	66,628
Rural CoCs	111	126,288	69,760	56,528

Exhibit 1-14: Distribution by Household Type and Sheltered Status by Geography, 2024









Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories

Families with children were most likely to be experiencing unsheltered homelessness in largely rural CoCs, with 6 percent of all people experiencing homelessness in largely rural CoCs being unsheltered families. In all other geographic areas, this share was 2 percent or less. Individuals made up a larger share of people

experiencing homelessness in other largely urban CoCs (78%) compared to major cities (63%), especially among sheltered individuals (45% vs. 32%).

Exhibit 1-15: Change in the Number of People Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2023-2024

	All People		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	**118,376**	**18.1%**	**100,762**	**25.4%**	**17,614**	**6.9%**
Major Cities	76,528	22.4%	78,167	38.2%	-1,639	-1.2%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	1,568	3.6%	1,545	5.4%	23	0.1%
Largely Suburban CoCs	26,467	17.1%	15,783	16.0%	10,684	19.1%
Largely Rural CoCs	13,813	12.3%	5,267	8.2%	8,546	17.8%

Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories

While overall the number of people experiencing homelessness increased by 18 percent across the country, CoCs that contained one of the nation's largest cities and those that were composed mostly of suburban areas experienced large increases. Other largely urban areas saw the least increases among people experiencing either sheltered or unsheltered homelessness. Major cities were the only area to report a decrease in unsheltered homelessness between 2023 and 2024.

For more information on people experiencing homelessness at the CoC and geographic level, please see Appendix B.

2. Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

2.1 National Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

The estimates presented in this section reflect national data collected on the number of individuals experiencing homelessness during a single point-in-time (PIT) count that occurred during the last 10 days in January 2024. The PIT count offers a snapshot of the number of people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness on a single night. Sheltered homelessness includes people who were staying in emergency shelters (ES), transitional housing (TH) programs, or safe havens (SH) on the night of the count. It does not include people living in housing supported by rapid rehousing (RRH) programs, people in permanent supportive housing (PSH), or people in other permanent housing programs (OPH). (For more information on these programs, see Section 7).

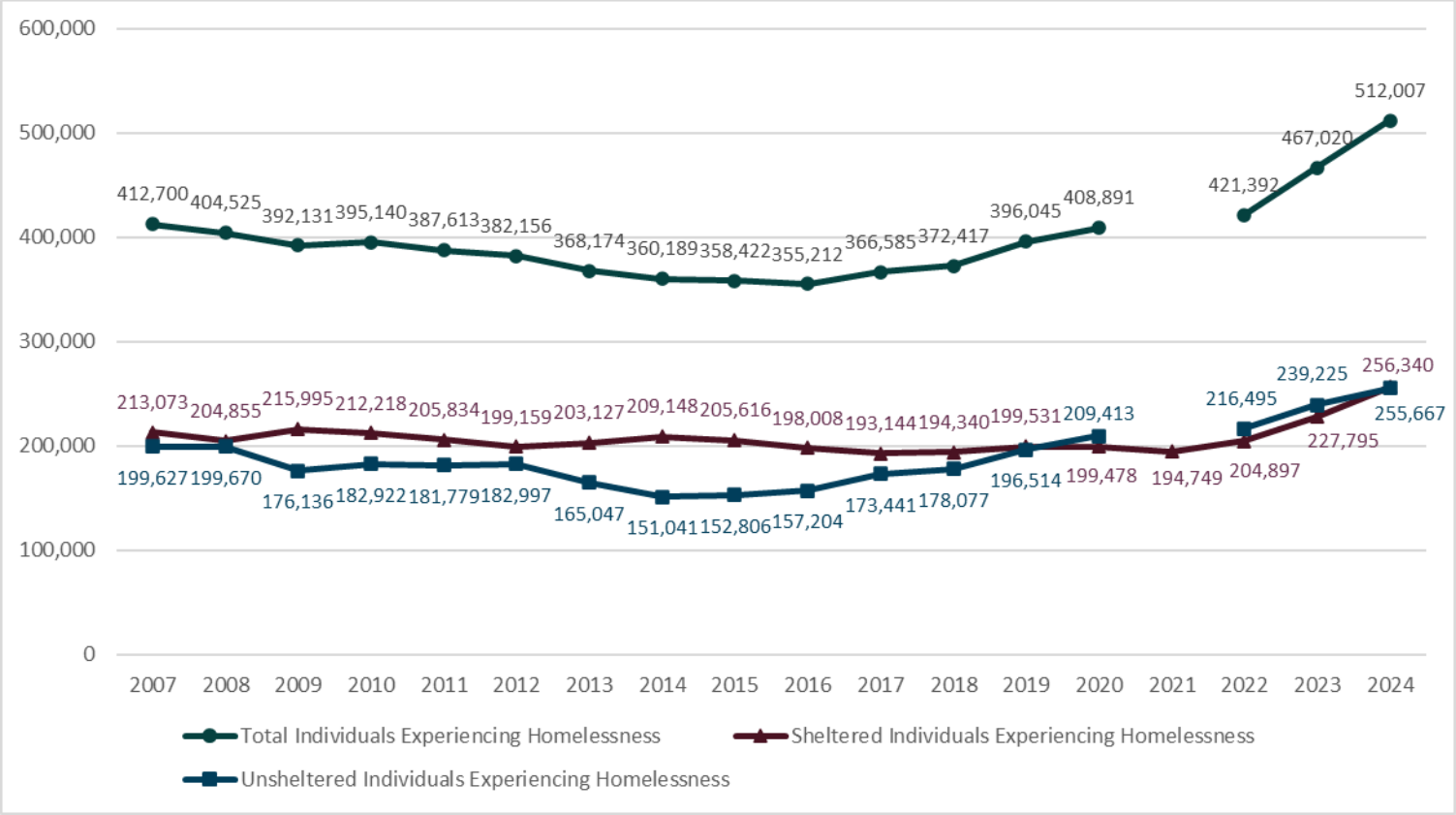
The PIT count also includes the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidance defines unsheltered homelessness as sleeping in places not meant for human habitation such as sidewalks, abandoned buildings, bus stations, and vehicles parked for long periods. Because of the difficulty of locating people in some of these situations and differences in local capacity to conduct the unsheltered count, the actual number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness could be larger than reported.

The United States announced an end to the COVID-19 (Coronavirus) public health emergency in May 2023, and the 2024 national PIT counts reflect a returning to post-pandemic shelter use. Many shelters that had reduced shelter capacity through de-concentration (social distancing) efforts had gone back to full capacity by the time of the 2024 count. The strengthening of safety net programs, income protections, and eviction moratoria (bans) in-place during the pandemic, which helped to prevent some people from entering into homelessness, had also expired. For all these reasons, comparisons to the pandemic years should be made with caution.

Individuals Experiencing Homelessness refers to a people who are not part of a family with children during an experience of homelessness (i.e., the person is not experiencing homelessness in a household with at least one adult and at least one child under age 18). Individuals may be single adults, unaccompanied children, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.

In January of 2024, 512,007 people in households without children—i.e., individuals—experienced homelessness in the United States. This is the largest number of individuals experiencing homelessness since data collection began. About 50 percent of individuals stayed in sheltered locations and 50 percent in unsheltered locations. This section provides information on individuals experiencing homelessness at a single point in time. See Appendix B for detailed tables supporting the exhibits in this chapter.

Exhibit 2-1: PIT Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness, 2007-2024

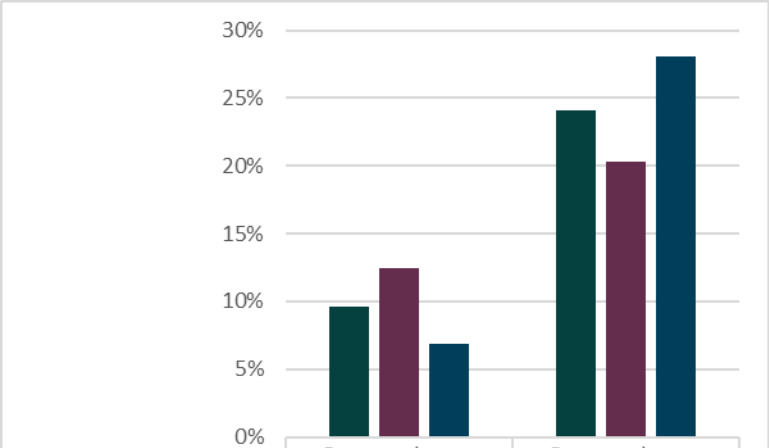


Note: The exhibit does not display the total count of individuals experiencing homelessness in 2021 or the count of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness because of pandemic-related disruptions to counts. Estimates of the number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness at a point in time in 2021 should also be viewed with caution, as the number could be artificially (falsely) reduced compared with non-pandemic times, reflecting reduced capacity in some communities and safety concerns regarding staying in shelters.

The number of individuals experiencing homelessness has increased steadily over the last decade after decreasing for several years between 2007 and 2015. Between 2007 and 2024, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased by 24 percent.

The 10 percent increase between 2023 and 2024 was observed across both sheltered populations (a 13% increase) and unsheltered populations (a 7% increase).

Exhibit 2-2: Percent Change in Individuals Experiencing Homelessness Over Time, 2007-2024



	Percent change from 2023 to 2024	Percent change from 2007 to 2024
Total Individuals	9.6%	24.1%
Sheltered Individuals	12.5%	20.3%
Unsheltered Individuals	6.9%	28.1%

Demographic Characteristics

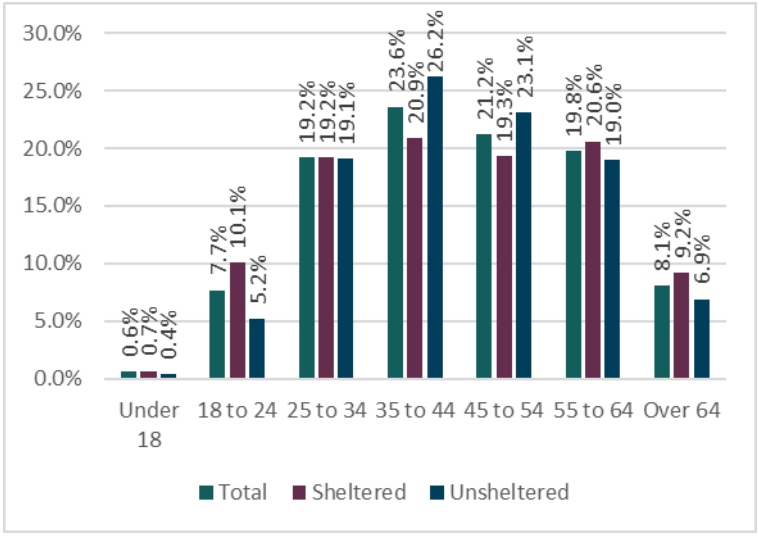
In 2024, HUD made significant changes in the way data on gender and data on race and ethnicity were collected. Individuals were able to identify both their gender and their race more inclusively, by selecting more than a single gender or race. Hispanic/Latina/e/o status, historically collected separately, is now listed among the race categories. Given these changes, comparisons to prior years for gender and race are not included in the report.

Age

Most individuals experiencing homelessness were between the ages of 25 and 64 (84%). The groups most likely to be in shelter rather than observed in unsheltered locations were unaccompanied children (that is, children not experiencing homelessness with a parent or legal guardian age 18 or older), youth, and individuals 55 and older.

The number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased across nearly all age groups and shelter statuses between 2023 and 2024. The only populations to decrease during this period were people in child-only households and unsheltered unaccompanied youth (see Appendix B).

Exhibit 2-3: Age Distribution of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness, 2024



Gender

In 2024, more than two-thirds of individuals experiencing homelessness identified as men and 30 percent as women. Two percent identified as a gender other than singularly woman or man. A somewhat higher share of unsheltered individuals identified as men and as more than one gender.

The shelter status of individuals varied considerably within gender categories. Individuals experiencing homelessness identifying as transgender had the highest sheltered rate (58%) while those identifying as a having a culturally specific gender identity – though the number was small – had the highest unsheltered rate (88%). [10]

Race and Ethnicity

Individuals of color, particularly Black, African American, or African and American Indian, Alaska Native, and Indigenous populations are considerably overrepresented among individuals experiencing homelessness (accounting for 69% of individuals experiencing homelessness).

In 2024, 78,780 people (or 15%) identified as only Hispanic or Latina/e/o, however an additional 9 percent of people identified as Hispanic and some other race.

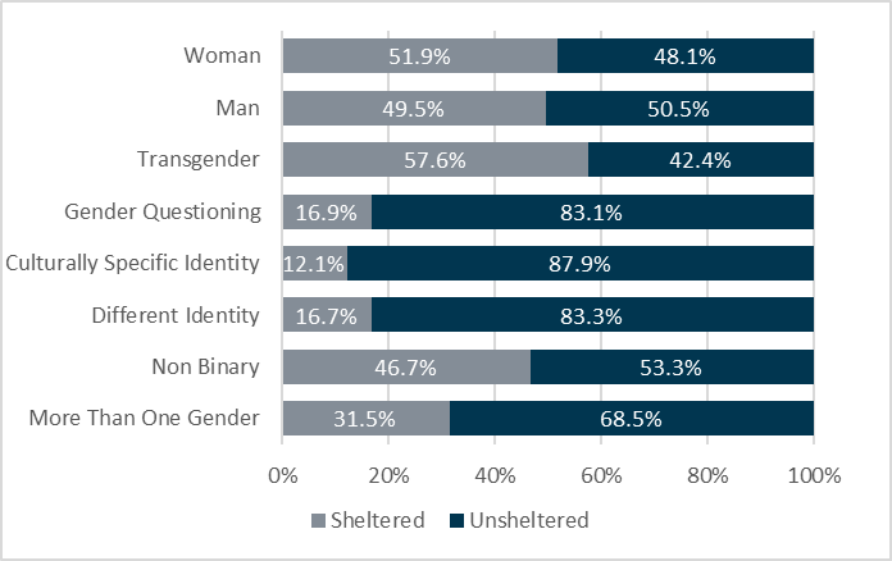
Black, African, or African American accounted for a higher share of the sheltered population than the unsheltered population (37% vs. 25%). Most other groups comprised a higher share of the unsheltered population than they did the sheltered population. See Appendix B for additional detail.

Exhibit 2-4: Gender Identity of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

	All People		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	#	%	#
Woman	153,477	30.0%	79,589	31.0%	73,888	28.9%
Man	350,056	68.4%	173,376	67.6%	176,680	69.1%
Transgender	2,449	0.5%	1,411	0.6%	1,038	0.4%
Gender Questioning	356	0.1%	60	<0.1%	296	0.1%
Culturally Specific Identity	280	0.1%	34	<0.1%	246	0.1%
Different Identity	640	0.1%	107	<0.1%	533	0.2%
Non-Binary	1,766	0.3%	824	0.3%	942	0.4%
More Than One Gender	2,983	0.6%	939	0.4%	2,044	0.8%

Note: In 2024, HUD changed the way data on gender were collected by both expanding the categories and allowing for multiple sections, creating more inclusive identification and reporting. See Appendix B for definitions of gender categories.

Exhibit 2-5: Shelter Status within Gender Identities of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness



[10] This trend could be due to an increased vulnerability of this population. It is also possible that shelter requirements around gender affect responses, resulting in underreporting of people identifying as other than man or woman.

Exhibit 2-6: Race and Ethnicity of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

	Total Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Individuals Experiencing Homelessness	512,007	100.0%	256,340	100.0%	255,667	100.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	3,007	0.6%	1,575	0.6%	1,432	0.6%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	13,708	2.7%	5,388	2.1%	8,320	3.3%
Total American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, any ethnicity	16,715	3.3%	6,963	2.7%	9,752	3.9%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	610	0.1%	233	0.1%	377	0.1%
Asian or Asian American Only	7,652	1.5%	3,765	1.5%	3,887	1.5%
Total Asian or Asian American, any ethnicity	8,262	1.6%	3,998	1.6%	4,264	1.6%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	6,160	1.2%	4,147	1.6%	2,013	0.8%
Black, African American, or African Only	140,174	27.4%	85,562	33.4%	54,612	21.4%
Total Black, African American, or African, any ethnicity	146,334	28.6%	89,709	35.0%	56,625	22.2%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	418	0.1%	321	0.1%	97	<0.1%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	1,151	0.2%	566	0.2%	585	0.2%
Total Middle Eastern or North Africa, any ethnicity	1,569	0.3%	887	0.3%	682	0.2%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	738	0.1%	389	0.2%	349	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	5,393	1.1%	2,154	0.8%	3,239	1.3%
Total Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, any ethnicity	6,131	1.2%	2,543	1.0%	3,588	1.4%
White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	28,912	5.6%	18,885	7.4%	10,027	3.9%
White Only	204,446	39.9%	92,268	36.0%	112,178	43.9%
Total White, any ethnicity	233,358	45.5%	111,153	43.4%	122,205	47.8%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	4,102	0.8%	1,637	0.6%	2,465	1.0%
Multi-Racial All Other	16,796	3.3%	6,414	2.5%	10,382	4.1%
Total Multi-Racial, any ethnicity	20,898	4.1%	8,051	3.1%	12,847	5.1%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	78,740	15.4%	33,036	12.9%	45,704	17.9%
Total Hispanic/Latina/e/o, Any Race	122,687	24.0%	60,223	23.5%	62,464	24.4%

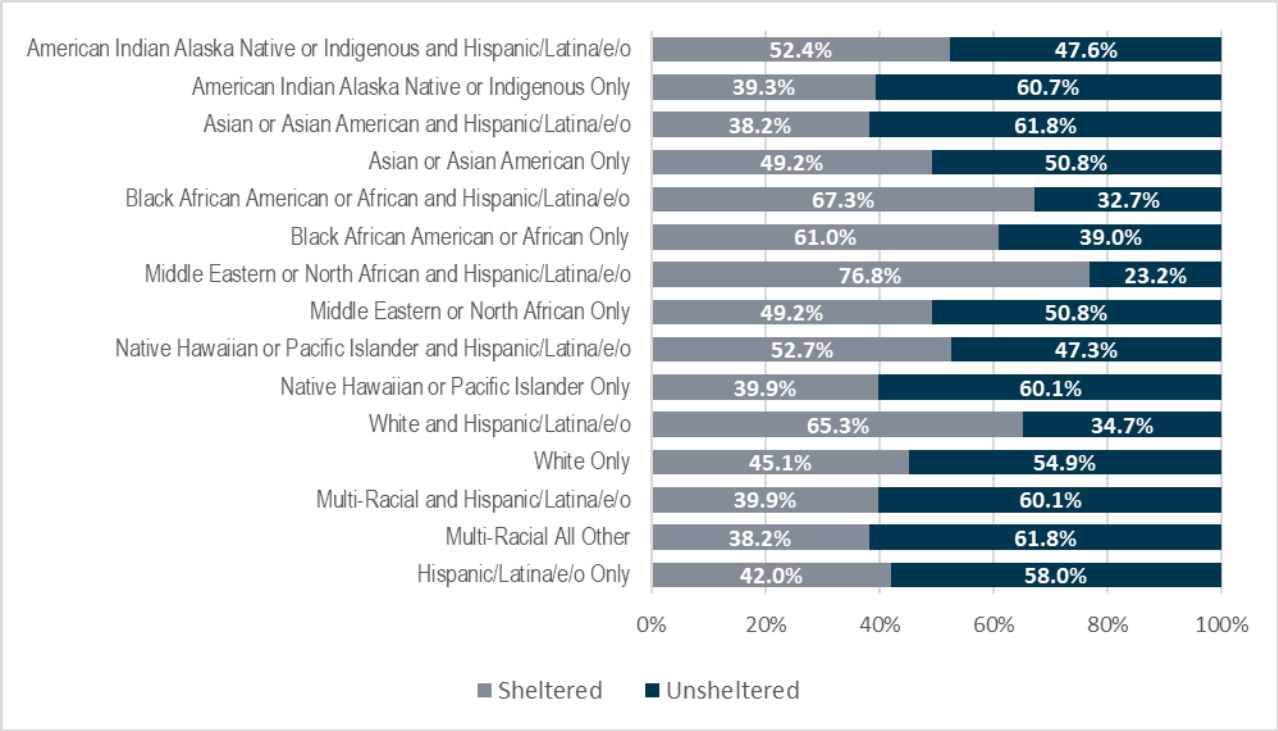
Note: In 2024, HUD changed the way data on race and ethnicity were collected by both expanding the categories and allowing for multiple sections, creating more inclusive identification and reporting. See Appendix B for more detail on the race and ethnicity of people experiencing homelessness.

"THE RISE IN UNSHELTERED NUMBERS … CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO SEVERAL PIVOTAL DEVELOPMENTS. THE END OF THE EVICTION MORATORIUM PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT ROLE, AS MANY INDIVIDUALS WHO HAD BEEN PROTECTED UNDER PANDEMIC-ERA POLICIES SUDDENLY FACED EVICTION PROCEEDINGS. WITH THE LEGAL SYSTEM RESUMING OPERATIONS, THOSE WHO WERE DELAYED IN COURT PROCESSES FOUND THEMSELVES WITHOUT HOUSING. ECONOMIC PRESSURES HAVE ALSO ESCALATED THE SITUATION, PARTICULARLY THE UNPRECEDENTED SPIKES IN RENTAL PRICES, WHICH SAW NEARLY A 23% INCREASE FROM 2020 TO LATE 2023. THIS SURGE IN HOUSING COSTS HAS PUSHED MANY OUT OF AFFORDABILITY, LEADING TO HIGHER RATES OF HOMELESSNESS."

CoC in the Southeast

Sheltered status varied considerably by racial groups. Asian, Indigenous, Pacific Islander, and multi-racial populations had the highest rates of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness in 2024, all with rates above 60 percent. Individuals identifying as Middle Eastern and Hispanic or Latina/e/o had the highest rate of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness at 77 percent.

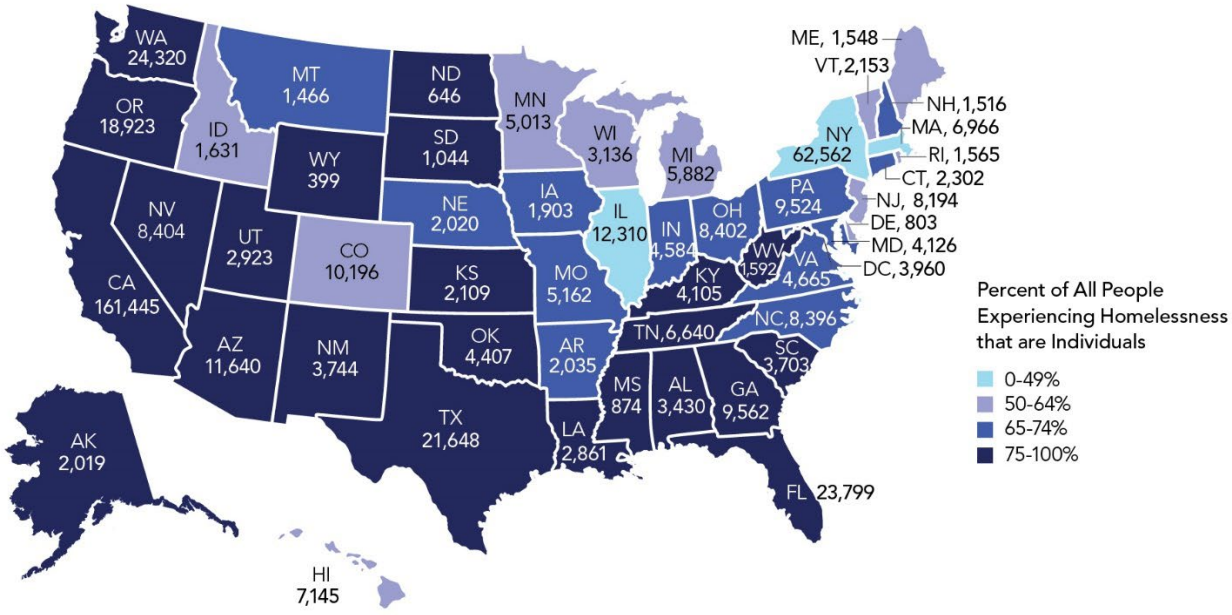
Exhibit 2-7: Sheltered Status of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness within Racial Groups, 2024



2.2 State-Level Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

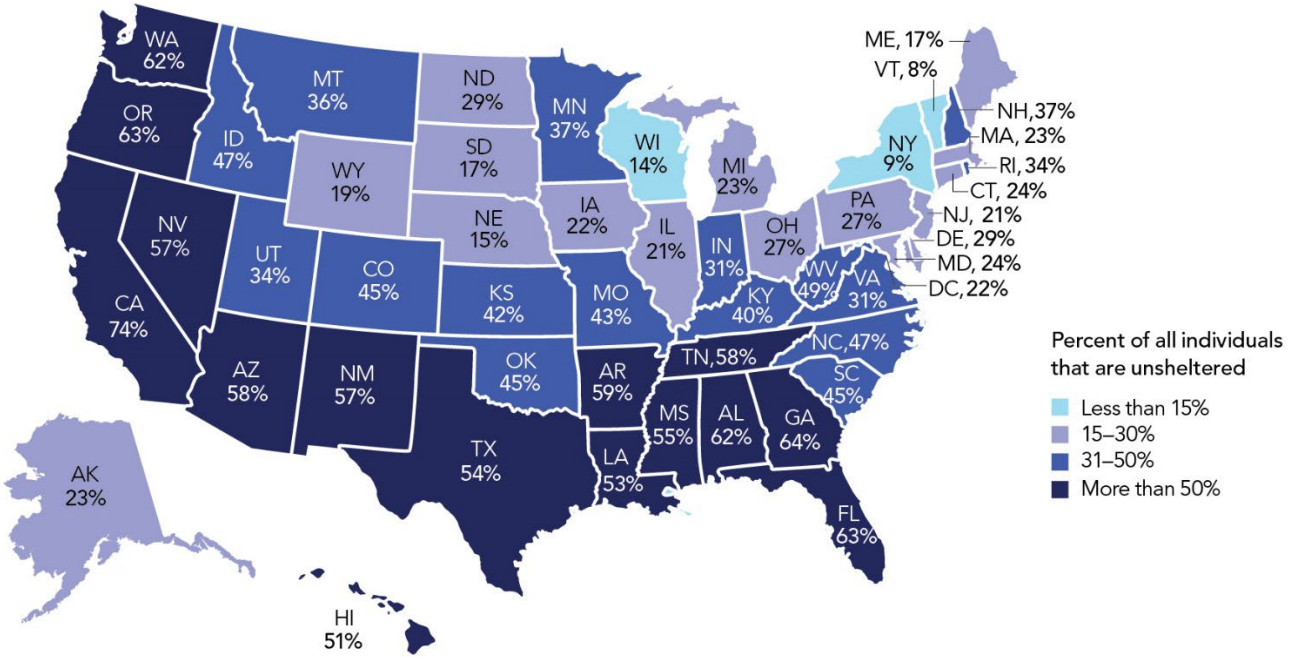
In West Virginia, 89 percent of all people experiencing homelessness at a point-in-time were individuals – the highest rate in the country. California is second, with 86 percent. See Appendix A for more detailed, state-level information.

Exhibit 2-8: Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2024



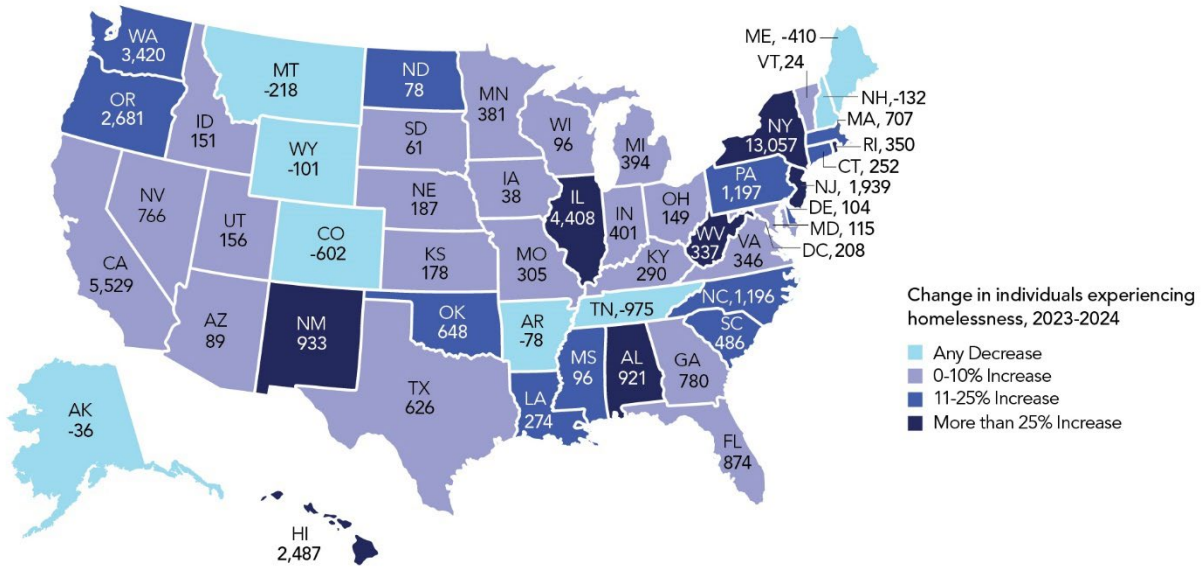
The point-in-time counts are conducted during the coldest time of year in the Unites States. Most of the states with the highest rates of individuals experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations during the PIT count are in warmer climates (e.g., California, Georgia, and Florida). However, other factors, such as policies related to local housing markets, access to shelter, and shelter capacity also affect the share of people who experience unsheltered homelessness.

Exhibit 2-9: Percentages of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Unsheltered, 2024



Between 2023 and 2024, 42 states and the District of Columbia experienced increases in the number of individuals experiencing homelessness. More states experienced increases in unsheltered individuals (43 states and DC) than sheltered individuals (36 states and DC experienced increases).

Exhibit 2-10: Largest Changes in the Number of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2023-2024



Understanding Changes in the Number of People Experiencing Homelessness

As a part of the PIT data submission and data quality review process, Continuums of Care (CoCs) provided details on changes in homelessness locally. To help provide context for the findings from the 2024 PIT count, the authors of this report reviewed these details. This revealed that while experiences of homelessness are increasing nationwide, there are distinct factors that impact local changes. This section profiles two states with large changes in their PIT counts and the reasons for those changes reported by the CoCs.

