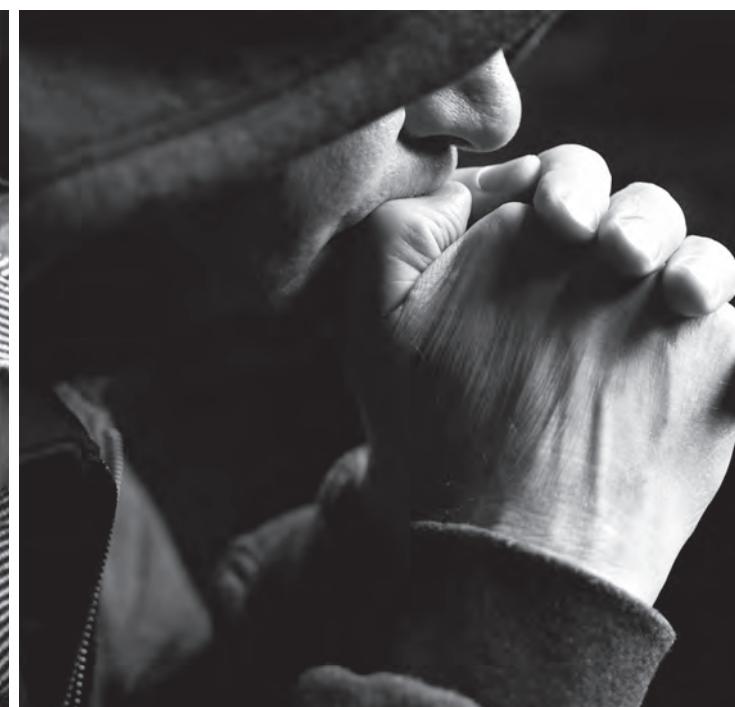


The 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

SEPTEMBER 2013



VOLUME II Estimates of Homelessness in the United States



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

Acknowledgements

PREPARED BY

Dr. Claudia D. Solari, Dr. Alvaro Cortes, and Scott Brown, *Abt Associates*.

DATA MANAGERS

Louise Rothschild and Dr. Claudia D. Solari, *Abt Associates*.

DATA COLLECTORS

Stephanie Althoff, Kelli Barker, Korrin Bishop, Katherine Buck, Samantha Crowell, Ben Cushing, RJ delaCruz, Lauren Dunton, Evan Easterbrooks-Dick, Hannah Engle, Nichole Fiore, Gabrielle Green, Jill Hamadyk, Andrew Husick, Ruby Jennings, Natalie Matthews, Siobhan Mills, Sean Morris, Galen Savidge-Wilkins, Azim Shivji, Theresa Silla, Dr. Claudia D. Solari, Andrew Volkert, and Jeff Ward, *Abt Associates*.
Renee Manson and Sophie Wilmot, *University of Pennsylvania*.

PROGRAMMERS

Tom McCall, Scott Brown, and Will Huguenin, *Abt Associates*.

REVIEWERS

Dr. Larry Buron and Dr. Jill Khadduri, *Abt Associates*.

Dr. Dennis Culhane, *University of Pennsylvania*.

Dr. Martha Burt, *MBR Consulting*.

Karen DeBlasio, Mark Johnston, Ann Oliva, Michael Roanhouse, and William Snow,
The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

DESIGN

Cara Capizzi, Julie Sabol, Melissa O'Connor, and Nazhin Beiramee, *Abt Associates*.

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Foreword



It is my pleasure to submit to Congress the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR). The AHAR provides a national estimate of homelessness and presents a comprehensive understanding of who uses local shelter systems and how these systems are used. HUD has released the AHAR each year since 2007, giving policymakers and local service providers the information needed to serve this vulnerable population. At the federal level, HUD and its partner agencies serving on the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness are using the AHAR to track progress against the goals set forth by *Opening Doors—Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* (2010). At the local level, state- and community-level stakeholders are using the AHAR to inform their policy decisions and benchmark their service systems against the national estimates presented in this report. With the knowledge gained through the AHAR, HUD and its partner agencies are on the path to ending homelessness in the United States. Like previous AHARs, this year's report is the second volume in a two-part series. Some of the information

in this volume was published in November 2012, in *The 2012 Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness: Volume I of the 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*, which provided local estimates of sheltered and unsheltered homeless people on a single night in January 2012. This second volume provides more in-depth information about the characteristics of people who used shelter during the reporting period. This latest 1-year estimate is based on information from local Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) submitted by hundreds of communities nationwide. With HUD's financial and technical assistance, communities have implemented and refined these systems during the past decade, resulting in a robust data platform for understanding the extent and nature of homelessness in their communities.

This report provides easily accessible information about homelessness generally and the various subpopulations of people who experience homelessness. The report is organized by homeless subpopulations—all homeless people, people who experience homelessness as individuals, homeless people in families, homeless veterans, chronically homeless people, and people in permanent supportive housing—giving readers an easy way to find information for groups of particular interest.

Foreword (continued)

For each subpopulation, the report provides year-to-year information about demographic characteristics and service use patterns, allowing readers to see how the profile of homelessness is changing over time.

This year's AHAR shows continuous reductions in homelessness nationwide. The number of people in shelters is the lowest it has been since 2007, both in raw numbers and as a percentage of the population. In 2012, more than 100,000 fewer people were homeless than in 2007, and fewer people entered the shelter system than in any year since 2007. In other words, HUD and its federal and community partners are moving people out of homelessness and preventing people from becoming homeless. Recently, HUD and other federal agencies have targeted resources and emphasized well-designed interventions that have been critical forces in reducing homelessness, specifically for chronically homeless people and homeless veterans. This progress has occurred during challenging economic circumstances and, therefore, HUD and its federal partners cannot lose sight of those with no place to call home. The Department and its partner agencies will continue to forge and maintain collaborations across all levels of government and with local service providers to leverage mainstream housing, health,

education, and human service programs. Through such collaborative efforts, HUD and its federal partners have helped to create sustainable solutions to homelessness, based on increasingly accurate data to measure progress and advance the most effective approaches to ending homelessness.



Shaun Donovan
Secretary

Key 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 McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act and in HUD regulations.

Children are people under the age of 18.

Chronic Homelessness refers to an individual adult who has been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years and has a disability. Although by definition these adults can be chronically homeless as individuals or in families, the current report only includes individuals. See the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act definition of chronic homelessness, which incorporates people in families into the definition (<https://www.onecpd.info>).

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.

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

Family refers to a household that has at least one adult and one child. It does not include households composed only of adults or only children.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a software application designed to record and store client-level information on the characteristics and service needs of homeless people. Each CoC maintains its own HMIS, which can be tailored to meet local needs, but must also conform to HUD's HMIS Data and Technical Standards.

HMIS Data provide an unduplicated count of people who are homeless in shelter and information about their characteristics and service-use patterns. These data are entered into each CoC's HMIS at the client level but are submitted to HUD in aggregate form for the AHAR.

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

Household Type refers to the composition of a household upon entering a shelter program. People enter shelter as either an individual or as part of a family, but can be served as both individuals or family members during the AHAR reporting year. However, the estimates reported in the AHAR adjust for this overlap and thus provide an unduplicated count of homeless people.

Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is produced by each CoC and provides an annual inventory of beds in each CoC.

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

Living Arrangement Before Entering Shelter refers to the place a person stayed the night before their first homeless episode captured during the AHAR reporting year. For those that were already in shelter at the start of the reporting year, it refers to the place they stayed the night before beginning that current episode of homelessness.

Minority refers to people who self-identify as being a member of any racial or ethnic category other than white non-Hispanic/non-Latino. This includes African Americans, Asians, Hispanics/Latinos, American Indian, and people of multiple races. This report uses the term "Hispanic" to refer to people who self-identified their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

Multiple Races refers to people who self-identify as more than one race.

One-Year Shelter Counts are unduplicated counts of homeless people who use an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any time from October through September of the following year. The 1-year counts are derived from communities' administrative databases, or Homeless Management Information Systems, and represent the federal estimates of sheltered homelessness for each year.

Key Terms (continued)

Other One Race refers to a person who self-identifies as being one of the following racial groups: Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a program designed to provide housing (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to formerly homeless people. McKinney-Vento-funded programs require that the client have a disability for program eligibility, so the majority of people in PSH have disabilities.

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

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

Principal City is the largest city in each metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area. Other smaller cities may qualify if specified requirements (population size and employment) are met.

Sheltered People are people who are staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

Total U.S. Population refers to people who are housed (including those in group quarters) in the United States, as reported in the American Community Survey (ACS) through the U.S. Census Bureau.

Total U.S. Poverty Population refers to people who are housed in the United States that fall below the national poverty line, as reported by the American Community Survey (ACS) through the U.S. Census Bureau.

Transitional Housing is a type of housing program in which homeless people may stay and receive supportive services for up to 24 months.

Unduplicated Count of Sheltered Homelessness is an estimate of people in shelter that counts each person only once, even if they enter and exit the shelter system multiple times throughout the year within a CoC.

Unsheltered Homeless People include people whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designated for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for people, such as the street, vehicles, or parks.

Veteran refers to any person who served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This also includes military reserves and National Guard who were called up to active duty.



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PIT data estimate the number of people homeless in shelter and on the street on a single night during the year.

HMIS data estimate the number of people homeless in shelter at any time during the year.

Since 2007, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has released an annual report on the extent of homelessness in the United States—the Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR). The report documents how many people are using shelter programs for homeless people, and how many people are in unsheltered locations that are often called “the street.” The AHAR is delivered each year to the U.S. Congress, and its contents are used to inform Federal, State, and local policies to prevent and end homelessness.

This report is the second part of a two-volume series. The first part is called *The 2012 Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness: Volume I of the 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report*. Volume two of the 2012 AHAR presents both 1-night Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates and 1-year Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) estimates of sheltered homelessness. The estimates include people who experience homelessness as individuals, as family members, and as members of specific subpopulations. For each of these populations, the estimates describe how homelessness has changed over time and provide a demographic profile of homelessness in America.

Types of AHAR Estimates and Data Sources: PIT and HMIS

The estimates presented throughout this report are based primarily on aggregate information submitted by hundreds of communities nationwide about the homeless people they encounter and serve. There are two types of estimates: 1-night PIT counts and 1-year counts based on HMIS data.

PIT

The PIT counts offer a snapshot of homelessness—of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations—on a single night. The 1-night counts are conducted by Continuums of Care (CoCs) in late January and reported to HUD as part of the CoCs’ annual application for McKinney-Vento funding. In addition to the total counts of homelessness, the PIT counts provide an estimate of the number of homeless people within particular subpopulations, such as chronically homeless people and veterans. CoCs are required by HUD to conduct a PIT count in shelters every year and a street count every other year (on the odd numbered year). However, many CoCs in 2012 (67.3%) elected to do both sheltered and unsheltered PIT counts of homeless people. The 2012 AHAR uses the 2011 counts of unsheltered people as a proxy for 2012 for about one-third of CoCs.

For the 2012 AHAR, 427 CoCs in the United States reported PIT estimates of homeless people in their communities, covering virtually the entire United States.

These estimates are gathered from the CoC Application. HUD has standards for conducting the PIT counts, and CoCs use a variety of approved methods to produce the counts. Researchers review the data for accuracy and quality prior to creating the PIT estimates for this report.

PIT counts are particularly useful because they account for both sheltered and unsheltered homeless people. However, these counts enumerate the homeless population on a single night during the year and thus do not capture changes in homelessness throughout the year and may over-represent frequent homeless service users, whom are more likely to be present on the night of the PIT count.

HMIS

The HMIS 1-year estimates provide unduplicated counts of homeless people who use an emergency shelter, transitional housing facility, or PSH program at any time from October through September of the following year. These 1-year estimates provide information about the self-reported demographic characteristics of sheltered homeless people and their patterns of service use. The 12-month counts of sheltered homelessness are produced using HMIS data from a nationally representative sample of communities. The data are unduplicated and weighted to provide a statistically reliable estimate of the total number of people who access shelter throughout the year. For the 2012 AHAR, the estimates were derived from aggregate HMIS data reported by 382 CoCs nationwide, representing 1,053,187 people served by CoCs. Excluded from the HMIS-based estimates are people in unsheltered locations, in programs targeting victims of domestic violence, and in Safe Havens.

In combination, the PIT and HMIS estimates provide a comprehensive picture of homelessness in the United States that includes counts of people on the street as well as information on people who use the shelter system. The PIT estimates of homelessness will be smaller than the annual HMIS estimates because the PIT data capture homelessness on a single night, whereas HMIS estimates capture anyone that enters the shelter system at any point during the year, including some people that may have been on the street the night of the PIT count (see Exhibit 1).

Communities across the nation typically conduct PIT counts during a defined period of time (e.g., dusk to dawn) on a given night to minimize the risk of counting any person more than once. CoCs have also begun to collect identifying information to unduplicate counts of unsheltered homeless people. An HMIS has more sophisticated methods to avoid double-counting people using personally identifying information.

EXHIBIT 1: Comparison of Data Sources: PIT and HMIS

PIT		OCTOBER	JANUARY	SEPTEMBER	HMIS
TYPE OF ESTIMATE	1-night count				TYPE OF ESTIMATE
PRIMARY LEVEL OF ANALYSIS	Nation, CoC & state				12-month longitudinal count
REPORTING PERIOD	January				
POPULATION	Sheltered & Unsheltered				

Supplemental Data Sources

Two other data sources are used in the 2012 AHAR: Housing Inventory Count (HIC) data and U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) data. The HIC data provide an inventory of beds for people who are homeless, and thus describes the nation's capacity to house homeless people. Like the PIT data, the HIC data are compiled by CoCs and represent the inventory of beds for people who are homeless on a single night. The HIC data are used in this report to produce the statistical weights for the national estimates and to calculate bed-use patterns (e.g., occupancy and bed-turnover rates).

ACS data are nationally representative and include people who are housed, including those housed in group quarters. ACS data are used to provide a profile of the total U.S. population and U.S. subpopulations, including households in poverty. The AHAR reports ACS data on gender, age, ethnicity, race, household size, disability status, and geographic location to serve as a comparison to the nationally representative HMIS data on the homeless population. The ACS data come in several forms, and this report uses the 1-year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) that correspond most closely to the HMIS data for any given year.

The 2012 AHAR compares the estimate of homelessness with census data about all people in housing units or group quarters throughout the U.S. Through this comparison, the report provides a clearer picture for how homeless people differ from, or are similar to, the broader population. If one group is more common in the homeless population than in the general U.S. population, this group is more vulnerable to fall into homelessness. If a group is less common in the homeless population than in the general U.S. population, this group is less vulnerable to fall into homelessness.

This report on homelessness also compares the homeless population with the U.S. poverty population. People in poverty are the most vulnerable to become homeless and thus are an interesting comparison group. Differences between these populations may highlight subgroups at greatest risk of becoming homeless.

Data Notes

Data collected as part of CoCs PIT counts and HMIS records are generally self-reported by homeless people. This information may be collected using a standard survey or intake form. Some information may require additional supporting documentation if the information is necessary to establish eligibility for services.

PIT and HMIS data quality has improved considerably since HUD began to compile these data. PIT count methodologies have become more robust, and rates of missing data have declined. HMIS bed-coverage rates have increased sharply over time, resulting in more reliable estimates of homelessness.

Throughout this report, information in the narrative may not be reflected in the corresponding tables. For example, the report uses the supplemental data sources to inform the narrative. Also, the tables present the percentage of homeless people within a particular category, and rather than present the percentage-point change across the years, the narrative highlights the percentage change. The supporting 2012 HMIS data used to produce the tabulations in the report can be downloaded from HUD's Resource Exchange at <http://www.onecpd.info/>. Those tables are named:

1. 2012 AHAR HMIS Estimates of Homelessness.xlsx
2. 2012 AHAR HMIS Estimates of Homeless Veterans.xlsx
3. 2012 AHAR_HMIS Estimates of People in PSH.xlsx
4. 2012 AHAR_HMIS Estimates of Veterans in PSH.xlsx

The AHAR estimation methodology and underlying assumptions for the information presented in this report are consistent with past reports, thus making data comparable over time and across AHAR reports. For more details, the 2012 AHAR Data Collection and Analysis Methodology can be downloaded from: <http://www.onecpd.info/>.

How to Use This Report

The 2012 AHAR Volume 2 is intended to serve as a data reference guide. It is divided into six sections, by each subpopulation of interest, including:

1. All homeless people,
2. Homeless individuals,
3. Homeless people in families,
4. Homeless veterans,
5. Chronically homeless, and
6. Formerly homeless people in permanent supportive housing (PSH).

The sections begin with a summary of the PIT data and a state-level analysis. The HMIS data follow, with information on the gender, age, ethnicity, race, household size, disability status, geographic location, characteristics by geography, living situation before entering shelter, length of shelter stay, and bed-use patterns for each section. HMIS data are not available for chronically homeless people. The section on people in PSH is based only on HMIS data.

This report is intended for several audiences: Members of Congress, staff at local service providers and CoCs, researchers, policy-makers, and advocates. These audiences may have various reasons for reading this report, but all audiences can find answers to questions that can be useful to them. For example:



- At the **national** level, Congress and policymakers can mark the progress on the Nation's Opening Doors initiative to prevent and end homelessness. Key stakeholders can also identify what sub-populations require more attention in this effort or which groups are improving at a slower rate than others.
- At the **state** level, policymakers and state-level CoCs can determine how they compare to the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia on a range of important measures. The report shows which states experienced substantial changes in its homeless population compared to other states, and these comparisons can foster collaborations and propel efforts towards ending homelessness.

- At the **local** level, community leaders and local service providers can determine how their community compares to the nation. This comparison can highlight ways in which the community's homeless population is similar or different from the national profile of homelessness.

This report can address many questions that may be of interest across all audiences. Some sample questions include:

1. How many people are homeless in the U.S. in any given year? How has this changed over time?
2. Are women more likely to become homeless than men? How many people are homeless as individuals, and how many are homeless in families with children?
3. How many children are homeless in the U.S.?
4. What is the race and ethnicity of people who are homeless in the U.S.?

5. What is the rate of disability among people who are homeless?
6. Where do homeless people stay before they enter the shelter system?
7. How long do people stay in shelter?
8. How many U.S. Veterans are homeless? How has that number changed over time?
9. How many people are chronically homeless in the U.S.?
10. How many people are in a permanent supportive housing program? Where were they living beforehand? Where did they go once they left?

Key Findings

All Homeless People

One-Night Estimates

- On a single night in January 2012, 633,782 people were homeless in the United States. This is a 5.7 percent decline from January 2007, representing 38,106 fewer people homeless in 2012. Most of the change is a result of counting fewer people in unsheltered locations.

One-Year Estimates

- In 2012, an estimated 1.48 million people were homeless in shelter, representing a 6.3 percent decline since 2007.
- African Americans are among the populations most vulnerable to fall into homelessness. One in 69 African Americans in the U.S. were homeless in shelter in 2012.
- The share of disabled adults in shelter increased 37 percent between 2007 and 2012.
- Between 2007 and 2012, sheltered homeless people increased 20.4 percent in suburban and rural areas and declined 14.4 percent in cities, reflecting a similar geographic trend in the U.S. poverty population.

Homeless Individuals

One-Night Estimates

- On a single night in January 2012, 394,379 people were homeless as individuals in the United States. The number of homeless individuals was evenly split between those living in sheltered and unsheltered locations.
- Over the last 5 years, the number of homeless individuals declined 6.8 percent (28,998 fewer people).

One-Year Estimates

- In 2012, 969,659 individuals used a shelter program in the United States. Over time, the number of homeless individuals in shelter declined—1.5 percent since 2011 and 13 percent since 2007.
- Between 2011 and 2012, the share of elderly individuals in shelter increased at a faster rate than among all U.S. individuals (8.2% versus 3.1%).
- Although individual minorities (i.e. Hispanics, African Americans, and other non-white races) in the U.S. poverty population increased substantially between 2007 and 2012, individual minorities among sheltered individuals declined 9.6 percent.
- The share of disabled sheltered adult individuals increased 34.4 percent (100,835 more people) between 2007 and 2012.
- The number of sheltered individuals who entered shelter from foster care increased 22.4 percent (583 more people) over the past year.
- Since 2007, the number of sheltered individuals increased 6.3 percent (14,971 more people) in suburban and rural areas and decreased 18.3 percent (161,065 fewer people) in cities.

Homeless People in Families

One-Night Estimates

- On a single night in January 2012, 239,403 people in families were homeless in 77,157 family households in the United States. About 38 percent of all homeless people on a single night were in families.
- The number of sheltered people in families on a single night increased 7.1 percent (12,668 more people), while the number of unsheltered declined 31 percent (21,776 fewer people) since 2007.
- The share of unsheltered people in families declined from 28.2 percent of all homeless people in families in 2007 to 20.2 percent in 2012.

Key Findings (continued)

One-Year Estimates

- In 2012, 535,420 people in 167,854 families used shelter in the United States, comprising 36 percent of the total sheltered homeless population.
- Sheltered family homelessness increased 19.8 percent (93,793 more people) between 2007 and 2010, but declined 5.6 percent (31,914 fewer people) since then.
- The number of sheltered men in families increased over time—by 5.5 percent (2,452 more men) since 2011, and by 45.2 percent (14,554 more men) since 2007.
- In 2012, the share of disabled sheltered adults in families was 2.3 times greater than the share of disabled adults in U.S. families (18.6% versus 8.1%).
- Between 2007 and 2012, the number of sheltered people in families increased 53.9 percent (68,603 more people) in suburban and rural areas and declined 1.9 percent (6,580 fewer people) in cities.
- The number of sheltered people in families who were already homeless at the start of the reporting period increased 17.9 percent (9,915 more people) since 2011 and 48.6 percent (22,739 more people) since 2007.

Homeless Veterans

One-Night Estimates

- On a single night in January 2012, 62,619 veterans were homeless in the United States, representing 13.3 percent of all homeless adults.
- Between 2011 and 2012, 4,876 fewer veterans were homeless, a 7 percent decline. This decline was entirely driven by the 4,890 fewer veterans in shelter, with the number of unsheltered veterans remaining essentially unchanged.

- In 2012, 12,990 fewer veterans (a 17.2% drop) were homeless than in 2009. Nearly two-thirds of the decline is attributable to fewer veterans in shelter, and the remaining third to a decline in unsheltered veterans.

One-Year Estimates

- 137,995 veterans were in a shelter program in the United States at some time between October 1, 2011 and September 30, 2012. The number of veterans in shelter has declined each year since 2009, totaling 11,640 fewer veterans (a 7.8% drop).
- While only 20 percent of the total U.S. Veteran population were minorities (i.e., Hispanic, African American, and other non-white race), nearly half of sheltered veterans in the U.S. were in a minority group.
- In 2012, the share of disabled veterans in shelter was 1.9 times higher than in the total U.S. Veteran population. Since 2011, however, the proportion of disabled sheltered veterans declined by 5.4 percent (3,892 fewer veterans).
- Since 2009, the number of elderly veterans (age 62 and older) in shelter increased 16.8 percent (2,190 more veterans), exceeding the rate of increase among all U.S. Veterans (a 6.8% rise).
- The geographic location of sheltered veterans mirrors that of all sheltered homeless people, with the vast majority located in cities (70.8%) rather than suburban and rural areas (29.2%).
- Nearly half of all sheltered veterans (48.3%) were already homeless prior to entering shelter in 2012, with many of them cycling through the shelter system (58.5%) and others coming off the street (41.5%).

Key Findings (continued)

Chronically Homeless

One-Night Estimates

- On a single night in January 2012 there were 99,894 chronically homeless people in the United States, with two-thirds in unsheltered locations, and one-third in a shelter program.
- 23,939 fewer people were chronically homeless in January 2012 than in January 2007, a 19.3 percent decline. Most of this decline resulted from 14,818 fewer chronically homeless people on the street.

People in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

One-Year Estimates

- In 2012, 289,467 people in the United States were living in PSH, a 2.9 percent decline from 2011. Since 2010, the number of people in PSH as individuals increased 11.4 percent while those in families decreased 19.5 percent.
- Of adults in PSH, three-quarters were homeless before they entered PSH. Of those, more came from shelter (76.2% or 125,649 adults) than from the street (23.8% or 39,323 adults).
- Of the 101,190 people in PSH as individuals, 83.7 percent moved in or out of PSH during the reporting year. Of those that moved, more entered PSH than exited (54.6% and 45.4%). In contrast, three-quarters of the 188,818 people in families in PSH remained stable (143,427 people). Only 24 percent (45,391 people) moved in or out of PSH during the reporting year. Of those who moved, more entered PSH than exited (55.6% and 44.4%).

Interpretation of the Findings

Anyone who is working to prevent and end homelessness will agree that policymakers and service providers cannot solve a problem with an unknown scope. The Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) provides the most comprehensive and updated information on the extent and nature of homelessness in America, as well as for understanding the underlying patterns of who is most likely to experience homelessness and where. This sixth AHAR to be published since 2007 confirms that:

- Homelessness is concentrated geographically. While homelessness grew in suburban and rural areas during the recession, the overwhelming majority of people who experience homelessness do so in cities. Homelessness also is heavily concentrated in some states and metropolitan areas, providing an opportunity to focus efforts to help communities in those areas design and implement strategies to end homelessness.
- Homelessness among individuals and homelessness among families are markedly different. People who experience homelessness by themselves are much more likely to be on the street and more likely to have disabling conditions than people who are homeless as part of family groups. Adults homeless alone are more typically men in middle or late middle age, while adult family heads usually are women and younger.
- Almost all of the decline in the 1-night estimates of homelessness is attributable to sizable decreases in chronically homeless persons and homeless veterans. Ending homelessness among these subpopulations has been a federal funding and policy priority for many years, showing that homelessness can be reduced with targeted resources and well-designed interventions.

Since 2007, homelessness has continued to decline overall, but the patterns were uneven. After growing during the recession and then beginning to recede as the recession ended, family homelessness seems to have reached a plateau. Over time, more families entering shelter do so from situations in which they were already homeless, indicating that

an underlying group of families may be experiencing multiple episodes of homelessness as they cycle through the shelter system. Although the recession has ended, economic insecurity for young, vulnerable women and their children has not, and many families remain at risk of becoming homeless. Preventing and ending homelessness among families will require increased resources and coordination among social service and safety net programs, including mainstream housing subsidy programs and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

Chronic homelessness among individuals with disabilities is declining and has done so quite substantially since 2007. The decline appears among sheltered chronic individuals, while the street population has not declined. The decline is partially attributable to a long-standing push to develop more PSH opportunities and place chronically homeless individuals living in shelters directly into these opportunities. The 2012 AHAR shows more use of PSH by individuals and less use by families.

A particularly hopeful sign is the continued decline in homelessness among veterans, and this may reflect the high level of federal policy attention to preventing and ending veteran homelessness. So far, the phenomenon of veteran homelessness is small enough to be tractable, even at a time when resources are severely constrained (63,000 veterans homeless on a single night in January 2012; 137,995 veterans in shelter during a 1-year period). Policy models, such as HUD VASH for housing vulnerable veterans, have been tested through rigorous evaluations and found to work. However, changes in age patterns among people homeless as individuals—with increasing numbers in the 51-61 year age cohort and even 62 or older—should be a warning that age-related morbidity and end of life issues will be of increasing importance in addressing veteran homelessness. Homelessness among younger veterans highlights the importance of prevention and rapid re-housing strategies, along with employment opportunities and appropriate health interventions, including for veterans who have returned from Iraq and Afghanistan.



1

All Homeless People IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

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KEY TERM

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

HIGHLIGHTS

On a single night in January 2012, 633,782 people were homeless in the United States. This is a 5.7 percent decline from January 2007, representing 38,106 fewer people homeless in 2012. Most of the change is a result of counting fewer people in unsheltered locations.

About half of all unsheltered people in the United States were in California and Florida. These states also had the highest share of its homeless population in unsheltered rather than sheltered locations.

At least 90 percent of the homeless population was living in shelter in Maine, Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

One-Night Estimates OF HOMELESSNESS

PIT

The Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates are one-night counts of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The one-night counts are conducted by CoCs nationwide and occur during the last 10 days in January. CoCs are required to conduct a point in time count in shelters every year and a street count every other year (on the odd numbered year), although many CoCs do the unsheltered count along with the sheltered count each year. The 2012 data reflect unsheltered counts in January 2012 from two-thirds of the CoCs (67.3%) and unsheltered counts in January 2011 from the remaining CoCs.

On a Single Night in January 2012

- 633,782 people were homeless in the United States.
- Almost two-thirds of homeless people (61.6%) were in shelter on the night of the PIT count, and over one-third (38.4%) were in unsheltered locations.

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- Homelessness on a single night declined by 2,235 people (a 0.4% drop).
- The number of homeless people in shelter declined by 2,161 people (a 0.6% drop).
- The number of people in unsheltered locations remained stable, with 74 fewer people than the prior year.

Between January 2007 and January 2012

- Homelessness on a single night declined by 5.7 percent (38,106 fewer people).
- The number of homeless people in shelter declined by 1,246 people (a 0.3% drop).
- The number of people in unsheltered locations declined by 13.1 percent (36,860 fewer people).

Data Source: PIT 2007–2012
Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

In January 2012, **633,782** people in the United States were homeless.

EXHIBIT 1.1: One-Night Counts of Homelessness
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2012

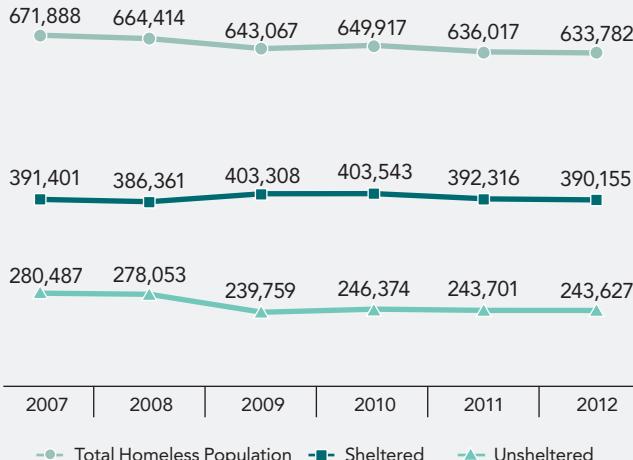


EXHIBIT 1.2: Change in Homelessness
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2012

Years	Total Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012	-2,235	-0.4	-2,161	-0.6	-74	0.0
2010 to 2011	-13,900	-2.1	-11,227	-2.8	-2,673	-1.1
2009 to 2010	6,850	1.1	235	0.1	6,615	2.8
2008 to 2009	-21,347	-3.2	16,947	4.4	-38,294	-13.8
2007 to 2008	-7,474	-1.1	-5,040	-1.3	-2,434	-0.9
2007 to 2012	-38,106	-5.7	-1,246	-0.3	-36,860	-13.1

By State

On a Single Night in January 2012

- Together, California (20.7%) and New York (11.0%) contain nearly 1 in 3 homeless people in the U.S.
- The 25 states with the smallest homeless populations account for only 12 percent of all homelessness in the U.S.
- Five states had high concentrations of homelessness, with more than 1 of every 300 people homeless: HI, OR, NV, NY, and CA. Mississippi had the lowest concentration of homelessness (1 in 1,237 people).

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- Five states with the largest increases in homelessness represented 62.5 percent of the total increase in homelessness in the U.S.
- Homelessness increased in 28 states and D.C. (totaling 17,286 additional people), while 22 states had a decrease in homelessness (totaling 19,341 fewer people). Although the most populous states drive the numbers, some smaller states experienced large percentage changes. Homelessness increased more than 10 percent in five states (in # of additional people): MO (1,248), AR (790), UT (397), RI (207), and ND (85). Homelessness dropped more than 10 percent in four states (in # of fewer people): LA (1,519), KY (804), ID (231), and AL (215).

Between January 2007 and January 2012

- Five states with the largest increases in homelessness represented 58 percent of the total increase in homelessness in the U.S.
- The increases in homelessness in D.C. and 28 states (totaling 40,076 more people) were offset by larger declines in 22 states (totaling 77,586 fewer people).
- Only South Dakota had an increase in homelessness each reporting year. No state had consecutive annual decreases in homelessness since 2007.

Data Source: PIT 2007–2012

Maps include Puerto Rico and U.S. territories; tables do not

EXHIBIT 1.3: Share of the U.S. Homeless Population In the U.S. by State, 2012 (in %)

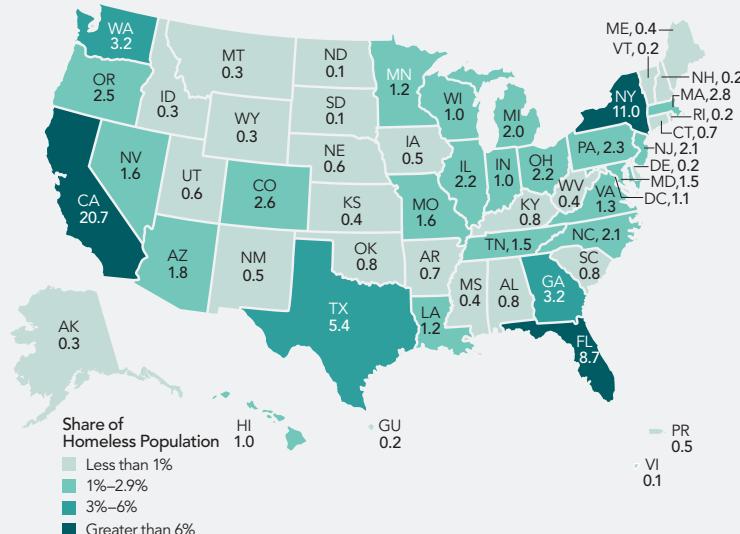


EXHIBIT 1.4: Total Homelessness by State Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
New York	6,121	9.6	California	-5,030	-3.7
Missouri	1,248	13.9	Texas	-2,859	-7.7
Ohio	947	7.3	Louisiana	-1,519	-16.3
Massachusetts	837	5.0	Florida	-1,517	-2.7
Arizona	798	7.6	Oregon	-1,426	-8.3
2007 to 2012					
Florida	7,101	14.8	California	-28,834	-18.1
New York	6,965	11.1	Texas	-5,736	-14.4
Missouri	3,990	63.9	New Jersey	-4,289	-24.8
Ohio	2,713	24.1	Arizona	-3,344	-22.8
Massachusetts	2,374	15.7	Washington	-2,875	-12.3

By State and Sheltered Status

On a Single Night in January 2012

- In D.C. and 10 states, at least 90 percent of the homeless population was living in shelter: ME, DE, RI, MA, IA, NY, PA, SD, ND, and WI.
- About half of all unsheltered people in the United States were in California (34.9%) and Florida (14.5%).
- In 10 states, half or more of the homeless population was unsheltered. California (64.9%) and Florida (64.1%) had the highest share of its homeless population in unsheltered locations.

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- Sheltered homelessness increased in 20 states and D.C. (totaling 13,058 additional people), while 30 states had a decline (totaling 15,466 fewer people).
- The number of people living in unsheltered situations increased in 28 states and D.C. (totaling 6,645 more people), while 17 states had a decrease (totaling 6,292 fewer people).

Between January 2007 and January 2012

- Missouri was the only state among those with the largest increases in both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness.
- The number of people who are homeless in shelter increased in 23 states and D.C. (totaling 25,490 additional people), while the number decreased in 27 states (totaling 26,832 fewer people).
- While 19 states and D.C. had an increase in unsheltered homelessness (totaling 21,551 more people), 31 states had a decline (totaling 57,719 fewer people).

Data Source: PIT 2007–2012
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 1.5: Sheltered Homelessness by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
New York	5,704	9.5	California	-4,801	-9.5
Missouri	1,175	17.5	Texas	-1,471	-7.8
Ohio	1,022	9.1	New Jersey	-1,401	-10.9
Arizona	913	12.5	Florida	-992	-4.8
Massachusetts	818	5.1	Kentucky	-864	-16.7
2007 to 2012					
New York	8,201	14.3	Texas	-5,381	-23.5
Massachusetts	3,066	22.4	New Jersey	-3,407	-23.0
Ohio	2,866	30.6	California	-2,621	-5.4
Missouri	2,756	53.6	Washington	-1,830	-10.9
District of Columbia	1,295	26.0	Oregon	-1,784	-21.4

EXHIBIT 1.6: Unsheltered Homelessness by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
North Carolina	1,064	29.1	Louisiana	-1,921	-32.6
Arkansas	990	61.0	Texas	-1,388	-7.7
Wyoming	495	58.7	Oregon	-959	-9.4
Tennessee	450	14.1	Florida	-525	-1.5
New York	417	11.4	Alabama	-264	-14.6
2007 to 2012					
Florida	7,798	28.3	California	-26,213	-23.6
Louisiana	2,388	151.4	Arizona	-2,941	-48.8
Missouri	1,234	111.2	Nevada	-1,752	-22.7
Arkansas	1,061	68.4	New York	-1,236	-23.2
Georgia	898	7.9	Kentucky	-1,210	-57.0

PROFILE

The typical sheltered person who is homeless in the United States in 2012 was:

- a man living alone in a one-person household
- 31 to 50 years old
- black and not Hispanic
- without a disability
- located in a city
- staying with family before entering shelter
- in emergency shelter for 22 nights, or about three weeks

HIGHLIGHTS

In 2012, an estimated 1.48 million people were homeless in shelter at some point during the reporting year, representing a 6.3 percent decline since 2007.

Minorities (i.e., Hispanics, African Americans, and other non-white races) are among the populations most vulnerable to fall into homelessness. One in 129 minorities and one in 69 African Americans in the U.S. were homeless in shelter in 2012. While the number of minorities in the total U.S. population increased 13.1 percent between 2007 and 2012, the number in shelter actually decreased slightly (a 1% drop).

The proportion of disabled adults in shelter increased an estimated 37 percent between 2007 and 2012.

Between 2007 and 2012, the number of sheltered homeless people increased 20.4 percent in suburban and rural areas and declined 14.4 percent in cities, reflecting a similar geographic trend in the U.S. poverty population.

One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS

HMIS

The one-year estimates account for all people who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any time from October 1 through September 30 of the following year. The estimates are based on a nationally representative sample of communities that submit aggregate Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) data to HUD. The estimates statistically adjust for people who use programs for homeless people that do not yet participate in its local HMIS—thus providing a complete enumeration of shelter users in each community—and are weighted to represent the entire country. The one-year estimates do not include: (a) shelter users in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories; (b) people served by victim service providers; and (c) people in unsheltered locations who never accessed a shelter program for homeless people during the 12-month period.

The 2012 AHAR uses data from 382 CoCs, representing 89 percent of all CoCs nationwide. However, among the 382 CoCs, not all of the six possible categories of data were used, which limits precision. The 95 percent confidence interval for the total sheltered homeless population is $\pm 186,190$ (1,302,181 to 1,674,561).

The number of people in the United States using shelter during the past year fell below 1.5 million for the first time since 2007.

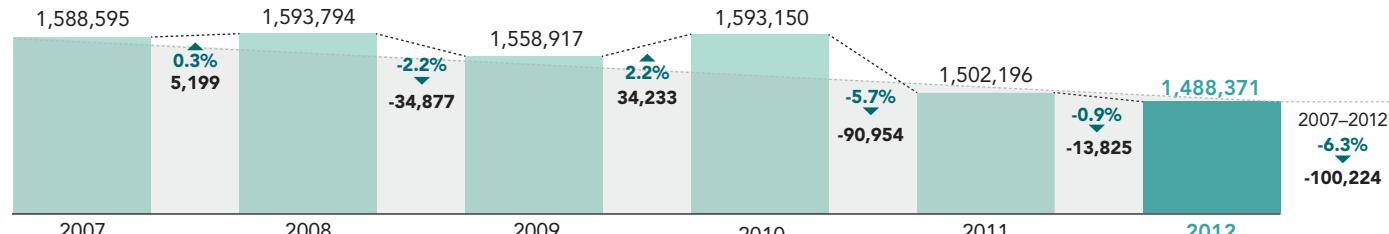
2012 Estimate of Sheltered Homelessness

- The estimated number of people who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at some time from October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012 was 1,488,371 people.
- 1 in 209 people in the U.S. was homeless in shelter during that year.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of people in shelters declined by 13,825 people (a 0.9% drop), while the number of shelter beds declined by 0.3 percent (1,321 fewer beds).
- Since 2007, the number of homeless people in shelter has fluctuated from year-to-year, but there have been consecutive declines during the past two years (totaling 104,779 fewer people).
- The number of people in shelter in 2012 is the lowest it has been since 2007, when HUD began tracking this. The estimated number of people in shelters has declined by 6.3 percent (100,224 fewer people), from 1,588,595 in 2007 to 1,488,371 in 2012. During this time, the number of shelter beds increased 0.9 percent (3,742 fewer beds).

EXHIBIT 1.7: One-year Estimates of Sheltered Homelessness, 2007–2012



Data Source: HMIS, HIC 2007–2012; ACS 2011

Gender and Age

In 2012

- Of all homeless adults in shelter, 63 percent were men, and 37 percent were women.
- Men were overrepresented in the adult homeless population when compared to their share of the adult U.S. population (about 49%).
- The gender differences are even more pronounced when comparing the U.S. poverty population to the sheltered homeless population. Among the poor, 58 percent are women, compared to 37 percent of the homeless population.
- Most homeless people in shelter are ages 31 to 61 (50.6%), and few are age 62 and older (3.2%). About one-fifth (22.6%) are minors under age 18.
- By comparison, the age distribution among the total U.S. population is more evenly distributed, and a much larger share is age 62 or older (16.7%).

Changes Over Time

- The gender profile of sheltered homeless people remained stable between 2011 and 2012.
- Between 2007 and 2012, the number of women in shelter declined by 1.6 percent (7,091 more women).
- Between 2007 and 2012, the age distribution of sheltered homelessness shifted, with the number of people age 30 and under increasing 3.6 percent (23,753 more people). Also, the share of people over age 50 increased from 16.5 to 18.8 percent, representing an 8.2 percent increase in the number of sheltered homeless people over age 50 (21,101 more people).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011

EXHIBIT 1.8: Gender

Sheltered Homeless Adults and Total U.S. Adults, 2007–2012

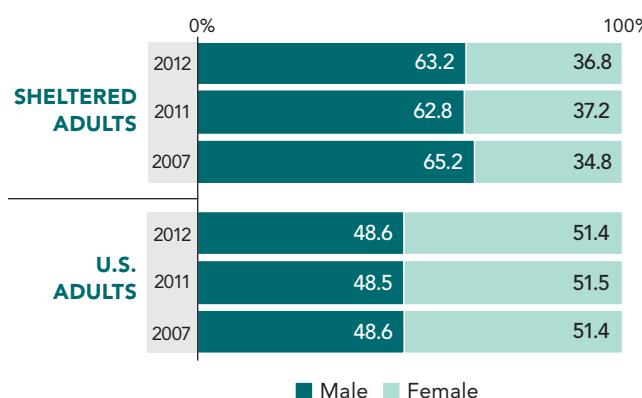
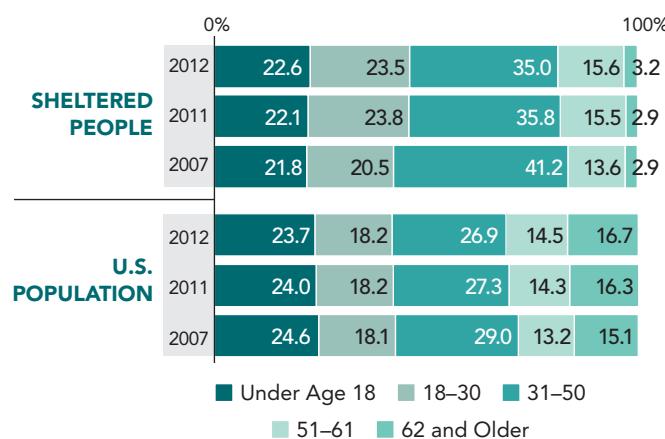


EXHIBIT 1.9: Age

Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2012



Ethnicity and Race

In 2012

- About 16 percent of sheltered homeless people were Hispanic, which is about the same proportion found in the total U.S. population.
- About 61 percent of the sheltered homeless population were in a minority group, comprised mostly of African Americans (39.4%). Other minority groups include: white Hispanic (9.5%), multiple races (7.2%), American Indian or Alaska Native (3.4%), Asian (0.8%), and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (0.8%).
- Minorities, especially African Americans, were overrepresented in the sheltered homeless population when compared to their share of the total U.S. population. People in a shelter were about 1.7 times more likely to be in a minority group than those in the total U.S. population, and 3 times more likely to be African American.