New Jersey (NJ)

New Jersey is composed of 16 largely suburban CoCs. Between 2023 and 2024, the state experienced a 31% rise in homelessness among individuals. Increases in sheltered individuals slightly outpaced increases in unsheltered individuals (33% vs. 23%) in the state. Nearly all communities noted the continued (and in some CoCs, delayed) impact of the expiration of state-level homelessness prevention resources—particularly the eviction moratorium that continued after the federal moratorium expired and ended in 2022. A large number of people in NJ were staying in hotels and motels after being evicted. In addition, the housing market has continued to tighten and become increasingly unaffordable. One community noted the impact of remote work, "Since the landlords were not receiving much of the income they used to receive through rents, the option of asking for higher rents [from people with jobs in NYC]…was preferable to them. The result was that the rents…went far beyond what any available voucher or program might have allowed for our clients trying to move out of the facility [a shelter] for others to move in."

North Carolina (NC)

North Carolina is composed of 12 CoCs, 7 urban, 2 rural, and 3 suburban. Between 2023 and 2024, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased by 17%. Increases in unsheltered individuals outpaced increases in sheltered individuals (25% vs. 10%). While housing affordability was noted in some CoCs, most CoCs described the increased use of coordinated entry as both a reason for improved identification and increases in the population. As one CoC put it, "By expanding Coordinated Entry Access Points and enhancing outreach efforts, we identified and assessed more individuals experiencing homelessness. This proactive approach ensured they were connected with shelters or agencies utilizing hotel funds [non-congregate shelters using motels or hotels], thereby increasing shelter capacity during the PIT count." In addition, North Carolina CoCs noted increased capacity for conducting PIT counts, which contributed to more comprehensive counting. "…there has been growth in the number of community partners participating in the…PIT count. These organizations include Peer Support Recovery Programs, Schools, Faith-Based Organizations, the Department of Social Services, Mental Health/Substance Use Providers, Food Pantries, Veterans Organizations, Homeless Coalitions, Law Enforcement, Libraries, Health Departments, Federally Qualified Health Centers, and the Regional Housing Authorities."

2.3 CoC-Level Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

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

(1) Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.

(2) Other largely urban CoCs (n=61) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.

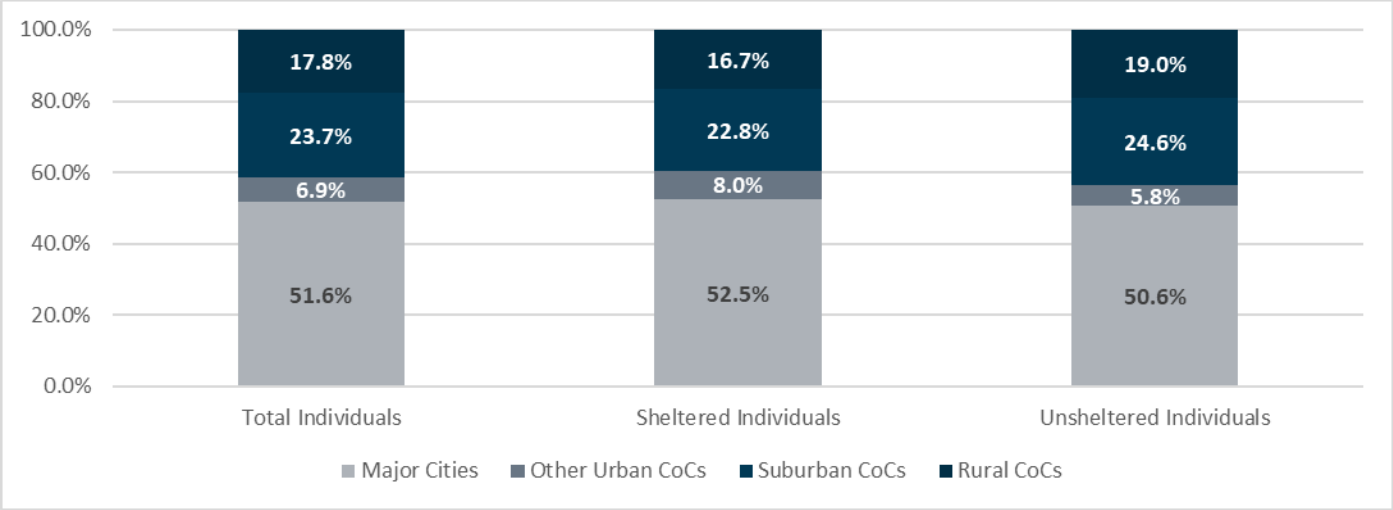
(3) Largely suburban CoCs (n=165) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

(4) Largely rural CoCs (n=111) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For detailed information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About the Report section of this report.

More than half of individuals experiencing homelessness were counted in one of the nation's 50 largest cities. Suburban areas account for the next largest share, with 24 percent. Rural areas and suburban areas had somewhat larger shares of unsheltered individuals, while major cities had a larger share of sheltered individuals.

Exhibit 2-11: Share of All Individuals Experiencing Homelessness in each CoC Category by Sheltered Status, 2024



Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

Exhibit 2-12: Number of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Geography Category and Shelter Status, 2024

	# CoCs	Total Individuals	Sheltered Individuals	Unsheltered Individuals
Total	***385***	***512,007***	***256,340***	***255,667***
Major Cities	48	263,999	134,690	129,309
Other Urban CoCs	61	35,350	20,620	14,730
Suburban CoCs	165	121,315	58,320	62,995
Rural CoCs	111	91,343	42,710	48,633

Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

Overall, increases occurred across geographic categories. Between 2023 and 2024, major cities experienced a large increase in sheltered individuals (18%) and a small drop in the number of unsheltered individuals. Meanwhile, largely suburban and largely rural CoCs experienced considerable increases in the number of unsheltered individuals during the same period.

Exhibit 2-13: Change in Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2023-2024

	Change in Total Individuals		Change in Sheltered Individuals		Change in Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	***44,987***	***9.6%***	***28,545***	***12.5%***	***16,442***	***6.9%***
Major Cities	20,025	8.2%	20,253	17.7%	-228	-0.2%
Other Urban CoCs	554	1.6%	629	3.1%	-75	-0.5%
Suburban CoCs	14,937	14.0%	4,645	8.7%	10,292	19.5%
Rural CoCs	9,471	11.6%	3,018	7.6%	6,453	15.3%

Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

3. Estimates of Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness in the United States

3.1 National Estimates of Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness in the United States

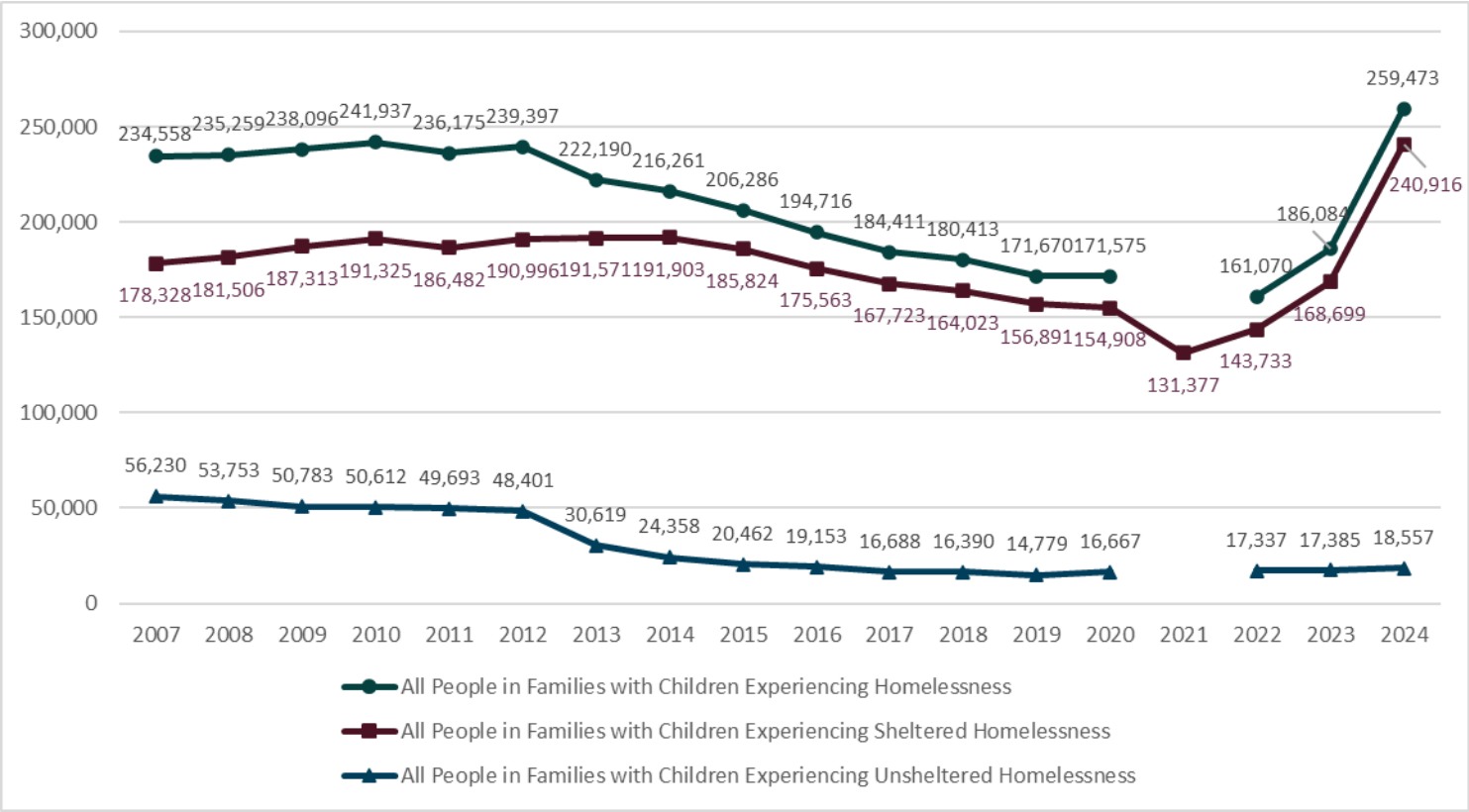
The estimates presented in this section reflect national data collected on the number of people in families with children experiencing homelessness during a single point-in-time (PIT) count that occurred during the last 10 days in January 2024. The PIT count offers a snapshot of the number of people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness on a single night. Sheltered family homelessness consists of people in families with children who were staying in emergency shelters (ES) or transitional housing (TH) programs on the night of the count. It does not include people living in housing supported by rapid rehousing (RRH) programs, people in permanent supportive (PH) housing, or people in other permanent housing programs (OPH). (For more information on these programs, see Section 7).

The PIT count also provides information on the number of people in families with children experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines unsheltered homelessness as staying in places not meant for human habitation such as sidewalks, abandoned buildings, bus stations, and vehicles parked for long periods. However, some experiences of unsheltered family homelessness may be difficult to identify, as family members may take turns sleeping in backyards or in vehicles that are also used for transportation. In addition, the strength of the unsheltered count may differ from community to community. For these reasons, the actual number of people experiencing unsheltered family homelessness could be larger than reported.

The United States announced an end to the COVID-19 (Coronavirus) public health emergency in May 2023, and the 2024 national PIT counts reflects a return to post-pandemic shelter use. Many shelters that had reduced shelter capacity through de-concentration (social distancing) efforts had gone back to full capacity by the time of the 2024 count. The strengthening of safety net programs, income protections, and eviction moratoria (bans) in-place during the pandemic, which helped to prevent some people from entering into homelessness, had also expired. For all these reasons, comparisons to the pandemic years should be made with caution.

Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness refers to people in households made up of at least one adult age 18 or older and one child age under 18 that were experiencing homelessness together on the night of the point-in-time count.

Exhibit 3-1: PIT Estimates of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status, 2007-2024

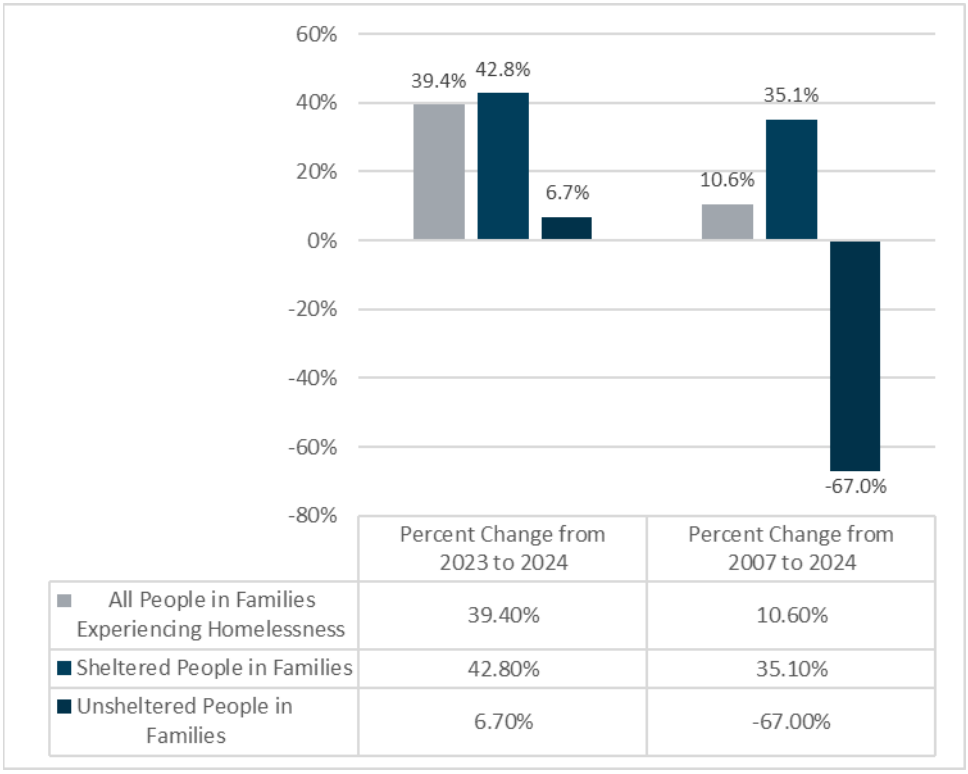


Note: The exhibit does not display the total count of people in families with children experiencing homelessness in 2021 or the count of all people in families with children experiencing unsheltered homelessness because of pandemic-related disruptions to PIT counts. Estimates of the number of people in families with children experiencing sheltered homelessness at a point in time in 2021 should also be viewed with caution, as the number could be artificially (falsely) reduced compared with non-pandemic times, reflecting reduced capacity in some communities and safety concerns regarding staying in shelters.

On a single night in January 2024, 259,473 people in families with children were experiencing homelessness in the United States, the largest number since data collection began. Nine in ten people experiencing homelessness as families were sheltered.

> IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19, [OUR] COC SAW AN INFLUX OF RAPID REHOUSING AND PREVENTION RESOURCES, AS WELL AS AN EFFECTIVE STATEWIDE EVICTION MORATORIUM. THESE EFFORTS WERE EFFECTIVE IN KEEPING HOUSEHOLDS FROM ENTERING INTO HOMELESS AND MOVING HOUSEHOLDS OUT OF HOMELESSNESS QUICKLY. SINCE THE SUNSETTING OF THESE RESOURCES AND THE ENDING OF THE [EVICTION] MORATORIUM, [OUR] COC HAS SEEN A LARGE INFLUX OF NEW FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS SEEKING EMERGENCY SHELTER ASSISTANCE. THIS INCLUDES A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST TIME HOMELESS HOUSEHOLDS UNFAMILIAR TO THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS A NUMBER OF UNDOCUMENTED HOUSEHOLDS SEEKING ASSISTANCE.
>
> Suburban CoC in the Northeast

Exhibit 3-2: Changes in the Number of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness Over Time by Sheltered Status, 2007-2024



	Percent Change from 2023 to 2024	Percent Change from 2007 to 2024
All People in Families Experiencing Homelessness	39.40%	10.60%
Sheltered People in Families	42.80%	35.10%
Unsheltered People in Families	6.70%	-67.00%

The progress made towards reducing experiences of family homelessness between 2014 and 2021 has reversed in recent years.

The number of people in families with children experiencing homelessness increased by 39 percent between 2023 and 2024. This increase was largely driven by increases in the sheltered population, which rose by 43 percent (72,217 more people).

Overall, the number of people experiencing homelessness as part of a family with children has increased by 51 percent since its low in 2020—prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Parenting youth are also included in the population of families with children experiencing homelessness. About half of 18- to 24-year-olds in families with children experiencing homelessness were parents (49% or 9,053 total parenting youth). Children of parenting youth make up seven percent of all children in families experiencing homelessness (9,911 children).

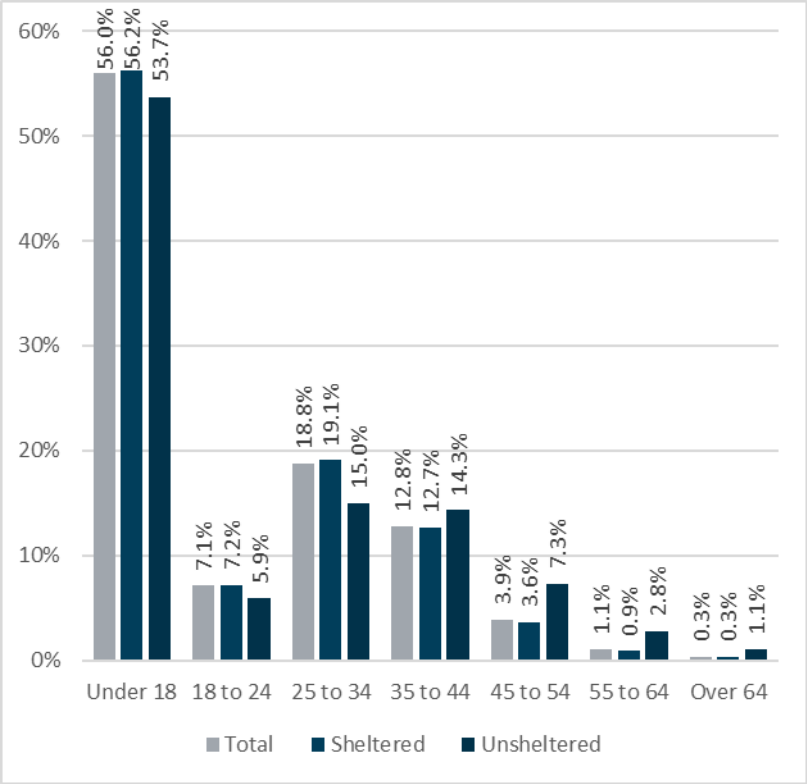
Exhibit 3-3: Number of People in Parenting Youth Households, 2024

	Parents in Households	Children in Households	Total People in Households
Parenting Youth (Under 18)	125	135	260
Parenting Youth (18 to 24)	9,052	10,211	19,263
Total Parenting Youth	9,177	10,346	19,523

Demographic Characteristics

In 2024, HUD made significant changes to the way the Point-in-Time count collects data on gender and data on race and ethnicity. People were able to identify both their gender and their race more inclusively, by selecting more than a single gender or race. Hispanic/Latine/a/o identity, historically collected separately, is now listed among the race categories. Given these changes, numerical comparisons to prior years (i.e., changes in the number of people experiencing homelessness) for gender and race are not included in this report.

Exhibit 3-4: Age Distribution of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness, 2024



Age

In 2024, over half of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness were children under the age of 18 (56%). About one of every five was an adult between the ages of 25 to 34. Families with children experiencing unsheltered homelessness were more likely to have an adult aged 45 or older in the household compared with families in shelter.

While all age groups saw increases in the number of people in families with children experiencing homelessness between 2023 and 2024, the largest percentage increases were among adults ages 25 to 34, which saw a 52 percent increase, followed closely by adults ages 35 to 55 which saw a 48 percent increase (see Appendix B).

Gender

Women and girls make up 58 percent of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness. This share is slightly lower among families experiencing unsheltered homelessness (55%).

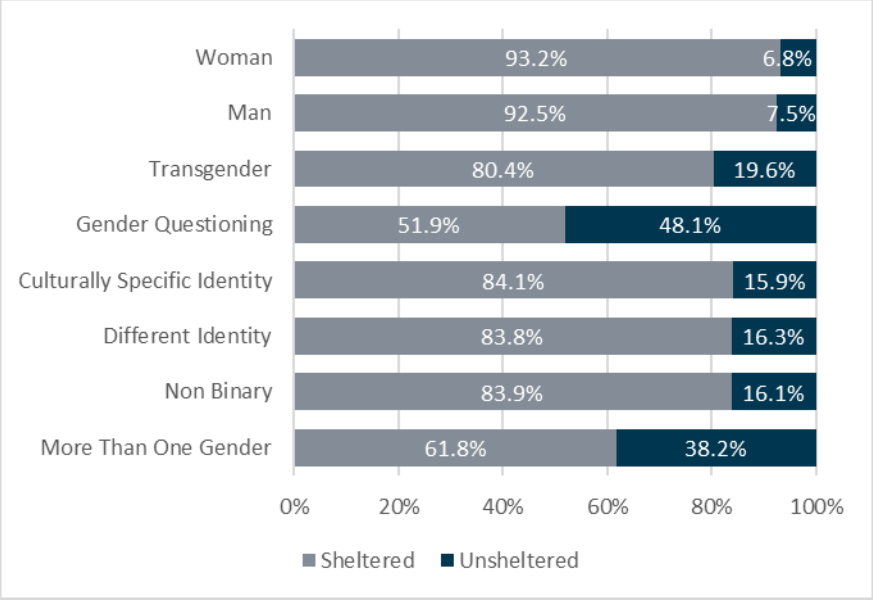
Exhibit 3-5: Gender Identity of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

	All People in Families with Children		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Woman (girl)	149,183	57.5%	139,039	57.7%	10,144	54.7%
Man (boy)	109,512	42.2%	101,304	42.0%	8,208	44.2%
Transgender	112	<0.1%	90	<0.1%	22	0.1%
Gender Questioning	27	<0.1%	14	<0.1%	13	0.1%
Culturally Specific Identity	44	<0.1%	37	<0.1%	7	<0.1%
Different Identity	80	<0.1%	67	<0.1%	13	0.1%
Non Binary	211	0.1%	177	0.1%	34	0.2%
More Than One Gender	304	0.1%	188	0.1%	116	0.6%

Note: In 2024, HUD changed the way data on gender were collected by both expanding the categories and allowing for multiple sections, creating more inclusive identification and reporting. See Appendix B for definitions of gender categories.

Exhibit 3-6: Shelter Status of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness, within Gender Identities, 2024

The shelter status of people experiencing homelessness as part of a family with children varied within gender categories. People identifying as men (boys) or women (girls) both had the highest sheltered rates (93%), while those identifying as questioning – though the number was small – had the lowest rate (52%).[11]



[11] This trend could be due to an increased vulnerability of this population. It is also possible that shelter requirements around gender affect responses, resulting in underreporting of people identifying as other than a man or woman.

Race and Ethnicity

Exhibit 3-7: Race/Ethnicity of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

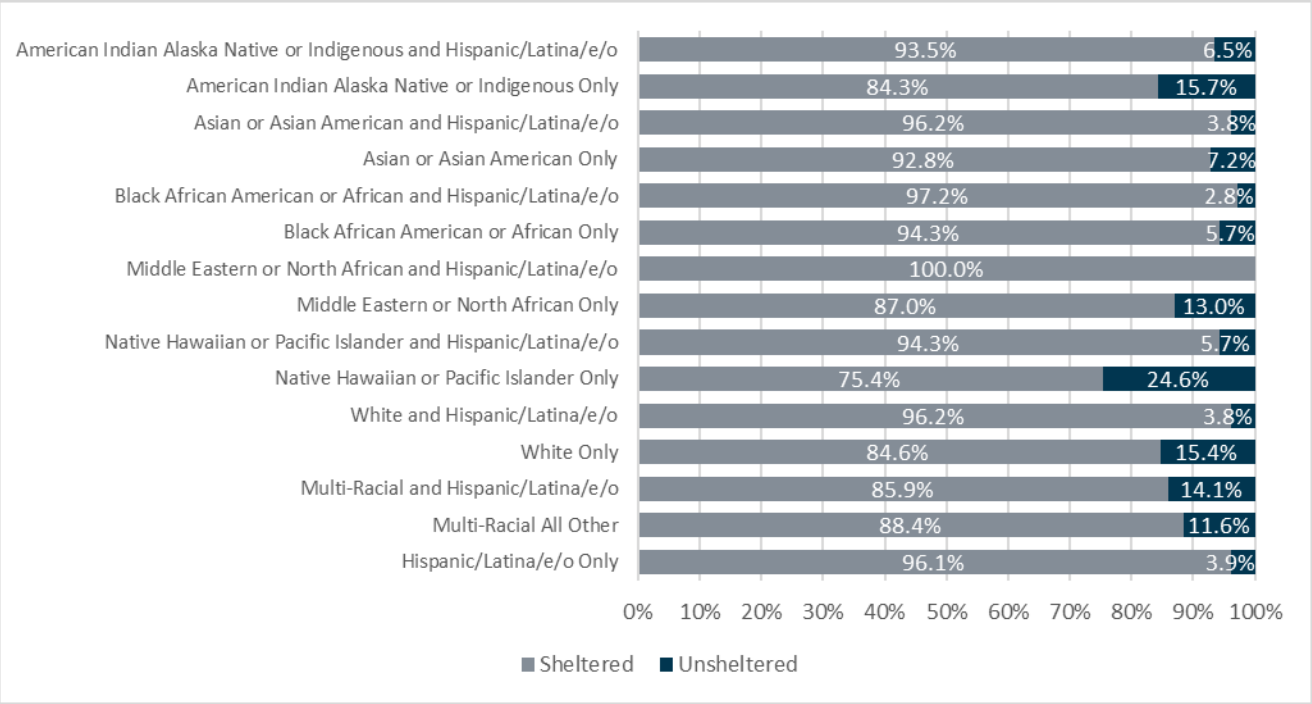
	All People Experiencing Homelessness as Families		Sheltered People in Families		Unsheltered People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness	259,473	100%	240,916	100%	18,557	100%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1,265	0.5%	1,183	0.5%	82	0.4%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	3,186	1.2%	2,686	1.1%	500	2.7%
Total American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, any ethnicity	4,451	1.7%	3,869	1.6%	582	3.1%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	183	0.1%	176	0.1%	7	<0.01%
Asian or Asian American Only	2,749	1.1%	2,550	1.1%	199	1.1%
Total Asian or Asian American, any ethnicity	2,932	1.1%	2,726	1.1%	206	1.1%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	9,807	3.8%	9,533	4.0%	274	1.5%
Black, African American, or African Only	87,595	33.8%	82,644	34.3%	4,951	26.7%
Total Black, African American, or African, any ethnicity	97,402	37.5%	92,177	38.3%	5,225	28.2%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	81	<0.01%	81	<0.01%	0	0.0%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	362	0.1%	315	0.1%	47	0.3%
Total Middle Eastern or North Africa, any ethnicity	443	0.2%	396	0.2%	47	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	333	0.1%	314	0.1%	19	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	4,919	1.9%	3,711	1.5%	1,208	6.5%
Total Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, any ethnicity	5,252	2.0%	4,025	1.7%	1,227	6.6%
White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	22,464	8.7%	21,602	9.0%	862	4.6%
White Only	39,834	15.4%	33,703	14.0%	6,131	33.0%
Total White, any ethnicity	62,298	24.0%	55,305	23.0%	6,993	37.7%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	2,739	1.1%	2,354	1.0%	385	2.1%
Multi-Racial All Other	7,550	2.9%	6,674	2.8%	876	4.7%
Total Multi-Racial, any ethnicity	10,289	4.0%	9,028	3.7%	1,261	6.8%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	76,406	29.4%	73,390	30.5%	3,016	16.3%
Total Hispanic/Latina/e/o, Any Race	113,278	43.7%	108,633	45.1%	4,645	25.0%

Note: In 2024, HUD changed the way data on race and ethnicity were collected by both expanding the categories and allowing for multiple sections, creating more inclusive identification and reporting. See Appendix B for more detail.

Across all people experiencing homelessness as part of a family with children, about 38 percent identified as Black, African American, or African, including four percent that identified as Black and Hispanic. More than four in every 10 people in families experiencing homelessness identified as Hispanic/Latina/e/o (any race). Three in ten identified as Hispanic only (and no other race). About one quarter of people experiencing homelessness in families with children identified as White (any ethnicity).

The race and ethnicity of people experiencing homelessness in families with children has changed considerably from last year. It is likely that the updates in the race and ethnicity reporting options—which resulted in the inclusion of three new race/ethnicity categories—affected how people identified. In 2024, 76,849 people (30%) identified as one of the newly available racial/ethnic categories.

Exhibit 3-8: Shelter Status of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness within Racial Groups, 2024



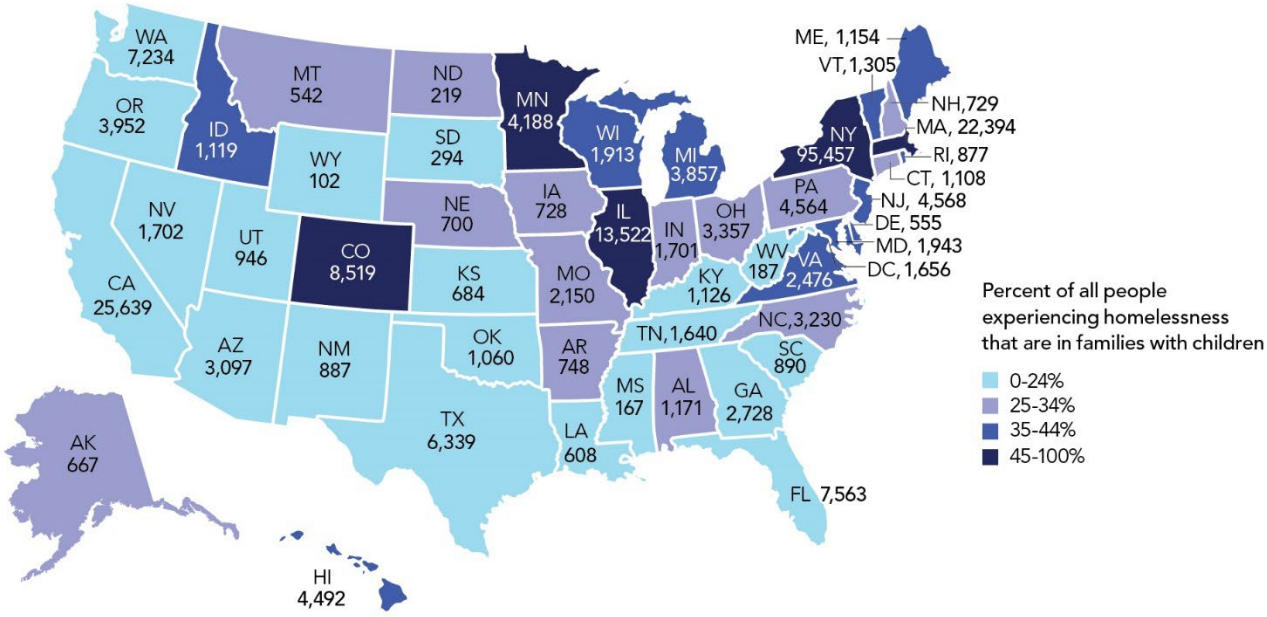
Sheltered rates also varied considerably across the racial and ethnic identities of people in families with children experiencing homelessness. People who identified as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (only) had the highest unsheltered rates at 25 percent. People who identified as Hispanic or Latina/e/o, regardless of race, tended to have higher sheltered rates than those who identified as non-Hispanic.