Changes Over Time

- While the number of Hispanics in the total U.S. population increased 17.2 percent between 2007 and 2012, the number of Hispanics in the sheltered homeless population decreased 29.3 percent.
- While the number of minorities in the total U.S. population increased 13.1 percent between 2007 and 2012, the number of minorities in the sheltered population dropped one percent.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011

EXHIBIT 1.10: Ethnicity

Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2012

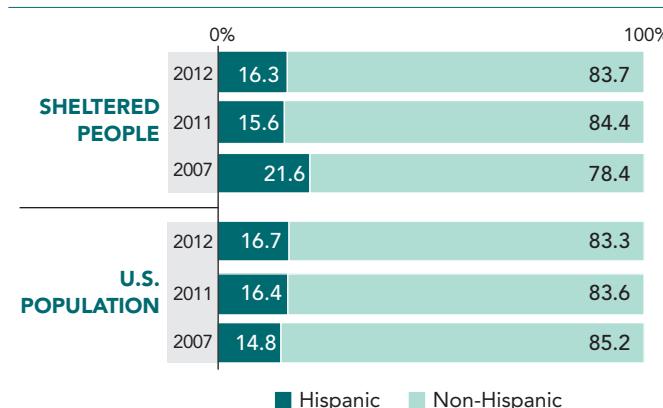
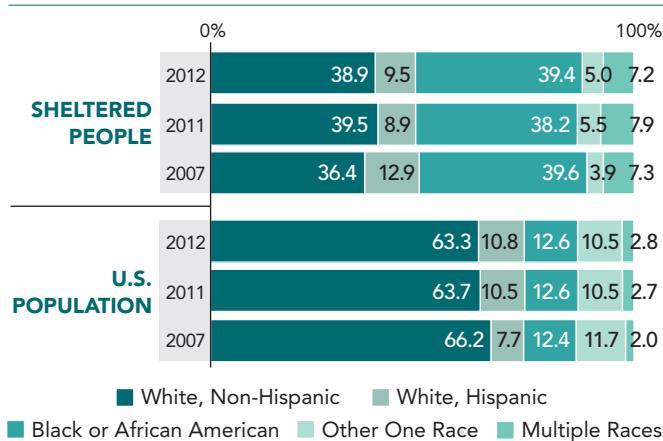


EXHIBIT 1.11: Race

Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2012





Household Size and Disability Status

In 2012

- The overwhelming majority (63.1%) of households in homeless shelters were composed of one person—typically a single adult man. People in shelter were nearly 5 times more likely to be in a one-person household than people in the total U.S. population (63.1% versus 12.8%).
- Households in the U.S. were generally larger than sheltered households. People in U.S. households were 2.5 times more likely to be in households with four or more people than people in shelter (42.6% versus 16.8%).
- People in shelter were 2.5 times more likely to be disabled than people in the U.S. population (38.6% versus 15.3%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, household sizes of people in shelter shifted from smaller to larger. The number of one-person households in shelter declined by 1.4 percent (13,561 fewer people), and the number of two- and three-person households declined by 3.2 percent (9,828 fewer people). In contrast, the number of households in shelter with four or more people increased by 4.2 percent (10,087 more people).
- The number of one-person sheltered households decreased by 15.5 percent since 2007, with 172,109 fewer people homeless alone in 2012 than in 2007.
- The number of disabled adults in shelter increased by 37.2 percent (115,986 more people) between 2007 and 2012.

EXHIBIT 1.12: Household Size

Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2012

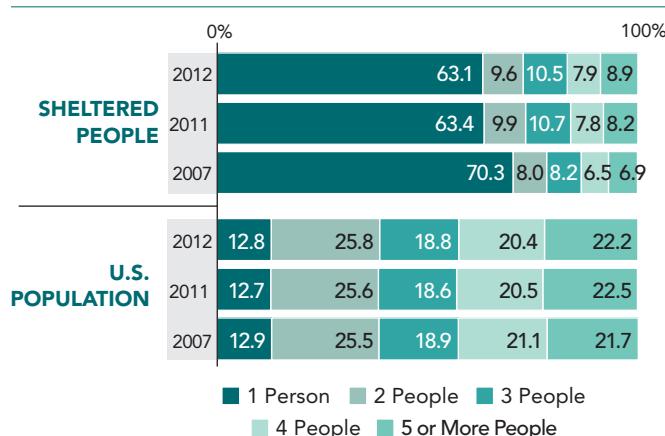
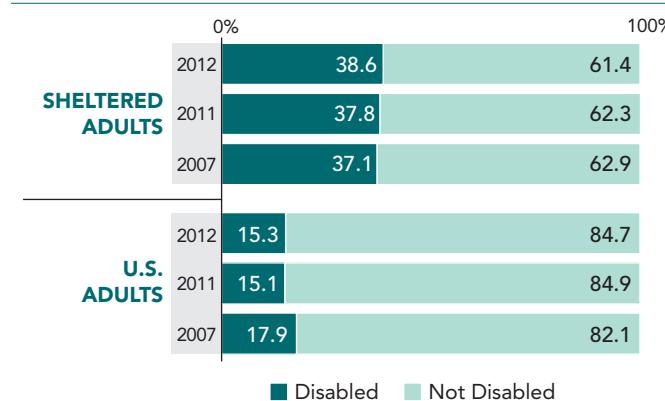


EXHIBIT 1.13: Disability Status

Sheltered Homeless Adults and Total U.S. Adults, 2007–2012



Geographic Location

In 2012

- About 7 in 10 homeless people in shelter (70.2%) were located in principal cities, and about 3 in 10 (29.8%) were in suburban and rural areas.
- People who are homeless in shelter are 2 times more likely than people in the U.S. poverty population, and are 2.9 times more likely to live in cities than people in the total U.S. population.

Changes Over Time

- Since 2007, sheltered homelessness increased 20.4 percent in suburban and rural areas and declined 14.4 percent in cities between 2007 and 2012. This trend is similar to the U.S. poverty population, whose overall increase since 2007 was larger in suburban and rural areas (a 26.6% rise) than in cities (a 15.6% rise).
- This 5-year trend was reversed between 2011 and 2012 with a 3.5 percent decline in the number of sheltered people located in suburban and rural areas (16,016 fewer people) and a less than one percent increase in those located in cities (3,017 more people).
- While the U.S. population located in cities increased by 2.7 percent, the number of sheltered homeless people in cities declined by 14.4 percent (176,164 fewer people) between 2007 and 2012.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011

The number of sheltered people **increased 20% in suburban and rural areas** and **declined 14% in cities** since 2007, following a similar geographic trend in the U.S. poverty population.

EXHIBIT 1.14: Geographic Distribution

Sheltered Homelessness, U.S. Poverty Population, and Total U.S. Population 2007–2012

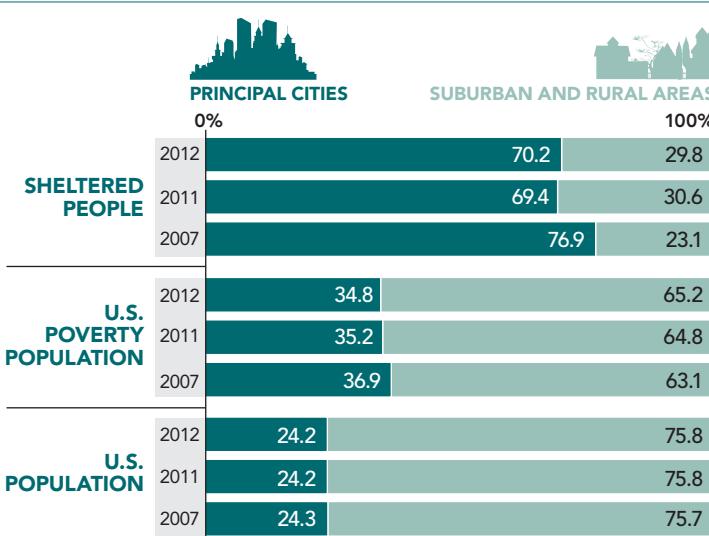


EXHIBIT 1.15: Percent Change by Geography

Sheltered Homeless People, U.S. Poverty Population, and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2012 (in %)

Population	2011–2012		2007–2012	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Sheltered People	0.3	-3.5	-14.4	20.4
U.S. Poverty Population	3.1	5.0	15.6	26.6
U.S. Population	0.7	0.6	2.7	3.4

Characteristics by Geography

In 2012

- Sheltered homeless people in principal cities were more likely to be part of a minority group (i.e., Hispanic, African American, and other non-white races) compared to those in suburban and rural areas (66.9% versus 47.3%). Indeed, sheltered homeless people in principal cities are 1.5 times more likely to be African American than those in suburban and rural areas (43.8% versus 29%).
- Sheltered people in cities were 1.2 times more likely to be homeless alone than they were in suburban and rural areas (66.4% versus 55.1%).
- Sheltered people in suburban and rural areas were younger than their urban counterparts. For example, they were 1.3 times more likely to be under age 18 than those in cities (26.9% versus 20.8%). They were also more likely to be women than men (42.2% versus 34.7%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of sheltered homeless minorities in suburban and rural areas declined by 3.7 percent (7,846 fewer people), which breaks from the 5-year trend showing an increase of minorities in such areas by 7.6 percent (14,476 more people).
- More than 17,000 fewer homeless people (a 6.6% drop) were in suburban and rural shelters alone in one-person households in 2012 than in 2011. The number of two- and three-person households also declined since 2011 (a 4.4% and 6.2% drop). The number of sheltered people in households with four or more people, however, increased by 93,205 people (a 7.1% rise).
- In cities since 2011, the number of sheltered homeless people in large households (5 or more people) increased by 5,614 people (a 7.2% rise) and those in one-person households increased by 4,093 people (a 0.6% rise).

EXHIBIT 1.16: Characteristics by Geography
Homeless People, 2012 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Number of Homeless People	1,044,880	442,636
Gender of Adults		
Male	65.3	57.8
Female	34.7	42.2
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	18.3	11.4
Non-Hispanic	81.7	88.6
Race		
White, Non-Hispanic	33.1	52.7
White, Hispanic	10.3	7.8
Black or African American	43.8	29.0
Other One Race	5.1	4.7
Multiple Races	7.8	5.8
Age		
Under Age 18	20.8	26.9
18–30	23.2	24.3
31–50	36.0	32.7
51–61	16.5	13.6
62 and Older	3.5	2.6
Household Size		
1 Person	66.4	55.1
2 People	9.1	10.7
3 People	9.4	13.1
4 People	7.0	10.2
5 or More People	8.0	10.9
Disability Status of Adults		
Disabled	36.9	43.0
Not Disabled	63.2	57.0

Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

Information on where people lived before entering shelter was asked only of adults.

In 2012

- 4 in 10 adults (40.2%) in shelter were in a housed situation before entering shelter. Of those, 185,095 adults (41%) stayed with family, 142,008 adults (31.4%) with friends, 110,158 adults (24.4%) in rented housing, 11,468 adults (2.5%) in owned housing, and 2,934 adults (0.6%) came from PSH.
- Many adults were already homeless (39.9%) before entering a shelter program during the reporting year. Most of them cycled through the emergency shelter system (52.5% or 234,999 adults).
- Excluding adults who were already homeless before the reporting year can describe the flow into the shelter system. Of those *not already homeless*, 17.8 percent (119,768 adults) were in institutions and 15.3 percent (103,108 adults) in other settings.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, 28,309 fewer adults in shelter (a 5.7% drop) entered from housing.
- Between 2011 and 2012, 10,341 fewer adults in shelter (a 7.6% drop) entered from institutional settings. The majority of this decline reflects fewer people coming from substance abuse treatment (6,199 fewer adults) and correctional facilities (5,377 fewer adults).
- The share of adults in shelter entering from foster care increased 18.2 percent (518 more people) from 2011 to 2012.
- 268 fewer adults in shelter (a 8.1% drop) came from PSH over the last five years.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012

EXHIBIT 1.17: Places People Stayed Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2007–2012

Place Stayed	2012		2011–2012		2007–2012	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Already Homeless	451,663	39.9	10,022	2.2	-44,419	-8.7
Sheltered	264,009	58.9	-12,100	4.2	-90,553	-25.0
Unsheltered	183,970	41.1	22,122	13.1	43,018	29.0
Housing	447,979	40.2	-28,309	-5.7	3,784	0.8
Staying with family	185,095	41.0	-18,950	-9.0	-2,944	-1.5
Staying with friends	142,008	31.4	-16,130	-9.8	29,282	24.7
Rented housing unit	110,158	24.4	7,070	6.6	-7,907	-6.4
Owned housing unit	11,468	2.5	-940	-7.3	-14,379	-54.8
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	2,934	0.6	641	26.6	-268	-8.1
Institutional Settings	119,768	10.7	-10,341	-7.6	3,589	3.0
Substance abuse treatment center	38,085	31.8	-6,199	-13.5	997	2.6
Correctional facility	47,746	39.9	-5,377	-9.8	-2,861	-5.4
Hospital	16,156	13.5	-2,449	-12.6	2,306	15.7
Psychiatric facility	17,781	14.8	3,684	25.0	3,147	20.6
Other Settings	103,108	9.2	13,932	14.9	-13,087	-10.9
Hotel or motel	35,923	34.8	1,345	3.7	-7,918	-17.5
Foster care home	3,220	3.1	518	18.2	-2,398	-41.7
Other living arrangement	63,965	62.0	12,069	22.2	-2,771	-4.0

Note: To produce comparable trend information, statistical imputations were applied to missing values in this table. See the 2012 AHAR methodology document for more details.

EXHIBIT 1.18: Places People Stayed Who Were Not Already Homeless Before Entering Shelter, 2007–2012 (in %)



Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns

Emergency shelter and transitional housing programs are designed differently. Emergency shelters are high-volume, high-turnover programs; its primary purpose is to provide temporary shelter for homeless people. In contrast, transitional housing programs offer homeless people shelter as well as supportive services for up to 24 months and intend for people to stay longer than they do in emergency shelters.

In 2012

- During the 12-month reporting period, about one-third of people in emergency shelter (33.2%) stayed one week or less, 59.7 percent stayed one month or less, and few stayed more than six months (7.4%).
- In contrast, nearly half of all people in transitional housing (46.7%) stayed between 1 and 6 months.
- The median length of stay for emergency shelter clients was 22 nights, with about six homeless people served per available bed throughout the year. On an average night throughout the year, 87.9 percent of emergency shelter beds were occupied.
- People in transitional housing stayed 155 nights (about 5 months) on average during the reporting year, with about two homeless people served per available bed throughout the year. An estimated 82.2 percent of transitional housing beds were occupied on an average night.
- Most people in shelter used only an emergency shelter at some point during the reporting year (77.8%). Fewer people used a transitional housing program only (16.5%) or accessed both types of housing during the year (5.6%).

Changes Over Time

- Since 2011, the number of people staying in transitional housing for one month or less declined by 7,359 people (a 11.8% drop).
- The number of homeless people using only transitional housing declined 11 percent (30,288 fewer people) since 2011.

EXHIBIT 1.19: Length of Stay

People in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2012

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	411,392	33.2	15,840	4.8
8 to 30 days	327,846	26.5	39,352	12.0
31 to 180 days	409,008	33.0	153,327	46.7
181 to 360 days	66,724	5.4	77,005	23.5
361 to 366 days	24,742	2.0	42,853	13.1

Note: Length of stay accounts for multiple program entries/exits by summing the total number of (cumulative) days in a homeless residential program during the 12-month reporting period. The maximum length of stay is 366 days, corresponding to the total days observed for this reporting period.

EXHIBIT 1.20: Bed-Use Patterns

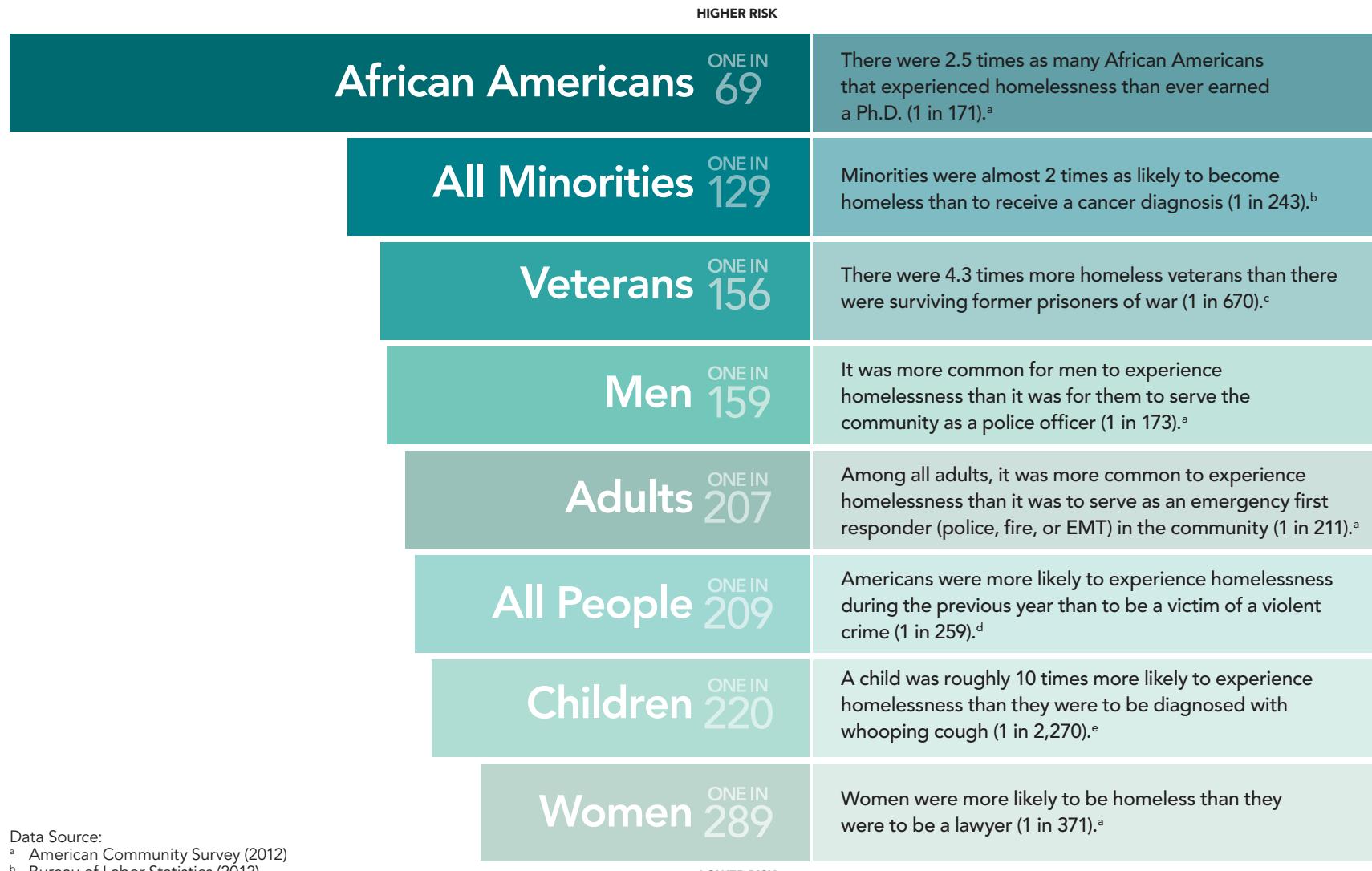
People in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2007–2012

Bed-Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2007	2011	2012	2007	2011	2012
Median number of nights	18	23	22	113	120	124
Average number of nights	46	54	53	149	154	155
Average occupancy rate (in %)	88.5	88.1	87.9	76.9	83.4	82.2
Turnover rate	7.3	6.1	6.1	1.8	2.0	1.9

Note 1: The average daily occupancy rate is calculated by dividing the average daily census during the 12-month reporting period by the total number of year-round equivalent beds in the inventory.

Note 2: The turnover rate measures the number of people served per available bed over the 12-month reporting period, and is calculated by dividing the total number of people served by the number of year-round equivalent beds.

EXHIBIT 1.21: Odds of Becoming Part of the Sheltered Homeless Population, 2012



Data Source:

- ^a American Community Survey (2012)
- ^b Bureau of Labor Statistics (2012)
- ^c Veterans Affairs Benefits Assistance Service (2012)
- ^d Bureau of Justice Statistics (2012)
- ^e Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2012)



2 Homeless Individuals IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

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HIGHLIGHTS

On a single night in January 2012, 394,379 people were homeless as individuals in the United States. Over the last five years, the number of homeless individuals declined 6.8 percent (28,998 people). Declines occurred in those coming from both sheltered and unsheltered locations.