[OUR CITY] IS ONE OF THE MOST BURDEN[ED] COMMUNITIES WHEN IT COMES TO COST OF LIVING AND COST FOR RENT. IN ORDER TO MEET THE INCREASING DEMAND OF PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS WE PURCHASED ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY SHELTER BEDS TO ADD SYSTEM CAPACITY FOR CRISIS HOUSING. WE ADDED ADDITIONAL HOTEL VENDORS TO MEET DEMAND OF FAMILY PLACEMENTS WHEN EMERGENCY SHELTER IS AT CAPACITY.

Largely Urban CoC in the Southeast

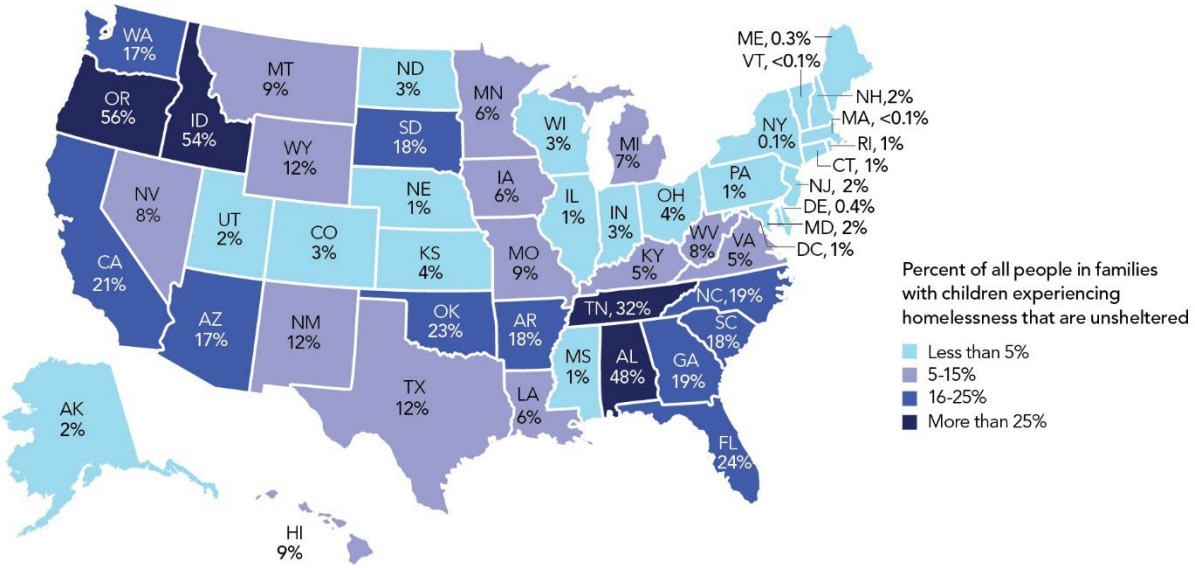
3.2 Estimates of Homelessness by State

Exhibit 3-9: State Estimates of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2024



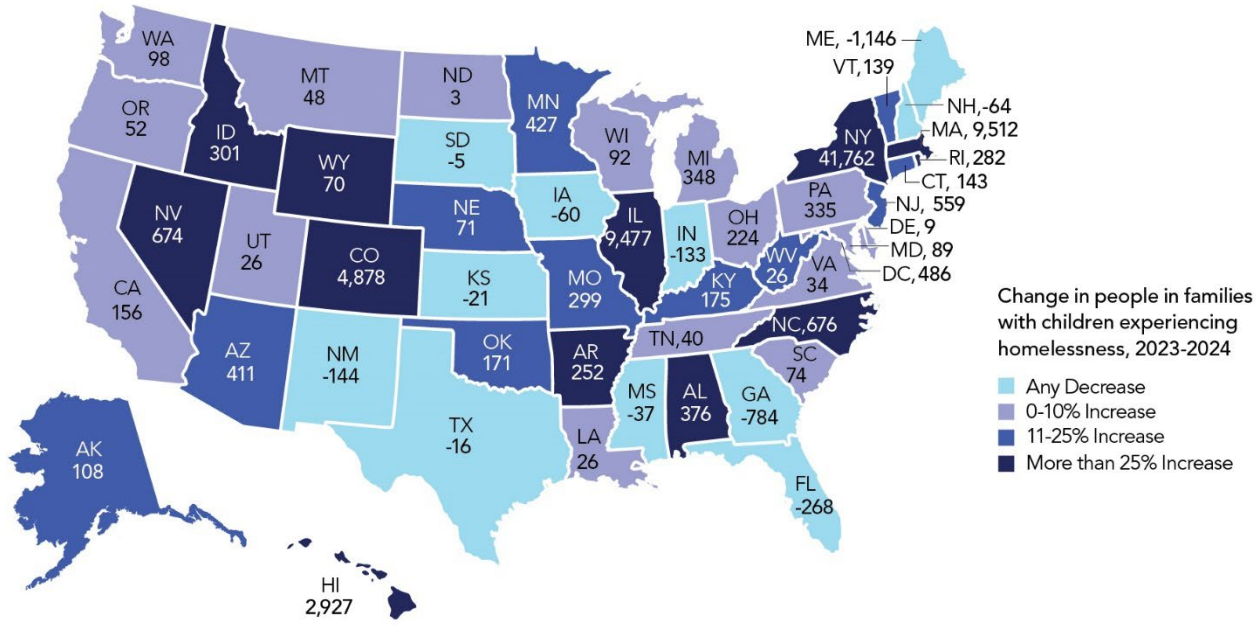
States with the highest number of people in families with children experiencing homelessness in 2024 were New York (95,457 people) and California (25,639 people). However, the states that had the highest share of families with children experiencing homelessness among all people experiencing homelessness were Massachusetts (76%), New York (60%), and Illinois (52%).

Exhibit 3-10: Percentages of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Unsheltered, 2024



Across the nation, four states have more than 25 percent of people in families with children experiencing homelessness in places not meant for human habitation: Oregon (56%), Idaho (54%), Alabama (48%), and Tennessee (32%).

Exhibit 3-11: Changes in the Number of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2023-2024



Between 2023 and 2024, 39 states and the District of Columbia reported increases in the number of people in families with children experiencing homelessness. Four states saw the number of people in families experiencing homelessness more than double: Illinois (234% increase), Wyoming (219% increase), Hawaii (187% increase), and Colorado (134% increase). In many states, the increases were driven by increases in the sheltered population.

For information on how rates of families experiencing homelessness have changed by state since 2007 please see Appendix B.

Understanding Changes in the Number of People Experiencing Homelessness

As a part of the PIT data submission and data quality review process, Continuums of Care (CoCs) provided details on changes in homelessness locally. To help provide context for the findings from the 2024 PIT count, the authors of this report reviewed these details. This revealed that while experiences of homelessness are increasing nationwide, there are distinct factors that impact local changes. This section profiles two states with large changes in their PIT counts and the reasons for those changes reported by the CoCs.

Massachusetts (MA)

Massachusetts is composed of 11 CoCs. It has one major city (Boston) and one other largely urban CoC (Cambridge); the remaining nine CoCs are largely suburban. Three of every four people experiencing homelessness in Massachusetts (76%) were doing so in families with children, the highest share in the country. Between 2023 and 2024, Massachusetts had a 74 percent increase in family homelessness (9,512 more people). Many of these CoCs attributed this increase to the state's right to shelter law and its application to hundreds of recently arrived migrant families, refugees, and asylum-seekers who did not yet have living arrangements coming to the state. In August 2023, the Governor of Massachusetts declared a state of emergency regarding newly arriving migrant families, unlocking additional shelter beds and other resources to help place these families in emergency shelters. Other factors contributing to the increase related to overall expanded shelter capacity, a high cost of living, inflation, increases in rents, and a lack of affordable housing.

Arizona (AZ)

Arizona is composed of three CoCs. Two of the CoCs are major cities (Tucson and Phoenix) and the other, geographically large, CoC is largely rural. Twenty-one percent of all people experiencing homelessness in Arizona were families with children. Between 2023, and 2024, the number of people in families experiencing homelessness increased by 15 percent (411 more people). All three CoCs reported increases in family homelessness between 2023 and 2024. These increases were driven by: increased PIT count coordination that allowed for expanded surveying in rural parts of the state where more families experiencing unsheltered homelessness were living; an increase in shelter capacity in one major city that allowed programs to serve more families experiencing homelessness; and an undersupply of emergency shelter capacity for families experiencing homelessness in the other major city that resulted in an increase in unsheltered family homelessness.

3.3 Estimates of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by CoC

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

(1) Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.

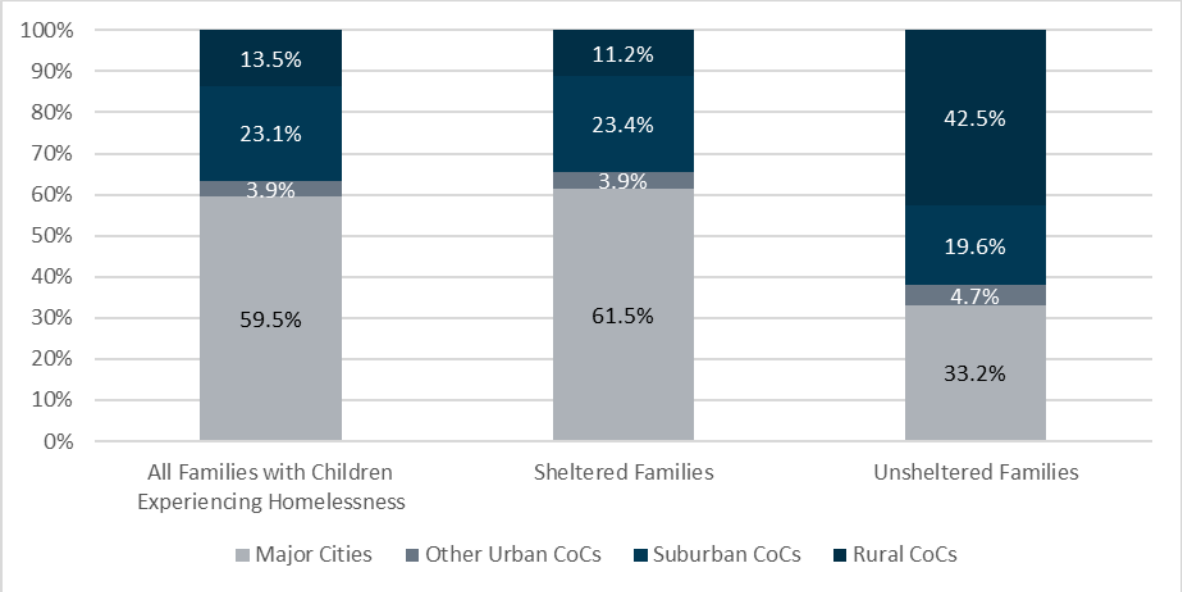
(2) Other largely urban CoCs (n=61) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.

(3) Largely suburban CoCs (n=165) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

(4) Largely rural CoCs (n=111) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For detailed information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About the Report section of this report.

Exhibit 3-12: Share of All People in Families Experiencing Homelessness in Each CoC Category by Sheltered Status, 2024



Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

Six of every ten people in families with children experiencing homelessness were counted in one of the nation's 50 largest cities. Suburban areas account for the next largest share, at 23 percent. There is some variation by shelter status, with major cities accounting for a larger share of the sheltered population and rural areas a larger share of the unsheltered population. Four in ten families experiencing unsheltered homelessness are in rural CoCs.

Exhibit 3-13: Number of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by Geographic Category and Sheltered Status, 2024

	# CoCs	All People in Families Experiencing Homelessness	Sheltered People in Families	Unsheltered People in Families
Total	**385**	**259,473**	**240,916**	**18,557**
Major Cities	48	154,340	148,184	6,156
Other Urban CoCs	61	10,229	9,356	873
Suburban CoCs	165	59,959	56,326	3,633
Rural CoCs	111	34,945	27,050	7,895

Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

Exhibit 3-14: Change in Experiences of Family Homelessness by Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2023-2024

	All People in Families Experiencing Homelessness		Sheltered Families		Unsheltered Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	**73,389**	**39.4%**	**72,217**	**42.8%**	**1,172**	**6.7%**
Major Cities	56,503	57.8%	57,914	64.2%	-1,411	-18.6%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	1,014	11.0%	916	10.9%	98	12.6%
Largely Suburban CoCs	11,530	23.8%	11,138	24.6%	392	12.1%
Largely Rural CoCs	4,342	14.2%	2,249	9.1%	2,093	36.1%

Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

While overall the number of people in families with children experiencing homelessness increased by 39 percent across the country, CoCs that contained one of the nation's 50 largest cities experienced the greatest increases. This was entirely driven by increases in the sheltered population, which increased by 64 percent. In major cities, unsheltered family homelessness declined by 19 percent, the only region to see declines in unsheltered family homelessness. Largely rural CoCs reported a 36 percent increase in unsheltered family homelessness—the largest increase among all geographies.

4. Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness

4.1 National Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness

The estimates presented in this section reflect national data collected on the number of individuals under the age of 25 (unaccompanied youth) experiencing homelessness during a single point-in-time (PIT) that occurred during the last 10 days in January 2024. The PIT count offers a snapshot of the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness without a parent or guardian or a child of their own. Sheltered unaccompanied youth consists of people staying in emergency shelters (ES), safe haven (SH), or transitional housing (TH) programs on the night of the count. It does not include young people living in housing supported by rapid rehousing (RRH) programs, people in permanent supportive housing (PSH) programs, or people in other permanent housing programs (OPH). (For more information on these programs, see Section 7). In addition, these data do not reflect unaccompanied youth living with friends or family on a temporary basis. Doubling up and couch surfing are more common for youth than for other populations.

A Note About Doubling Up and Couch Surfing

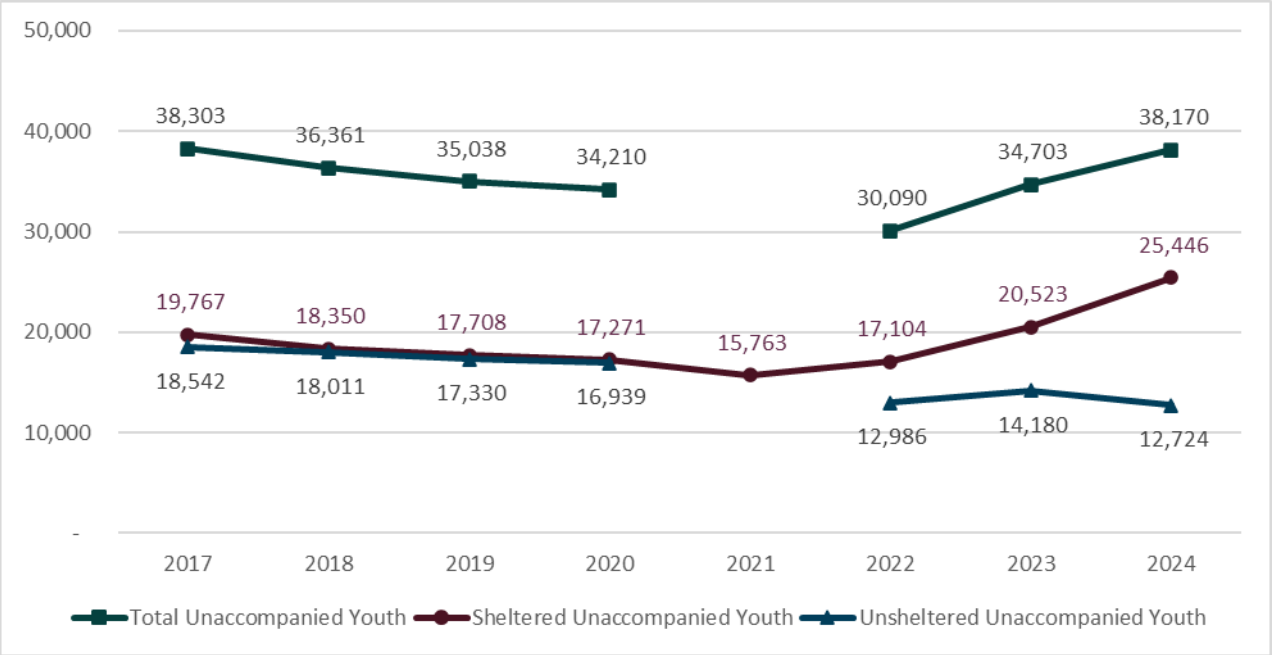
HUD's definition on homelessness does not include situations where people are "doubling up" or temporarily staying with others due to a loss of housing or other hardships. HUD's definition of homelessness also does not include instances of "couch surfing" or staying on someone's couch, floor, or in an extra space in someone else's home due to housing instability or because there are no housing options available to them. This form of housing instability may be more common among youth (ages 18-24). More information on this and other types of housing instability can be found in the AHAR Part 2.

The PIT count also includes the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidance defines unsheltered homelessness as sleeping in places not meant for human habitation such as sidewalks, abandoned buildings, bus stations, and vehicles parked for long periods. Because of the difficulty of locating people in some of these situations and differences in local capacity to conduct the unsheltered count, the actual number of unaccompanied youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness could be larger than reported.

The United States announced an end to the COVID-19 (Coronavirus) public health emergency in May 2023, and the 2024 national PIT counts reflects a returning to post-pandemic shelter use. Many shelters that had reduced shelter capacity through de-concentration (social distancing) efforts had gone back to full capacity by the time of the 2024 count. The strengthening of safety net programs, income protections, and eviction moratoria (bans) in-place during the pandemic, which helped to prevent some people from entering into homelessness, had also expired. For all these reasons, comparisons to the pandemic years should be made with caution.

Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness are children (under the age of 18) and young adults (ages 18-24) who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their experience of homelessness.

Exhibit 4-1: PIT Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2017-2024

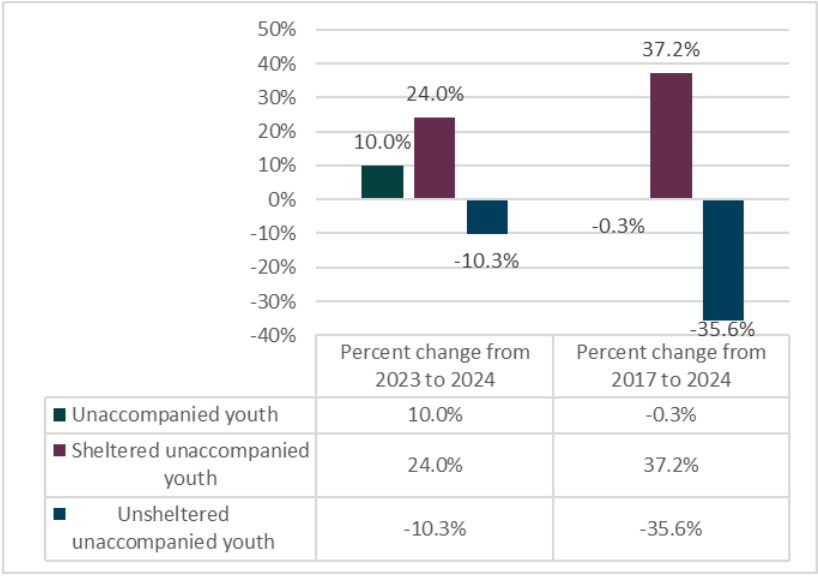


Note: The exhibit does not display the total count of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness in 2021 or the count of all unaccompanied youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness because of pandemic-related disruptions to PIT counts. Estimates of the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing sheltered homelessness at a point in time in 2021 should also be viewed with caution, as the number could be artificially (falsely) reduced compared with non-pandemic times, reflecting reduced capacity in some communities and safety concerns regarding staying in shelters.

In January of 2024, 38,170 unaccompanied youth experienced homelessness on a single night in the United States.

After decreasing steadily between 2017 (the first year the data were reported) and 2020, the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness has risen post-pandemic. Between 2022 and 2023, the number of unaccompanied youth in the U.S. increased by 15 percent. The number increased again between 2023 and 2024, by 10 percent.[12]

Exhibit 4-2: Percent Change in the Number of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2007-2024



	Percent change from 2023 to 2024	Percent change from 2017 to 2024
Unaccompanied youth	10.0%	-0.3%
Sheltered unaccompanied youth	24.0%	37.2%
Unsheltered unaccompanied youth	-10.3%	-35.6%

[12] Beginning in 2017, HUD began issuing funding to CoCs through the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP). The goal of YHDP is to support the development and implementation of a coordinated community approach to preventing and ending youth homelessness.

Demographic Characteristics

In 2024, HUD made significant changes in the way data on gender and data on race and ethnicity were collected. Individuals were able to identify both their gender and their race more inclusively, by selecting more than a single gender or race. Hispanic/Latine/a/o status, historically collected separately, is now listed among the race categories. Given these changes, comparisons to prior years for gender and race are not included in the report.

Age

Nearly all unaccompanied youth were between the ages of 18 and 24. Unaccompanied children (under 18), made up a larger share of the unsheltered population than the sheltered population for all unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness (8% vs. 6%).

The overall increase in the number of unaccompanied youths experiencing homelessness was driven by increases in youth over the age of 18. Unaccompanied youth under the age of 18 decreased across shelter statuses between 2023 and 2024. (see Appendix B).[13]

Gender

In 2024, six of every ten unaccompanied youth identified as men or boys (60%) and 36 percent identified as women or girls. Compared to all individuals, unaccompanied youth were more likely to identify as a gender outside of singularly "men" or "women" (4% vs. 2%).

Exhibit 4-3: Gender Identity of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

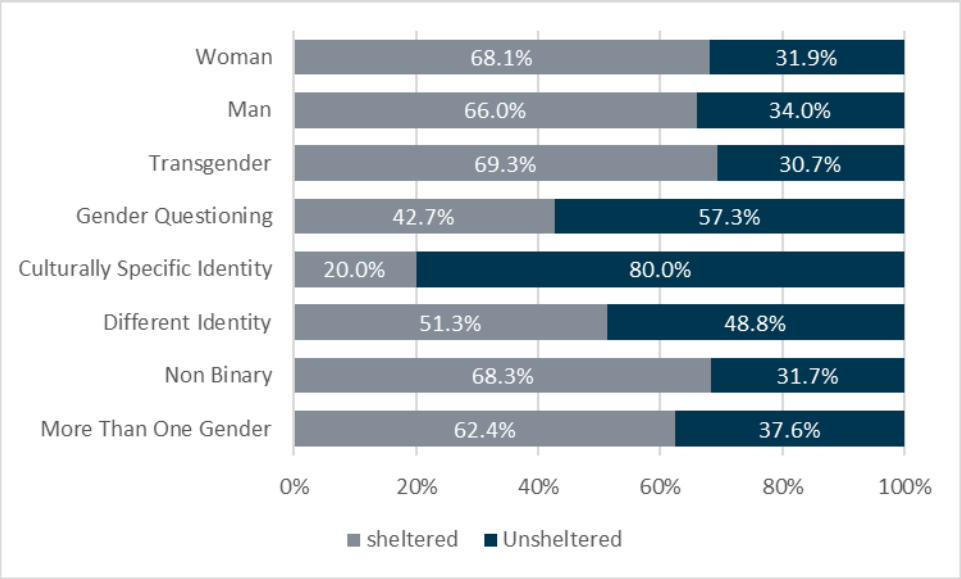
Gender Identity	Total Unaccompanied Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
Woman or Girl	13,607	35.6%	9,266	36.4%	4,341	34.1%
Man or Boy	22,852	59.9%	15,089	59.3%	7,763	61.0%
Transgender	551	1.4%	382	1.5%	169	1.3%
Gender Questioning	82	0.2%	35	0.1%	47	0.4%
Culturally Specific Identity	50	0.1%	10	<0.01%	40	0.3%
Different Identity	80	0.2%	41	0.2%	39	0.3%
Non-Binary	530	1.4%	362	1.4%	168	1.3%
More Than One Gender	418	1.1%	261	1.0%	157	1.2%

Note: In 2024, HUD changed the way data on gender were collected by both expanding the categories and allowing for multiple sections, creating more inclusive identification and reporting. See Appendix B for definitions of gender categories.

[13] This could be due to the greater vulnerability of the youth population, difficulty reaching these populations, increased fear around accessing shelter programs, or difficulty in finding shelter programs specifically for youth.

The shelter status of unaccompanied youth varied considerably within gender categories. Unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness identifying as transgender had the highest sheltered rate (69%), followed closely by those identifying as a women (68%), while those identifying as a having a culturally specific gender identity – though the number was small – had the highest unsheltered rate (80%).[14]

Exhibit 4-4: Shelter Status within Gender Identities



Race and Ethnicity

Youth of color who are under the age of 25 are considerably overrepresented among individuals experiencing homelessness. Black, African American, or African youth accounted for a higher share of the sheltered population than the unsheltered population (36% vs. 25%). Most other racial groups made up a higher share of the unsheltered population than they did the sheltered population.

[14] People self-identify their gender when accessing shelter or when participating the unsheltered count. Some individuals may identify their gender differently or not respond to this question due to shelter requirements or perceived biases, resulting in underreporting of people identifying as a gender other than a man or woman.

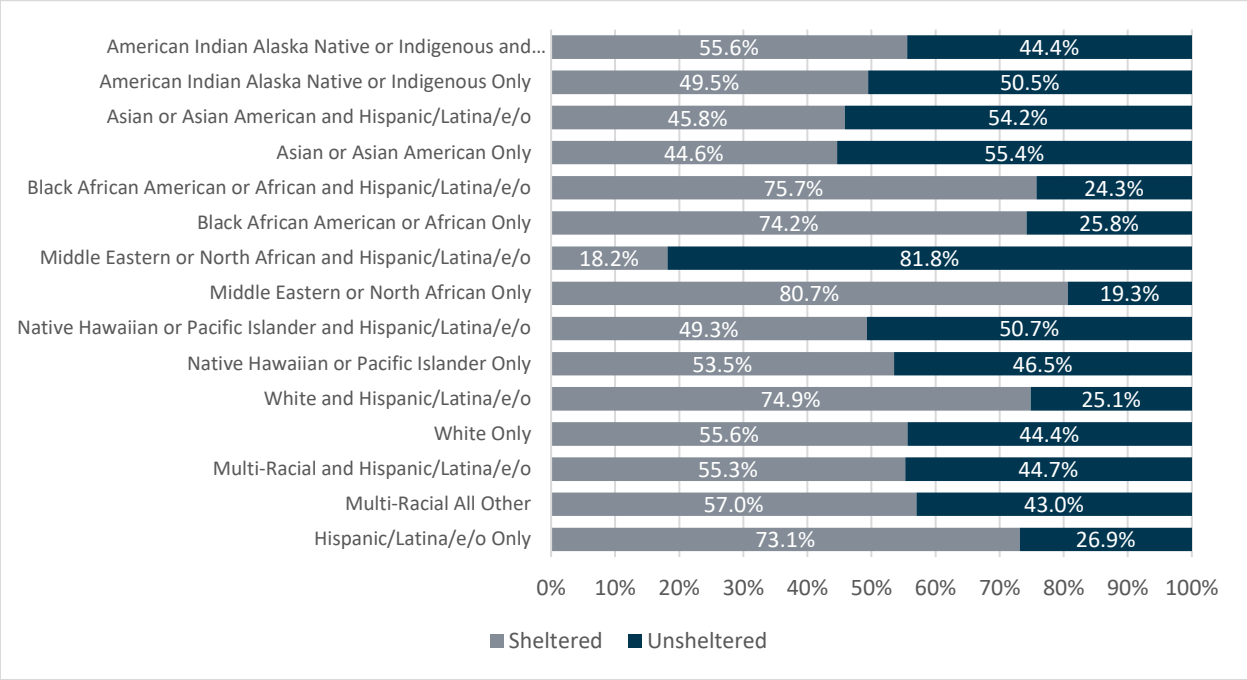
Exhibit 4-5: Race and Ethnicity of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

	Total Unaccompanied Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness	38,170	100%	25,446	100%	12,724	100%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	304	0.8%	169	0.7%	135	1.1%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	968	2.5%	479	1.9%	489	3.8%
Total American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, any ethnicity	1,272	3.3%	648	2.6%	624	4.9%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	48	0.1%	22	0.1%	26	0.2%
Asian or Asian American Only	605	1.6%	270	1.1%	335	2.6%
Total Asian or Asian American, any ethnicity	653	1.7%	292	1.2%	361	2.8%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	651	1.7%	493	1.9%	158	1.2%
Black, African American, or African Only	11,762	30.8%	8,730	34.3%	3,032	23.8%
Total Black, African American, or African, any ethnicity	12,413	32.5%	9,223	36.2%	3,190	25.0%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	11	<0.01%	2	<0.01%	9	0.1%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	243	0.6%	196	0.8%	47	0.4%
Total Middle Eastern or North Africa, any ethnicity	254	0.6%	198	0.8%	56	0.5%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	71	0.2%	35	0.1%	36	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	312	0.8%	167	0.7%	145	1.1%
Total Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, any ethnicity	383	1.0%	202	0.8%	181	1.4%
White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	2,674	7.0%	2,002	7.9%	672	5.3%
White Only	10,330	27.1%	5,744	22.6%	4,586	36.0%
Total White, any ethnicity	13,004	34.1%	7,746	30.5%	5,258	41.3%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	438	1.1%	242	1.0%	196	1.5%
Multi-Racial All Other	1,482	3.9%	845	3.3%	637	5.0%
Total Multi-Racial, any ethnicity	1,920	5.0%	1,087	4.3%	833	6.5%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	8,271	21.7%	6,050	23.8%	2,221	17.5%
Total Hispanic/Latina/e/o, Any Race	12,468	32.6%	9,015	35.5%	3,453	27.2%

Note: In 2024, HUD changed the way data on race and ethnicity were collected by both expanding the categories and allowing for multiple sections, creating more inclusive identification and reporting. See Appendix B for more detail on the race and ethnicity of people experiencing homelessness.

Sheltered status of unaccompanied youth varied considerably across race and ethnicity. Several groups had unsheltered rates that were higher than the overall unaccompanied youth rate of 33 percent. Unaccompanied youth identifying as Asian, Indigenous, or Native Hawaiian (either alone or also Latina/e/o) had rates that exceeded the national rate. People identifying as Hispanic or Latina/e/o generally had lower rates of unsheltered homelessness.

Exhibit 4-6. Sheltered Status of Unaccompanied Youth by Race, 2024

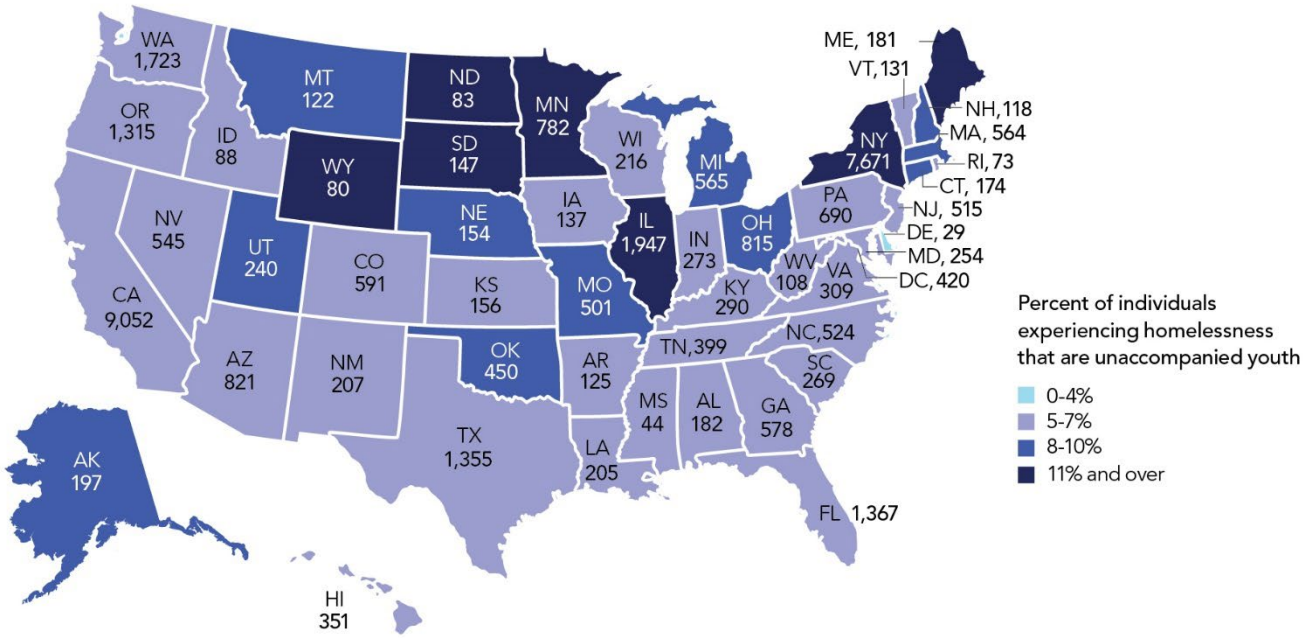


> WHEN [THE YOUTH HOMELESSNESS DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM (YHDP)] GOT MORE INVOLVED, IT LED TO MORE VOLUNTEERS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTIES JOINING IN. WITH MORE VOLUNTEERS, WE WERE ABLE TO COVER MORE AREAS AND COUNT MORE ACCURATELY. SO, THE CHANGE IN HOW PARTNERS AND PROGRAMS PARTICIPATED, ESPECIALLY WITH YHDP, BROUGHT IN MORE VOLUNTEERS FROM MORE COUNTIES, WHICH HELPED MAKE THE COUNT BETTER THIS YEAR.
>
> CoC in the Southeast

4.2 State-Level Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness

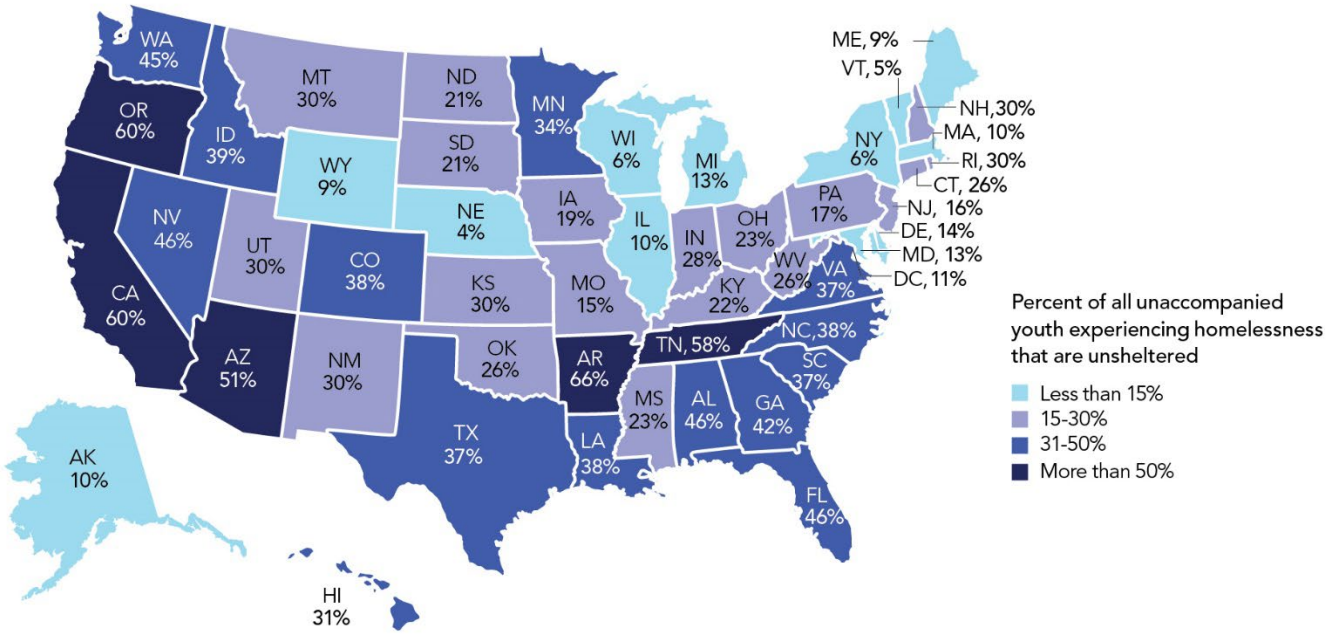
States with the largest number of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness in 2024 were California and New York. In Wyoming, 20 percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness at a point-in-time were unaccompanied youth – the highest rate in the country. Illinois and Minnesota were second, with 16 percent. See Appendix A for more detailed, state-level information.

Exhibit 4-7: Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2024



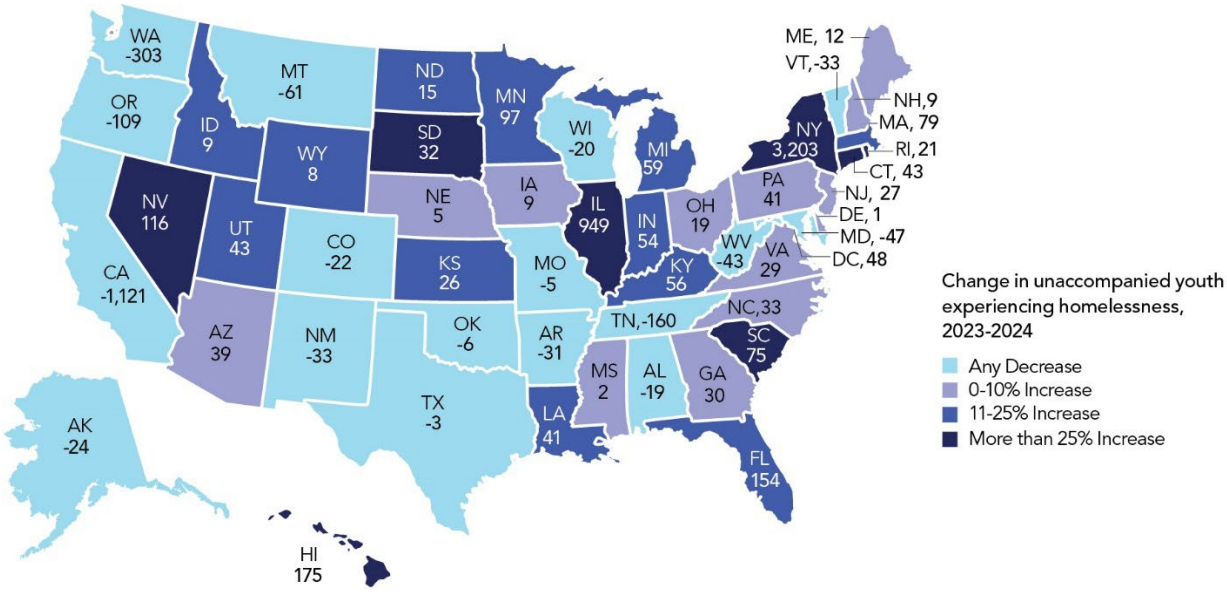
The point-in-time counts are completed during the coldest time of year in the Unites States. Most of the states with the highest rates of unsheltered youth homelessness are in warmer climates. In 2024, Arkansas had the highest rate of unsheltered unaccompanied youth (66%) on a single night in January followed by California and Oregon (60%).

Exhibit 4-8: Percentages of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Unsheltered, 2024



Between 2023 and 2024, 33 states and the District of Columbia experienced increases in the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness. More states experienced increases in sheltered unaccompanied youth (34 states and DC) than unsheltered unaccompanied youth (28 states and DC).

Exhibit 4-9: Largest Changes in Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2023-2024



Understanding Changes in the Number of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness

As a part of the PIT data submission and data quality review process, Continuums of Care (CoCs) provided details on changes in homelessness locally. To help provide context for the findings from the 2024 PIT count, the authors of this report reviewed these details. This revealed that while experiences of homelessness are increasing nationwide, there are distinct factors that impact local changes. This section profiles two states with large changes in their PIT counts and the reasons for those changes reported by the CoCs.

Illinois (IL)

Illinois has 19 CoCs, one major city (Chicago), three other largely urban CoCs, ten suburban CoCs, and five largely rural CoCs. Between 2023 and 2024, Illinois had a 95 percent increase in the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness (949 more unaccompanied youth). Ninety percent of this increase was in Chicago. The Chicago CoC reported that an influx of new arrivals accounted for most of this observed increase. According to the CoC, new arrivals (which included migrant and asylum-seeking families) accounted for more than 1,050 sheltered unaccompanied youth in 2024 compared to just over 300 in 2023. All other CoCs in the state reported increases or decreases of less than 20 unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness.

West Virginia (WV)

West Virginia is composed of 4 CoCs – one largely urban CoC, two rural CoCs, and one largely suburban CoC. Between 2023 and 2024, West Virginia had a 29 percent decrease in the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness (43 fewer youth). While each CoC experienced a decrease in the number of unaccompanied youth, the largest CoC in the state -- WV Balance of State -- experienced the largest decrease. They noted that there were several new Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP) grantees in the state. YHDP grants provide communities resources to develop a coordinated approach to ending youth homelessness, including connection to and provision of permanent housing.

4.3 CoC-Level Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness

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

(1) Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.

(2) Other largely urban CoCs (n=61) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.

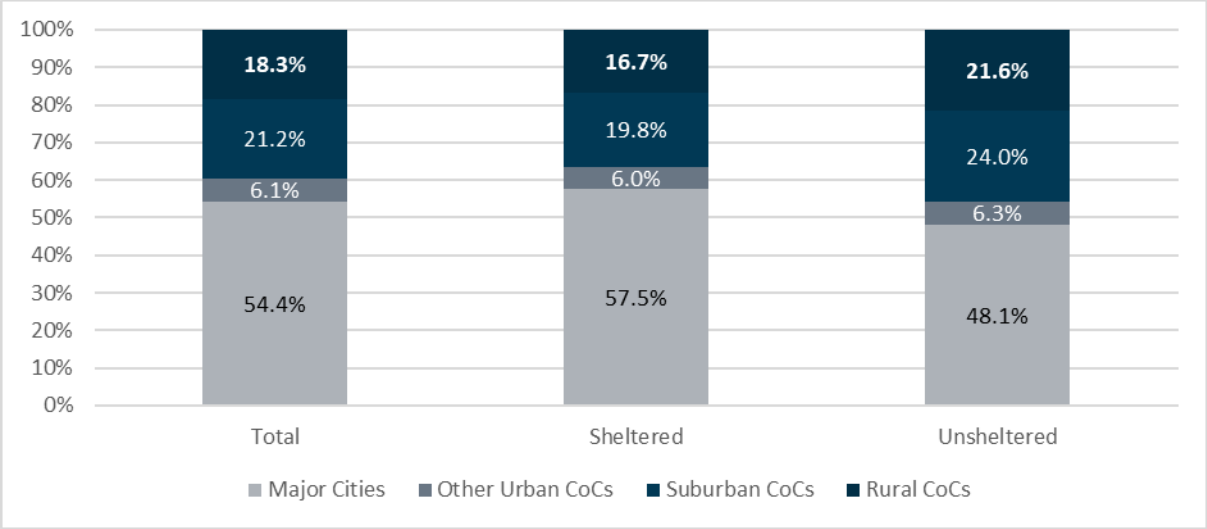
(3) Largely suburban CoCs (n=165) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

(4) Largely rural CoCs (n=111) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For detailed information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About the Report section of this report.

More than half of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness were counted in one of the nation's 50 largest cities. Suburban areas account for the next largest share, with 21 percent. There is some variation by shelter status, with rural areas and suburban areas accounting for larger shares of unsheltered unaccompanied youth and major cities accounting for a larger share of sheltered unaccompanied youth.[15]

Exhibit 4-10: Share of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness in each CoC Category by Sheltered Status, 2024



Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

[15] The number of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness in rural areas may be higher than reported due to challenges in completing the unsheltered PIT count in rural communities, especially rural Tribal nations.

Exhibit 4-11: Number of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness by Geography Type, 2024

	# CoCs	Total Individuals	Sheltered Individuals	Unsheltered Individuals
Total	***385***	***38,170***	***25,446***	***12,724***
Major Cities	48	20,758	14,636	6,122
Other Urban CoCs	61	2,334	1,534	800
Suburban CoCs	165	8,083	5,027	3,056
Rural CoCs	111	6,995	4,249	2,746

Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

The overall increase in unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness was largely driven by increases in sheltered youth in major cities. All areas except for suburban areas experienced decreases in unsheltered unaccompanied youth. In suburban areas the number increased by 15 percent.

Exhibit 4-12: Changes in the Number of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2023-2024

	Change in Total Unaccompanied Youth		Change in Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Change in Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	3,467	10.0%	4,923	24.0%	-1,456	-10.3%
Major Cities	2,609	14.4%	4,012	37.8%	-1,403	-18.6%
Other Urban CoCs	-169	-6.8%	14	0.9%	-183	-18.6%
Suburban CoCs	781	10.7%	391	8.4%	390	14.6%
Rural CoCs	246	3.6%	506	13.5%	-260	-8.6%

Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

5. Estimates of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness in the United States

5.1 National Estimates of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness in the United States

The estimates presented in this section reflect national data collected on the number of veterans experiencing homelessness during a point-in-time (PIT) count that occurred during the last 10 days of January 2024. The PIT count offers a snapshot of the number of veterans experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness on a single night. Sheltered veteran homelessness includes veterans who were staying in emergency shelters (ES), transitional housing (TH) programs, or safe havens (SH) on the night of the count. It does not include veterans living in housing supported by rapid rehousing (RRH) programs, veterans living in permanent supportive (PH) housing, and veterans in other permanent housing programs (OPH). (For more information on these programs, see Section 7).

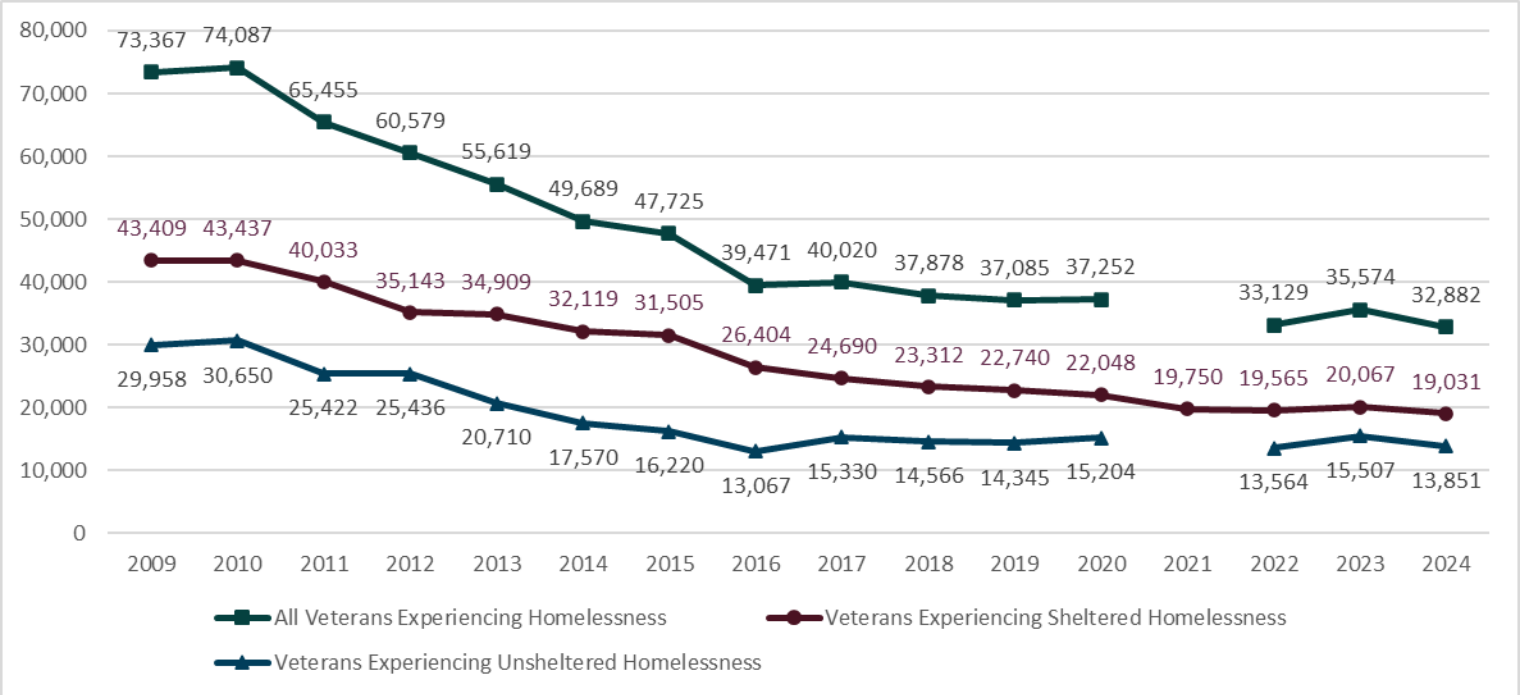
The PIT count also includes the number of veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidance defines unsheltered homelessness as staying in places not meant for human habitation such as sidewalks, abandoned buildings, bus stations, and vehicles parked for long periods. Because of the difficulty of locating some of these situations and differences in local capacity to conduct the unsheltered count, the actual number of veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness could be larger than reported.

The United States announced an end to the COVID-19 (Coronavirus) public health emergency in May 2023, and the 2024 national PIT counts reflect a returning to post-pandemic shelter use. Many shelters that had reduced shelter capacity through de-concentration (social distancing) efforts had gone back to full capacity by the time of the 2024 count. The strengthening of safety net programs, income protections, and eviction moratoria (bans) in-place during the pandemic, which helped to prevent some people from entering into homelessness, had also expired. For all these reasons, comparisons to the pandemic years should be made with caution.

Communities began reporting PIT data on veterans experiencing homelessness in 2009, and this report uses 2009 as the baseline (starting) measure of veterans experiencing homelessness in the United States.

Veteran refers to any person who served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States. This includes Reserves and National Guard members who were called up to active duty.

Exhibit 5-1: PIT Estimates of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status, 2009-2024



Note: The data for 2021 does not display the total count of veterans experiencing homelessness or the count of all veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness because of pandemic-related disruptions to counts. Also, estimates of the number of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness at a point in time in 2021 should be viewed with caution, as the number could be artificially (falsely) reduced compared with non-pandemic times, reflecting reduced capacity in some communities and safety concerns regarding staying in shelters.

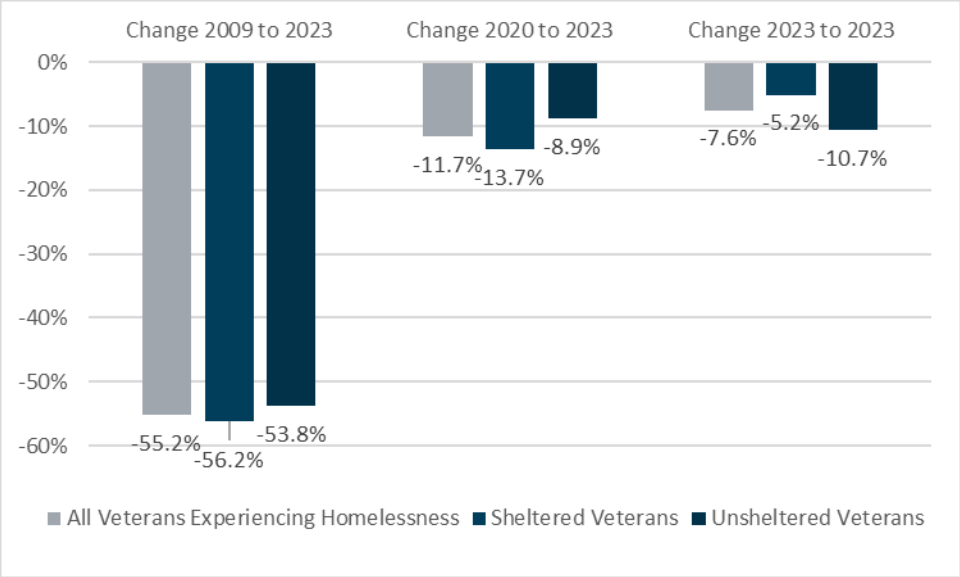
On a single night in January 2024, 32,882 veterans were experiencing homelessness. About six in every ten veterans experiencing homelessness were sheltered, and the other four in ten were unsheltered.

Veterans made up five percent of all adults experiencing homelessness in the United States. The share was the same across sheltered status.

Exhibit 5-2: Proportion of Adults Experiencing Homelessness Who are Veterans by Sheltered Status, 2024

Sheltered Status	All Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	All Adults Experiencing Homelessness	Percent of Adults Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Veterans
Total People	32,882	623,242	5.3%
Sheltered	19,031	360,097	5.3%
Unsheltered	13,851	263,145	5.3%

Exhibit 5-3: Changes in the Number of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness Over Time by Sheltered Status, 2009-2024



Overall, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness decreased by 8 percent between 2023 and 2024. This decrease in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness was the same for the sheltered and unsheltered populations, however, the percentage decline for veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness was larger, at 11 percent.

Demographic Characteristics

In 2024, HUD made significant changes to the way the Point-in-Time count collected data on gender and data on race and ethnicity. People were able to identify both their gender and their race more inclusively, by selecting more than a single gender or race. Hispanic/Latine/a/o identity, historically collected separately, is now listed among the race categories. Given these changes, numerical comparisons to prior years (i.e., changes in the number of people experiencing homelessness) for gender and race are not included in the report.

> "CHANGE IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (PSH) CAPACITY, THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW PSH INITIATIVES, INCLUDING PROGRAMS TARGETED AT VETERANS, CONTRIBUTED TO A 34% INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE HOUSED COMPARED TO 2022 [FOR OUR COC]. WHILE THESE PROGRAMS DID NOT DIRECTLY AFFECT THE UNSHELTERED COUNT, THEIR IMPACT ON REDUCING … HOMELESSNESS AMONG VETERANS SUGGESTS A BROADER POSITIVE TREND IN ADDRESSING HOMELESSNESS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY."
>
> CoC in the West

Gender

Almost nine in every ten veterans experiencing homelessness were men (89%). Veterans who identified as women made up a slightly higher share of veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness than of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness (12% vs 9%).

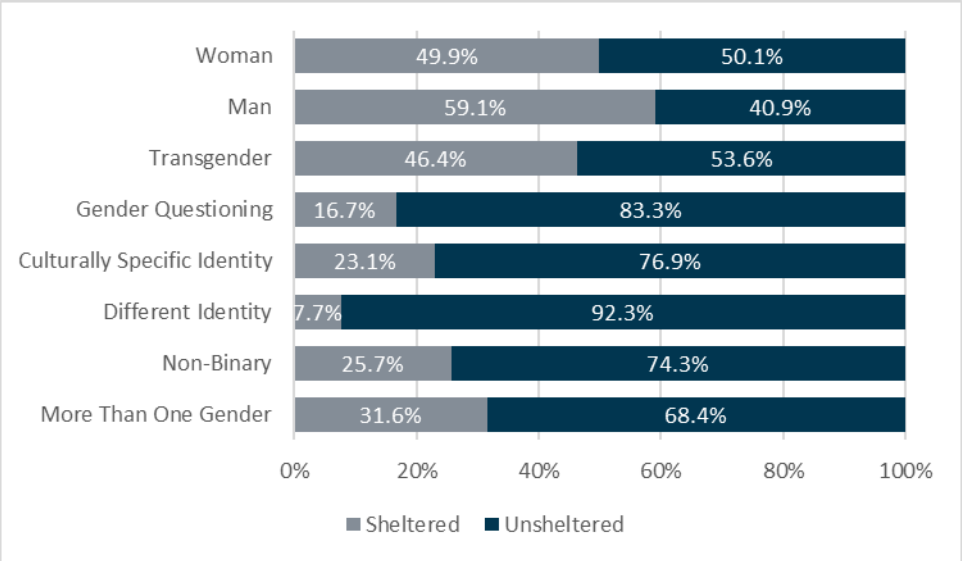
The shelter status of veterans experiencing homelessness varied within gender categories. Veterans identifying as a gender other than woman or man were less likely to be sheltered.[16]

Exhibit 5-4: Gender Identity of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

	All Veterans Experiencing Homelessness		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Woman	3,329	10.1%	1,661	8.7%	1,668	12.0%
Man	29,189	88.8%	17,252	90.7%	11,937	86.2%
Transgender	110	0.3%	51	0.3%	59	0.4%
Gender Questioning	12	<0.1%	2	<0.1%	10	0.1%
Culturally Specific Identity	26	0.1%	6	<0.1%	20	0.1%
Different Identity	13	<0.1%	1	<0.1%	12	0.1%
Non-Binary	105	0.3%	27	0.1%	78	0.6%
More Than One Gender	98	0.3%	31	0.2%	67	0.5%

Note: In 2024, HUD changed the way data on gender were collected by both expanding the categories and allowing for multiple sections, creating more inclusive identification and reporting. See Appendix B for definitions of gender categories.

Exhibit 5-5: Shelter Status within Gender Identities, 2024



[16] This trend could be due to an increased vulnerability of this population. It is also possible that shelter requirements around gender affect responses, resulting in underreporting of people identifying as other than a man or woman.