On a night in January 2012, the number of homeless individuals was evenly split between those living in sheltered and unsheltered locations.

In six states—Maine, Delaware, Rhode Island, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Iowa—at least 90 percent of people homeless as individuals were in shelter rather than on the street on a night in January 2012.

More than half of all unsheltered individuals in the U.S. were in California (40.6%) and Florida (12.3%) on a night in January 2012.

KEY TERM

AN INDIVIDUAL refers to a person in a household that does not have both an adult and child. These households include people who are homeless alone, adult roommates, married or cohabiting couples without children, multiple children (e.g., parenting teens), an unaccompanied youth, or a pregnant woman. A person in a “family” is in a household with at least one adult and one child.

One-Night Estimates OF HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

PIT

This section presents the Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates of homeless individuals in the U.S. The PIT estimates are one-night counts of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The one-night counts are conducted by CoCs nationwide and occur during the last ten days in January. CoCs are required to conduct a point in time count in shelters every year and a street count every other year (on the odd numbered year), although many CoCs do the unsheltered count along with the sheltered count each year. The 2012 data reflect unsheltered counts in January 2012 from two-thirds of the CoCs (67.3%) and unsheltered counts in January 2011 from the remaining CoCs.

On a Single Night in January 2012

- In the U.S., 394,379 people were homeless as individuals, representing 62.2 percent of the total homeless population.
- The individual homeless population is nearly evenly split between those living in sheltered (50.5%) and unsheltered (49.5%) locations.
- Homeless individuals comprise 80.1 percent of people living in unsheltered locations and 51 percent of those living in sheltered locations.

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- The total number of people homeless as individuals declined by 1.4 percent (5,457 fewer people).
- The number of homeless individuals living in shelters declined by 6,675 people (a 3.2% drop).
- The number of unsheltered homeless individuals increased by 1,218 people (a 0.6% rise).

Between January 2007 and January 2012:

- The number of homeless Individuals declined 6.8 percent (28,998 fewer people).
- The number of homeless individuals living in shelter on a single night decreased by 13,914 people (a 6.5% drop).
- The number of homeless individuals living in unsheltered locations decreased by 15,084 people (a 7.2% drop).

The number of homeless individuals declined 6.8% between January 2007 and 2012.

EXHIBIT 2.1: One-Night Counts of Homeless Individuals
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2012

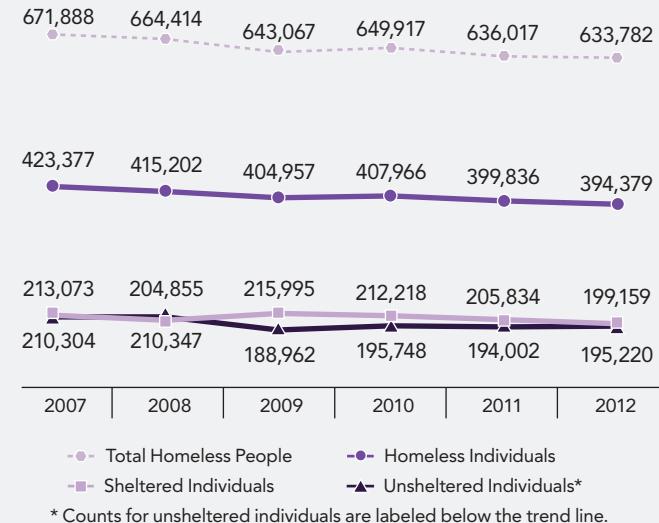


EXHIBIT 2.2: Change in Homeless Individuals
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2012

Years	Total Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012	-5,457	-1.4	-6,675	-3.2	1,218	0.6
2010 to 2011	-8,130	-2.0	-6,384	-3.0	-1,746	-0.9
2009 to 2010	3,009	0.7	-3,777	-1.7	6,786	3.6
2008 to 2009	-10,245	-2.5	11,140	5.4	-21,385	-10.2
2007 to 2008	-8,175	-1.9	-8,218	-3.9	43	0.0
2007 to 2012	-28,998	-6.8	-13,914	-6.5	-15,084	-7.2

By State

On a Single Night in January 2012

- Four states have the highest proportion of homeless individuals (out of all homeless people): NV (89.8%), AR (81.4%), LA (81.3%), and CA (80.7%).

Between January 2011 and January 2012

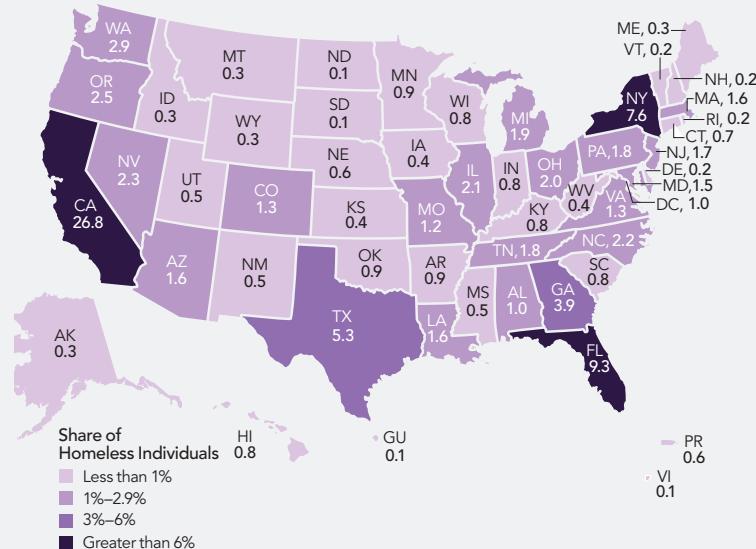
- The number of homeless individuals decreased in 24 states and D.C. (totaling 13,944 fewer people). Individual homelessness declined at least ten percent in seven states (in # of fewer people): TX (2,834), LA (1,619), KY (560), AL (500), IN (473), IA (182), and ID (135).
- In contrast, 26 states had an increase in the number of homeless individuals (totaling 8,375 more people). Individual homelessness increased at least ten percent in seven states (in # of additional people): NY (2,795), WY (982), AR (923), UT (207), RI (136), ND (89), and SD (52).

Between January 2007 and January 2012

- Five states with the largest decreases in homeless individuals—CA, TX, AZ, NJ, and WA—accounted for 55 percent of the total decrease, while five states with the largest increases—FL, LA, GA, NY, and MO—accounted for 64 percent of the total increase.
- The number of homeless individuals decreased in 24 states (totaling 48,519 fewer people).
- In contrast, 26 states and D.C. had an increase in the number of homeless individuals (totaling 21,039 more people), with the largest percentage increase in Louisiana (3,349 more people).

Data Source: PIT 2007–2012
Maps Include Puerto Rico and U.S. territories; tables do not

**EXHIBIT 2.3: Share of Homeless Individuals
In the U.S. by State, 2012 (in %)**



**EXHIBIT 2.4: Total Homeless Individuals by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012**

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
New York	2,795	10.2	California	-3,076	-2.8
Wyoming	982	306.9	Texas	-2,834	-12.0
Arkansas	923	36.8	Louisiana	-1,619	-20.4
Tennessee	430	6.6	Florida	-813	-2.2
Washington	405	3.7	Maryland	-626	-9.9
2007 to 2012					
Florida	3,731	11.3	California	-13,044	-11.0
Louisiana	3,349	112.6	Texas	-5,563	-21.1
Georgia	2,842	22.7	Arizona	-3,710	-37.0
New York	2,077	7.4	New Jersey	-2,369	-26.4
Missouri	1,519	45.5	Washington	-2,016	-15.2

By State and Sheltered Status

On a Single Night in January 2012

- At least 90 percent of homeless individuals were in a shelter program in six states: ME, DE, RI, ND, SD, and IA.
- More than half of all unsheltered individuals in the U.S. were in California (40.6%) and Florida (12.3%).
- Unsheltered homeless individuals account for the majority of homeless individuals in 11 states, with California having 74.9 percent of its homeless individuals living in unsheltered locations.

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- Among the 18 states with a decrease in unsheltered individuals (totaling 5,034 fewer people), five states—LA, TX, CA, AL, and AZ—accounted for 86 percent of the decline.
- Among the 26 states plus D.C. with increases in unsheltered individuals (totaling 6,305 additional people), five states—AR, WY, NC, NY, and TN—accounted for 58.1 percent of the increase.
- Twenty-three states had an increase in the number of homeless individuals in shelter (totaling 4,972 additional people), while 27 states and D.C. had a decrease (totaling 11,812 fewer people).

Between January 2007 and January 2012

- The number of homeless individuals in shelter increased in 26 states (totaling 8,978 more people), while 24 states and D.C. had a decrease (totaling 22,708 fewer people).
- The number of unsheltered individuals increased in 20 states and D.C. (totaling 17,338 more people), while 30 states had a decrease (totaling 31,088 fewer people).

Data Source: PIT 2007–2012
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 2.5: Sheltered Homeless Individuals by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
New York	2,255	9.5	California	-2,534	-8.7
Missouri	268	8.2	Texas	-1,377	-13.2
Oregon	243	7.5	Florida	-1,133	-8.1
Louisiana	241	11.0	Kentucky	-615	-19.4
Washington	226	3.6	Indiana	-595	-18.3
2007 to 2012					
New York	3,190	13.9	Texas	-4,089	-31.2
Missouri	970	37.9	California	-4,003	-13.1
Ohio	840	15.0	Washington	-1,669	-20.6
Minnesota	612	28.1	New Jersey	-1,647	-23.4
Wisconsin	548	26.5	Massachusetts	-1,602	-22.3

EXHIBIT 2.6: Unsheltered Homeless Individuals by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
Arkansas	1,052	88.8	Louisiana	-1,860	-32.4
Wyoming	817	423.3	Texas	-1,457	-11.1
North Carolina	751	33.1	California	-542	-0.7
New York	540	15.4	Alabama	-291	-18.9
Tennessee	501	22.4	Arizona	-195	-7.2
2007 to 2012					
Georgia	3,769	55.6	California	-9,041	-10.2
Florida	3,702	18.3	Arizona	-3,073	-54.9
Louisiana	3,066	374.8	Texas	-1,474	-11.2
Arkansas	1,016	83.2	New York	-1,113	-21.6
Maryland	763	50.2	Tennessee	-1,001	-26.8

PROFILE

A typical sheltered homeless individual in the United States in 2012 was:

- a man living alone in a one-person household
- 31 to 50 years old
- white and not Hispanic
- without a disability
- located in a city
- already homeless before entering shelter
- staying in emergency shelter for 19 nights

HIGHLIGHTS

An estimated 969,659 individuals used a shelter program in the United States in 2012. Over time, the number of homeless individuals in shelter declined—1.5 percent since 2011 and 13 percent since 2007.

Between 2011 and 2012, the share of elderly individuals in shelter increased at a faster rate than among all U.S. individuals (8.2% versus 3.1%).

Although individual minorities (i.e. Hispanics, African Americans, and other non-white races) in the U.S. poverty population increased substantially between 2007 and 2012, individual minorities among sheltered individuals declined 9.6 percent.

The proportion of disabled sheltered individuals increased an estimated 34.4 percent (100,835 more people) between 2007 and 2012.

Fewer individuals entered shelter from substance abuse treatment centers, correctional facilities, and hospitals in 2012 than in 2011, but more came from psychiatric facilities.

The number of sheltered individuals who entered shelter from foster care increased 22.4 percent (583 more people) over the past year.

Since 2007, the number of sheltered individuals increased 6.3 percent in suburban and rural areas and decreased 18.3 percent in cities.

One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED INDIVIDUALS

HMIS

The one-year estimates account for all individuals who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any time from October 1 through September 30 of the reporting year. The estimates are based on a nationally representative sample of communities that submit aggregate Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) data to HUD. The estimates statistically adjust for individuals who use shelter programs for homeless people that do not yet participate in its local HMIS—thus providing a complete enumeration of sheltered individuals in each community—and are weighted to represent the entire country. The one-year estimates do not include: (a) sheltered individuals in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories; (b) individuals served by victim service providers; and (c) individuals in unsheltered locations who never accessed a shelter program for homeless people during the 12-month period.

969,659 individuals used a shelter program at some time during the 2012 reporting year.

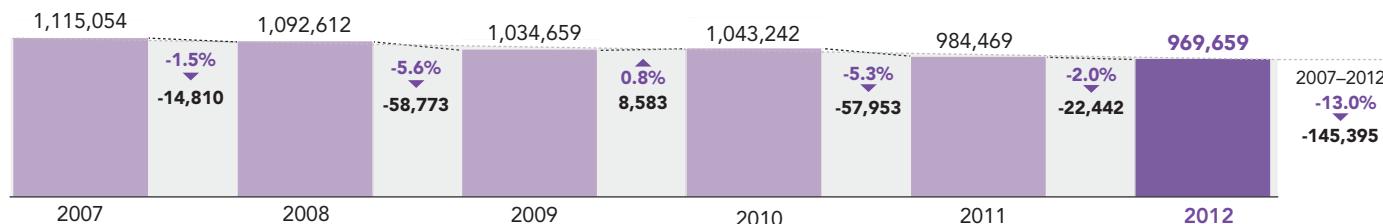
2012 Estimate of Sheltered Individuals

- An estimated 969,659 individuals used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at some time from October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012.
- In the U.S., 1 in 158 individuals was homeless in shelter.

Changes Over Time

- The number of homeless individuals in shelter declined 1.5 percent (14,810 fewer people) between 2011 and 2012.
- Between 2007 and 2012, the number of homeless individuals in shelter declined 13 percent (145,395 fewer people).
- The number of sheltered homeless individuals declined every year except between 2009 and 2010, which saw a very small 0.8 percent increase (8,583 more individuals).

EXHIBIT 2.7: One-year Estimates of Sheltered Homeless Individuals, 2007–2012



Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2011

Gender and Age

In 2012

- Adults in shelter as individuals are 2.6 times more likely to be men as they are to be women (72.3% versus 27.7%). In contrast, less than half (46.8%) of individuals in poverty are men.
- Most (69.7%) individuals in shelter are ages 18 to 50.
- In contrast to the 31.5 percent and 23.8 percent of individuals in the U.S. and in poverty that were elderly (age 62 and older), only 4.9 percent of individuals in shelter were elderly.
- While children (under age 18) represent 0.2 percent of the U.S. poverty population of individuals, children represent 1.8 percent of the population in shelter as individuals. These are unaccompanied youth or children living together.

Changes Over Time

- The gender profile among adult individuals in shelter has remained stable over time, with women making up between 26 and 28 percent of the population in 2007, 2011, and 2012.
- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of children under age 18 in shelter without an adult increased by 27.9 percent (3,694 more children).
- The number of elderly (ages 62 and older) people in shelter as individuals increased by 8.2 percent (3,588 more people) between 2011 and 2012, exceeding the increase of elderly people in the total U.S. population (a 3.1% rise).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011

Since 2011, the number of **unaccompanied children** in shelter **increased by 28%**.

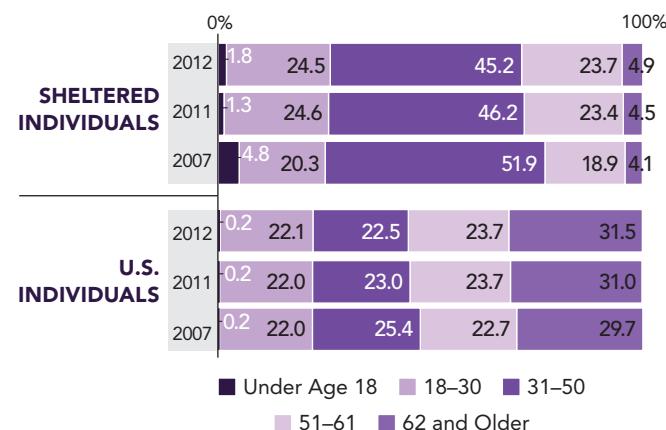
EXHIBIT 2.8: Gender

Sheltered Adult Individuals and Total U.S. Adult Individuals, 2007–2012



EXHIBIT 2.9: Age

Sheltered Individuals and Total U.S. Individuals, 2007–2012



Ethnicity and Race

In 2012

- People in shelter as individuals are 1.3 times more likely to be Hispanic as the U.S. population of individuals (13.6% versus 10.2%).
- More than half (54.8%) of people in shelter as individuals were in a minority group, comprised mostly of African Americans (36.1%). Other minority groups include: white Hispanic (8.6%), multiple races (5%), American Indian or Alaska Native (3.8%), Asian (0.8%), and Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (0.5%).
- Individuals in shelter are nearly 2 times more likely to belong to a minority group than individuals in the U.S. (54.8% versus 27.9%).
- Whites (non-Hispanic) were under-represented among sheltered homeless individuals compared to the U.S. population of individuals (45.2% versus 72.1%), while African Americans were over-represented (36.1% versus 11.5%).

Changes Over Time

- The number of Hispanics in shelter as individuals increased 5 percent (6,252 more people) between 2011 and 2012.
- Despite a 15.4 percent increase in the number of African American individuals in the U.S. between 2007 and 2012, their number only increased 3.1 percent (10,217 more people) among individuals in shelter.
- While the number of minorities in the poverty and total populations of individuals in the U.S. increased by 32.2 percent and 17.8 percent between 2007 and 2012, their number in the sheltered population of individuals declined by 9.6 percent (55,231 fewer people).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011

EXHIBIT 2.10: Ethnicity

Sheltered Individuals and Total U.S. Individuals, 2007–2012

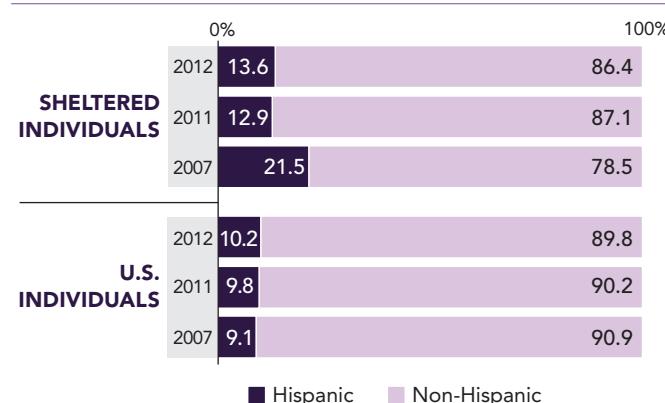
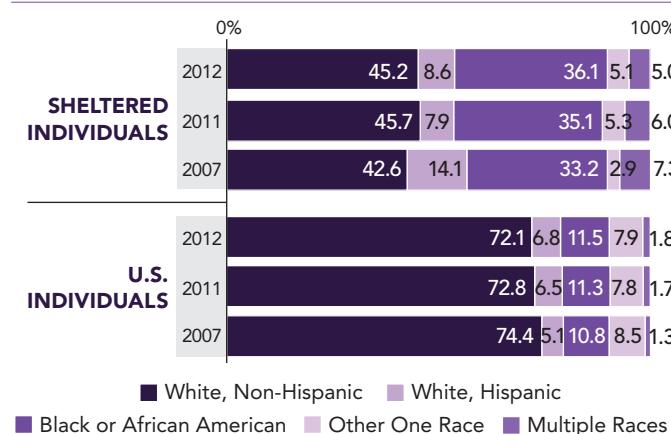


EXHIBIT 2.11: Race

Sheltered Individuals and Total U.S. Individuals, 2007–2012





Household Size and Disability Status

In keeping with the definition of “individual” in this report, an individual is a person in a household that does not have both an adult and child; the resulting household size can range from one or more people. Households of individuals include people who are homeless alone, adult roommates, married or cohabiting couples without children, multiple children (e.g., parenting teens), an unaccompanied youth, or a pregnant woman.

In 2012

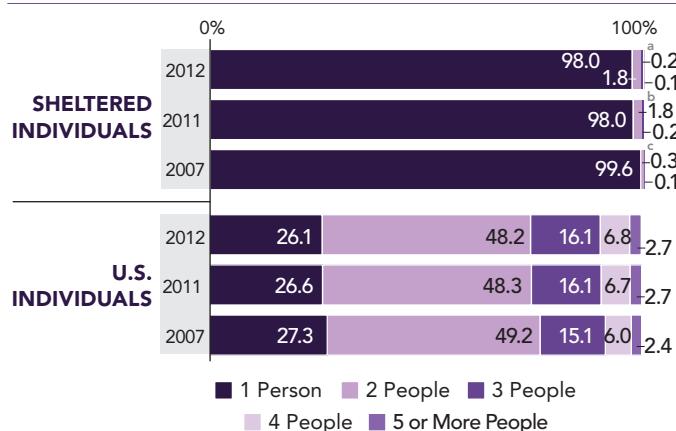
- The vast majority (98%) of sheltered individuals were in households composed of one person. Homeless individuals in shelter are 3.8 times more likely to be alone in a one-person household than are individuals in the U.S. (98% versus 26.1%).
- Individuals in shelter are 2.2 times more likely to be disabled than in the general population (43.1% versus 19.3%).

Changes Over Time

- The household size among homeless individuals in shelter has been stable over time.
- Sheltered individuals with a disability increased 34.4 percent (100,835 more people) between 2007 and 2012, but only 0.5 percent (2,099 more people) between 2011 and 2012.

EXHIBIT 2.12: Household Size

Sheltered Individuals and Total U.S. Individuals, 2007–2012

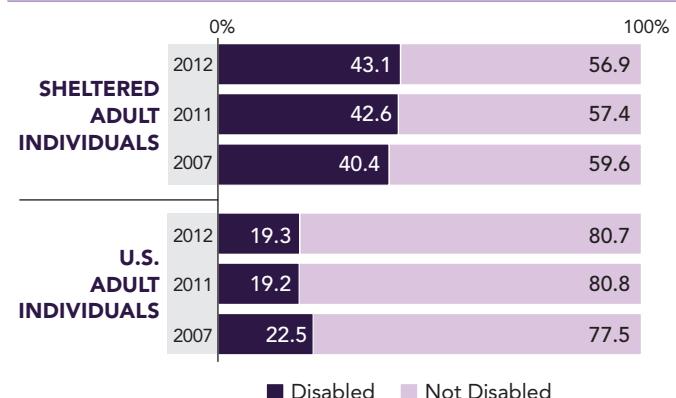


Note: a) 0.0% for 5 or more people; b) 0.0% for 4 people, 5 or more people;

c) 0.0% for 3 people, 4 people

EXHIBIT 2.13: Disability Status

Sheltered Adult Individuals and Total U.S. Adult Individuals, 2007–2012



Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011

Geographic Location

In 2012

- Nearly three-quarters (74%) of people homeless as individuals were in shelters located in principal cities, with the remaining quarter (26%) in suburban and rural areas.
- The exact opposite geographic pattern was true of individuals in the U.S. About three-quarters (74.8%) of individuals in the U.S. lived in suburban and rural areas, with the remaining quarter (25.2%) in cities. Nearly two-thirds (64.6%) of individuals in poverty live in suburban and rural areas, while more than one-third (35.4%) lived in cities.

Changes Over Time

- Since 2007, the number of sheltered individuals increased 6.3 percent (14,971 more people) in suburban and rural areas and decreased 18.3 percent (161,065 fewer people) in cities.
- This 5-year trend was reversed between 2011 and 2012 with a decline in the number of sheltered individuals located in suburban and rural areas (a 7.4% drop or 20,163 fewer people), and a slight increase of those in cities (a 0.8% rise or 5,915 more people).

EXHIBIT 2.14: Geographic Distribution

Sheltered Individuals, U.S. Individuals in Poverty, and Total U.S. Individuals, 2007–2012

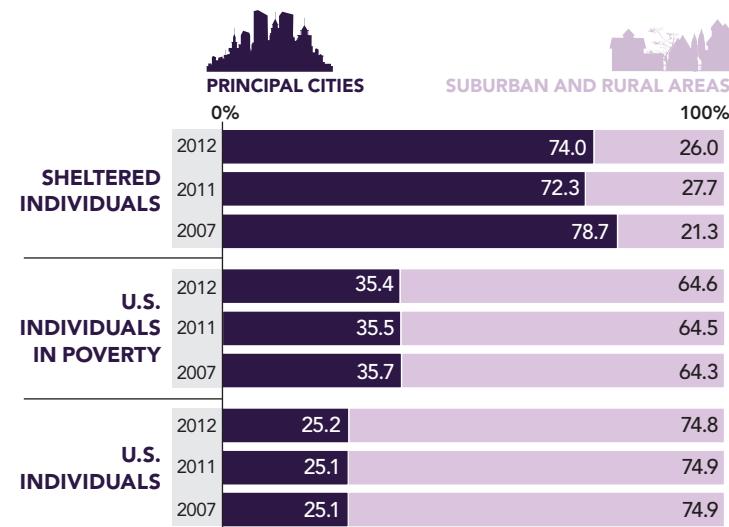


EXHIBIT 2.15: Percent Change by Geography

Sheltered Individuals, U.S. Poverty Population, and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2012 (in %)

Population	2011–2012		2007–2012	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Sheltered Individuals	-18.3	6.3	0.8	-7.4
U.S. Individuals in Poverty	20.1	21.7	4.7	5.4
U.S. Individuals	7.8	7.3	1.9	1.6

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012

Characteristics by Geography

In 2012

- Sheltered homeless individuals in principal cities are less likely to be women than those in suburban and rural areas. About 1 in 4 (26.3%) sheltered individuals located in principal cities was a woman, while about 1 in 3 (31.7%) located in suburban and rural areas was a woman.
- Sheltered individuals located in cities were 1.7 times more likely to be Hispanic than those in suburban and rural areas (15.3% versus 8.9%).
- Sheltered individuals in principal cities were 1.4 times more likely to be in a minority group (i.e., Hispanic, African American, or other non-white race) than those in suburban and rural areas (59.4 % versus 41.5%). Within principal cities, 39.1 percent were African American compared to 27.8 percent in suburban and rural areas.
- Sheltered individuals located in a suburban or rural area were 1.2 times more likely to have a disability than those in a principal city (50.3% versus 40.5%).

Changes Over Time

- After 2007, the number of homeless women in suburban and rural areas increased 18.5 percent (12,228 more women), while they declined 14.8 percent (32,240 fewer women) in cities.
- The number of African American sheltered individuals declined by 2.1 percent (1,494 fewer people) in suburban and rural areas, and increased by 4.4 percent (11,650 more people) in cities between 2007 and 2012.
- After 2007, the number of sheltered individuals with a disability increased more in cities (a 47.5% rise or 87,892 more people) than in suburban and rural areas (an 11.8% rise or 12,749 more people).

EXHIBIT 2.16: Characteristics by Geography
Homeless People, 2012 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Number of Sheltered Individuals	716,909	251,961
Gender of Adults		
Male	73.7	68.3
Female	26.3	31.7
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	15.3	8.9
Non-Hispanic	84.8	91.2
Race		
White, Non-Hispanic	40.6	58.5
White, Hispanic	9.5	6.0
Black or African American	39.1	27.8
Other One Race	5.5	3.9
Multiple Races	5.3	3.7
Age		
Under Age 18	1.8	1.6
18–30	23.9	26.1
31–50	45.5	44.4
51–61	23.8	23.4
62 and Older	5.0	4.5
Household Size		
1 Person	97.9	98.2
2 People	1.9	1.5
3 People	0.2	0.1
4 People	0.1	0.1
5 or More People	0.0	0.1
Disability Status of Adults		
Disabled	40.5	50.3
Not Disabled	59.5	49.7

Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

Information on where individuals lived before entering shelter was asked only of adults.

In 2012

- Just prior to their homeless experience covered in this report, 4 in 10 adults in shelter as individuals were already homeless (41.9%). Of these, 217,619 adult individuals (56%) stayed in shelter, and 171,331 adult individuals (44%) were on the street.
- Of adult individuals in shelter who were *not already homeless*, 61.7 percent entered from housing. Of these, 40 percent (132,969 adults) stayed with family, 34.7 percent (115,415 adults) with friends, 21.6 percent (71,591 adults) in rented housing, 2.8 percent (9,462 adults) in owned housing, and the remaining 2,706 adult individuals (0.8%) came from permanent supportive housing.

Changes Over Time

- In 2012, 9,038 fewer adults (6.8%) in shelter as individuals came from institutions than in 2011 due to fewer adults entering from substance abuse treatment centers (5,542 adults), correctional facilities (4,817 adults), and hospitals (2,402 adults). However, those coming from psychiatric facilities increased 25.2 percent (3,723 more adults).
- The number of adults in shelter as individuals who entered from other settings increased 19.2 percent (14,853 more people) between 2011 and 2012, including those in shelter entering from foster care who increased 22.4 percent (583 more people).
- In 2012, 20,794 fewer individuals (a 5.6% drop) in shelter entered from a housed situation than in 2011.
- Between 2007 and 2012, the largest decline in places adults lived before entering shelter as individuals was from another homeless situation (57,985 fewer adults or a 12.5% drop). Of those *not already homeless*, the largest decline in places adults lived before entering shelter as individuals was from housing (10,220 fewer adults).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012

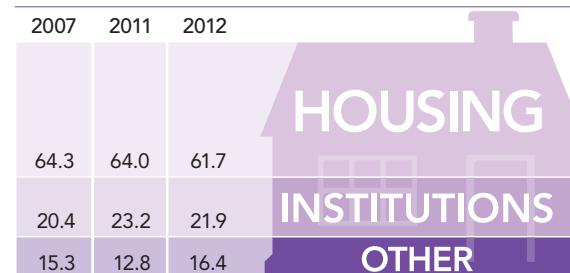
EXHIBIT 2.17: Places Individuals Stayed Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2007–2012

Place Stayed	2012		2011–2012		2007–2012	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Already Homeless	388,950	41.9	169	0.0	-57,985	-12.5
Sheltered	217,619	56.0	-16,977	-6.9	-97,225	-30.2
Unsheltered	171,331	44.0	17,146	10.6	36,736	25.9
Housing	332,143	35.8	-20,794	-5.6	-10,220	-2.8
Staying with family	132,969	40.0	-14,717	-9.5	-10,495	-7.0
Staying with friends	115,415	34.7	-13,937	-10.4	33,473	38.4
Rented housing unit	71,591	21.6	7,718	11.4	-23,391	-23.6
Owned housing unit	9,462	2.8	-451	-4.4	-10,109	-50.7
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	2,706	0.8	593	26.7	302	12.0
Institutional Settings	117,841	12.7	-9,038	-6.8	4,181	3.5
Substance abuse treatment center	36,425	30.9	-5,542	-12.7	1,363	3.7
Correctional facility	47,636	40.4	-4,817	-8.8	-2,761	-5.3
Hospital	15,900	13.5	-2,402	-12.5	2,460	17.2
Psychiatric facility	17,880	15.2	3,723	25.2	3,119	20.3
Other Settings	88,571	9.6	14,853	19.2	124	0.1
Hotel or motel	26,759	30.2	2,323	9.0	4,010	16.7
Foster care home	3,048	3.4	583	22.4	-2,603	-45.0
Other living arrangement	58,764	66.3	11,947	24.3	-1,283	-2.1

Note: To produce comparable trend information, statistical imputations were applied to missing values in this table. See the 2012 AHAR methodology document for more details.

EXHIBIT 2.18: Places Individuals Stayed Who Were Not Already Homeless Before Entering Shelter, 2007–2012 (in %)

2007 2011 2012



Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns

Emergency shelter and transitional housing programs are designed differently. Emergency shelters are high-volume, high-turnover programs; its primary purpose is to provide temporary shelter for homeless people. In contrast, transitional housing programs offer homeless people shelter as well as supportive services for up to 24 months and intend for people to stay longer than they do in emergency shelters.

In 2012

- During the 12-month reporting period, more than one-third of individuals in emergency shelter stayed one week or less (37.6%), 62.9 percent stayed one month or less, and 5.9 percent stayed more than six months.
- Within the reporting year, half of individuals (50.3%) in transitional housing programs stayed between one and six months, 20 percent stayed one month or less, and 29.7 percent stayed more than six months.
- The average length of stay for individuals in emergency shelter was 47 nights, with about 7.3 individuals served per available bed throughout the year. On an average night throughout the year, 91.6 percent of emergency shelter beds were occupied.
- The average length of stay for individuals during the 12-month reporting period within transitional housing programs is 135 nights (about 5 months), with 2.2 homeless individuals served per available bed throughout the year. Transitional housing programs occupied 83.5 percent of its beds on an average night throughout the reporting year.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2007 and 2012, the median number of nights in emergency shelter increased from 14 to 19, and the average number increased from 38 to 47.
- Similarly, turnover rates decreased in emergency shelter; nearly 9 individuals were served per available bed throughout the reporting year in 2007 compared to 7.3 individuals in 2012.

Data Source: HMIS, HIC 2007–2012

EXHIBIT 2.19: Length of Stay

Individuals in Emergency Shelter and
Transitional Housing Programs, 2012

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	316,147	37.6	10,481	5.8
8 to 30 days	212,477	25.3	25,778	14.2
31 to 180 days	261,410	31.1	90,983	50.3
181 to 360 days	38,854	4.6	36,098	19.9
361 to 366 days	11,039	1.3	17,659	9.8

Note: Length of stay accounts for multiple program entries/exits by summing the total number of (cumulative) days in a homeless residential program during the 12-month reporting period. The maximum length of stay is 366 days, corresponding to the total days observed for this reporting period.

EXHIBIT 2.20: Bed-Use Patterns

Individuals in Emergency Shelter and
Transitional Housing Programs, 2007–2012

Bed-Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2007	2011	2012	2007	2011	2012
Median number of nights	14	20	19	91	102	100
Average number of nights	38	49	47	130	139	135
Average occupancy rate (in %)	90.2	91.0	91.6	80.7	86.8	83.5
Turnover rate	8.9	7.1	7.3	2.1	2.3	2.2

Note 1: The average daily occupancy rate is calculated by dividing the average daily census during the 12-month reporting period by the total number of year-round equivalent beds in the inventory.

Note 2: The turnover rate measures the number of people served per available bed over the 12-month reporting period, and is calculated by dividing the total number of people served by the number of year-round equivalent beds.



3 Homeless Families with Children IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

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KEY TERM

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN refers to households composed of at least one adult and one child under age 18. Family households include various family compositions: single-parent families, two-parent families, and three-generation families.

HIGHLIGHTS

On a single night in January 2012, 239,403 people in families were homeless in 77,157 family households in the United States. About 38 percent of all homeless people on a single night were in families.

The number of sheltered people in families on a single night increased 7.1 percent (12,668 more people), while the number of unsheltered declined 31 percent (21,776 fewer people) since 2007.

More than 60 percent of unsheltered families (totaling 29,274 people) were in four states: Florida (23.5%), Colorado (15%), California (12%), and Texas (10%).

Between 2011 and 2012, the number of unsheltered people in families declined 2.6 percent (1,292 fewer people) overall. Changes in unsheltered people in families were highly concentrated within a few states. The five states with the largest increases—Florida, Texas, North Carolina, Missouri, and Nebraska—represented 58.3 percent of the total increase; the five states with the largest decreases—California, Georgia, Nevada, Kentucky, and Washington—represented 83 percent of the total decrease.

One-Night Estimates OF HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

PIT

The Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates are one-night counts of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The one-night counts are conducted by CoCs nationwide and occur during the last ten days in January. CoCs are required to conduct a point in time count in shelters every year and a street count every other year (on the odd numbered year), although many CoCs do the unsheltered count along with the sheltered count each year. The 2012 data reflect unsheltered counts in January 2012 from two-thirds of the CoCs (67.3%) and unsheltered counts in January 2011 from the remaining CoCs. The PIT count includes estimates of homeless families.

On a Single Night in January 2012

- 239,403 people in families were homeless in 77,157 family households. About 38 percent of all homeless people on a single night were in families.
- People in families who exited PSH were 1.3 times more likely to move into housing than individuals who exited PSH (73.5% versus 58.7%).

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- An additional 3,222 people (a 1.4% rise) were homeless in families on a single night, with a slight decline in the number of households (29 fewer households).
- The number of sheltered people in families rose 2.4 percent (4,514 more people), while the number of unsheltered people in families declined 2.6 percent (1,292 fewer people).
- A slightly greater share of people in families was in shelter in 2012 than in 2011 (79.8% versus 79%).

Between January 2007 and January 2012

- Homeless people in families declined by 9,108 people (a 3.7% drop), representing 6,778 family households (an 8% drop).
- The number of sheltered people in families on a single night increased 7.1 percent (12,668 more people), while the number of unsheltered declined 31 percent (21,776 fewer people).
- 20.2 percent of homeless people in families were unsheltered in 2012, which is less than the 28.2 percent in 2007.

Between January 2007 and 2012, **7.1% more homeless people in families lived in shelter** and 31% fewer were on the street.

EXHIBIT 3.1: One-Night Counts of Homeless People in Families
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2012

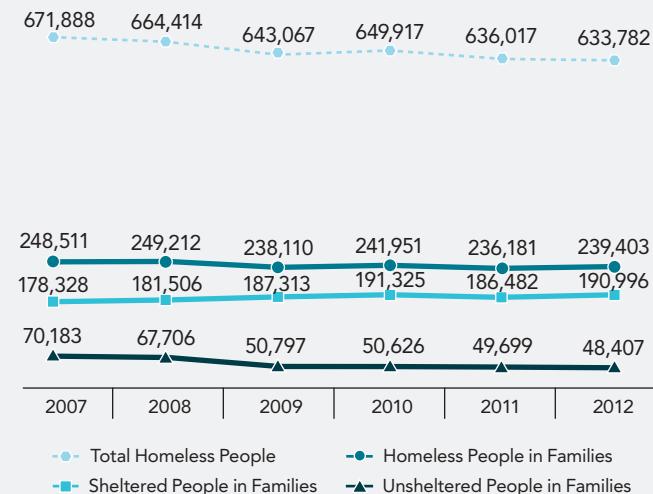


EXHIBIT 3.2: Change in Homeless People in Families
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2012

Years	Total Homeless People in Families		Sheltered People in Families		Unsheltered People in Families	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012	3,222	1.4	4,514	2.4	-1,292	-2.6
2010 to 2011	-5,770	-0.9	-4,843	-2.5	-927	-1.8
2009 to 2010	3,841	0.6	4,012	2.1	-171	-0.3
2008 to 2009	-11,102	-1.7	5,807	3.2	-16,909	-25.0
2007 to 2008	701	0.1	3,178	1.8	-2,477	-3.5
2007 to 2012	-9,108	-3.7	12,668	7.1	-21,776	-31.0

By State

On a Single Night in January 2012

- Six states account for half of the nation's homeless population in families: NY (16.5%), CA (10.5%), FL (7.7%), TX (5.6%), CO (4.9%), and MA (4.7%).
- People in families represented more than half of the total homeless population within seven states (in # of people): NY (39,433), CO (11,667), MA (11,212), PA (7,441), MO (5,382), MN (4,204), and IA (1,482). By comparison, the median state share of homeless people in families was 40 percent.

Between January 2011 and January 2012

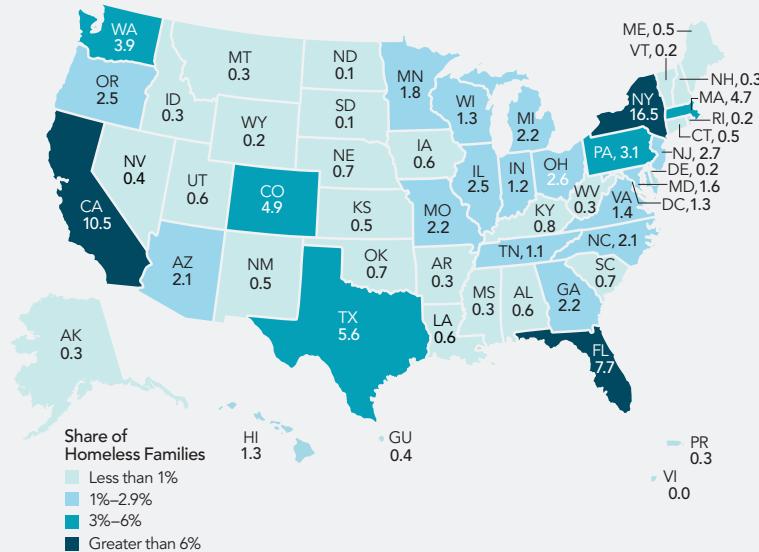
- The number of homeless people in families decreased in 23 states (totaling 8,131 fewer people), with California (1,954 fewer people) and Oregon (1,769 fewer people) comprising 45.8 percent of the total decline.
- In contrast, 25 states and D.C. experienced an increase in the number of homeless people in families (totaling 11,645 more people). Three states comprise 45.3 percent of the total increase: New York (3,326 more people), Missouri (1,050 more people) and Ohio (904 more people).

Between January 2007 and January 2012

- The number of homeless people in families decreased in 24 states (totaling 38,498 fewer people), with 41 percent of the total decline in California (15,790 fewer people).
- In contrast, the number of homeless people in families increased in 26 states and D.C. (totaling 28,468 more people), with New York (4,888 more people), Massachusetts (4,377 more people), and Colorado (4,286 more people) comprising 47.6 percent of the total increase. Mississippi had the largest percentage increase (a 136.3% rise or 357 more people).

Data Source: PIT 2007–2012
Maps include Puerto Rico and U.S. territories; tables do not

**EXHIBIT 3.3: Share of Homeless Families
In the U.S. by State, 2012 (in %)**



**EXHIBIT 3.4: Homeless People in Families by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012**

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
New York	3,326	9.2	California	-1,954	-7.2
Missouri	1,050	24.2	Oregon	-1,769	-22.7
Ohio	904	17.3	New Jersey	-874	-12.0
Massachusetts	892	8.6	Florida	-704	-3.7
Arizona	891	21.7	Michigan	-356	-6.4
2007 to 2012					
New York	4,888	14.1	California	-15,790	-38.5
Massachusetts	4,377	64.0	Kentucky	-2,223	-53.3
Florida	3,370	22.4	Nevada	-2,142	-68.0
Missouri	2,471	84.9	Georgia	-1,965	-27.6
Ohio	1,728	39.3	New Jersey	-1,920	-23.0

By State and Sheltered Status

On a Single Night in January 2012

- More than half of all states (27 states) had at least 90 percent of its family homeless population in shelter.
- More than 60 percent of unsheltered families were in four states, totaling 29,274 people: FL (23.5%), CO (15%), CA (12%), and TX (10%).
- Two states reported that the majority of its family homeless population was unsheltered: Florida (11,368 people) and Colorado (7,254 people).

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- The number of sheltered people in families increased in 24 states and D.C. (totaling 10,735 more people), while 25 states had a decrease (totaling 6,303 fewer people). NY, OH, MA, MO, and AZ represented 65.2 percent of the total increase, while CA, NJ, OR, MI, and WA represented 70 percent of the total decrease.
- The number of unsheltered people in families increased in 23 states (totaling 2,156 more people), decreased in 20 states (totaling 3,074 fewer people), and remained stable in 7 states and D.C.
- Oregon had the largest decreases in both sheltered and unsheltered family homelessness over the past year, while Missouri had the largest increases in both categories.