Race and Ethnicity

Exhibit 5-6: Race/Ethnicity of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

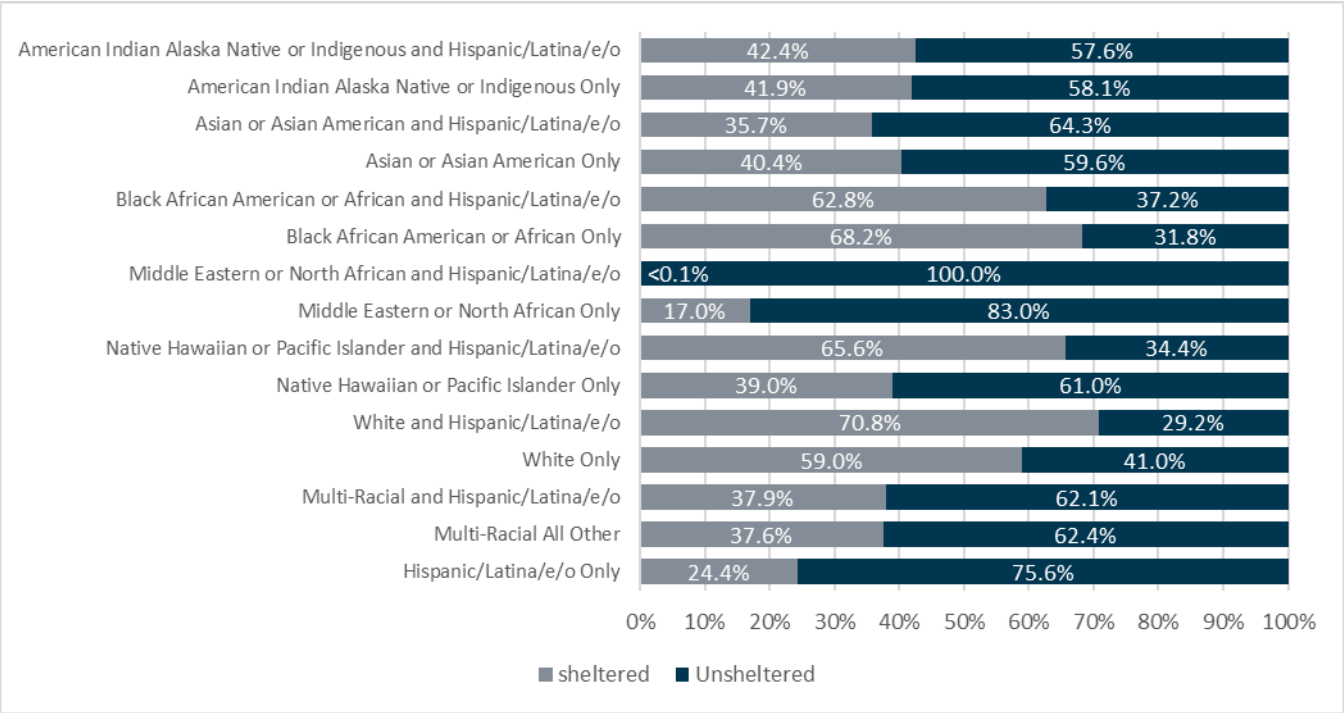
Race	All Veterans Experiencing Homelessness		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	32,882	100%	19,031	100%	13,851	100%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	139	0.4%	59	0.3%	80	0.6%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	898	2.7%	376	2.0%	522	3.8%
Total American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, any ethnicity	1,037	3.1%	435	2.3%	602	4.4%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	14	<0.1%	5	<0.1%	9	0.1%
Asian or Asian American Only	376	1.1%	152	0.8%	224	1.6%
Total Asian or Asian American, any ethnicity	390	1.1%	157	0.8%	233	1.7%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	298	0.9%	187	1.0%	111	0.8%
Black, African American, or African Only	9,890	30.1%	6,746	35.4%	3,144	22.7%
Total Black, African American, or African, any ethnicity	10,188	31.0%	6,933	36.4%	3,255	23.5%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	4	<0.1%	0	<0.1%	4	<0.1%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	53	0.2%	9	<0.1%	44	0.3%
Total Middle Eastern or North Africa, any ethnicity	57	0.2%	9	<0.1%	48	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	32	0.1%	21	0.1%	11	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	308	0.9%	120	0.6%	188	1.4%
Total Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, any ethnicity	340	1.0%	141	0.7%	199	1.5%
White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1,094	3.3%	775	4.1%	319	2.3%
White Only	16,034	48.8%	9,465	49.7%	6,569	47.4%
Total White, any ethnicity	17,128	52.1%	10,240	53.8%	6,888	49.7%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	248	0.8%	94	0.5%	154	1.1%
Multi-Racial All Other	1,291	3.9%	485	2.5%	806	5.8%
Total Multi-Racial, any ethnicity	1,539	4.7%	579	3.0%	960	6.9%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	2,203	6.7%	537	2.8%	1,666	12.0%
Total Hispanic/Latina/e/o, Any Race	4,032	12.3%	1,678	8.8%	2,354	17.0%

Note: In 2024, HUD changed the way data on race and ethnicity were collected by both expanding the categories and allowing for multiple sections, creating more inclusive identification and reporting. See Appendix B for more detail on the race and ethnicity of people experiencing homelessness.

Across all veterans experiencing homelessness, about 49 percent identified as White (only), and 30 percent identified as Black, African American, or African (only). People who identified as Hispanic/Latina/e/o, of any race, were more likely to be experiencing unsheltered homelessness, making up 17 percent of unsheltered veterans compared to nine percent of sheltered veterans.

Based on the new categories, the race and ethnicity of veterans experiencing homelessness changed slightly between 2023 and 2024, showing a reduction in the number of veterans who identified as White (any ethnicity). This may reflect the addition of three new race/ethnicity categories: Middle Eastern or North African Only, Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o, and Hispanic/Latina/e/o (only). In 2024, 2,260 veterans (7%) identified as one of the newly available racial/ethnic categories.

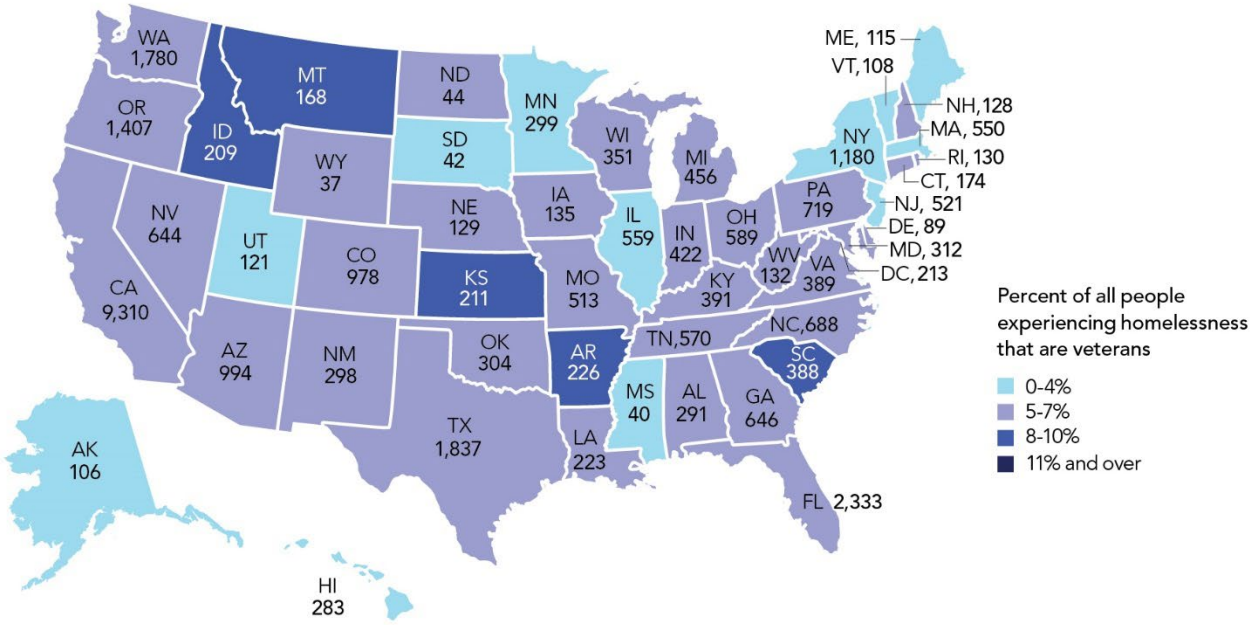
Exhibit 5-7: Shelter Status within Race and Ethnic Identities, 2024



Sheltered rates also varied considerably across the racial and ethnic identities of veterans experiencing homelessness. Veterans who identified as White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o had the highest sheltered rate at 71 percent.

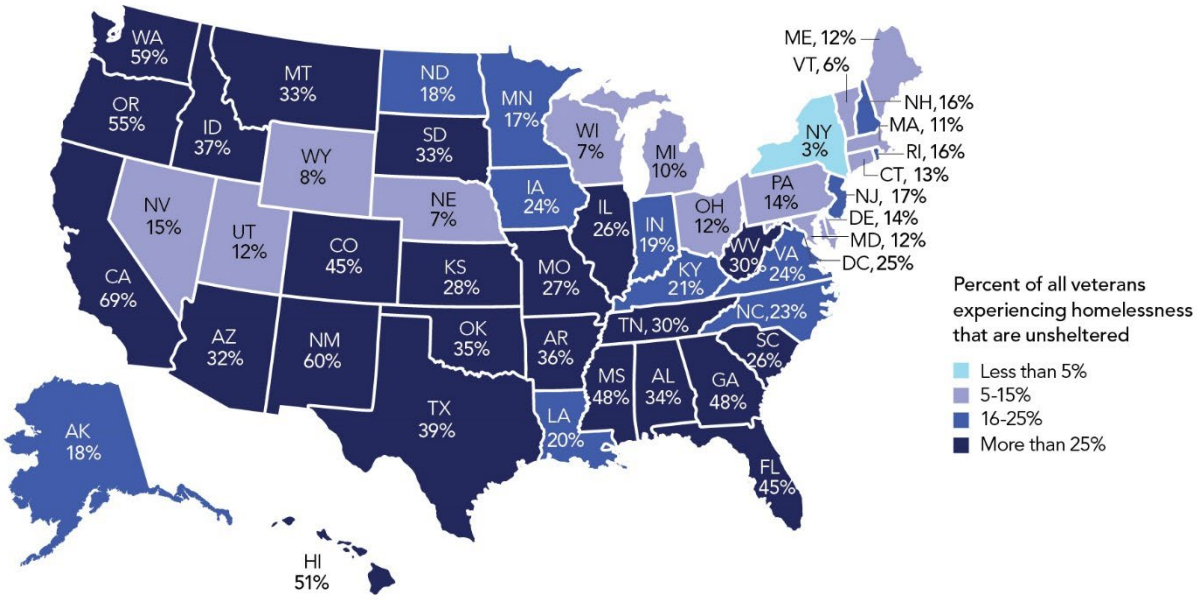
5.2 Estimates of the Number of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by State

Exhibit 5-8: Percentage of All Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2024



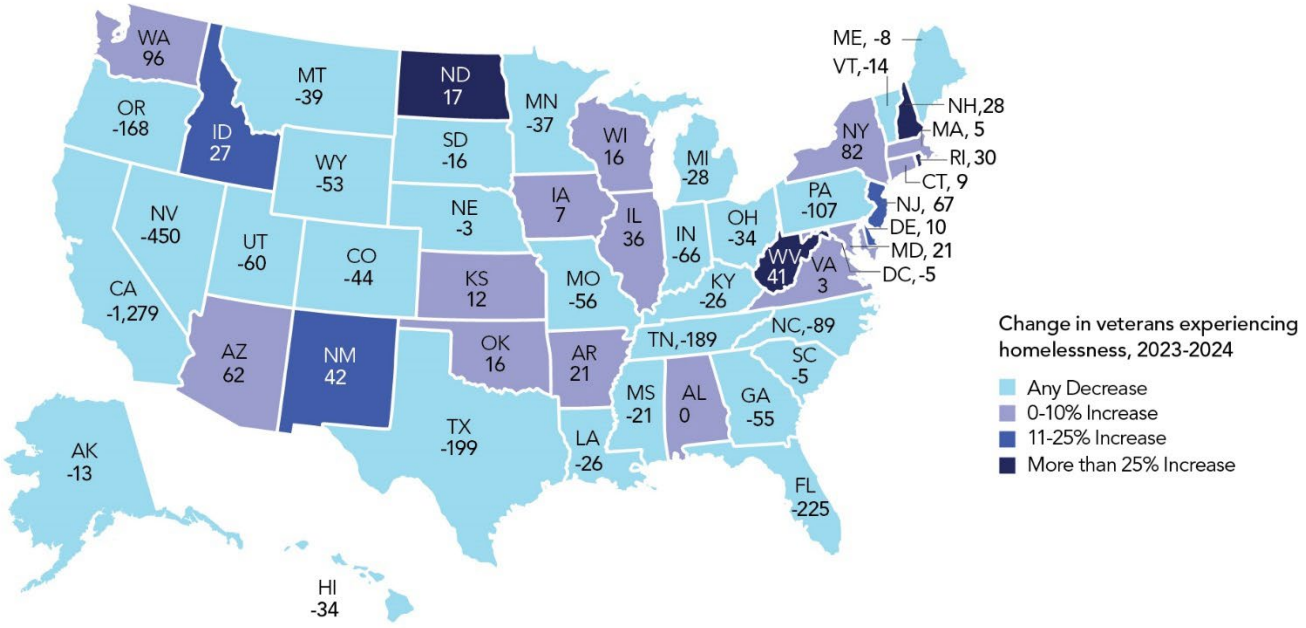
California accounted for 28 percent of all veterans experiencing homelessness in the United States. Florida and Texas had the next largest numbers of veterans experiencing homelessness.

Exhibit 5-9: Percentages of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Unsheltered, 2024



In five states, more than half of all veterans experiencing homelessness were sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. These are California (69%), New Mexico (60%), Washington (59%), Oregon (55%), and Hawaii (51%).

Exhibit 5-10: Changes in the Number of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2023-2024



Between 2023 and 2024, 28 states and the District of Columbia experienced decreases in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness. The largest percentage decline was in Wyoming (59% fewer veterans experiencing homelessness) and the largest numeric decline was in California (1,279 fewer veterans experiencing homelessness).

For information on how rates of homelessness have changed by state since 2009, please see Appendix B.

Understanding Changes in the Number of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness

As a part of the PIT data submission and data quality review process, Continuums of Care (CoCs) provided details on changes in homelessness locally. To help provide context for the findings from the 2024 PIT count, the authors of this report reviewed these details. This revealed that while experiences of homelessness are increasing nationwide, there are distinct factors that impact local changes. This section profiles two states with large changes in their PIT counts and the reasons for those changes reported by the CoCs.

Tennessee (TN)

Tennessee is composed of ten CoCs. Two are major city CoCs (Memphis and Nashville), one is in another largely urban area, one is a largely suburban area, and the remaining six are largely rural. Between 2023, and 2024, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness decreased by 25 percent across the state (129 fewer veterans). Much of this decline was driven by one CoC, Chattanooga, which experienced a 75 percent decline in veteran homelessness (110 fewer veterans). This CoC attributed the decline to increased collaboration with the Department of Veterans Affairs. Through this collaboration they were able to conduct case conferencing specifically for veterans experiencing homelessness to expedite referrals to permanent housing.

Texas (TX)

Texas is composed of 11 CoCs. It has six major city CoCs (Austin, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth and Arlington, Houston, and San Antonio), two other largely urban CoCs, and three largely rural CoCs. Six percent of all veterans experiencing homelessness in the United States were in Texas. Between 2023 and 2024, Texas reported a 10 percent decrease in veteran homelessness (199 fewer veterans). Many of the CoCs attributed this decrease to the Department of Veterans Affairs' programs that place veterans into permanent housing through the Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) and Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) programs. Some Texas CoCs have added other resources to the efforts to prevent veterans from entering homelessness or to resolve their homelessness quickly.

5.3 Estimates of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by CoC

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

(1) Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.

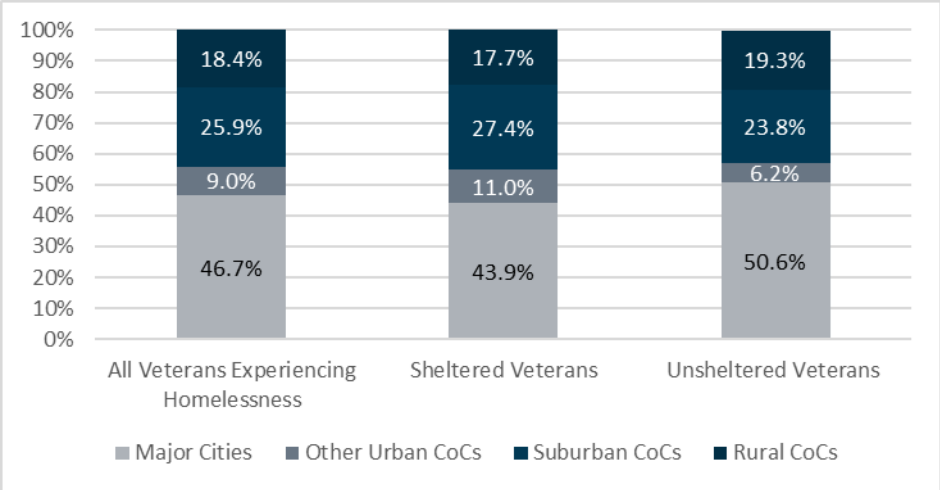
(2) Other largely urban CoCs (n=61) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.

(3) Largely suburban CoCs (n=165) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

(4) Largely rural CoCs (n=111) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For detailed information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About the Report section of this report.

Exhibit 5-11: Share of All Veterans Experiencing Homelessness in each CoC Category by Sheltered Status, 2024



Forty-seven percent of all veterans experiencing homelessness were in one of the nation's 50 largest cities. Suburban areas accounted for the next largest share, with 26 percent of all veterans experiencing homelessness.

There is some variation by shelter status. Major cities accounted for a larger share of the unsheltered veteran population, while suburban and other largely urban areas comprised a larger share of the sheltered population.

Exhibit 5-12: Number of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by Geographic Category and Sheltered Status, 2024

	# CoCs	All Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	Sheltered Veterans	Unsheltered Veterans
Total	**385**	**32,882**	**19,031**	**13,851**
Major Cities	48	15,361	8,351	7,010
Other Urban CoCs	61	2,962	2,098	864
Suburban CoCs	165	8,509	5,206	3,303
Rural CoCs	111	6,050	3,376	2,674

Within the different geographies, largely rural CoCs have the largest share of veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness, with 44 percent of all veterans experiencing homelessness in rural areas being unsheltered.

Between 2023 and 2024, CoCs that contained one of the nation's largest cities experienced the largest numerical (i.e., change in the overall number) and percentage decrease in veteran homelessness (1,678 fewer veterans or a decline of 10%). This overall decline was driven by reductions in unsheltered veteran homelessness, which declined by 17 percent. Largely suburban CoCs were the only geographic area to experience an increase in unsheltered veteran homelessness, with an increase of four percent between 2023 and 2024.

Exhibit 5-13: Change in Homelessness by Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2023-2024

	All Veterans Experiencing Homelessness		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	**-2,692**	**-7.6%**	**-1,036**	**-5.2%**	**-1,656**	**-10.7%**
Major Cities	-1,678	-9.8%	-279	-3.2%	-1,399	-16.6%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	-208	-6.6%	-95	-4.3%	-113	-11.6%
Largely Suburban CoCs	-282	-3.2%	-406	-7.2%	124	3.9%
Largely Rural CoCs	-524	-8.0%	-256	-7.0%	-268	-9.1%

Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

6. Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

6.1 National Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

The estimates presented in this section reflect national data collected on the number of individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness, experiencing homelessness during a single point-in-time (PIT) count that occurred during the last 10 days in January 2024. The PIT count offers a snapshot of the number of people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness. Sheltered chronic homelessness consists of individuals staying in emergency shelters (ES) or safe havens (SH) on the night of the count. It does not include people living in transitional housing (TH), housing supported by rapid rehousing (RRH) programs, people in permanent supportive housing (PSH) programs, or people in other permanent housing programs (OPH). (For more information on these programs, see Section 7).

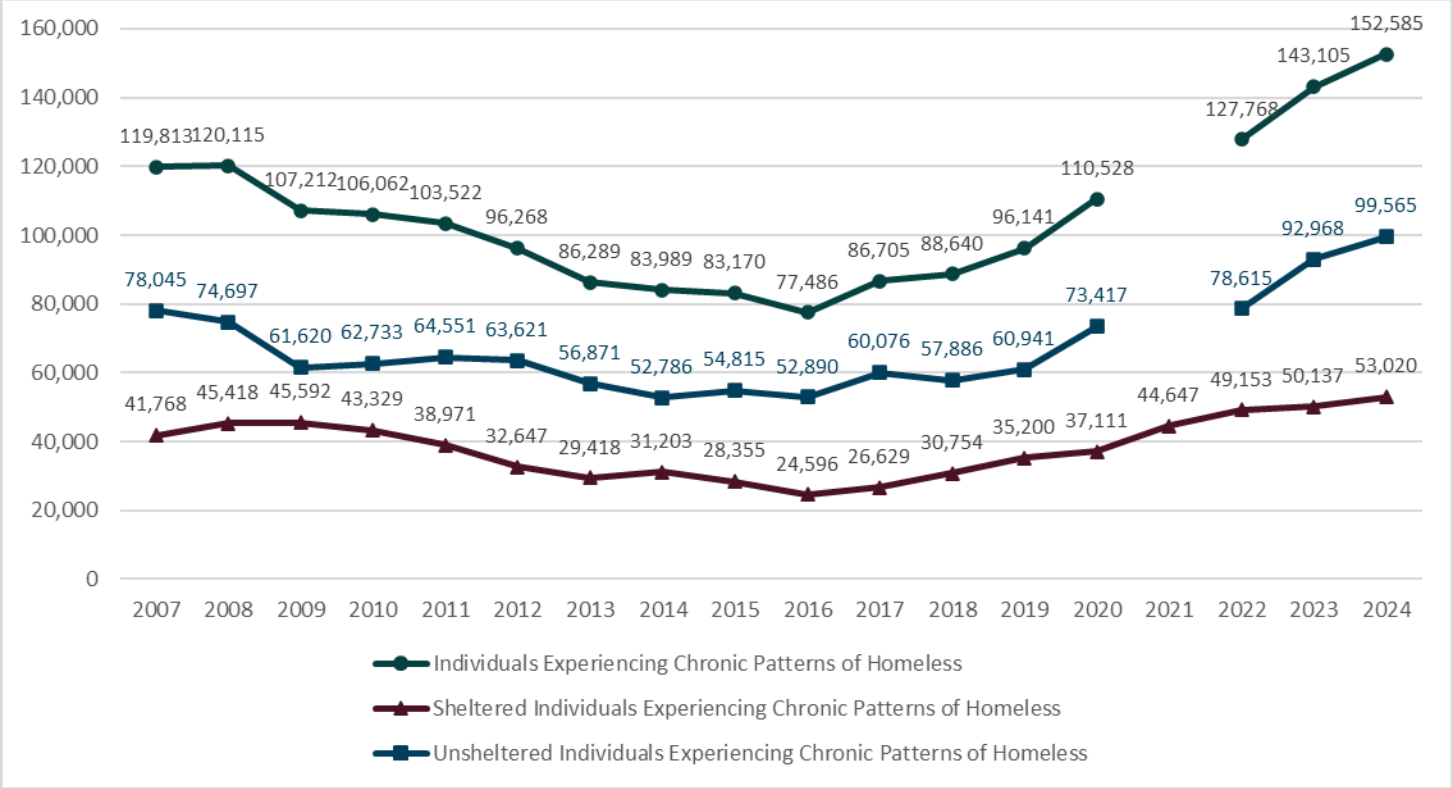
The PIT count also includes the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidance defines unsheltered homelessness as sleeping in places not meant for human habitation such as sidewalks, abandoned buildings, bus stations, and vehicles parked for long periods. Because of the difficulty of locating people in some of these situations and differences in local capacity to conduct the unsheltered count, the actual number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness could be larger than reported.

The United States announced an end to the COVID-19 (Coronavirus) public health emergency in May 2023, and the 2024 national PIT counts reflect a returning to post-pandemic shelter use. Many shelters that had reduced shelter capacity through de-concentration (social distancing) efforts had gone back to full capacity by the time of the 2024 count. The strengthening of safety net programs, income protections, and eviction moratoria (bans) in-place during the pandemic, which helped to prevent some people from entering into homelessness, had also expired. For all these reasons, comparisons to the pandemic years should be made with caution.

In January of 2024, 152,585 individuals who experienced chronic patterns of homelessness, experienced homelessness on a single night in the United States. This represents the largest number of individuals who experienced chronic homelessness since data collection began. About two-thirds stayed in unsheltered locations and one-third in sheltered locations. This section provides information on individuals who experienced chronic homelessness at a single point in time. See Appendix B for detailed tables supporting the exhibits in this chapter.

Individual Experiencing Chronic Homelessness refers to an individual with a disability who has been continuously experiencing homelessness for one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined length of time experiencing homelessness on those occasions is at least 12 months.

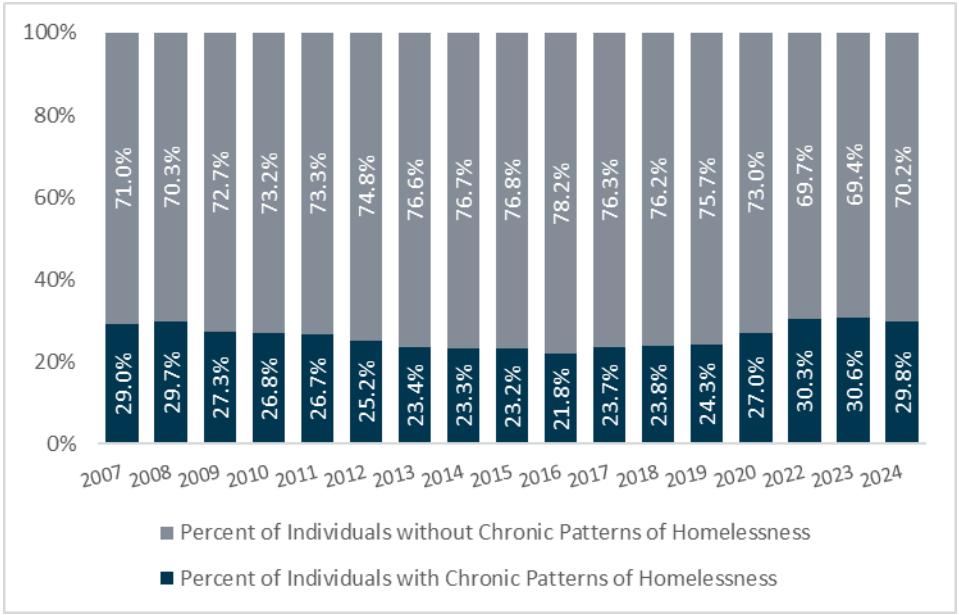
Exhibit 6-1: PIT Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness



Note: The exhibit does not display the total count of individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness in 2021 or the count of unsheltered individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness because of pandemic-related disruptions to counts. Estimates of the number of sheltered individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness at a point in time in 2021 should also be viewed with caution, as the number could be artificially (falsely) reduced compared with non-pandemic times, reflecting reduced capacity in some communities and safety concerns regarding staying in shelters.

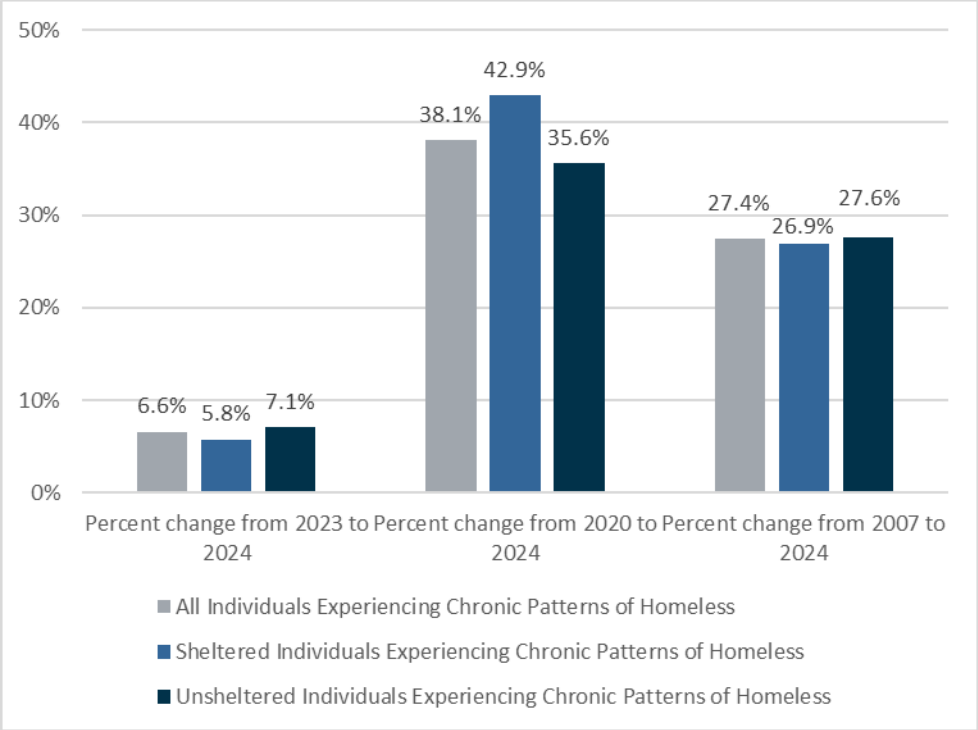
In 2024, 30 percent of all individuals who experienced homelessness had chronic patterns of homelessness. The share of all individuals experiencing homelessness with chronic patterns has varied between 2007 and 2024, hitting a low

Exhibit 6-2. Share of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness, 2007-2024



of 22 percent in 2018 and a high of 31 percent in 2023.

Exhibit 6-3: Change in the Number of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness, 2007-2024



The number of individuals experiencing homelessness who have experienced chronic patterns of homelessness has increased steadily over the last several years. Increases in individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness persisted through the pandemic, while other populations declined. The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness in 2024 was 27 percent higher than in 2007.

The most recent change, between 2023 and 2024, was a 7 percent increase in the number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness across the country. Similar increases were observed across both sheltered populations (a 6% increase) and unsheltered populations (a 7% increase).

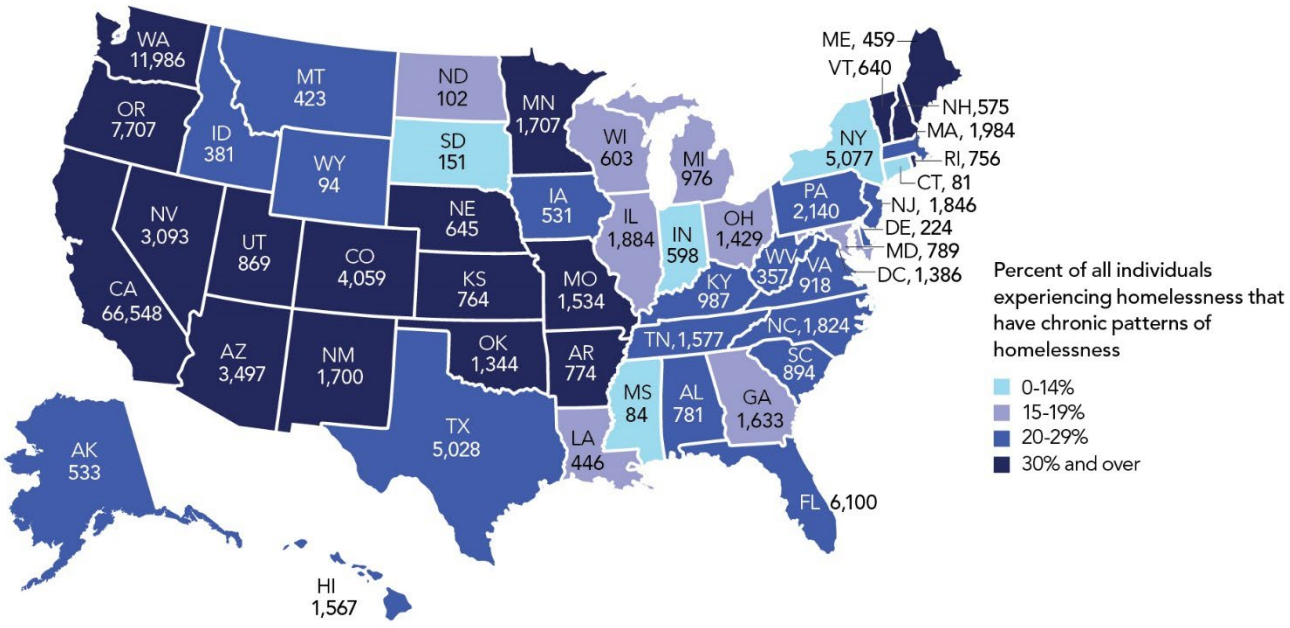
Compared to 2020 – just before the start of the Covid-19 pandemic – experiences of chronic homelessness have increased by 38 percent.