Between January 2007 and January 2012

- The number of sheltered people in families increased in 30 states and D.C. (totaling 22,881 more people) and decreased in 20 states (totaling 10,493 fewer people).
- The number of unsheltered people in families decreased in 34 states (totaling 34,525 fewer people) and increased in only 16 states (totaling 12,107 more people).
- Since 2007, Kentucky had the largest decreases in both sheltered and unsheltered family homelessness combined, and Missouri had the largest increases.
- Changes in unsheltered people in families were highly concentrated within a few states. FL, TX, NC, MO and NE represented 58.3 percent of the total increase, and CA, GA, NV, KY, and WA represented 83 percent of the total decrease.

Data Source: PIT 2007–2012
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 3.5: Sheltered Homeless People in Families by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
New York	3,449	9.6	California	-2,267	-10.5
Ohio	919	18.8	New Jersey	-828	-12.1
Massachusetts	913	8.9	Oregon	-710	-18.9
Missouri	907	26.3	Michigan	-360	-7.0
Arizona	811	22.4	Washington	-274	-3.1
2007 to 2012					
New York	5,011	14.6	New Jersey	-1,760	-22.6
Massachusetts	4,668	71.4	Texas	-1,292	-13.2
Ohio	2,026	53.5	Kentucky	-1,242	-41.3
Missouri	1,786	69.3	Oregon	-1,156	-27.5
District of Columbia	1,584	98.8	Illinois	-848	-13.7

EXHIBIT 3.6: Unsheltered Homeless People in Families by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
California	313	5.7	Oregon	-1,059	-26.2
North Carolina	313	22.6	Washington	-845	-6.9
Nebraska	309	182.8	Wyoming	-322	-49.5
Missouri	143	16.3	New York	-123	-71.9
Oklahoma	137	29.1	New Hampshire	-103	-85.1
2007 to 2012					
Florida	4,096	56.3	California	-17,172	-74.7
Texas	1,119	30.1	Georgia	-2,871	-63.5
North Carolina	771	83.4	Nevada	-1,934	-98.0
Missouri	685	204.5	Kentucky	-981	-84.2
Nebraska	389	437.1	Washington	-698	-51.9

PROFILE

A typical sheltered homeless person in a family in the United States in 2012 was:

- a child under 18 years old
- in a 3-person household
- black and not Hispanic
- located in a city
- staying with family before entering shelter
- staying in emergency shelter for 28 nights, or nearly a month

HIGHLIGHTS

In 2012, 535,420 people in 167,854 families used shelter in the United States, comprising 36 percent of the total sheltered homeless population.

Sheltered family homelessness increased 19.8 percent (93,793 more people) between 2007 and 2010, but declined 5.6 percent (31,914 fewer people) since then.

The number of sheltered men in families increased over time—by 5.5 percent (2,452 more men) since 2011, and by 45.2 percent (14,554 more men) since 2007.

The share of sheltered people in families who were African American declined by 10.2 percentage points between 2007 (a 55.2% drop) and 2012 (a 45% drop), while the share in U.S. families who were African American remained stable (13.8% in 2007 and 13.6% in 2012).

In 2012, the share of disabled sheltered adults in families was 2.3 times greater than the share of disabled adults in U.S. families (18.6% versus 8.1%).

Between 2007 and 2012, the number of sheltered people in families increased 53.9 percent (68,603 more people) in suburban and rural areas and declined 1.9 percent (6,580 fewer people) in cities.

The number of sheltered people in families who were already homeless at the start of the reporting period increased 17.9 percent (9,915 more people) since 2011 and 48.6 percent (22,739 more people) since 2007.

One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

HMIS

The one-year estimates account for all people in families who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any time from October 1 through September 30 of the reporting year. The estimates are based on a nationally representative sample of communities that submit aggregate Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) data to HUD. The estimates statistically adjust for individuals who use shelter programs for homeless people that do not yet participate in its local HMIS—thus providing a complete enumeration of sheltered people in families in each community—and are weighted to represent the entire country. The one-year estimates do not include: (a) sheltered people in families in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories; (b) people in families served by victim service providers; and (c) people in families in unsheltered locations who never accessed a shelter program for homeless people during the 12-month period.

2012 Estimate of Sheltered Families with Children

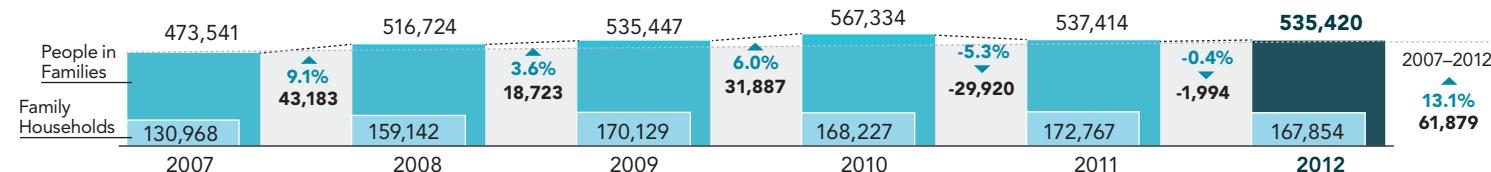
- An estimated 535,420 people in 167,854 families used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program between October 1, 2011 and September 30, 2012.
- People in families comprised 36 percent of the total sheltered homeless population in 2012.
- 1 in 296 people in families in the U.S. was homeless in shelter at some point during the reporting year.

In 2012, 535,420 people in families were in shelter in the U.S., a slight decline from last year.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of sheltered people in families declined by fewer than 2,000 people (a 0.4% drop), and the number of family households decreased by 2.8 percent (4,913 fewer households).
- Sheltered family homelessness increased 19.8 percent (93,793 more people) between 2007 and 2010, but declined by 5.6 percent (31,914 fewer people) since then. The largest decline in family homelessness over the last five years occurred between 2010 and 2011 (29,920 fewer people), with a smaller decline between 2011 and 2012 (1,994 fewer people).

EXHIBIT 3.7: One-year Estimates of Sheltered Families with Children, 2007–2012



Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2011

Gender and Age

In 2012

- The majority of sheltered adults in families were women (77.9%). Sheltered adults in families were 1.4 times more likely to be women than adults in U.S. families (77.9% versus 54.5%), and 1.2 times more likely than adults in poor families (77.9% versus 63.9%).
- Of all sheltered people in families, the majority were children—more than 60 percent were under age 18 (322,319 children). Of these, 41.8 percent were ages 1 to 5 (134,631 children), 34.5 percent were ages 6 to 12 (111,230 children), 13.5 percent were ages 13 to 17 (43,414 children) and 10.3 percent were under 12 months old (33,044 children).
- Sheltered people in families were 1.5 times more likely to be ages 18 to 30 than people in U.S. families (21.9% versus 14.4%).
- The elderly (ages 62 and older) make up a small share of sheltered people in families (0.1%) compared to the poverty (1.7%) and U.S. (2.4%) populations of people in families.

Changes Over Time

- The share of sheltered men in families increased over time. The number of sheltered men in families increased 5.5 percent (2,452 more men) between 2011 and 2012, and by 45.2 percent (14,554 more men) since 2007.
- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of sheltered women in families declined 2.6 percent (4,462 fewer women).
- While the number of children in poor families increased 22.8 percent and remained stable in U.S. families between 2007 and 2012, the number of sheltered children in families increased 12 percent (34,493 more children).
- Since 2007, adults in poor families increased 30.2 percent and in U.S. families remained stable, while the number of homeless adults (ages 18 and older) staying with children in shelter increased 18.2 percent (32,640 more adults).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011

EXHIBIT 3.8: Gender

Sheltered Adults in Families and Total U.S. Adults in Families, 2007–2012

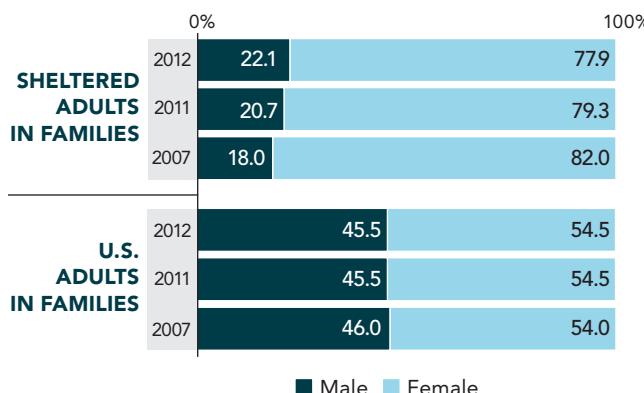
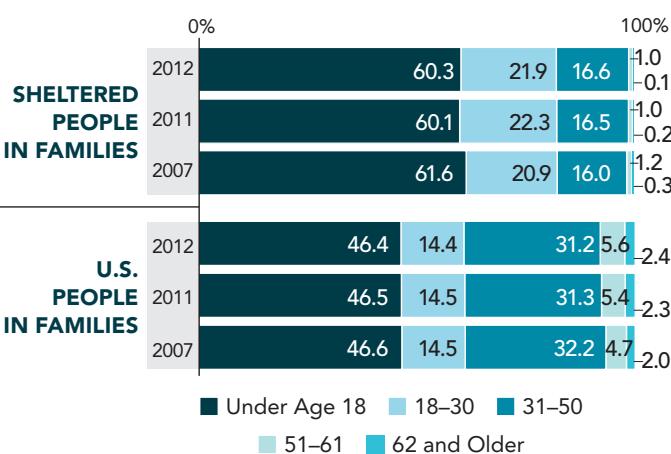


EXHIBIT 3.9: Age

Sheltered People in Families and Total U.S. Population in Families, 2007–2012



Ethnicity and Race

In 2012

- The ethnic composition of sheltered people in families with children was similar to the broader U.S. population in families. Among sheltered people in families, 21.2 percent (111,568 people) were Hispanic, compared to 22.9 percent in the U.S. family population.
- In contrast, the racial composition of sheltered families differed greatly from U.S. families as a whole. Sheltered people in families were 3.3 times more likely to be African American than people in U.S. families (45% versus 13.6%). Also, sheltered people in families were less likely to be white (non-Hispanic) than people in U.S. families (27.7% versus 53.8%).

Changes Over Time

- Although the share of sheltered Hispanics in families remained stable between 2007 (21.8%) and 2012 (21.2%), their numbers increased 17 percent (16,244 more people) since 2007.
- The proportion of sheltered people in families who were African American declined by 10.2 percentage points between 2007 (55.2%) and 2012 (45%), while the proportion of African Americans in U.S. families remained stable (13.8% in 2007 and 13.6% in 2012).
- The proportion of sheltered people in families of a minority group (i.e., Hispanics, African Americans, and other non-white races) declined by 6.4 percentage points between 2007 (78.7%) and 2012 (72.3%), while the proportion of minorities in U.S. families increased (41.2% in 2007 to 45.2% in 2012).

EXHIBIT 3.10: Ethnicity

Sheltered People in Families and Total U.S. Population in Families, 2007–2012

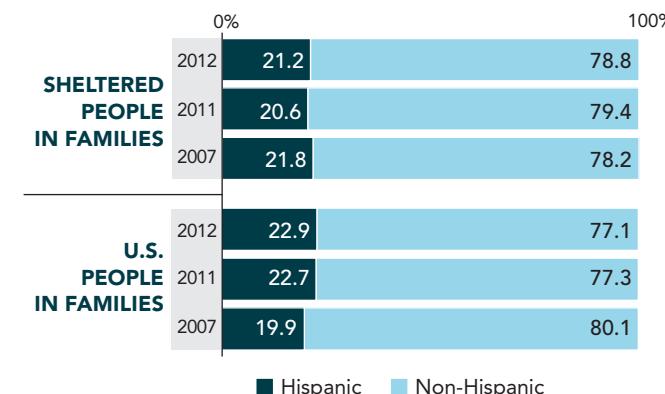
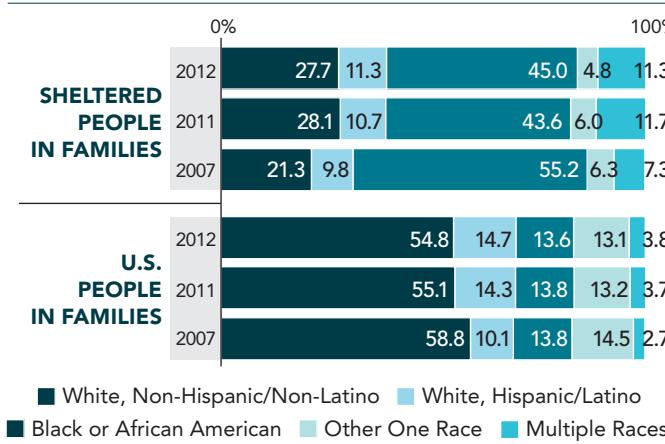


EXHIBIT 3.11: Race

Sheltered People in Families and Total U.S. Population in Families, 2007–2012





Household Size and Disability Status

In keeping with the definition of “family” in this report, a family consists of at least one adult and one child; the resulting minimum household size is two people. Family households include various family compositions: single-parent families, two-parent families, and three-generation families.

In 2012

- The most common household size among sheltered families was three people (29.2%), somewhat greater than the share of three-person households among U.S. families (21.4%).
- Two-person households were more common among sheltered families than among all U.S. families. Sheltered families were 5.6 times more likely to be a two-person household than U.S. families (23.7% versus 4.2%).
- Among sheltered adults in families, 18.6 percent were disabled. The prevalence of disability among sheltered adults in families was 2.3 times greater than among adults in U.S. families (18.6% versus 8.1%).

Changes Over Time

- The number of sheltered people in small families (2 people) declined 4.4 percent (5,908 fewer people) between 2011 and 2012, while people in small families in the U.S. increased 1.5 percent.
- While people in large families (5 or more people) decreased 1.2 percent in the U.S. overall between 2011 and 2012, the number of sheltered people in large families increased 6.8 percent (8,541 more people).
- The number of sheltered adults in families with a disability increased 15.5 percent (5,182 more people) between 2011 and 2012, exceeding the increase among adults in U.S. families (a 2.4% rise).

EXHIBIT 3.12: Household Size

Sheltered People in Families and Total U.S. Population in Families, 2007–2012

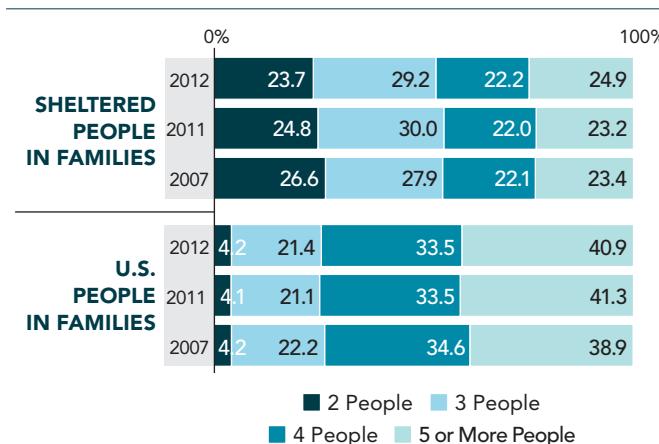
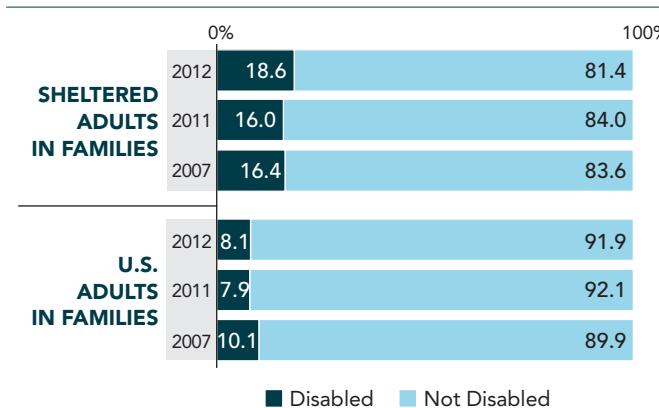


EXHIBIT 3.13: Disability Status

Sheltered Adults in Families and Total U.S. Adults in Families, 2007–2012



Geographic Location

In 2012

- Sheltered people in families were more often located in principal cities than in suburban and rural areas (63.4% versus 36.6%).
- Sheltered people in families were 2.7 times more likely to be located in a city than all people in U.S. families (63.4% versus 23.3%), and 1.8 times more likely than people in poor families (63.4% versus 34.3%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2007 and 2012, the number of sheltered people in families increased 53.9 percent (68,603 more people) in suburban and rural areas and declined 1.9 percent (6,580 fewer people) in cities. In the past year, the number of sheltered people in families increased 1.8 percent (3,512 more people) in suburban and rural areas and declined 1.5 percent (5,237 fewer people) in cities.
- Poor families in the U.S. experienced a similar geographic pattern as sheltered families. Between 2007 and 2012, people in poor families have been increasing overall, but the increase in suburban and rural areas (a 29.5% rise) is more than double the increase in cities (a 13% rise).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012

EXHIBIT 3.14: Geographic Distribution

Sheltered Families, U.S. Families in Poverty, and Total U.S. Population 2007–2012

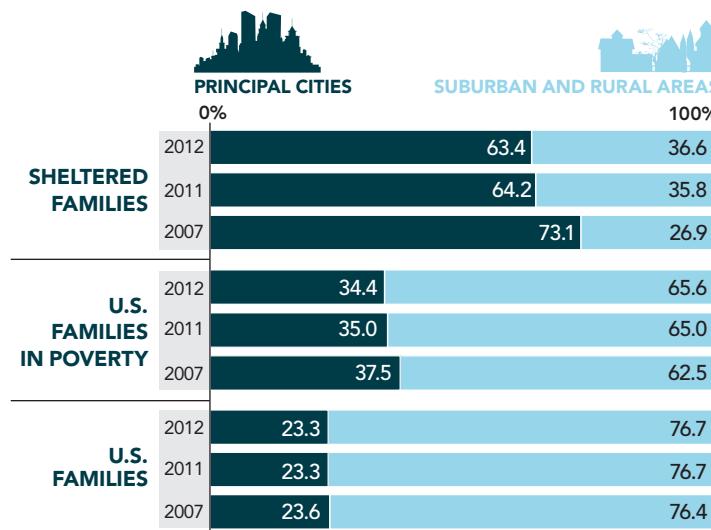


EXHIBIT 3.15: Percent Change by Geography

Sheltered Homeless Families, U.S. Poverty Population, and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2012 (in %)

Population	2011–2012		2007–2012	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Sheltered Families	-1.9	53.9	-1.5	1.8
U.S. Families in Poverty	13.0	29.5	2.2	4.8
U.S. Family Population	-2.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.3

Characteristics by Geography

In 2012

- Sheltered adults in families were mostly women overall, but a larger share of these women were in cities than in suburban and rural areas (79.4% versus 75.4%).
- Sheltered people in families located in cities were 1.7 times more likely to be Hispanic than those in suburban and rural areas (25% versus 14.6%), and 1.8 times more likely to be African American (53.5% versus 30.3%).
- Sheltered people in families located in suburban and rural areas were 2.6 times more likely to be white (non-Hispanic) than were those in cities (45.7% versus 17.3%).
- Household sizes of sheltered families were similar regardless of geographic location.
- A larger share of disabled sheltered adults in families were in suburban and rural areas than in cities (20.3% versus 17.6%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of sheltered men in families increased more in suburban and rural areas (a 8.9% rise or 1,600 more men) than in cities (a 3.3% rise or 864 more men).
- Since 2011, the number of sheltered adults in families with a disability increased 22.2 percent (4,134 more people) in cities, exceeding their 7.2 percent increase (1,063 more people) in suburban and rural areas.
- Between 2007 and 2012, sheltered Hispanics in families increased 92.9 percent (13,585 more people) in suburban and rural areas, substantially exceeding their 3.2 percent increase (2,592 more people) in cities.
- Since 2007, the number of sheltered African Americans in families increased 7.7 percent (12,549 more people) in cities, but declined 5.9 percent (3,673 fewer people) in suburban and rural areas.
- Since 2007, families with 4 or more people in shelter increased 54.8 percent (33,164 more people) in suburban and rural areas and only 5.2 percent (7,773 more people) in cities. Also, families with 2 people in shelter increased 63.5 percent in the suburbs (17,161 more people), but declined 14.1 percent in cities (13,593 fewer people).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012

EXHIBIT 3.16: Characteristics by Geography

Sheltered People in Families, 2012 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Number of Sheltered People in Families	339,452	195,886
Gender of Adults		
Male	20.6	24.6
Female	79.4	75.4
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	25.0	14.6
Non-Hispanic	75.0	85.4
Race		
White, Non-Hispanic	17.3	45.7
White, Hispanic	12.0	10.0
Black or African American	53.5	30.3
Other One Race	4.3	5.6
Multiple Races	12.9	8.4
Age		
Under Age 18	60.9	59.3
18–30	21.9	22.0
31–50	16.0	17.7
51–61	1.1	1.0
62 and Older	0.1	0.1
Household Size		
1 Person	n/a	n/a
2 People	24.4	22.6
3 People	29.0	29.6
4 People	21.6	23.1
5 or More People	25.0	24.7
Disability Status of Adults		
Disabled	17.6	20.3
Not Disabled	82.4	79.7

Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

Information on where people in families lived before entering shelter was asked only of adults.