> [OUR COMMUNITY'S] COMMITMENT TO HOUSING FIRST RESULTED IN THE CREATION OF SIGNIFICANT NEW PSH FOR THE HIGHEST-NEEDS CLIENTS IN [OUR AREA], INCLUDING PSH FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN, RESULTING IN A DECREASE IN CHRONIC AND FAMILY HOMELESSNESS. [OUR COMMUNITY] ALSO USES THE BY-NAME LIST METHOD TO FIND TARGETED HOUSING SOLUTIONS AND DECREASE OUR TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMELESS VETERANS, FAMILIES, TRANSITION AGE YOUTH, AND [PEOPLE WITH] CHRONIC [PATTERNS OF HOMELESSNESS].
>
> CoC in the South

6.2 State-Level Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

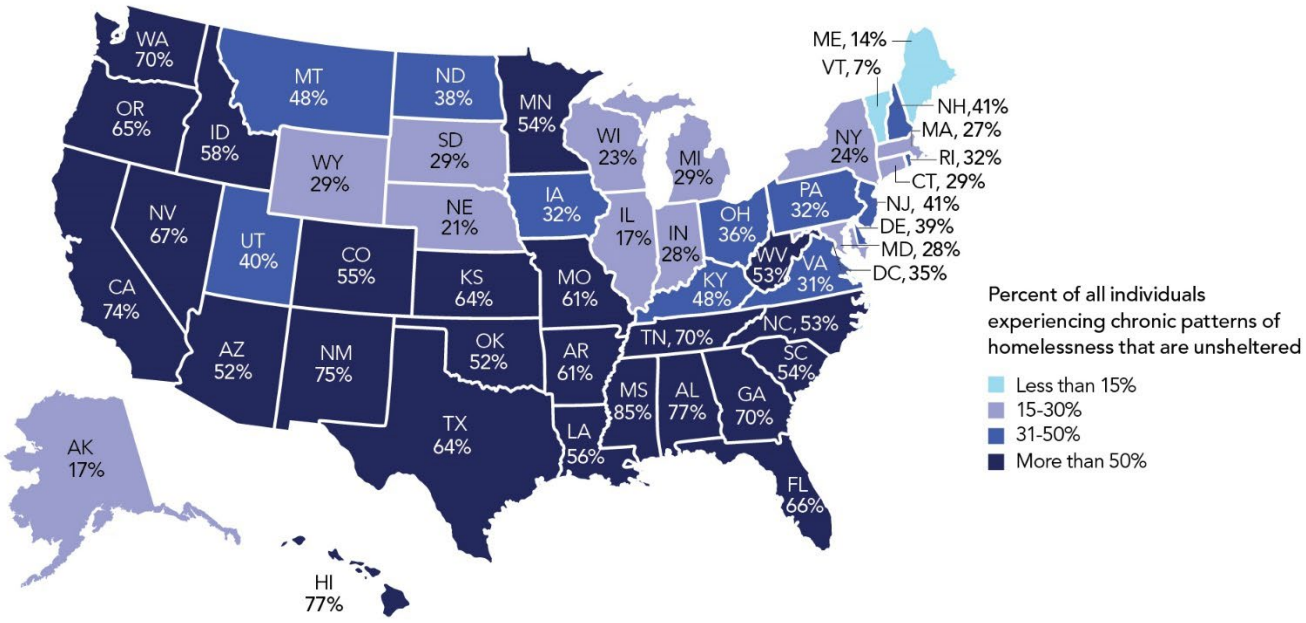
States with the largest number of individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness in 2024 were California and Washington. California alone accounted for 44 percent of all individuals who experienced chronic homelessness in the country. In Washinton, 49 percent of all individuals had experienced chronic patterns of homelessness – the highest rate in the country. Rhode Island is second, with 48 percent. See Appendix A for more detailed, state-level information.

Exhibit 6-4: Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness by State, 2024



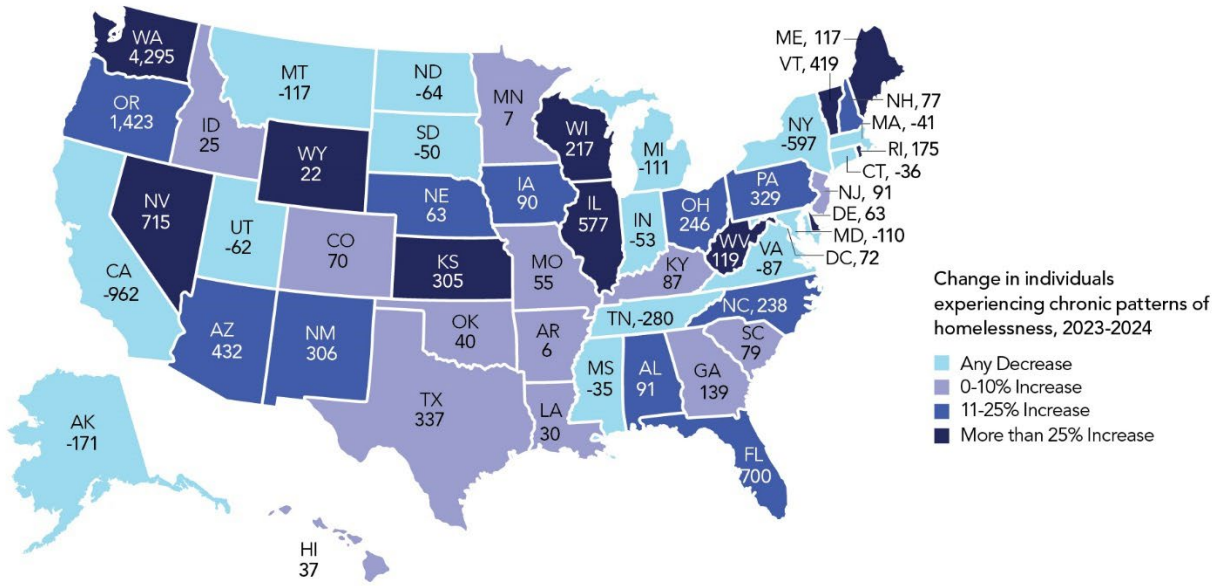
The point-in-time counts are conducted during the coldest time of year in the Unites States. Most of the states with the highest rates of unsheltered homelessness on a single night in January are in warmer climates (e.g., Mississippi, Hawaii, New Mexico, Alabama, and California). Other factors, such as policies related to access to shelter, shelter capacity, and strength of coordinated entry (CE) in Continuums of Care (CoCs) across the state may affect the unsheltered rate.

Exhibit 6-5: Percentages of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness Who Were Unsheltered, 2024



Between 2023 and 2024, 35 states and the District of Columbia experienced increases in the number of individuals who experienced chronic patterns of homelessness. The largest numeric increase occurred in Washington (4,295) while the largest percentage increase was observed in Vermont (190%).

Exhibit 6-6: Changes in the Number of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness by State, 2023-2024



Understanding Changes in the Number of People Who Experienced Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

As a part of the PIT data submission and data quality review process, Continuums of Care (CoCs) provided details on changes in homelessness locally. To help provide context for the findings from the 2024 PIT count, the authors of this report reviewed these details. This revealed that while experiences of homelessness are increasing nationwide, there are distinct factors that impact local changes. This section profiles one state with large changes in their PIT count and the reasons for those changes reported by the CoCs.

Washington (WA)

Washington is composed of six CoCs, one major city (Seattle), one other largely urban CoC, three largely suburban CoCs, and one geographically large, rural CoC. Between 2023 and 2024, Washington reported a 56 percent increase in the number of individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness (4,295 more individuals). CoCs that saw large increases in the number of people experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness attributed the increase to a lack of affordable housing. CoCs noted that housing costs continue to rise across Washington, leading to higher rates of homelessness overall. Another factor that increased the count was associated with outreach efforts to identify people in encampments and move them into temporary shelter. This resulted in identifying more people staying in encampments as having chronic patterns of homelessness.

6.3 CoC-Level Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

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

(1) Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.

(2) Other largely urban CoCs (n=61) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.

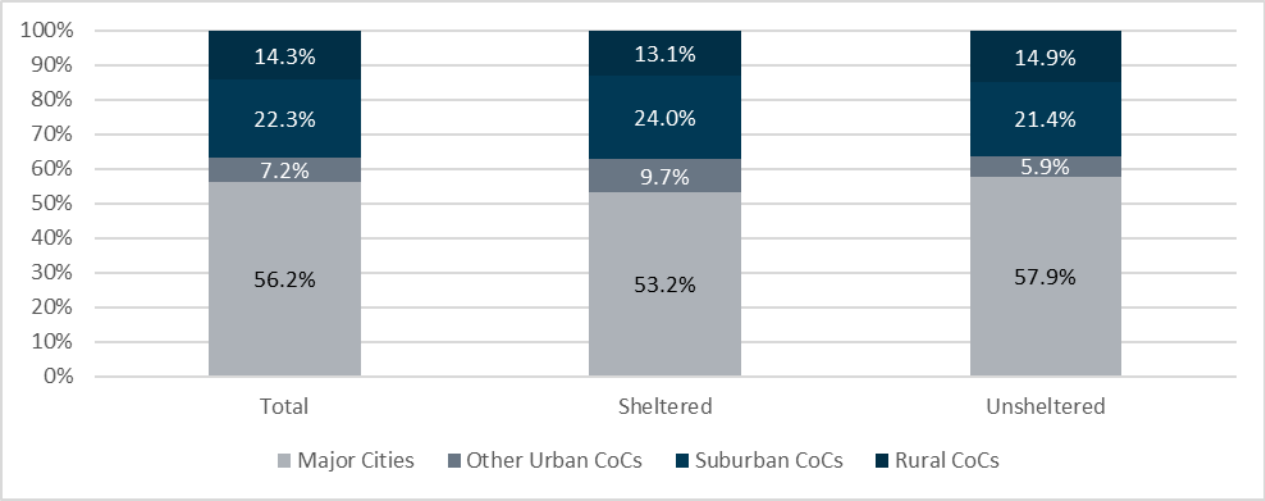
(3) Largely suburban CoCs (n=165) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

(4) Largely rural CoCs (n=111) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For detailed information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About the Report section of this report.

Just over 56 percent of individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness were counted in one of the nation's 50 largest cities. Suburban areas account for the next largest share, with 22 percent. There is some variation by shelter status, with major cities and rural areas accounting for larger shares of unsheltered individuals.

Exhibit 6-7. Share of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness in each CoC Category by Sheltered Status, 2024



Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

Nationally, 30 percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness experienced chronic patterns of homelessness. Urban areas – including both major cities and other urban areas – had higher rates of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness than either rural or suburban CoCs.

Exhibit 6-8: Percent of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness by Geographic Category, 2024

	Total Individuals Experiencing Homelessness	Percent of Individuals Who Experienced Chronic Patterns of Homelessness
Total	**152,585**	**29.8%**
Major Cities	85,787	32.5%
Other Urban CoCs	11,019	31.2%
Suburban CoCs	34,003	28.0%
Rural CoCs	21,776	23.8%

Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

While overall chronic homelessness increased by 7 percent across the country, largely suburban CoCs and largely rural CoCs experienced large increases in both the numbers and the percentages of individuals who experienced chronic patterns of homelessness. These increases were largely among people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. In contrast, major cities experienced the largest increases in sheltered individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness.

Exhibit 6-9: Changes in Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness by Geographic Category, 2023-2024

	Change in Total Number of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness		Change in Sheltered Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness		Change in Unsheltered Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	9,480	6.6%	2,883	5.8%	6,597	7.1%
Major Cities	3,509	4.3%	1,982	7.6%	1,527	2.7%
Other Urban CoCs	161	1.5%	119	2.4%	42	0.7%
Suburban CoCs	3,354	10.9%	958	8.2%	2,396	12.7%
Rural CoCs	2,456	12.7%	-176	-2.5%	2,632	21.6%

Note: Prior years data did not include U.S. territories.

7. National Inventory of Beds for People Currently Experiencing Homelessness and People Transitioning Out of Homelessness

Exhibit 7-1: Project Types for People Currently Experiencing Homelessness and People Transitioning Out of Homelessness

Shelter for People Experiencing Homelessness	Permanent Housing for People Transitioning Out of Homelessness
•**Emergency Shelter (ES):** provides temporary or nightly shelter beds to people experiencing homelessness •**Transitional Housing (TH):** provides people experiencing homelessness a place to stay combined with supportive services for up to 24 months •**Safe Havens (SH):** provides private or semi-private temporary shelter and services to people with severe mental illness and are limited to serving no more than 25 people within a facility	•**Rapid Rehousing (RRH):** a housing model designed to provide temporary housing assistance to people experiencing homelessness, moving them quickly out of homelessness and into permanent housing •**Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH):** a housing model designed to provide housing assistance (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to people who were experiencing homelessness when they entered the program and are now considered as having formerly experienced homelessness. HUD's Continuum of Care program, authorized by the McKinney-Vento Act, funds PSH and requires that the client have a disability to be eligible. •**Other Permanent Housing (OPH):** a housing model with or without services that is designed specifically for people who formerly experienced homelessness. OPH does not have a disability requirement.

7.1 Types of Programs in the National Inventory

Communities across the country submit data each year on their residential programs for people experiencing homelessness and their programs that help people end their experiences of homelessness and move into housing. The two basic types of programs are shelter programs for people experiencing homelessness and housing programs for people who formerly experienced homelessness. Communities report the number of beds that are available for both types of programs at the same time each January when they conduct Point-in-Time (PIT) counts. The national inventory is the total number of beds in all communities, as reported through the housing inventory count (HIC).

1) **Shelter** is intended to serve people currently experiencing homelessness and is made up of two main types of programs, emergency shelters (ES) and transitional housing programs (TH). By design, ES is shorter-term and provides less intensive services than

TH.[17] Shelter also includes a small number of programs, called safe havens (SH), for individuals who have been identified as having higher needs such as severe mental illness. The sheltered data only reports on beds that are available during the entire year. While the HIC includes information on beds available during severe weather events (storms, fires, extreme cold), during seasonal timeframes (open only during specific weeks or months), and beds made available when the number of people seeking shelter exceeds capacity (overflow beds), the focus of this analysis is on the year-round inventory. This information reflects the planned capacity communities rely on to meet the current needs of people experiencing homelessness.

2) **Permanent housing** is intended to serve people who were experiencing homelessness at the time they were enrolled in a permanent housing program. Once the program helps a household (an individual or family) find a housing unit, that housing is considered permanent in the sense that the household has a lease (or similar agreement) and may be able to stay in the same housing unit long-term. This category includes rapid rehousing (RRH), a short-term subsidy in a housing unit in which the individual or family may be able to remain after the subsidy ends; permanent supportive housing (PSH), housing with a long-term subsidy and supportive services for people with disabilities; and other permanent housing (OPH), which also is intended for people transitioning out of experiencing homelessness but is not restricted to people with disabilities. The information on permanent housing shows the planned capacity of communities to use these programs to help people no longer experience homelessness. Only programs considered by the Continuum of Care (CoC) to be part of the homelessness services system are included in the HIC as OPH. Communities may use other programs to help people transition out of experiencing homelessness.[18]

Data on People Living in Permanent Housing

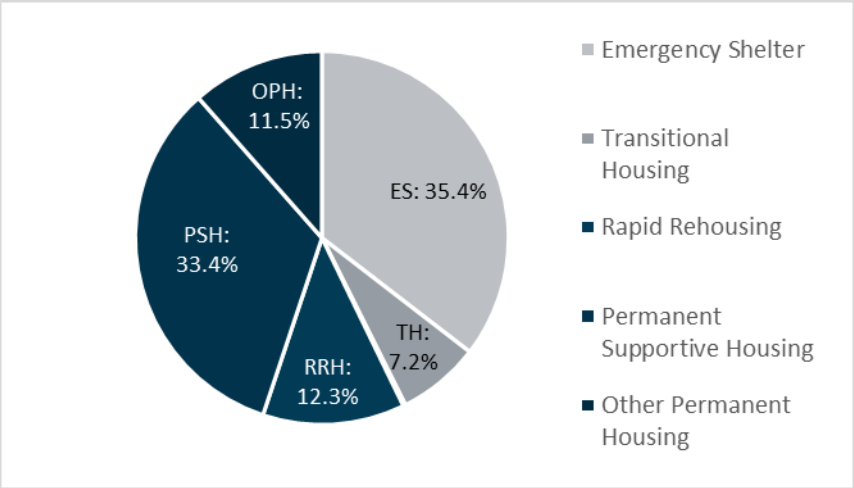
People living in permanent housing programs are not included in the PIT count. However, information on the number of people served in rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing programs over the course of a year can be found in the AHAR Part 2.

[17] Some transitional housing programs provide housing in which the individual or family may be able to stay after the transitional period with intensive services ending (sometimes called "transition-in-place"), and some emergency shelters have intensive services. Communities decide how to categorize their programs when reporting data to HUD.

[18] Additional programs or housing supports may house people experiencing homelessness or transitioning out of homelessness. However, to be included on the HIC, the beds and units must be dedicated to serving persons experiencing homelessness, or for permanent housing projects, dedicated for persons who were experiencing homelessness at entry. Beds in institutional settings not specifically dedicated for persons who are experiencing homelessness, including detox facilities, emergency rooms, jails, and acute crisis or treatment centers are not included in the HIC.

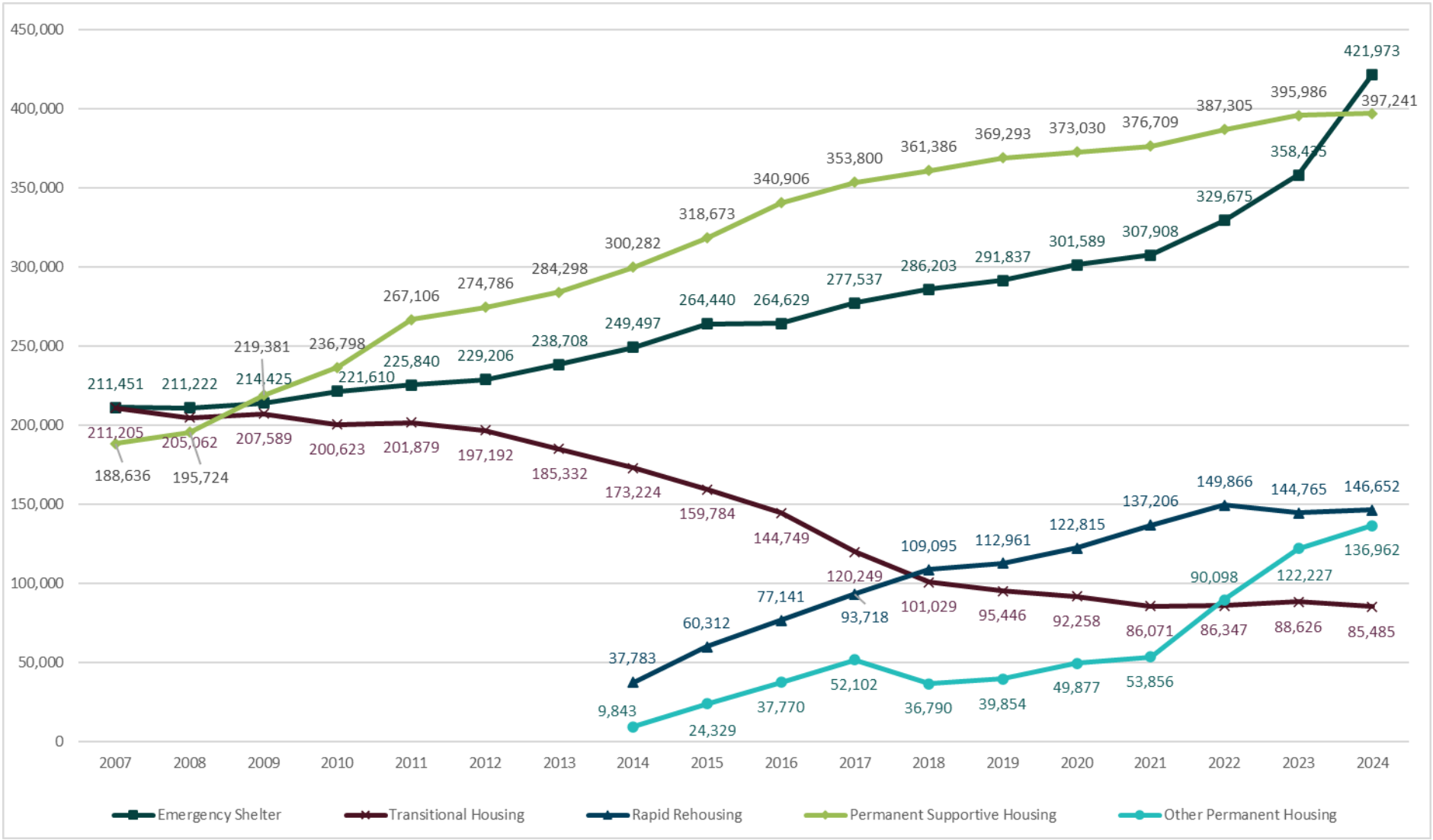
A total of 1,190,565 year-round beds in communities across the nation were dedicated to serving people who are currently experiencing homelessness (43% of inventory) or transitioning out of homelessness (57% of inventory).

Exhibit 7-2: Distribution of the National Bed Inventory by Program Type, 2024



Note: A small percentage of safe haven beds (0.2%) are in the national inventory but are not included in the exhibit.

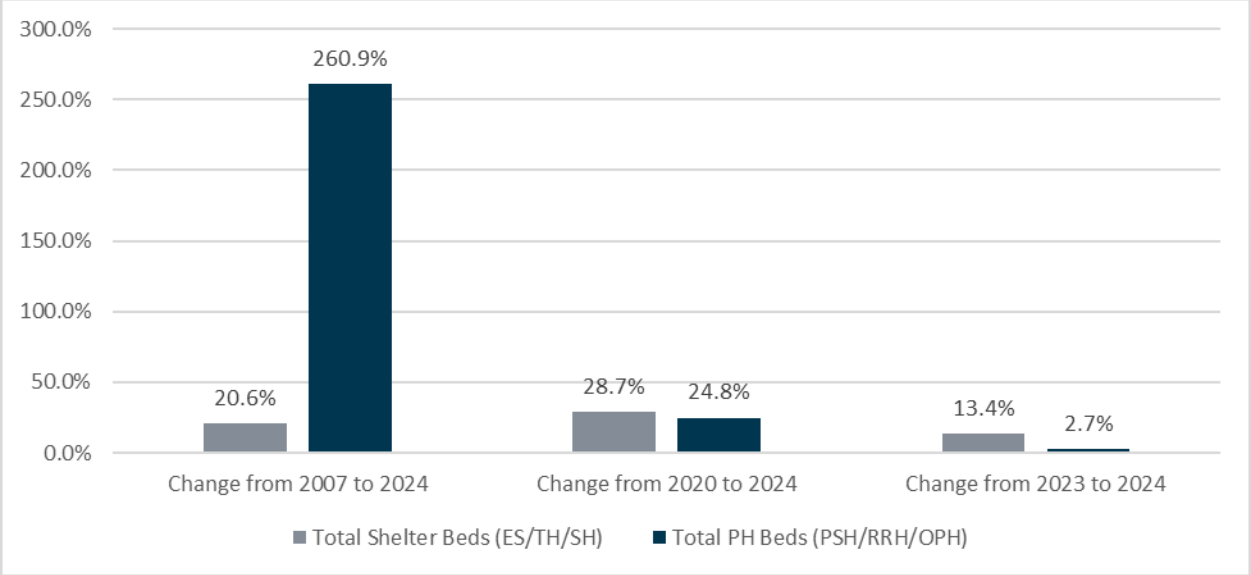
Exhibit 7-3: Inventory of Beds in Shelters and Permanent Housing, 2007-2024



Note: The small share of Safe Haven beds (0.2%) is not included in this exhibit.

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in significant changes to the national inventory. At the time of the 2021 HIC, precautions taken to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus resulted in considerable changes to the capacity of homelessness service providers. Shortly after the onset of the pandemic, Congress appropriated significant funding to support additional inventory (see the box at the end of this chapter for more information).

Exhibit 7-4: Changes in the Inventory of Beds in Shelters and Permanent Housing, 2007-2024



The total national inventory for people experiencing homelessness (i.e., the emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe havens inventory) has increased by about 87,000 beds since 2007. This change was driven by increases in the number of emergency shelter beds (210,522 more beds) that exceeded declines in transitional housing beds (125,720 fewer beds) over the same time period.

Between 2020—the last pre-pandemic housing inventory count—and 2024, the number of available beds for people experiencing homelessness increased by 29 percent (113,561 more beds).

"EVEN IF ALL OF THE OPH, PSH, ES, AND TH BEDS WERE FULL ON THE NIGHT OF THE COUNT, THERE WOULD BE MORE PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS THEN BEDS AVAILABLE TO HOST EVERYONE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS. DUE TO THE ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF INFLATION IN COMBINATION WITH THE LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING, THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE IN FOLKS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS, AND THAT HAS RESULTED IN SEEING AN INCREASE IN FOLKS EXPERIENCING UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS AS WELL"

CoC in the Midwest

Beds Dedicated to Veterans, Youth, and People Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

Exhibit 7-5: Inventory of Year-Round Beds for Special Populations, 2024

Bed Type	Total Beds	Beds for People Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness		Beds for Veterans		Beds for Youth	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter	421,973	N/A		3,863	0.9%	7,524	1.8%
Transitional Housing	85,485			11,037	12.9%	9,976	11.7%
Safe Haven	2,252			1,343	59.6%	10	0.4%
Rapid Rehousing	146,652			22,828	15.6%	8,228	5.6%
Permanent Supportive Housing	397,241	160,475	40.4%	109,891	27.7%	4,971	1.3%
Other Permanent Housing	136,962	N/A		3,681	2.7%	3,170	2.3%
Total Beds	**1,190,565**	**160,475**	**13.5%**	**152,643**	**12.8%**	**33,879**	**2.8%**

Note: Only PSH programs funded by HUD can report dedicated beds for people experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness on the HIC. According to the Fiscal Year 2024 HMIS data standards, "a dedicated bed is a bed that must be filled by a person in the subpopulation category (or a member of their household) unless there are no persons from the subpopulation who qualify for the project located within the geographic area." Beds can be dedicated to more than one population, for example, a bed may be dedicated to veterans experiencing chronic homelessness. For more information, see pages 40-41 of the HMIS Data Standards Manual: https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/HMIS-Data-Standards-Manual-2024.pdf

Thirteen percent of all beds in the national inventory (152,643 beds) were dedicated to veterans experiencing homelessness and their family members. Housing types with the most beds dedicated to veterans experiencing homelessness were safe havens (60% of all safe haven beds) followed by PSH (28% of all PSH beds).

Exhibit 7-6: Inventory of PSH Beds for People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness, 2007-2024

Year	Number of Beds
2007	37,807
2008	42,298
2009	50,602
2010	55,256
2011	67,964
2012	74,693
2013	81,666
2014	94,282
2015	95,066
2016	111,390
2017	149,005
2018	168,503
2019	181,505
2020	179,569
2021	173,457
2022	178,545
2023	178,681
2024	160,475

	Change 2023-2024		Change 2007–2024	
	#	%	#	%
PSH Beds for People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	-18,206	-10.1%	122,668	324.5%

CoCs reported a slight decline in the number of PSH beds for people who experience chronic patterns of homelessness between 2023 and 2024 (a decline of 18,206 beds). Despite this, the PSH inventory has increased over three-fold (325%) since 2007.

7.2 Beds by CoC Category, 2024

Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories

(1) Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.

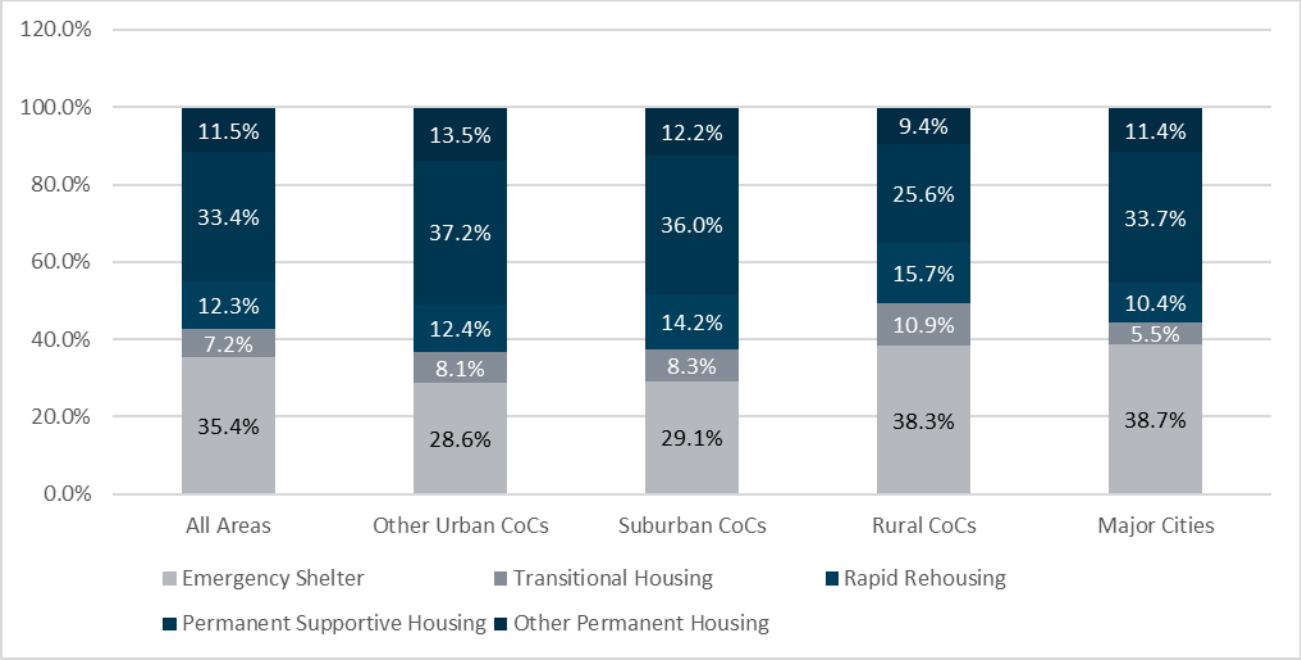
(2) Other largely urban CoCs (n=61) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.

(3) Largely suburban CoCs (n=165) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

(4) Largely rural CoCs (n=111) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the US Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For detailed information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About the Report section of this report.

Exhibit 7-7: Inventory of Year-Round Beds by Program Type and CoC Category, 2024*



*Excludes safe haven inventory, which accounts for between 0.1% and 0.3% of beds across the four CoC categories.

In rural CoCs, the split of inventory for people currently experiencing homelessness and people transitioning out of homelessness is roughly even (49% vs 51%). Other largely urban CoCs have significantly more bed inventory for people transitioning out of homelessness than for people currently experiencing homelessness (63% vs 37%).

Context for Changes in the National Inventory, 2021-2024

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. Government passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) in March 2020. As part of the CARES Act, Congress appropriated $4 billion to the Emergency Solutions Grants - Coronavirus (ESG-CV) program to help communities support additional homeless assistance and prevention activities. ESG recipients could use ESG-CV funds for additional sponsor-based rental assistance, hotel or motel costs for people experiencing homelessness, and temporary emergency shelters. HUD required that at least 50 percent of funds be drawn by June 2022 and all ESG-CV funds be fully spent by the end of 2023 (with the exception of reallocated funds, which could be spent through June 2024). As such, the impact of ESG-CV funds on bed inventory was greatest in 2021 and 2022. The share of the total inventory for people currently experiencing homelessness that was funded using ESG-CV funds increased from 14 percent in 2021 to 19 percent in 2022 but declined to 8 percent in 2023 and just 3 percent in 2024 as ESG recipients spent down remaining ESG-CV funds in anticipation of the spending deadline. ESG-CV funds were also used to support an increase in the rapid re-housing inventory. In 2021, 10 percent of all rapid re-housing was funded using ESG-CV funds, and by 2022 this had peaked at 34 percent. However, by 2023, the share of rapid rehousing funded by ESG-CV went back down to 10 percent, and by 2024 it was just 1 percent.

In March 2021, Congress passed the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) which included $1.1 billion in funding to support Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV). EHVs are used to provide housing support to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness. The HIC captures data on OPH and PSH that was supported using EHV funds. CoCs mainly recorded EHV in the HIC as additional OPH inventory. At the time of the 2022 HIC, 34 percent of all OPH and one percent of PSH inventory was supported by EHV funding. In 2023 and 2024, this reached 44 percent for OPH and declined to under one percent for PSH, in accordance with HUD guidance on how to record EHV in the HIC.

Exhibit 7-8: Inventory of Beds Funded by Coronavirus Relief-Related Funding, 2021-2023

	2021		2022			2023			2024		
	Bed Inventory (#)	ESG-CV Funded (%)	Bed Inventory (#)	ESG-CV Funded (%)	EHV Funded (%)	Bed Inventory (#)	ESG-CV Funded (%)	EHV Funded (%)	Bed Inventory (#)	ESG-CV Funded (%)	EHV Funded (%)
Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, and Transitional Housing Inventory	396,466	14%	418,642	19%		449,567	8%		509,710	3%	
RRH Inventory	137,206	10%	149,866	34%		144,765	10%		146,652	1%	
OPH Inventory	53,856		90,098		34%	122,227		44%	136,962		44%
PSH Inventory	376,709		387,305		1%	395,986		0.5%	397,241		0.8%

Note: ESG-CV funding is only available for ES and RRH inventory and was in use by the time of the 2021 HIC. EHV funding can be used to support OPH and PSH housing and was in use by the time of the 2022 HIC. Inventory included is limited to year-round, current inventory.

Appendix A: State-Level Data

State	All People Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Percent Change 2023 to 2024	Percent Change 2007 to 2024	All People Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness, 2024	Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness that are Unsheltered, 2024	All People Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness, 2024	Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered, 2024	Number of People in State Experiencing Homelessness per 10,000 People	Individuals Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Veterans Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness, 2024
Alabama	4,601	39.3%	-15.6%	2,698	58.6%	1,903	41.4%	9	3,430	1,171	182	291	533
Alaska	2,686	2.8%	63.6%	479	17.8%	2,207	82.2%	37	2,019	667	197	106	781
Arizona	14,737	3.5%	0.6%	7,291	49.5%	7,446	50.5%	20	11,640	3,097	821	994	774
Arkansas	2,783	6.7%	-27.5%	1,334	47.9%	1,449	52.1%	9	2,035	748	125	226	3,497
California	187,084	3.1%	34.6%	123,974	66.3%	63,110	33.7%	48	161,445	25,639	9,052	9,310	66,548
Colorado	18,715	29.6%	31.6%	4,791	25.6%	13,924	74.4%	32	10,196	8,519	591	978	4,059
Connecticut	3,410	13.1%	-23.9%	574	16.8%	2,836	83.2%	9	2,302	1,108	174	174	81
Delaware	1,358	9.1%	28.0%	238	17.5%	1,120	82.5%	13	803	555	29	89	1,386
District of Columbia	5,616	14.1%	5.6%	900	16.0%	4,716	84.0%	83	3,960	1,656	420	213	224
Florida	31,362	2.0%	-34.8%	16,868	53.8%	14,494	46.2%	14	23,799	7,563	1,367	2,333	6,100
Georgia	12,290	0.0%	-37.4%	6,673	54.3%	5,617	45.7%	11	9,562	2,728	578	646	1,633
Hawaii	11,637	87.0%	91.7%	4,042	34.7%	7,595	65.3%	81	7,145	4,492	351	283	1,567
Idaho	2,750	19.7%	57.2%	1,374	50.0%	1,376	50.0%	14	1,631	1,119	88	209	531
Illinois	25,832	116.2%	66.8%	2,664	10.3%	23,168	89.7%	21	12,310	13,522	1,947	559	381

State	All People Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Percent Change 2023 to 2024	Percent Change 2007 to 2024	All People Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness, 2024	Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness that are Unsheltered, 2024	All People Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness, 2024	Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered, 2024	Number of People in State Experiencing Homelessness per 10,000 People	Individuals Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Veterans Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness, 2024
Indiana	6,285	4.5%	-14.6%	1,477	23.5%	4,808	76.5%	9	4,584	1,701	273	422	1,884
Iowa	2,631	-0.8%	-3.8%	464	17.6%	2,167	82.4%	8	1,903	728	137	135	598
Kansas	2,793	6.0%	32.3%	904	32.4%	1,889	67.6%	9	2,109	684	156	211	764
Kentucky	5,231	9.8%	-35.1%	1,716	32.8%	3,515	67.2%	12	4,105	1,126	290	391	987
Louisiana	3,469	9.5%	-36.9%	1,558	44.9%	1,911	55.1%	8	2,861	608	205	223	446
Maine	2,702	-36.5%	2.4%	273	10.1%	2,429	89.9%	19	1,548	1,154	181	115	1,984
Maryland	6,069	3.5%	-37.0%	1,036	17.1%	5,033	82.9%	10	4,126	1,943	254	312	789
Massachusetts	29,360	53.4%	94.1%	1,635	5.6%	27,725	94.4%	42	6,966	22,394	564	550	459
Michigan	9,739	8.2%	-65.6%	1,623	16.7%	8,116	83.3%	10	5,882	3,857	565	456	976
Minnesota	9,201	9.6%	25.6%	2,084	22.6%	7,117	77.4%	16	5,013	4,188	782	299	1,707
Mississippi	1,041	6.0%	-24.4%	486	46.7%	555	53.3%	4	874	167	44	40	1,534
Missouri	7,312	9.0%	17.0%	2,384	32.6%	4,928	67.4%	12	5,162	2,150	501	513	84
Montana	2,008	-7.8%	74.6%	576	28.7%	1,432	71.3%	18	1,466	542	122	168	423
Nebraska	2,720	10.5%	-23.0%	301	11.1%	2,419	88.9%	14	2,020	700	154	129	1,824
Nevada	10,106	16.6%	16.9%	4,914	48.6%	5,192	51.4%	32	8,404	1,702	545	644	102

State	All People Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Percent Change 2023 to 2024	Percent Change 2007 to 2024	All People Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness, 2024	Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness that are Unsheltered, 2024	All People Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness, 2024	Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered, 2024	Number of People in State Experiencing Homelessness per 10,000 People	Individuals Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Veterans Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness, 2024
New Hampshire	2,245	-8.0%	-0.1%	579	25.8%	1,666	74.2%	16	1,516	729	118	128	645
New Jersey	12,762	24.3%	-26.3%	1,767	13.8%	10,995	86.2%	14	8,194	4,568	515	521	575
New Mexico	4,631	20.5%	53.6%	2,242	48.4%	2,389	51.6%	22	3,744	887	207	298	1,846
New York	158,019	53.1%	152.4%	5,638	3.6%	152,381	96.4%	81	62,562	95,457	7,671	1,180	1,700
North Carolina	11,626	19.2%	-1.5%	4,523	38.9%	7,103	61.1%	11	8,396	3,230	524	688	3,093
North Dakota	865	10.3%	36.0%	190	22.0%	675	78.0%	11	646	219	83	44	5,077
Ohio	11,759	3.3%	4.4%	2,379	20.2%	9,380	79.8%	10	8,402	3,357	815	589	1,429
Oklahoma	5,467	17.6%	29.5%	2,216	40.5%	3,251	59.5%	13	4,407	1,060	450	304	1,344
Oregon	22,875	13.6%	30.0%	14,191	62.0%	8,684	38.0%	54	18,923	3,952	1,315	1,407	7,707
Pennsylvania	14,088	12.2%	-13.1%	2,635	18.7%	11,453	81.3%	11	9,524	4,564	690	719	2,140
Rhode Island	2,442	34.9%	78.0%	534	21.9%	1,908	78.1%	22	1,565	877	73	130	756
South Carolina	4,593	13.3%	-18.9%	1,846	40.2%	2,747	59.8%	9	3,703	890	269	388	894
South Dakota	1,338	4.4%	131.1%	227	17.0%	1,111	83.0%	15	1,044	294	147	42	151
Tennessee	8,280	-10.1%	-26.1%	4,348	52.5%	3,932	47.5%	12	6,640	1,640	399	570	1,577
Texas	27,987	2.2%	-29.7%	12,339	44.1%	15,648	55.9%	9	21,648	6,339	1,355	1,837	5,028

State	All People Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Percent Change 2023 to 2024	Percent Change 2007 to 2024	All People Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness, 2024	Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness that are Unsheltered, 2024	All People Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness, 2024	Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered, 2024	Number of People in State Experiencing Homelessness per 10,000 People	Individuals Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Veterans Experiencing Homelessness, 2024	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness, 2024
Utah	3,869	4.9%	28.5%	1,008	26.1%	2,861	73.9%	11	2,923	946	240	121	869
Vermont	3,458	4.9%	234.1%	167	4.8%	3,291	95.2%	53	2,153	1,305	131	108	918
Virginia	7,141	5.6%	-26.7%	1,581	22.1%	5,560	77.9%	8	4,665	2,476	309	389	640
Washington	31,554	12.5%	35.0%	16,222	51.4%	15,332	48.6%	40	24,320	7,234	1,723	1,780	11,986
West Virginia	1,779	25.6%	-26.2%	788	44.3%	991	55.7%	10	1,592	187	108	132	603
Wisconsin	5,049	3.9%	-10.6%	510	10.1%	4,539	89.9%	9	3,136	1,913	216	351	357
Wyoming	501	-5.8%	-6.7%	89	17.8%	412	82.2%	9	399	102	80	37	94

Appendix B: Additional Data on People Experiencing Homelessness in 2024

Changes to the 2024 PIT Demographic Reporting Options.

In 2024, HUD changed the way data on race, ethnicity, and gender were collected by both expanding the categories and allowing for multiple sections, creating more inclusive identification and reporting. These updates in reporting options aligned with updates made to the FY2024 HMIS Data Standards.

Updates to Race and Ethnicity Reporting:

HUD combined the race and ethnicity options into a single element that allowed people to select one or more race and ethnic identities from the list below.

1) American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
2) Asian or Asian American
3) Black, African American, or African
4) Hispanic/Latina/e/o
5) Middle Eastern or North African
6) Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
7) White

When reporting race and ethnicity for the PIT Count, CoCs were required to report race and ethnicity using the following categories. Under these categories, people were only included in a single race/ethnicity if the person identified with only one race/ethnicity identity (e.g., Black, African American, or African). Selecting the multi-racial reporting option indicates that the person identified with more than one race.

1) American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
2) American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous & Hispanic/Latina/e/o
3) Asian or Asian American
4) Asian or Asian American & Hispanic/Latina/e/o
5) Black, African American, or African
6) Black, African American, or African & Hispanic/Latina/e/o
7) Hispanic/Latina/e/o
8) Middle Eastern or North African
9) Middle Eastern or North African & Hispanic/Latina/e/o
10) Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
11) Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander & Hispanic/Latina/e/o
12) White
13) White & Hispanic/Latina/e/o
14) Multi-Racial & Hispanic/Latina/e/o
15) Multi-Racial (not Hispanic/Latina/e/o)

Updates to Gender Reporting

Following the updates made to the FY2024 HMIS Data Standards, the gender response options were also updated to allow for the following response options:

1) Woman (Girl if child)
2) Man (Boy if child)

3) Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit)
4) Transgender
5) Non-Binary
6) Questioning
7) Different Identity

When reporting gender for the PIT Count, people could select as many response options as applied to their gender identity. When reporting for the PIT count, CoCs were required to report genders based on the following categories. Under these categories, people were only included in a single gender if the person identified with only one gender identity (e.g., Transgender). More than one gender means that the person identified with more than one gender.

1) Woman (Girl if child)
2) Man (Boy if child)
3) Culturally Specific Identity (e.g., Two-Spirit)
4) Transgender
5) Non-Binary
6) Questioning
7) Different Identity
8) More Than One Gender

B-1: Additional Data on All People Experiencing Homelessness

Exhibit B1-1: Demographic Characteristics of People Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

	All People Experiencing Homelessness		Sheltered People Experiencing Homelessness		Unsheltered People Experiencing Homelessness	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	771,480	100%	497,256	100%	274,224	100%
Age						
Under 18	148,238	19.2%	137,159	27.6%	11,079	4.0%
18 to 24	57,640	7.5%	43,232	8.7%	14,408	5.3%
25-34	146,859	19.0%	95,216	19.1%	51,643	18.8%
35-44	153,849	19.9%	84,122	16.9%	69,727	25.4%
45-54	118,740	15.4%	58,215	11.7%	60,525	22.1%
55-64	104,007	13.5%	54,989	11.1%	49,018	17.9%
65 and over	42,147	5.5%	24,323	4.9%	17,824	6.5%
Gender						
Woman (girl)	302,660	39.2%	218,628	44.0%	84,032	30.6%
Man (boy)	459,568	59.6%	274,680	55.2%	184,888	67.4%
Transgender	2,561	0.3%	1,501	0.3%	1,060	0.4%
Gender Questioning	383	0.0%	74	0.0%	309	0.1%
Culturally Specific Identity	324	0.0%	71	0.0%	253	0.1%
Different Identity	720	0.1%	174	0.0%	546	0.2%
Non Binary	1,977	0.3%	1,001	0.2%	976	0.4%
More Than One Gender	3,287	0.4%	1,127	0.2%	2,160	0.8%
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	4,272	0.6%	2,758	0.6%	1,514	0.6%
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous Only	16,894	2.2%	8,074	1.6%	8,820	3.2%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	793	0.1%	409	0.1%	384	0.1%
Asian or Asian American Only	10,401	1.3%	6,315	1.3%	4,086	1.5%
Black African American or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	15,967	2.1%	13,680	2.8%	2,287	0.8%
Black African American or African Only	227,769	29.5%	168,206	33.8%	59,563	21.7%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	499	0.1%	402	0.1%	97	0.0%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	1,513	0.2%	881	0.2%	632	0.2%

	All People Experiencing Homelessness		Sheltered People Experiencing Homelessness		Unsheltered People Experiencing Homelessness	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1,071	0.1%	703	0.1%	368	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	10,312	1.3%	5,865	1.2%	4,447	1.6%
White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	51,376	6.7%	40,487	8.1%	10,889	4.0%
White Only	244,280	31.7%	125,971	25.3%	118,309	43.1%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	6,841	0.9%	3,991	0.8%	2,850	1.0%
Multi-Racial All Other	24,346	3.2%	13,088	2.6%	11,258	4.1%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	155,146	20.1%	106,426	21.4%	48,720	17.8%

Note: In 2024, communities were asked to update the response options available for people to select their gender and race/ethnicity. The data for all people experiencing homelessness and people experiencing unsheltered homelessness includes extrapolated (estimated) race/ethnicity data for 22 CoCs that did not conduct an unsheltered count in 2024 and thus did not have these new race/ethnicity categories.

Exhibit B1-2: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of People Experiencing Homelessness, 2023-2024

	Change in All People		Change in Sheltered People		Change in Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	118,376	18.1%	100,762	25.4%	17,614	6.9%
Age						
Under 18	36,618	32.8%	36,087	35.7%	531	5.0%
18 to 24	10,204	21.5%	10,570	32.4%	-366	-2.5%
25-34	27,977	23.5%	25,081	35.8%	2,896	5.9%
35-44	23,462	18.0%	17,587	26.4%	5,875	9.2%
45-54	12,050	11.3%	6,590	12.8%	5,460	9.9%
55-64	5,614	5.7%	2,936	5.6%	2,678	5.8%
65 and over	2,451	6.2%	1,911	8.5%	540	3.1%
Gender						
Woman (girl)	52,651	21.1%	45,773	26.5%	6,878	8.9%
Man (boy)	64,408	16.3%	54,410	24.7%	9,998	5.7%
Transgender	-1,526	-37.3%	-394	-20.8%	-1,132	-51.6%
Gender Questioning	-376	-49.5%	-189	-71.9%	-187	-37.7%
Culturally Specific Identity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Different Identity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non Binary	-1,112	-36.0%	-210	-17.3%	-902	-48.0%
More Than One Gender	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethnicity						
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	56,629	31.6%	56,418	50.2%	211	0.3%
Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o	61,747	13.0%	44,344	15.6%	17,403	9.2%
Race (any ethnicity)						
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous	-1,950	-8.4%	358	3.4%	-2,308	-18.3%
Asian or Asian American	-380	-3.3%	2,276	51.2%	-2,656	-37.3%
Black African American or African	112	0.0%	5,561	3.2%	-5,449	-8.1%
Middle Eastern or North African	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	671	6.3%	2,054	45.5%	-1,383	-22.3%
White	-29,198	-9.0%	-12,324	-6.9%	-16,874	-11.6%
Multi-Racial	-8,037	-20.5%	-4,872	-22.2%	-3,165	-18.3%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: In 2024, communities were asked to update the response options available for people to select their gender and race/ethnicity. Since these categories were not collected in prior years, changes over time cannot be reported for all categories. Furthermore, some changes in gender and race may appear as artificial decreases because of these new reporting categories. For example, the declines in the number of people who identified as transgender, gender questioning, or non-binary in 2024 could be due to people reporting under one of the new gender categories that could not be included in the change over time calculations in this chart. Similarly, in 2023, people were required to identify as at least one race and one ethnicity. In 2024, people could report as

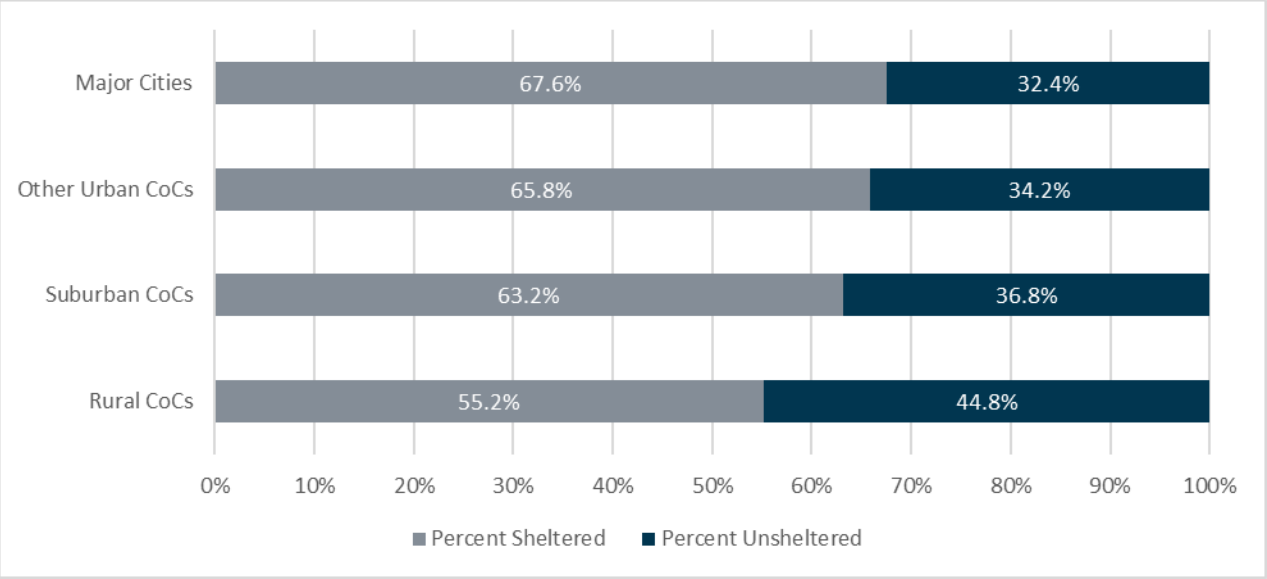
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only, thus reducing the count of people who identified as another race in addition to Hispanic/Latina/e/o. This may help explain some of the reductions observed in the number of people who reported their race as White.

Exhibit B1-3: Largest Changes in People Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2007-2024

Change 2023-2024			Change 2007-2024		
State	**#**	**%**	**State**	**#**	**%**
Largest Increases					
New York	54,819	53.1%	**New York**	95,418	152.4%
Illinois	13,885	116.2%	**California**	48,098	34.6%
Massachusetts	10,219	53.4%	**Massachusetts**	14,233	94.1%
California	5,685	3.1%	**Illinois**	10,345	66.8%
Hawaii	5,414	87.0%	**Washington**	8,175	35.0%
Largest Decreases					
Maine	-1,556	-36.5%	**Florida**	-16,707	-34.8%
Tennessee	-935	-10.1%	**Texas**	-11,801	-29.7%
New Hampshire	-196	-8.0%	**Georgia**	-7,349	-37.4%
Montana	-170	-7.8%	**New Jersey**	-4,552	-26.3%
Wyoming	-31	-5.8%	**Maryland**	-3,559	-37.0%

Notes: Due to changes in their PIT count methodology, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2007 and 2024.

Exhibit B1-4: Percent of All People Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered or Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2024



B-2: Additional Data on Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Exhibit B2-1: Changes in Numbers of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness Over Time, 2007-2024

	Total Change 2007-2024		Total Change 2010–2024		Total Change 2020–2024		Total Change 2023-2024	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Individuals	99,307	24.1%	116,867	29.6%	103,116	25.2%	44,987	9.6%
Sheltered Individuals	43,267	20.3%	44,122	20.8%	56,862	28.5%	28,545	12.5%
Unsheltered Individuals	56,040	28.1%	72,745	39.8%	46,254	22.1%	16,442	6.9%

Exhibit B2-2: Demographic Characteristics of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

	All Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	512,007	100%	256,340	100%	255,667	100%
Age						
Under 18	2,823	0.6%	1,709	0.7%	1,114	0.4%
18 to 24	39,267	7.7%	25,957	10.1%	13,310	5.2%
25-34	98,052	19.2%	49,192	19.2%	48,860	19.1%
35-44	120,646	23.6%	53,565	20.9%	67,081	26.2%
45-54	108,668	21.2%	49,491	19.3%	59,177	23.1%
55-64	101,259	19.8%	52,763	20.6%	48,496	19.0%
65 and over	41,292	8.1%	23,663	9.2%	17,629	6.9%
Gender						
Woman (girl)	153,477	30.0%	79,589	31.0%	73,888	28.9%
Man (boy)	350,056	68.4%	173,376	67.6%	176,680	69.1%
Transgender	2,449	0.5%	1,411	0.6%	1,038	0.4%
Gender Questioning	356	0.1%	60	0.0%	296	0.1%
Culturally Specific Identity	280	0.1%	34	0.0%	246	0.1%
Different Identity	640	0.1%	107	0.0%	533	0.2%
Non Binary	1,766	0.3%	824	0.3%	942	0.4%
More Than One Gender	2,983	0.6%	939	0.4%	2,044	0.8%
Race/Ethnicity						

	All Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	3,007	0.6%	1,575	0.6%	1,432	0.6%
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous Only	13,708	2.7%	5,388	2.1%	8,320	3.3%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	610	0.1%	233	0.1%	377	0.1%
Asian or Asian American Only	7,652	1.5%	3,765	1.5%	3,887	1.5%
Black African American or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	6,160	1.2%	4,147	1.6%	2,013	0.8%
Black African American or African Only	140,174	27.4%	85,562	33.4%	54,612	21.4%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	418	0.1%	321	0.1%	97	0.0%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	1,151	0.2%	566	0.2%	585	0.2%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	738	0.1%	389	0.2%	349	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	5,393	1.1%	2,154	0.8%	3,239	1.3%
White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	28,912	5.6%	18,885	7.4%	10,027	3.9%
White Only	204,446	39.9%	92,268	36.0%	112,178	43.9%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	4,102	0.8%	1,637	0.6%	2,465	1.0%
Multi-Racial All Other	16,796	3.3%	6,414	2.5%	10,382	4.1%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	78,740	15.4%	33,036	12.9%	45,704	17.9%

Note: In 2024, communities were asked to update the response options available for people to select their gender and race/ethnicity. The data for all individuals experiencing homelessness and individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness includes extrapolated (estimated) race/ethnicity data for 22 CoCs that did not conduct an unsheltered count in 2024 and thus did not have these new race/ethnicity categories.

Exhibit B2-3: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness, 2023-2024

	Change in All Individuals		Change in Sheltered Individuals		Change in Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	44,987	9.6%	28,545	12.5%	16,442	6.9%
Age						
Under 18	-607	-17.7%	-145	-7.8%	-462	-29.3%
18 to 24	5,120	15.0%	5,365	26.1%	-245	-1.8%
25-34	11,255	13.0%	8,398	20.6%	2,857	6.2%
35-44	12,731	11.8%	6,960	14.9%	5,771	9.4%
45-54	9,185	9.2%	3,923	8.6%	5,262	9.8%
55-64	5,044	5.2%	2,338	4.6%	2,706	5.9%
65 and over	2,259	5.8%	1,706	7.8%	553	3.2%
Gender						
Woman (girl)	13,146	9.4%	7,083	9.8%	6,063	8.9%
Man (boy)	30,780	9.6%	21,103	13.9%	9,677	5.8%
Transgender	-1,435	-36.9%	-336	-19.2%	-1,099	-51.4%
Gender Questioning	-315	-46.9%	-146	-70.9%	-169	-36.3%
Culturally Specific Identity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Different Identity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non Binary	-1,092	-38.2%	-239	-22.5%	-853	-47.5%
More Than One Gender	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethnicity						
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	11,911	10.8%	11,717	24.2%	194	0.3%
Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o	33,076	9.3%	16,828	9.4%	16,248	9.2%
Race (any ethnicity)						
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous	-1,636	-8.9%	309	4.6%	-1,945	-16.6%
Asian or Asian American	-1,802	-17.9%	869	27.8%	-2,671	-38.5%
Black African American or African	-4,255	-2.8%	1,800	2.0%	-6,055	-9.7%
Middle Eastern or North African	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	-914	-13.0%	666	35.5%	-1,580	-30.6%
White	-22,516	-8.8%	-7,709	-6.5%	-14,807	-10.8%
Multi-Racial	-4,199	-16.7%	-1,313	-14.0%	-2,886	-18.3%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: In 2024, communities were asked to update the response options available for people to select their gender and race/ethnicity. Since these categories were not collected in prior years, changes over time cannot be reported for all categories. Furthermore, some changes in gender and race may appear as artificial decreases because of these new reporting categories. For example, the declines in the number of people who identified as transgender, gender questioning, or non-binary in 2024 could be due to people reporting under one of the new gender categories that could not be included in the change over time calculations in

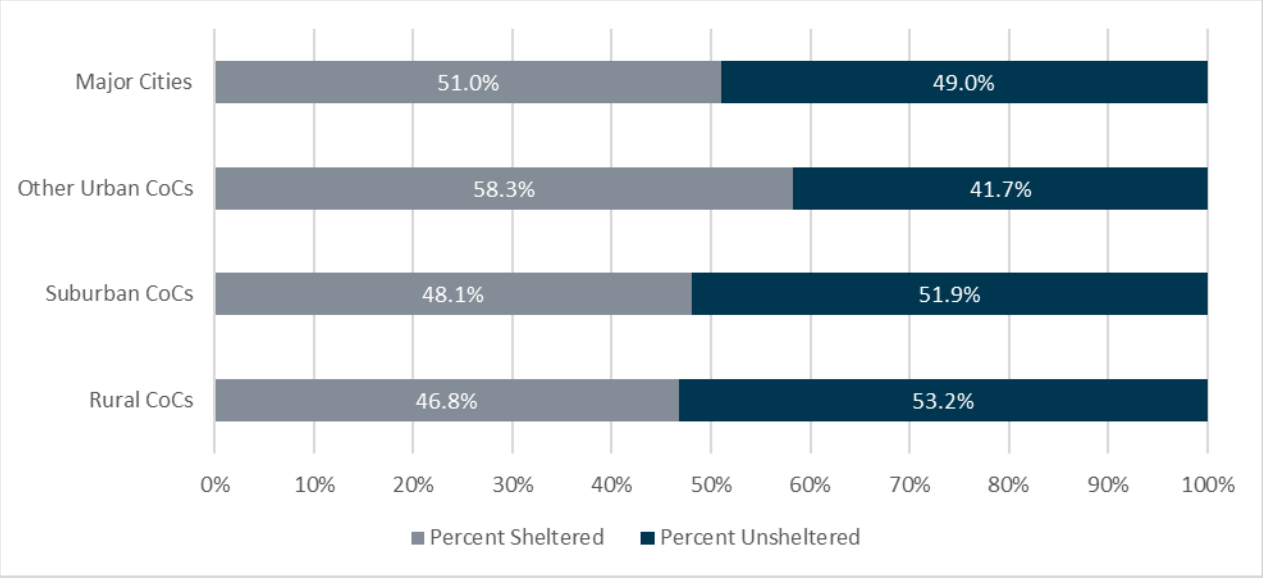
this chart. Similarly, in 2023, people were required to identify as at least one race and one ethnicity. In 2024, people could report as Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only, thus reducing the count of people who identified as another race in addition to Hispanic/Latina/e/o. This may help explain some of the reductions observed in the number of people who reported their race as White.