In 2012

- The majority (60.2%) of sheltered adults in families lived in housing prior to entering shelter during the reporting period (125,073 people). Of those, 43.5 percent (54,384 adults) stayed with family, 32 percent (39,990 adults) in rented housing, and 22.6 percent (28,324 adults) stayed with friends prior to entering shelter.
- Of sheltered adults in families, 30.9 percent (64,101 adults) were already homeless at the start of the reporting period. Of these, 76.6 percent (49,114 adults) were in shelter, and 23.4 percent (14,987 adults) were in a place not meant for human habitation.
- Excluding those adults that were already homeless prior to the start of the reporting period can offer a sense of flow into the shelter system. Of those adults *not already homeless*, 2.3 percent (3,289 adults) of sheltered adults in families entered shelter from an institutional setting. Of these, 64 percent (2,104 adults) were from substance abuse treatment or detox centers, and 19.3 percent (636 adults) from correctional facilities.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, fewer sheltered adults in families lived in housing prior to entering shelter (9,173 fewer adults or a 6.7% drop), although the number in 2012 was still 59.3 percent higher than it was in 2007 (47,496 more adults).
- The number of sheltered adults in families that were already homeless at the start of the reporting period increased 17.9 percent (9,915 more adults) since 2011 and 48.6 percent (21,358 more adults) since 2007.
- The number of sheltered adults in families who entered shelter from institutional settings declined 31.1 percent (1,515 fewer adults) since 2011, with 808 fewer adults (a 55.4% drop) coming from a correctional facility and 601 fewer adults (a 21.9% drop) from a substance abuse treatment center.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012

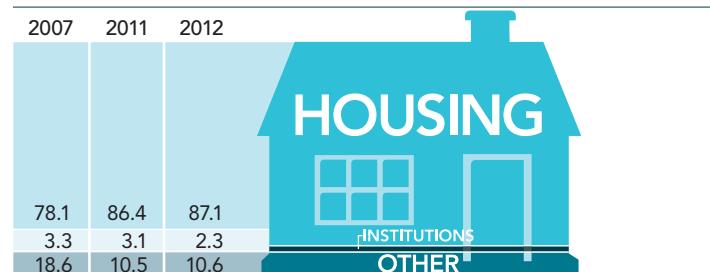
3-14 • The 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress

EXHIBIT 3.17: Places Adults in Families Stayed Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2007–2012

Place Stayed	2012		2011–2012		2007–2012	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Already Homeless	64,101	30.9	9,915	17.9	21,358	48.6
Sheltered	49,114	76.6	4,560	10.0	10,591	27.2
Unsheltered	14,987	23.4	5,355	54.8	10,121	201.9
Housing	125,073	60.2	-9,173	-6.7	47,496	59.3
Staying with family	54,384	43.5	-5,070	-8.4	19,780	55.5
Staying with friends	28,324	22.6	-2,654	-8.4	9,332	47.6
Rented housing unit	39,990	32.0	-1,008	-2.4	22,739	125.6
Owned housing unit	2,124	1.7	-491	-18.5	-4,206	-66.0
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	251	0.2	50	24.4	-149	-36.9
Institutional Settings	3,289	1.6	-1,515	-31.1	234	7.5
Substance abuse treatment center	2,104	64.0	-601	-21.9	244	12.8
Correctional facility	636	19.3	-808	-55.4	82	14.4
Hospital	412	12.5	-99	-19.0	-139	-24.8
Psychiatric facility	137	4.2	-7	-4.8	47	50.5
Other Settings	15,288	7.4	-989	-5.9	-3,322	-17.4
Hotel or motel	9,614	62.9	-943	-8.8	-3,250	-25.0
Foster care home	207	1.4	-63	-23.0	166	368.9
Other living arrangement	5,467	35.8	17	0.3	-238	-4.0

Note: To produce comparable trend information, statistical imputations were applied to missing values in this table. See the 2012 AHAR methodology document for more details.

EXHIBIT 3.18: Places Adults in Families Stayed Who Were Not Already Homeless Before Entering Shelter, 2007–2012 (in %)



Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns

Emergency shelter and transitional housing programs are designed differently. Emergency shelters are high-volume, high-turnover programs; its primary purpose is to provide temporary shelter for homeless people. In contrast, transitional housing programs offer homeless people shelter as well as supportive services for up to 24 months and intend for people to stay longer than they do in emergency shelters.

In 2012

- In emergency shelter, one-quarter (98,777 people) of people in families stayed a week or less, 52.9 percent (217,023 people) stayed one month or less, 36.8 percent (151,194 people) stayed one to six months, and 10.4 percent (42,533 people) stayed more than six months within the reporting year.
- In transitional housing programs, 12.9 percent (19,177 people) of people in families stayed one month or less, 42.4 percent (63,124 people) stayed one to six months, and 44.7 percent (66,632 people) stayed more than six months during the 12-month reporting period.
- Sheltered people in families stayed in emergency shelter 65 nights on average. Emergency shelters served 4.7 people per available bed throughout the year and occupied 82.9 percent of beds on an average night.
- Sheltered people in families stayed in transitional housing programs an average of 178 nights (nearly 6 months). Transitional housing programs served 1.7 people per available bed throughout the year and occupied 81.1 percent of beds on an average night.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2007 and 2012, bed occupancy rates in emergency shelters declined (from 85.9% to 82.9%). The average number of nights people in families stayed in emergency shelter also declined from 67 to 65 nights.
- Between 2007 and 2012, bed occupancy rates in transitional housing increased (from 72.9% to 81.1%). The average number of nights people in families stayed in transitional housing programs also increased from 174 to 178 nights.

Data Source: HMIS, HIC 2007–2012

EXHIBIT 3.19: Length of Stay

People in Families in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2012

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	98,777	24.1	5,429	3.7
8 to 30 days	118,246	28.8	13,748	9.2
31 to 180 days	151,194	36.8	63,134	42.4
181 to 360 days	28,540	7.0	41,279	27.7
361 to 366 days	13,993	3.4	25,353	17.0

Note: Length of stay accounts for multiple program entries/exits by summing the total number of (cumulative) days in a homeless residential program during the 12-month reporting period. The maximum length of stay is 366 days, corresponding to the total days observed for this reporting period.

EXHIBIT 3.20: Bed-Use Patterns

People in Families in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2007–2012

Bed-Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2007	2011	2012	2007	2011	2012
Median number of nights	30	30	28	151	149	157
Average number of nights	67	64	65	174	175	178
Average occupancy rate (in %)	85.9	84.2	82.9	72.9	80.1	81.1
Turnover rate	4.9	4.8	4.7	1.6	1.7	1.7

Note 1: The average daily occupancy rate is calculated by dividing the average daily census during the 12-month reporting period by the total number of year-round equivalent beds in the inventory.

Note 2: The turnover rate measures the number of people served per available bed over the 12-month reporting period, and is calculated by dividing the total number of people served by the number of year-round equivalent beds.



4 Homeless Veterans IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

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HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

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KEY TERM

VETERAN refers to any person who served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This also includes military reserves and National Guard who were called up to active duty.

HIGHLIGHTS

On a single night in January 2012, 62,619 veterans were homeless in the United States, representing 13.3 percent of all homeless adults.

Between 2011 and 2012, 4,876 fewer veterans were homeless, a 7 percent decline. This decline was entirely driven by the 4,890 fewer veterans in shelter, with the number of unsheltered veterans remaining essentially unchanged.

Compared to 2009, 12,990 fewer veterans (a 17.2% drop) were homeless in the United States in 2012. Nearly two-thirds of the decline is attributable to fewer veterans in shelter, and the remaining third to a decline in unsheltered veterans.

One-Night Estimates OF HOMELESS VETERANS

PIT

Understanding the extent and nature of homelessness among veterans is an important focus for both HUD and the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs (VA). Estimates of homeless veterans began in 2009. HUD and the VA have worked collaboratively for many years to produce accurate estimates of homeless veterans and identify effective strategies for preventing and ending homelessness among veterans. The overall framework for addressing veteran homelessness, described in *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, focuses on several key areas: providing affordable housing and permanent supportive housing, increasing meaningful and sustainable employment opportunities, reducing the financial vulnerability of veterans, and transforming the homeless crisis response system with a focus on prevention and rapid re-housing. The data provided in this chapter provide the most accurate metrics to gauge the nation's progress towards ending homelessness among veterans.

On a Single Night in January 2012

- 62,619 veterans were homeless in the United States, representing about 13.3 percent of homeless adults.
- 56.1 percent of homeless veterans were sheltered (35,143 veterans), and 43.9 percent were in unsheltered locations (27,476 veterans).

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- The number of homeless veterans declined by 7.2 percent (4,876 fewer veterans). The decline was driven by a 12.2 percent decrease (4,890 fewer veterans) in the number of sheltered homeless veterans, with the number of unsheltered homeless veterans remaining almost the same.

Between January 2009 and January 2012

- The total number of homeless veterans declined by 12,990 people (a 17.2% drop). Nearly two-thirds of the decline (63.3%) is attributable to the decrease in the number of sheltered veterans and approximately one-third to the decrease in unsheltered veterans (36.7%).

Data Source: PIT 2009–2012
Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

An estimated 62,619 **veterans** were **homeless** in the United States in January 2012, a **7% decline** from last year.

EXHIBIT 4.1: One-Night Counts of Homeless Veterans
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2009–2012

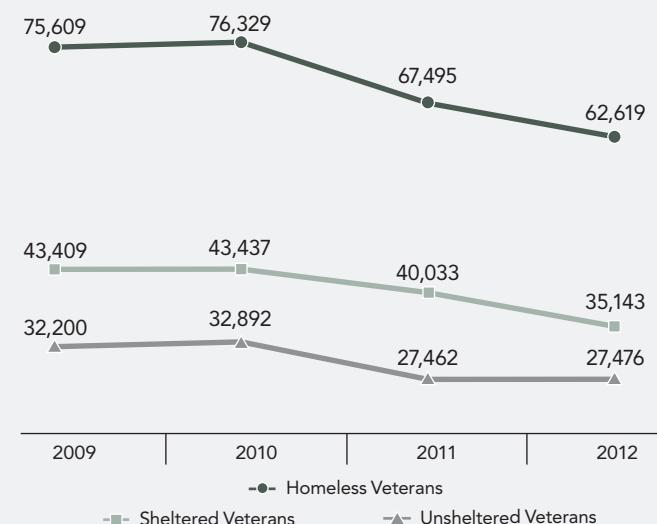


EXHIBIT 4.2: Change in Homeless Veterans
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2009–2012

Years	Total Homeless Veterans		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012	-4,876	-7.2	-4,890	-12.2	14	0.1
2010 to 2011	-8,834	-11.6	-3,404	-7.8	-5,430	-16.5
2009 to 2010	720	1.0	28	0.1	692	2.1
2009 to 2012	-12,990	-17.2	-8,266	-19.0	-4,724	-14.7

By State

On a Single Night in January 2012

- Four states accounted for half of the nation's homeless veterans: CA (26.3% or 16,461 veterans), FL (8.5% or 5,331 veterans), NY (7.9% or 4,961 veterans), and Texas (7.0% or 4,364 veterans).

Between January 2011 and January 2012

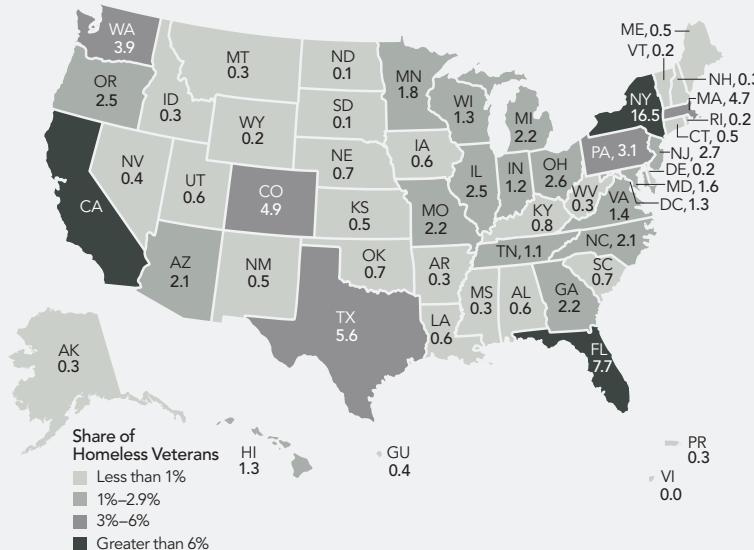
- The number of homeless veterans decreased in 32 states (totaling 6,157 fewer veterans).
- California had the largest decline in the number of homeless veterans (2,172 fewer veterans).
- 18 states and D.C. had increases in veteran homelessness (totaling 1,281 more veterans) with Tennessee (320 more veterans) and North Carolina (165 more veterans) having the largest increases.

Between January 2009 and January 2012

- 37 states and D.C. had declines in its number of homeless veterans (totaling 14,554 fewer veterans).
- Five states had at least 1,000 fewer homeless veterans than in 2009 (in # of fewer veterans): CA (3,071), FL (1,804), NV (1,200), TX (1,127), and LA (1,086).
- Of the 13 states with increases in veteran homelessness since 2009, North Carolina (295 more veterans) and Missouri (200 more veterans) had the largest increases.

Data Source: PIT 2009–2012
Maps include Puerto Rico and U.S. territories; tables do not

**EXHIBIT 4.3: Share of Homeless Veteran Population
In the U.S. by State, 2012 (in %)**



**EXHIBIT 4.4: Homeless Veterans by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2009–2012**

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
Tennessee	320	33.2	California	-2,172	-11.7
Wyoming	228	274.7	New York	-804	-13.9
North Carolina	165	13.2	Texas	-527	-10.8
Montana	72	28.7	Florida	-313	-5.5
Illinois	66	6.1	New Jersey	-219	27.0
2009 to 2012					
North Carolina	295	26.3	California	-3,071	-15.7
Missouri	200	28.6	Florida	-1,804	-25.3
Utah	164	98.8	Nevada	-1,200	-45.8
Tennessee	143	12.5	Texas	-1,127	-20.5
Illinois	119	11.6	Louisiana	-1,086	-54.7

By State and Sheltered Status

On a Single Night in January 2012

- Almost two-thirds of all unsheltered veterans in the United States were in California (43.5% or 11,949 veterans), Florida (11.4% or 3,130 veterans), and Texas (9.0% or 2,480 veterans).
- 11 states have 90 percent or more of its homeless veterans in shelter (in # of veterans): PA (1,321), MA (1,126), WI (525), UT (297), IA (205), ND (144), NH (116), ME (116), SD (114), RI (96), and DE (64).
- The majority of homeless veterans were unsheltered in nine states (in # of veterans): CA (11,949), FL (2,201), TX (2,480), GA (1,203), OR (798), NV (728), HI (277), MI (173), and MT (147).

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- Tennessee had large increases in both sheltered (241 more veterans) and unsheltered veterans (785 more veterans).
- The number of sheltered veterans decreased in 34 states and D.C. (totaling 5,813 fewer veterans), and increased in only 16 states (totaling 944 more veterans).
- The number of unsheltered veterans dropped in 24 states (totaling 770 fewer veterans) and increased in 21 states (totaling 785 more veterans).

Between January 2009 and January 2012

- Three states had the largest decreases in both sheltered and unsheltered veterans: FL (706 sheltered and 1,098 unsheltered veterans), CA (2,287 sheltered and 784 unsheltered veterans), and NV (638 sheltered and 562 unsheltered veterans).
- The number of sheltered veterans decreased in 37 states and D.C., totaling 9,216 fewer veterans, while only 13 states had a net increase of 940 veterans.
- Unsheltered homelessness among veterans decreased in 30 states (totaling 5,922 fewer veterans) and increased in 19 states and D.C. (totaling 1,183 more veterans).

Data Source: PIT 2009–2012
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 4.5: Sheltered Homeless Veterans by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2009–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
Tennessee	241	32.9	California	-2,177	-32.5
North Carolina	150	15.9	New York	-876	-16.7
Wyoming	89	228.2	Texas	-481	-20.3
Missouri	87	13.9	Kentucky	-210	-36.3
Michigan	80	10.6	New Jersey	-203	-30.4
2009 to 2012					
North Carolina	237	27.8	California	-2,287	-33.6
Utah	187	170.0	Texas	-851	-31.1
Missouri	145	25.5	Florida	-706	-24.3
Tennessee	134	16.0	New York	-677	-13.4
West Virginia	42	23.7	Nevada	-638	-48.0

EXHIBIT 4.6: Unsheltered Homeless Veterans by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2009–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
Wyoming	139	315.9	Florida	-238	-7.1
Mississippi	82	90.1	Alabama	-123	-45.2
Tennessee	79	33.9	Louisiana	-58	-11.4
New York	72	13.9	Texas	-46	-1.8
Washington	67	21.5	Missouri	-40	-17.8
2009 to 2012					
Oregon	193	32.0	Florida	-1,098	-26.0
Illinois	107	47.2	Louisiana	-1,095	-70.9
Montana	98	125.6	California	-784	-6.2
Arkansas	75	92.6	Arizona	-656	-58.2
North Carolina	58	21.7	Nevada	-562	-43.6

PROFILE

The typical sheltered homeless veteran in the United States in 2012 was:

- a man living alone in a one-person household
- 51 to 61 years old
- white and not Hispanic
- disabled
- located in a city
- already homeless before entering shelter
- in an emergency shelter for 19 nights

HIGHLIGHTS

137,995 veterans were in shelter in the United States at some time between October 1, 2011 and September 30, 2012. The number of veterans in shelter has declined each year since 2009, totaling 11,640 fewer veterans (a 7.8% drop).

While veterans make up only 9 percent of the U.S. adult population in 2012, veterans make up 12 percent of the homeless adult population.

While only 20 percent of the total U.S. Veteran population were minorities (i.e., Hispanic, African American, and other non-white race), nearly half of sheltered veterans in the U.S. were in a minority group.

In 2012, the share of disabled veterans in shelter was 1.9 times higher than in the total U.S. Veteran population. Since 2011, however, the proportion of disabled sheltered veterans declined by 5.4 percent (3,892 fewer veterans).

Since 2009, the number of elderly veterans (age 62 and older) in shelter increased 16.8 percent (2,190 more veterans), exceeding the rate of increase among all U.S. Veterans (a 6.8% rise).

The geographic location of sheltered veterans mirrors that of all sheltered homeless people, with the vast majority located in cities (70.8%) rather than suburban and rural areas (29.2%).

Nearly half of all sheltered veterans (48.3%) were already homeless prior to entering shelter in 2012, with many of them cycling through the shelter system (58.5%) and others coming off the street (41.5%).

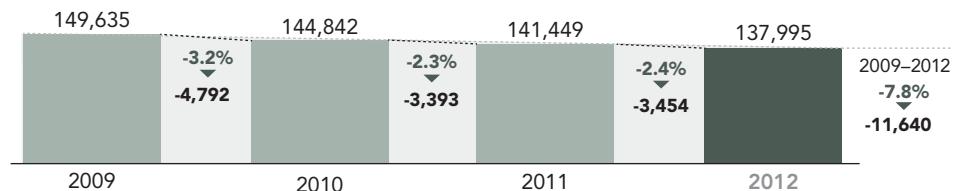
One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED VETERANS

HMIS

Since 2009, HUD has estimated the annual number of homeless veterans in shelter. The one-year estimates account for all veterans who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program, including programs that specifically target veterans, at any time from October 1 through September 30 of the reporting year. The estimates are based on a nationally representative sample of communities that submit aggregate HMIS data to HUD. The estimates are statistically adjusted to include veterans in shelter programs that do not yet participate in its local HMIS—thus providing a complete enumeration of sheltered veterans in each community—and are weighted to represent the entire country. The one-year estimates do not include: (a) sheltered veterans in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories; (b) veterans served by victim service providers; and (c) veterans in unsheltered locations who never accessed a shelter program for homeless people during the 12-month period. We estimate that the number of homeless veterans using shelter during this period was between 115,288 and 160,702 ($\pm 22,707$).

Veterans can experience homelessness as individuals and as part of a family. Homeless veteran individuals are those that are homeless without at least one child, while homeless veterans in families are those in households including at least one child.

EXHIBIT 4.7: One-year Estimates of Sheltered Veterans, 2009–2012



Data Source: HMIS 2009–2012; ACS 2011

137,995 veterans were in a shelter program in the United States at some time during 2012, a number that has declined each year since 2009.

2012 Estimate of Sheltered Veterans

- An estimated 137,995 veterans used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any time from October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012.
- 1 in 156 veterans in the U.S. was homeless in shelter at some point during this time. While veterans make up only 9 percent of the U.S. adult population, veterans make up 12 percent of the homeless adult population.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of veterans in shelter decreased 2.4 percent (3,454 fewer veterans).
- Since 2009, the number of sheltered veterans in the United States has declined steadily every year, resulting in 11,640 fewer veterans overall (a 7.8% decline).

Gender and Age

In 2012

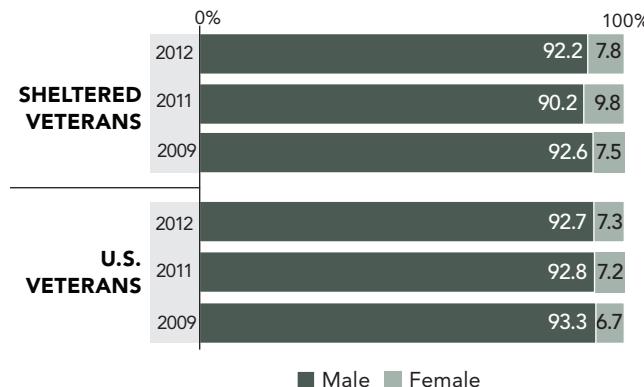
- More than 9 in 10 (92.2%) sheltered veterans were men. This is about the same as the share of men among all U.S. Veterans (92.7%), but higher than the share among U.S. Veterans in poverty (89.3%).
- The largest group of sheltered veterans was ages 51 to 61 (43.4%), with 37.1 percent ages 31 to 50, and 8.5 percent ages 18 to 30.
- Elderly veterans were underrepresented in shelter compared to the total U.S. Veteran population. All U.S. Veterans were 4.8 times more likely to be age 62 and older than veterans in shelter (53.2% versus 11.1%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of sheltered female veterans declined 22.4 percent (3,095 fewer women). The number declined 3.7 percent (417 fewer women) since 2009.
- Since 2009, the number of sheltered veterans age 62 and older increased 16.8 percent (2,190 more veterans), exceeding the relative increase among all U.S. Veterans (a 6.8% rise).
- Between 2009 and 2012, the number of veterans ages 31 to 51 declined 9.4 percent in the total U.S. Veteran population, while it decreased by 23.4 percent (15,587 fewer veterans) among those in shelter.