Exhibit B2-4: Largest Changes in Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2007-2024

Change 2023-2024			Change 2007-2024		
State	**#**	**%**	**State**	**#**	**%**
Largest Increases					
New York	13,057	26.4%	**California**	50,493	45.5%
California	5,529	3.5%	**New York**	34,506	123.0%
Illinois	4,408	55.8%	**Washington**	11,031	83.0%
Washington	3,420	16.4%	**Oregon**	9,052	91.7%
Oregon	2,681	16.5%	**Hawaii**	3,810	114.2%
Largest Decreases					
Tennessee	-975	-12.8%	**Florida**	-9,241	-28.0%
Colorado	-602	-5.6%	**Texas**	-4,658	-17.7%
Maine	-410	-20.9%	**Georgia**	-2,959	-23.6%
Montana	-218	-12.9%	**Tennessee**	-1,822	-21.5%
New Hampshire	-132	-8.0%	**Massachusetts**	-1,326	-16.0%

Notes: Due to changes in their PIT count methodology, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2007 and 2024.

Exhibit B2-5: Percent of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered or Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2024



B-3: Additional Data on People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness

Exhibit B3-1: Changes in Numbers of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness Over Time, 2007-2024

	Total Change 2007-2024		Total Change 2010–2024		Total Change 2020–2024		Total Change 2023-2024	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All People in Families	24,915	10.6%	17,536	7.2%	87,898	51.2%	73,389	39.4%
Sheltered People in Families	62,588	35.1%	49,591	25.9%	86,008	55.5%	72,217	42.8%
Unsheltered People in Families	-37,673	-67.0%	-32,055	-63.3%	1,890	11.3%	1,172	6.7%

Exhibit B3-2: Demographic Characteristics of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

	All People in Families		Sheltered People in Families		Unsheltered People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	259,473	100%	240,916	100%	18,557	100%
Age						
Under 18	145,415	56.0%	135,450	56.2%	9,965	53.7%
18 to 24	18,373	7.1%	17,275	7.2%	1,098	5.9%
25-34	48,807	18.8%	46,024	19.1%	2,783	15.0%
35-44	33,203	12.8%	30,557	12.7%	2,646	14.3%
45-54	10,072	3.9%	8,724	3.6%	1,348	7.3%
55-64	2,748	1.1%	2,226	0.9%	522	2.8%
65 and over	855	0.3%	660	0.3%	195	1.1%
Gender						
Woman (girl)	149,183	57.5%	139,039	57.7%	10,144	54.7%
Man (boy)	109,512	42.2%	101,304	42.0%	8,208	44.2%
Transgender	112	0.0%	90	0.0%	22	0.1%
Gender Questioning	27	0.0%	14	0.0%	13	0.1%
Culturally Specific Identity	44	0.0%	37	0.0%	7	0.0%
Different Identity	80	0.0%	67	0.0%	13	0.1%
Non Binary	211	0.1%	177	0.1%	34	0.2%
More Than One Gender	304	0.1%	188	0.1%	116	0.6%
Race/Ethnicity						

	All People in Families		Sheltered People in Families		Unsheltered People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1,265	0.5%	1,183	0.5%	82	0.4%
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous Only	3,186	1.2%	2,686	1.1%	500	2.7%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	183	0.1%	176	0.1%	7	0.0%
Asian or Asian American Only	2,749	1.1%	2,550	1.1%	199	1.1%
Black African American or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	9,807	3.8%	9,533	4.0%	274	1.5%
Black African American or African Only	87,595	33.8%	82,644	34.3%	4,951	26.7%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	81	0.0%	81	0.0%	0	0.0%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	362	0.1%	315	0.1%	47	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	333	0.1%	314	0.1%	19	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	4,919	1.9%	3,711	1.5%	1,208	6.5%
White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	22,464	8.7%	21,602	9.0%	862	4.6%
White Only	39,834	15.4%	33,703	14.0%	6,131	33.0%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	2,739	1.1%	2,354	1.0%	385	2.1%
Multi-Racial All Other	7,550	2.9%	6,674	2.8%	876	4.7%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	76,406	29.4%	73,390	30.5%	3,016	16.3%

Note: In 2024, communities were asked to update the response options available for people to select their gender and race/ethnicity. The data for all individuals experiencing homelessness and individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness includes extrapolated (estimated) race/ethnicity data for 22 CoCs that did not conduct an unsheltered count in 2024 and thus did not have these new race/ethnicity categories.

Exhibit B3-3: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness, 2023-2024

	Change in All People in Families		Change in Sheltered People in Families		Change in Unsheltered People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	73,389	39.4%	72,217	42.8%	1,172	6.7%
Age						
Under 18	37,225	34.4%	36,232	36.5%	993	11.1%
18 to 24	5,084	38.3%	5,205	43.1%	-121	-9.9%
25-34	16,722	52.1%	16,683	56.9%	39	1.4%
35-44	10,731	47.8%	10,627	53.3%	104	4.1%
45-54	2,865	39.8%	2,667	44.0%	198	17.2%
55-64	570	26.2%	598	36.7%	-28	-5.1%
65 and over	192	29.0%	205	45.1%	-13	-6.3%
Gender						
Woman (girl)	39,505	36.0%	38,690	38.6%	815	8.7%
Man (boy)	33,628	44.3%	33,307	49.0%	321	4.1%
Transgender	-91	-44.8%	-58	-39.2%	-33	-60.0%
Gender Questioning	-61	-69.3%	-43	-75.4%	-18	-58.1%
Culturally Specific Identity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Different Identity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non Binary	-20	-8.7%	29	19.6%	-49	-59.0%
More Than One Gender	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethnicity						
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	44,718	65.2%	44,701	69.9%	17	0.4%
Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o	28,671	24.4%	27,516	26.3%	1,155	9.1%
Race (any ethnicity)						
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous	-314	-6.6%	49	1.3%	-363	-38.4%
Asian or Asian American	1,422	94.2%	1,407	106.7%	15	7.9%
Black African American or African	4,367	4.7%	3,761	4.3%	606	13.1%
Middle Eastern or North African	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1,585	43.2%	1,388	52.6%	197	19.1%
White	-6,682	-9.7%	-4,615	-7.7%	-2,067	-22.8%
Multi-Racial	-3,838	-27.2%	-3,559	-28.3%	-279	-18.1%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: In 2024, communities were asked to update the response options available for people to select their gender and race/ethnicity. Since these categories were not collected in prior years, changes over time cannot be reported for all categories. Furthermore, some changes in gender and race may appear as artificial decreases because of these new reporting categories. For example, the declines in the number of people who identified as transgender, gender questioning, or non-binary in 2024 could be due to people reporting under one of the new gender categories that could not be included in the change over time calculations in this chart. Similarly, in 2023, people were required to identify as at least one race and one ethnicity. In 2024, people could report as

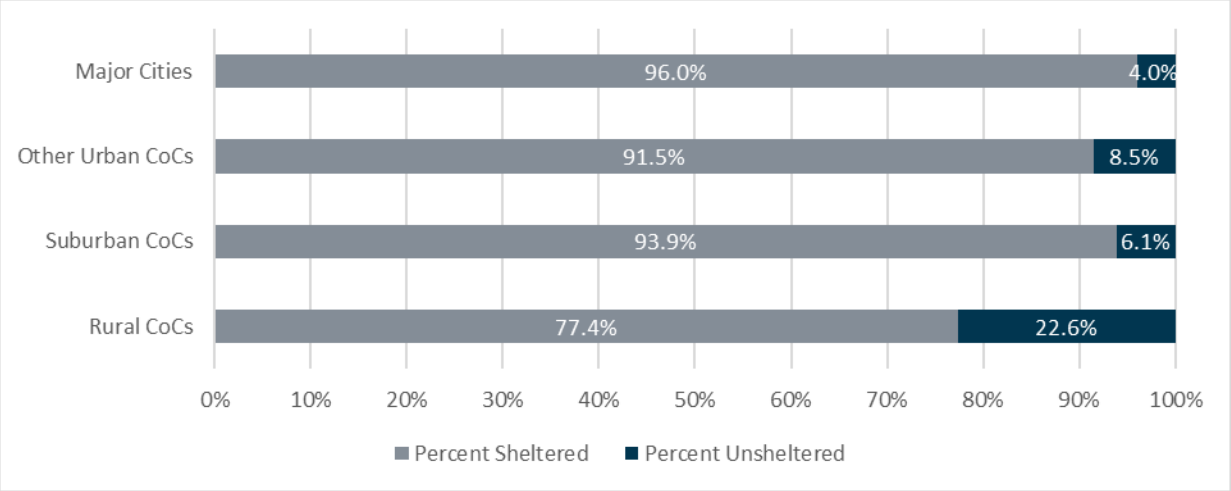
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only, thus reducing the count of people who identified as another race in addition to Hispanic/Latina/e/o. This may help explain some of the reductions observed in the number of people who reported their race as White.

Exhibit B3-4: Largest Changes in People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2007-2024

Change 2023-2024			Change 2007-2024		
State	**#**	**%**	**State**	**#**	**%**
Largest Increases					
New York	41,762	77.8%	**New York**	60,912	176.3%
Massachusetts	9,512	73.8%	**Massachusetts**	15,559	227.6%
Illinois	9,477	234.3%	**Illinois**	6,688	97.9%
Colorado	4,878	134.0%	**Hawaii**	1,757	64.2%
Hawaii	2,927	187.0%	**Vermont**	869	199.3%
Largest Decreases					
Maine	-1,146	-49.8%	**Florida**	-7,466	-49.7%
Georgia	-784	-22.3%	**Texas**	-7,143	-53.0%
Florida	-268	-3.4%	**Georgia**	-4,390	-61.7%
New Mexico	-144	-14.0%	**New Jersey**	-3,774	-45.2%
Indiana	-133	-7.3%	**Oregon**	-3,767	-48.8%

Notes: Due to changes in their PIT count methodology, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2007 and 2024.

Exhibit B3-5: Percent of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered or Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2024



B-4: Additional Data on Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness

Exhibit B4-1: Changes in Numbers of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness Over Time, 2017-2024

	Total Change 2017-2024		Total Change 2020–2024		Total Change 2023-2024	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Unaccompanied Youth	-133	-0.3%	3,960	11.6%	3,467	10.0%
Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth	6,904	37.2%	8,175	47.3%	4,923	24.0%
Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	-7,037	-35.6%	-4,215	-24.9%	-1,456	-10.3%

Exhibit B4-2: Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

	All Unaccompanied Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	38,170	100%	25,446	100%	12,724	100%
Age						
Under 18	2,698	7.1%	1,627	6.4%	1,071	8.4%
18 to 24	35,472	92.9%	23,819	93.6%	11,653	91.6%
Gender						
Woman (girl)	13,607	35.6%	9,266	36.4%	4,341	34.1%
Man (boy)	22,852	59.9%	15,089	59.3%	7,763	61.0%
Transgender	551	1.4%	382	1.5%	169	1.3%
Gender Questioning	82	0.2%	35	0.1%	47	0.4%
Culturally Specific Identity	50	0.1%	10	0.0%	40	0.3%
Different Identity	80	0.2%	41	0.2%	39	0.3%
Non Binary	530	1.4%	362	1.4%	168	1.3%
More Than One Gender	418	1.1%	261	1.0%	157	1.2%
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	304	0.8%	169	0.7%	135	1.1%
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous Only	968	2.5%	479	1.9%	489	3.8%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	48	0.1%	22	0.1%	26	0.2%

	All Unaccompanied Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asian or Asian American Only	605	1.6%	270	1.1%	335	2.6%
Black African American or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	651	1.7%	493	1.9%	158	1.2%
Black African American or African Only	11,762	30.8%	8,730	34.3%	3,032	23.8%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	11	0.0%	2	0.0%	9	0.1%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	243	0.6%	196	0.8%	47	0.4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	71	0.2%	35	0.1%	36	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	312	0.8%	167	0.7%	145	1.1%
White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	2,674	7.0%	2,002	7.9%	672	5.3%
White Only	10,330	27.1%	5,744	22.6%	4,586	36.0%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	438	1.1%	242	1.0%	196	1.5%
Multi-Racial All Other	1,482	3.9%	845	3.3%	637	5.0%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	8,271	21.7%	6,050	23.8%	2,221	17.5%

Note: In 2024, communities were asked to update the response options available for people to select their gender and race/ethnicity. The data for all individuals experiencing homelessness and individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness includes extrapolated (estimated) race/ethnicity data for 22 CoCs that did not conduct an unsheltered count in 2024 and thus did not have these new race/ethnicity categories.

Exhibit B4-3: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2023-2024

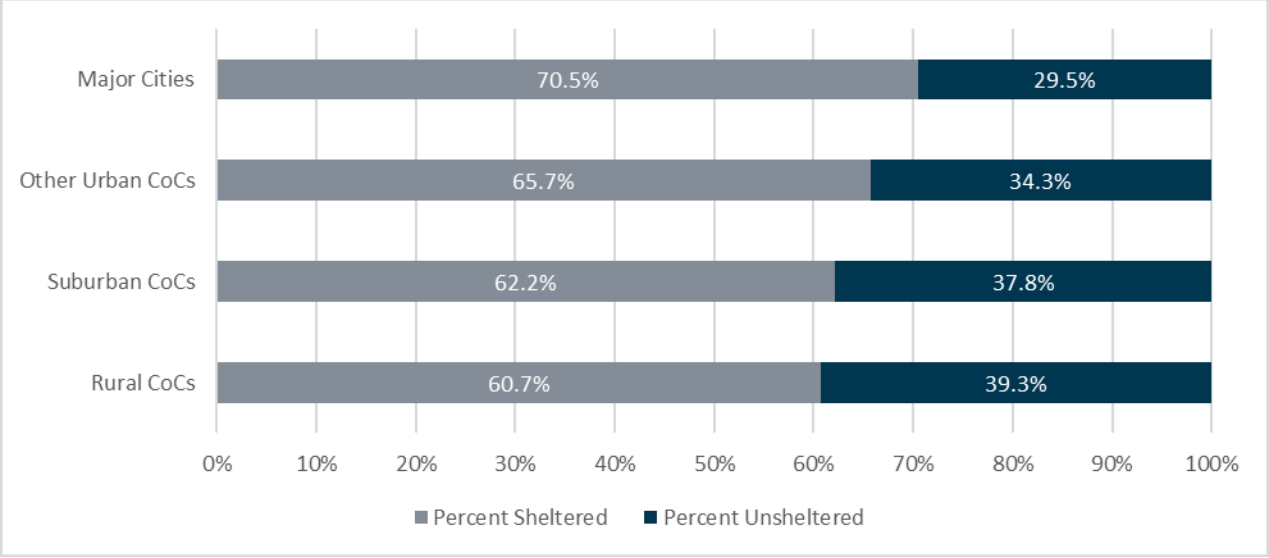
	Change in All Unaccompanied Youth		Change in Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Change in Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	3,467	10.0%	4,923	24.0%	-1,456	-10.3%
Age						
Under 18	-542	-16.7%	-105	-6.1%	-437	-29.0%
18-24	4,009	12.7%	5,028	26.8%	-1,019	-8.0%
Gender						
Woman (girl)	431	3.3%	1,051	12.8%	-620	-12.5%
Man (boy)	2,977	15.0%	3,789	33.5%	-812	-9.5%
Transgender	-168	-23.4%	-84	-18.0%	-84	-33.2%
Gender Questioning	-75	-47.8%	-34	-49.3%	-41	-46.6%
Culturally Specific Identity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Different Identity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non Binary	-246	-31.7%	-111	-23.5%	-135	-44.6%
More Than One Gender	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethnicity						
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1,972	18.8%	3,001	49.9%	-1,029	-23.0%
Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1,456	6.0%	1,883	13.0%	-427	-4.4%
Race (any ethnicity)						
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous	-449	-26.1%	-111	-14.6%	-338	-35.1%
Asian or Asian American	5	0.8%	22	8.1%	-17	-4.5%
Black African American or African	-28	-0.2%	242	2.7%	-270	-7.8%
Middle Eastern or North African	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	-96	-20.0%	20	11.0%	-116	-39.1%
White	-4,008	-23.6%	-1,384	-15.2%	-2,624	-33.3%
Multi-Racial	-482	-20.1%	-114	-9.5%	-368	-30.6%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: In 2024, communities were asked to update the response options available for people to select their gender and race/ethnicity. Since these categories were not collected in prior years, changes over time cannot be reported for all categories. Furthermore, some changes in gender and race may appear as artificial decreases because of these new reporting categories. For example, the declines in the number of people who identified as transgender, gender questioning, or non-binary in 2024 could be due to people reporting under one of the new gender categories that could not be included in the change over time calculations in this chart. Similarly, in 2023, people were required to identify as at least one race and one ethnicity. In 2024, people could report as Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only, thus reducing the count of people who identified as another race in addition to Hispanic/Latina/e/o. This may help explain some of the reductions observed in the number of people who reported their race as White.

Exhibit B4-4: Largest Changes in Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2017-2024

Change 2023-2024			Change 2017-2024		
State	**#**	**%**	**State**	**#**	**%**
Largest Increases					
New York	3,203	71.7%	**New York**	4,842	171.2%
Illinois	949	95.1%	**Illinois**	1,217	166.7%
Hawaii	175	99.4%	**Arizona**	243	42.0%
Florida	154	12.7%	**District of Columbia**	192	84.2%
Nevada	116	27.0%	**Ohio**	120	17.3%
Largest Decreases					
California	-1,121	-11.0%	**California**	-3,910	-30.2%
Washington	-303	-15.0%	**Nevada**	-1,621	-74.8%
Tennessee	-160	-28.6%	**Florida**	-652	-32.3%
Oregon	-109	-7.7%	**Washington**	-412	-19.3%
Montana	-61	-33.3%	**Colorado**	-172	-22.5%

Exhibit B4-5: Percent of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered or Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2024



B-5: Additional Data on Veterans Experiencing Homelessness

Exhibit B5-1: Changes in Numbers of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness Over Time, 2009-2024

	Total Change 2009-2024		Total Change 2010–2024		Total Change 2020–2024		Total Change 2023-2024	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Veterans	-40,485	-55.2%	-41,205	-55.6%	-4,370	-11.7%	-2,692	-7.6%
Sheltered Veterans	-24,378	-56.2%	-24,406	-56.2%	-3,017	-13.7%	-1,036	-5.2%
Unsheltered Veterans	-16,107	-53.8%	-16,799	-54.8%	-1,353	-8.9%	-1,656	-10.7%

Exhibit B5-2: Demographic Characteristics of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness, 2024

	All Veterans		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	32,882	100%	19,031	100%	13,851	100%
Gender						
Woman (girl)	3,329	10.1%	1,661	8.7%	1,668	12.0%
Man (boy)	29,189	88.8%	17,252	90.7%	11,937	86.2%
Transgender	110	0.1%	51	0.0%	59	0.1%
Gender Questioning	12	0.0%	2	0.0%	10	0.1%
Culturally Specific Identity	26	0.3%	6	0.1%	20	0.6%
Different Identity	13	0.3%	1	0.3%	12	0.4%
Non Binary	105	0.0%	27	0.0%	78	0.1%
More Than One Gender	98	0.3%	31	0.2%	67	0.5%
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	139	0.4%	59	0.3%	80	0.6%
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous Only	898	2.7%	376	2.0%	522	3.8%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	14	0.0%	5	0.0%	9	0.1%
Asian or Asian American Only	376	1.1%	152	0.8%	224	1.6%
Black African American or African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	298	0.9%	187	1.0%	111	0.8%
Black African American or African Only	9,890	30.1%	6,746	35.4%	3,144	22.7%

	All Veterans		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.0%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	53	0.2%	9	0.0%	44	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	32	0.1%	21	0.1%	11	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	308	0.9%	120	0.6%	188	1.4%
White and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1,094	3.3%	775	4.1%	319	2.3%
White Only	16,034	48.8%	9,465	49.7%	6,569	47.4%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina/e/o	248	0.8%	94	0.5%	154	1.1%
Multi-Racial All Other	1,291	3.9%	485	2.5%	806	5.8%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	2,203	6.7%	537	2.8%	1,666	12.0%

Note: In 2024, communities were asked to update the response options available for people to select their gender and race/ethnicity. The data for all individuals experiencing homelessness and individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness includes extrapolated (estimated) race/ethnicity data for 22 CoCs that did not conduct an unsheltered count in 2024 and thus did not have these new race/ethnicity categories.

Exhibit B5-3: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness, 2023-2024

	Change in All Veterans		Change in Sheltered Veterans		Change in Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	-2,692	-7.6%	-1,036	-5.2%	-1,656	-10.7%
Gender						
Woman (girl)	-651	-16.4%	-154	-8.5%	-497	-23.0%
Man (boy)	-2,042	-6.5%	-896	-4.9%	-1,146	-8.8%
Transgender	-63	-36.4%	-23	-31.1%	-40	-40.4%
Gender Questioning	-17	-58.6%	-7	-77.8%	-10	-50.0%
Culturally Specific Identity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Different Identity	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Non Binary	-56	-34.8%	6	28.6%	-62	-44.3%
More Than One Gender	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethnicity						
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	-657	-14.0%	-154	-8.4%	-503	-17.6%
Not Hispanic/Latina/e/o	-2,035	-6.6%	-882	-4.8%	-1,153	-9.1%
Race (any ethnicity)						
American Indian Alaska Native or Indigenous	-232	-18.3%	-26	-5.6%	-206	-25.5%

	Change in All Veterans		Change in Sheltered Veterans		Change in Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Asian or Asian American	-218	-35.9%	-26	-14.2%	-192	-45.2%
Black African American or African	-948	-8.5%	-270	-3.7%	-678	-17.2%
Middle Eastern or North African	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	-87	-20.4%	-28	-16.6%	-59	-22.9%
White	-3,159	-15.6%	-1,103	-9.7%	-2,056	-23.0%
Multi-Racial	-308	-16.7%	-129	-18.2%	-179	-15.7%
Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

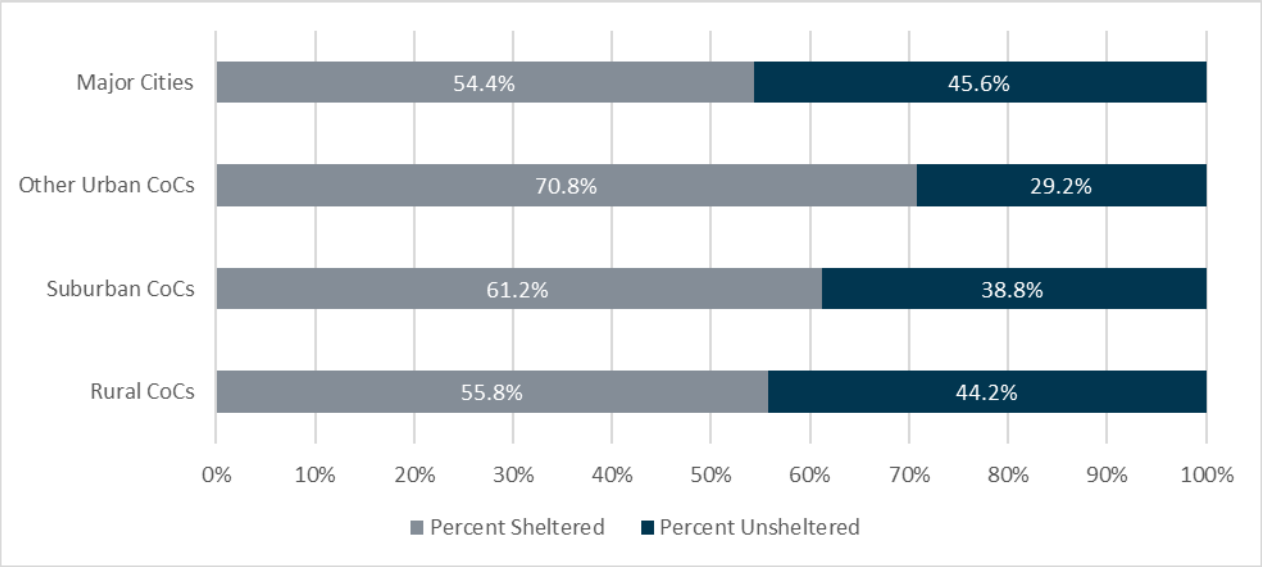
Note: In 2024, communities were asked to update the response options available for people to select their gender and race/ethnicity. Since these categories were not collected in prior years, changes over time cannot be reported for all categories. Furthermore, some changes in gender and race may appear as artificial decreases because of these new reporting categories. For example, the declines in the number of people who identified as transgender, gender questioning, or non-binary in 2024 could be due to people reporting under one of the new gender categories that could not be included in the change over time calculations in this chart. Similarly, in 2023, people were required to identify as at least one race and one ethnicity. In 2024, people could report as Hispanic/Latina/e/o Only, thus reducing the count of people who identified as another race in addition to Hispanic/Latina/e/o. This may help explain some of the reductions observed in the number of people who reported their race as White.

Exhibit B5-4: Largest Changes in Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2009-2024

Change 2023-2024			Change 2009-2024		
State	#	%	**State**	#	%
Largest Increases					
Washington	96	5.7%	**Oregon**	130	10.2%
New York	82	7.5%	**Vermont**	47	76.5%
New Jersey	67	14.8%	**Rhode Island**	10	8.3%
Arizona	62	6.7%	**N/A**	--	--
New Mexico	42	16.4%	**N/A**	--	--
Largest Decreases					
California	-1,279	-12.1%	**California**	-8,663	-48.2%
Nevada	-450	-41.1%	**Florida**	-4,802	-67.3%
Florida	-225	-8.8%	**New York**	-4,699	-79.9%
Texas	-199	-9.8%	**Texas**	-3,654	-66.5%
Tennessee	-189	-24.9%	**Georgia**	-2,114	-76.6%

Notes: Due to changes in their PIT count methodology, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2009 and 2024.

Exhibit B5-5: Percent of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered or Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2024



B-6: Additional Data on Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

Exhibit B6-1: Changes in Numbers of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness Over Time, 2007-2024

	Total Change 2007-2024		Total Change 2010–2024		Total Change 2020–2024		Total Change 2023-2024	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness	32,772	27.4%	46,523	43.9%	42,057	38.1%	9,480	6.6%
Sheltered Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness	11,252	26.9%	9,691	22.4%	15,909	42.9%	2,883	5.8%
Unsheltered Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness	21,520	27.6%	36,832	58.7%	26,148	35.6%	6,597	7.1%

Exhibit B6-2: Largest Changes in Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness by State, 2007-2024

Change 2023-2024			Change 2007-2024		
State	**#**	**%**	**State**	**#**	**%**
Largest Increases					
Washington	4,295	55.8%	**California**	26,207	65.0%
Oregon	1,423	22.6%	**Washington**	9,383	360.5%
Nevada	715	30.1%	**Oregon**	4,878	172.4%
Florida	700	13.0%	**Nevada**	2,222	255.1%
Illinois	577	44.1%	**New Mexico**	989	139.1%
Largest Decreases					
California	-962	-1.4%	**Texas**	-2,903	-36.6%
New York	-597	-10.5%	**New York**	-1,399	-21.6%
Tennessee	-280	-15.1%	**Florida**	-1,363	-18.3%
Alaska	-171	-24.3%	**Tennessee**	-1,190	-43.0%
Montana	-117	-21.7%	**Virginia**	-1,045	-53.2%

Notes: Due to changes in their PIT count methodology, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2007 and 2024.

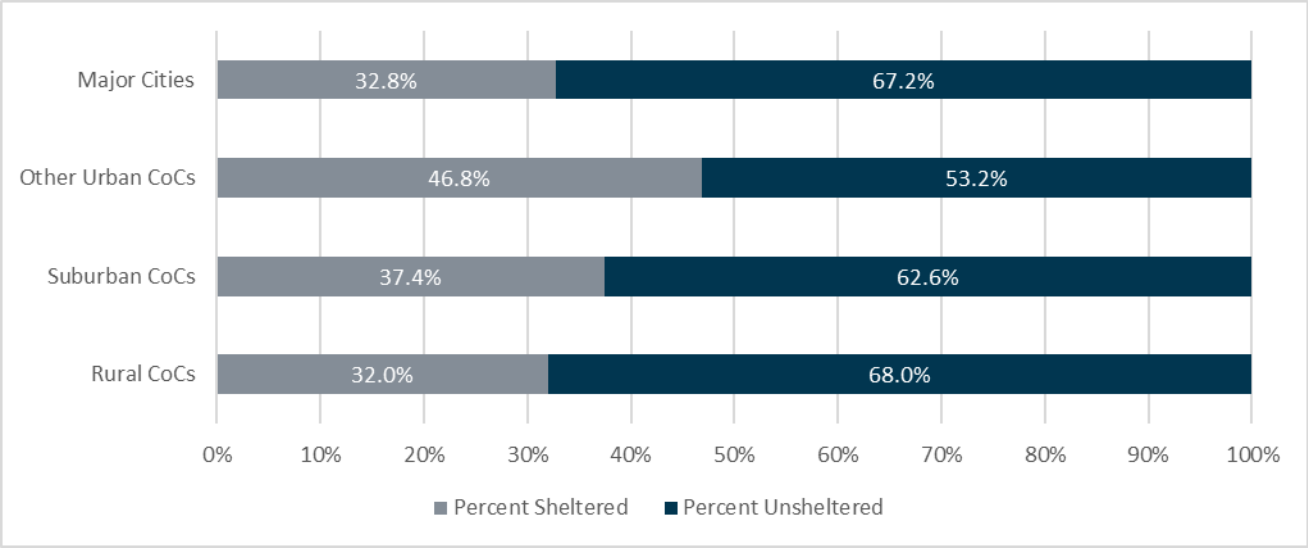



Exhibit B6-3: Percent of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness that are Sheltered or Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2024