EXHIBIT 4.8: Gender

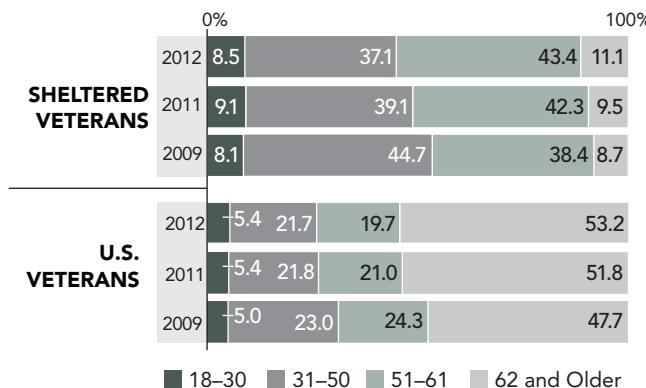
Sheltered Veterans and Total U.S. Veterans, 2009–2012



■ Male ■ Female

EXHIBIT 4.9: Age

Sheltered Veterans and Total U.S. Veterans, 2009–2012



■ 18-30 ■ 31-50 ■ 51-61 ■ 62 and Older

Data Source: HMIS 2009-2012; ACS 2008, 2010, 2011

Ethnicity and Race

In 2012

- Hispanic veterans were slightly overrepresented in the sheltered population compared to the broader U.S. Veteran population (7% versus 5.6%).
- Nearly half (48%) of sheltered veterans in the U.S. were minorities (i.e., Hispanics, African Americans, and other non-white races). Veterans in shelter were 2.4 times more likely to be of a minority group than those in the total U.S. Veteran population (48% versus 19.7%). Sheltered veterans were 3.2 times more likely to be African American than were all U.S. Veterans (35.5% versus 11%).
- Although whites made up the majority of the sheltered veteran population, they were still at lower risk of being homeless in shelter than any minority. All veterans in the U.S. were 1.5 times more likely to be white (non-Hispanic) than those in shelter (80.3% versus 52%).

Changes Over Time

- While the number of all U.S. Hispanic veterans increased 3.3 percent between 2009 and 2012, sheltered Hispanic veterans decreased 40.4 percent (6,489 fewer veterans).
- Between 2009 and 2012, the number of sheltered veterans in minority groups declined 12.5 percent (9,362 fewer veterans), while the number in the total U.S. Veteran population increased by only 1.4 percent.
- The number of African American veterans in shelter declined 4.1 percent (2,092 fewer veterans) since 2009, while the number among all U.S. Veterans increased by only 0.8 percent.

Data Source: HMIS 2009–2012; ACS 2008, 2010, 2011

EXHIBIT 4.10: Ethnicity

Sheltered Veterans and Total U.S. Veterans, 2009–2012

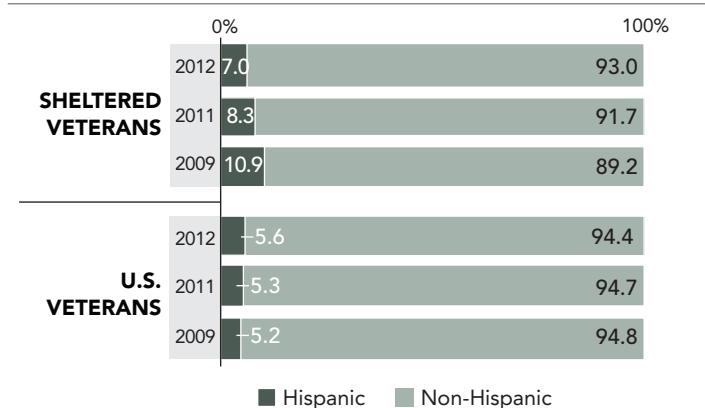
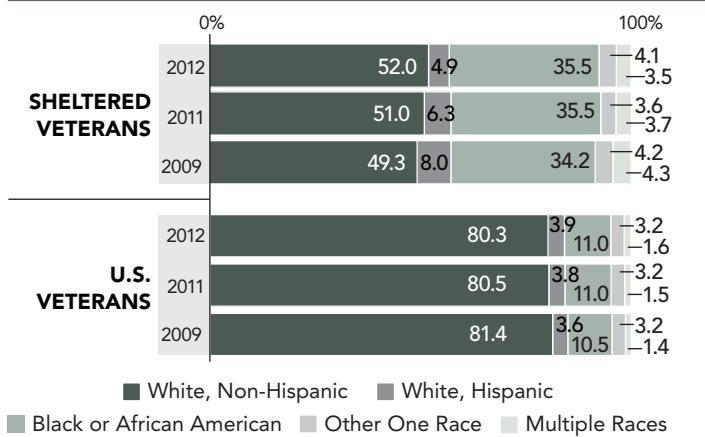


EXHIBIT 4.11: Race

Sheltered Veterans and Total U.S. Veterans, 2009–2012





Household Size and Disability Status

In 2012

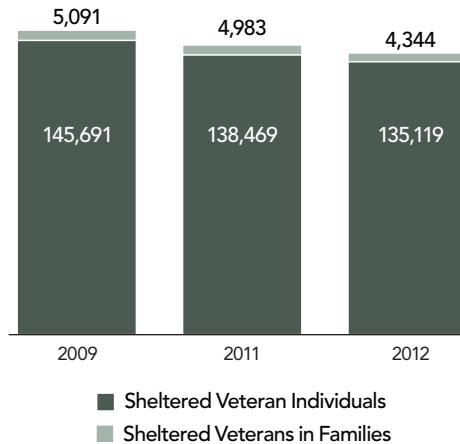
- More sheltered veterans were homeless as individuals (135,119 veterans) than in families (4,344 veterans).
- The proportion of disabled veterans in shelter is 1.9 times higher than among the total U.S. Veteran population (51.3% versus 26.9%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, the proportion of sheltered veterans with a disability declined 5.4 percent (3,892 fewer veterans), while the proportion of all U.S. Veterans with a disability increased 1 percent.
- The share of veterans as individuals and as family members has remained stable since 2009, with between 97 and 98 percent of all veterans in shelter homeless as individuals and between 3 and 3.5 percent homeless in families.

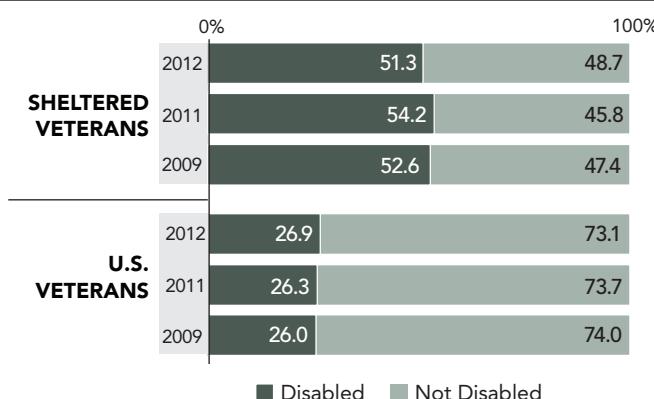
Data Source: HMIS 2009–2012; ACS 2008, 2010, 2011

**EXHIBIT 4.12: Sheltered Veterans Estimates
By Household Type, 2009–2012**



Note: The number of sheltered veterans served as individuals and in families may not sum to the unduplicated total number of sheltered veterans because some veterans were served as both individuals and in families at different points during the reporting period.

**EXHIBIT 4.13: Disability Status
Sheltered Veterans and Total U.S. Veterans, 2009–2012**



Geographic Location

In 2012

- About 7 in 10 (70.8%) sheltered veterans were located in principal cities, with the remaining 29.2 percent in suburban and rural areas.
- The geographic location of all U.S. Veterans and those in poverty is almost exactly opposite that of the sheltered veteran population. About 8 in 10 veterans (81.9%) in the U.S. lived in suburban and rural areas, with the remaining 18.1 percent in cities. Almost three-quarters (74.2%) of veterans in poverty lived in suburban and rural areas, with the remaining 25.8 percent in cities.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of sheltered veterans increased 1.1 percent (427 more people) in suburban and rural areas, and declined 3.7 percent (3,784 fewer people) in cities. Since 2009, sheltered veterans declined in cities by 6,844 veterans (a 6.5% drop) and in suburban and rural areas by 4,794 veterans (a 10.6% drop).
- Sheltered veterans have consistently been concentrated in cities since 2009, while veterans in poverty and in the total U.S. population have consistently been concentrated in suburban and urban areas.
- Between 2009 and 2012, the number of poor veterans increased 10.4 percent in suburban and rural areas, exceeding the 3.4 percent increase in cities. Veterans in the U.S. overall declined 7 percent in cities, exceeding the 4.3 percent decline in suburban and rural areas.

Data Source: HMIS 2009–2012; ACS 2008, 2010, 2011

EXHIBIT 4.14: Geographic Distribution

Sheltered Veterans, U.S. Veterans in Poverty, and Total U.S. Veterans, 2009–2012

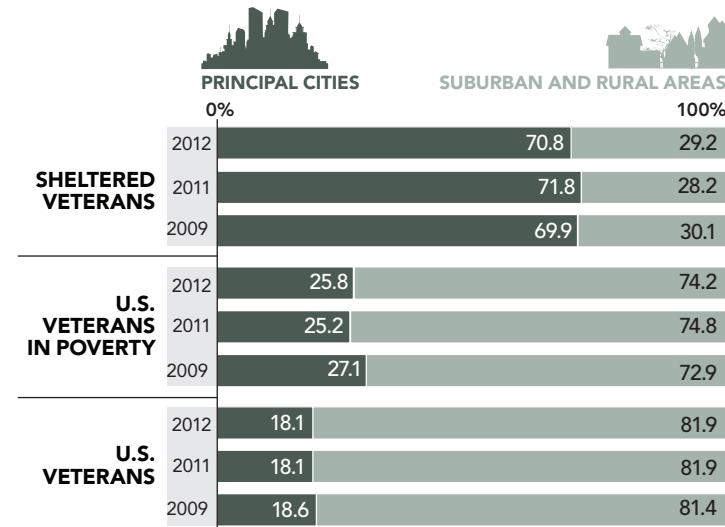


EXHIBIT 4.15: Percent Change by Geography

Sheltered Homeless Veterans, U.S. Veterans in Poverty Population, and Total U.S. Veterans Population, 2009–2012 (in %)

Population	2011–2012		2009–2012	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Sheltered Veterans	-3.7	1.1	-6.5	-10.6
U.S. Veterans in Poverty	3.9	0.9	3.4	10.4
U.S. Veterans	-1.3	-1.7	-7.0	-4.3

Characteristics by Geography

In 2012

- A larger share of veterans in shelter located in suburban and rural areas were women than in cities (8.5% versus 7.5%).
- A larger proportion of veterans in shelter located in cities were Hispanic than were those in suburban and rural areas (7.9% versus 4.7%).
- A larger percentage of sheltered veterans in cities were minorities (i.e. Hispanics, African Americans, and other non-white races) than those in suburban and rural areas. Sheltered veterans in cities were 1.4 times more likely to be in minority groups than those in suburban and rural areas (51.9% versus 38.4%), and were 1.3 times more likely to be African American (38.1% versus 29%).
- Sheltered veterans located in cities were just as likely to have a disability as those located in suburban and rural areas (11% and 11.1%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, the proportion of disabled sheltered veterans decreased 5 percent (2,537 fewer veterans) in cities and 6 percent (1,292 fewer veterans) in suburban and rural areas.
- Despite their continued concentration in cities, sheltered veterans who are minorities were increasingly located in suburban and rural areas. The number of sheltered veterans who are minorities and were located in suburban and rural areas increased 8 percent (1,133 more veterans) between 2011 and 2012, while the number in cities declined 7.5 percent (4,057 fewer veterans).

EXHIBIT 4.16: Characteristics by Geography
Sheltered Veterans, 2012 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Number of Sheltered Veterans	97,753	40,243
Gender of Adults		
Male	92.5	91.5
Female	7.5	8.5
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	7.9	4.7
Non-Hispanic	92.1	95.3
Race		
White, Non-Hispanic	48.1	61.6
White, Hispanic	5.7	2.9
Black or African American	38.1	29.0
Other One Race	4.8	2.5
Multiple Races	3.3	4.0
Age		
Under Age 18	n/a	n/a
18–30	8.3	8.9
31–50	38.0	34.8
51–61	42.6	45.2
62 and Older	11.0	11.1
Disability Status of Adults		
Disabled	51.1	51.8
Not Disabled	48.9	48.2

Data Source: HMIS 2009–2012

Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

In 2012

- 48.3 percent of veterans in shelter were already homeless. Of these, 58.5 percent (37,820 veterans) stayed in a shelter program, and 41.5 percent (26,807 veterans) were in unsheltered locations.
- Excluding those who were already homeless prior to the start of the reporting period can offer a sense of flow into the shelter system. Of veterans *not already homeless*, 58.9 percent (40,742 veterans) came from housing. Of those, 34.9 percent (14,199 veterans) stayed with family, 33.6 percent (13,669 veterans) with friends, 27.8 percent (11,330 veterans) in rental housing, 2.8 percent (1,136 veterans) in owned housing, and 1 percent (408 veterans) in permanent supportive housing prior to entering shelter.
- Excluding those already homeless, 24.8 percent of veterans in shelter entered from institutional settings (17,145 veterans). Of those, 33.7 percent (5,781 veterans) came from a substance abuse treatment or detox center, 25.8 percent (4,418 veterans) from a correctional facility, 24.6 percent (4,213 veterans) from a hospital, and 15.9 percent (2,733 veterans) from a psychiatric facility.

Changes Over Time

- The number of veterans who entered shelter from another homeless situation increased 6.8 percent (4,212 veterans) between 2011 and 2012. Most of this increase is from the additional 2,413 veterans that came from another sheltered situation.
- Veterans who entered shelter from institutional settings declined 10.9 percent (2,143 fewer veterans) since 2011. Of those, the number of veterans entering shelter from hospitals declined 22.4 percent (1,252 fewer veterans) and 15.7 percent from correctional facilities (850 fewer veterans).
- The number of veterans entering shelter from another situation, such as a hotel, increased 16.2 percent (1,641 more veterans between 2011 and 2012).

Data Source: HMIS 2009–2012

EXHIBIT 4.17: Places Veterans Stayed

Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2009–2012

Place Stayed	2012		2011-2012		2009–2012	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Already Homeless	64,627	48.3	4,212	6.8	-2,671	-3.9
Sheltered	37,820	58.5	2,413	6.6	1,089	2.9
Unsheltered	26,807	41.5	1,799	7.0	-4,089	-13.0
Housing	40,742	30.4	2,048	5.1	-4,979	-10.5
Staying with family	14,199	34.9	359	2.5	-853	-5.5
Staying with friends	13,669	33.6	157	1.1	1,818	14.7
Rented housing unit	11,330	27.8	1,705	16.8	-3,904	-24.8
Owned housing unit	1,136	2.8	-271	-18.6	-2,211	-65.1
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	408	1.0	98	30.3	171	68.4
Institutional Settings	17,145	12.8	-2,143	-10.9	-3,621	-17.1
Substance abuse treatment center	5,781	33.7	-285	-4.6	-2,550	-30.1
Correctional facility	4,418	25.8	-850	-15.7	-1,868	-29.0
Hospital	4,213	24.6	-1,252	-22.4	299	7.4
Psychiatric facility	2,733	15.9	244	9.5	498	21.6
Other Settings	11,322	8.5	1,641	16.2	-440	-3.6
Hotel or motel	4,780	42.2	660	15.4	-199	-3.9
Other living arrangement	6,476	57.8	981	16.8	-241	-3.4

Note: To produce comparable trend information, statistical imputations were applied to missing values in this table. See the 2012 AHAR methodology document for more details.

EXHIBIT 4.18: Places Veterans Stayed

Who Were Not Already Homeless

Before Entering Shelter, 2009–2012 (in %)



Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns

Emergency shelter and transitional housing programs are designed differently. Emergency shelters are high-volume, high-turnover programs; its primary purpose is to provide temporary shelter for homeless people. In contrast, transitional housing programs offer homeless people shelter as well as supportive services for up to 24 months and intend for people to stay longer than they do in emergency shelters.

In 2012

- During the 12-month reporting year, more than one-third of veterans in emergency shelter stayed one week or less (36.5%), 63.2 percent stayed one month or less, and 5.3 percent stayed more than six months.
- Within the reporting year, 63.6 percent of veterans in transitional housing programs stayed between one and six months, 19 percent stayed one month or less, and 30.7 percent stayed more than six months.
- The average length of stay for veterans in emergency shelter was 45 nights.
- The average length of stay for veterans during the 12-month reporting period within transitional housing programs was 138 nights (about 5 months).
- Most veterans in shelter used only an emergency shelter at some point during the reporting year (64.8%). Fewer people used a transitional housing program only (29.5%) or accessed both types of housing during the year (5.6%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2009 and 2012, the length of stay decreased in both emergency shelter and transitional housing programs. For example, the median number of nights in emergency shelter decreased from 21 to 19, and in transitional housing programs from 120 to 105 nights.

Data Source: HMIS, HIC 2009–2012

EXHIBIT 4.19: Length of Stay

Veterans in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2012

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	35,426	36.5	2,744	5.7
8 to 30 days	25,912	26.7	6,470	13.3
31 to 180 days	30,632	31.6	24,397	50.3
181 to 360 days	3,964	4.1	10,587	21.8
361 to 366 days	1,173	1.2	4,291	8.9

Note: Length of stay accounts for multiple program entries/exits by summing the total number of (cumulative) days in a homeless residential program during the 12-month reporting period. The maximum length of stay is 366 days, corresponding to the total days observed for this reporting period.

EXHIBIT 4.20: Bed-Use Patterns

Veterans in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2009–2012

Bed-Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2009	2011	2012	2009	2011	2012
Median number of nights	21	21	19	120	105	105
Average number of nights	47	50	45	149	138	138

Note: The maximum length of stay is 366 days, corresponding to the total days observed for this reporting period.

5

Chronically Homeless People IN THE UNITED STATES



POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

One-Night Estimates of Chronically Homeless	5-3
By State	5-4
By State and Sheltered Status	5-5

HIGHLIGHTS

On a single night in January 2012 there were 99,894 chronically homeless people in the United States, with two-thirds in unsheltered locations, and one-third in a shelter program.

23,939 fewer people were chronically homeless in January 2012 than in January 2007, a 19.3 percent decline. Most of this decline resulted from 14,818 fewer chronically homeless people on the street.

Nearly half of all chronically homeless people in the United States were located in three states: California (33.5% or 33,422 people), Florida (8.7% or 8,682 people), and Texas (6.1% or 6,115 people).

KEY TERM

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS refers to an individual adult who has been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or has experienced at least 4 episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years and has a disability. Although by definition these adults can be chronically homeless as individuals or in families, the current report only includes individuals.

One-Night Estimates OF CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PEOPLE

PIT

Over the past decade, numerous local, state, and federal initiatives have aimed at moving chronically homeless people off the street and into permanent housing. These initiatives resulted in steady declines in the number of chronically homeless people.

On a Single Night in January 2012

- In the United States, 99,894 adults were chronically homeless as individuals, representing 25.3 percent of all homeless individuals.
- About two-thirds (67.3%) of adults chronically homeless as individuals were in unsheltered locations (67,247 people), while one-third (32.7%) were in shelters (32,647 people).

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- Chronic homelessness on a single night declined 6.8 percent (7,254 fewer people), a more rapid decline than between 2010 to 2011 (a 2.4% drop).
- The proportion of all homeless individuals who are chronically homeless declined from 26.8 percent in 2011 to 25.3 percent in 2012.
- The number of chronically homeless sheltered adults declined 16.2 percent (6,324 fewer people) between 2011 and 2012, and the number in unsheltered locations declined 1.4 percent (930 fewer people).

Between January 2007 and January 2012:

- Chronic homelessness on a single night declined 19.3 percent (23,939 fewer people).
- The number of chronically homeless sheltered adults decreased 21.8 percent (9,121 fewer people) between 2007 and 2012, and the number in unsheltered locations decreased 18.1 percent (14,818 fewer people).
- The share of chronically homeless people declined from 29.2 percent of all homeless individuals in 2007 to 25.3 percent in 2012.

Since 2007, **chronic homelessness** on a single night has **declined** by 19.3%.

EXHIBIT 5.1: One-Night Counts of Chronic Homelessness
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2012

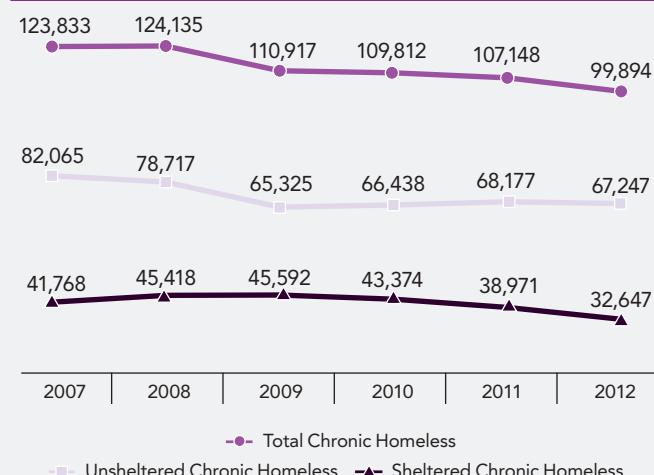


EXHIBIT 5.2: Change in Chronic Homelessness
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2012

Years	Total Chronically Homeless		Sheltered Chronically Homeless		Unsheltered Chronically Homeless	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012	-7,254	-6.8	-6,324	-16.2	-930	-1.4
2010 to 2011	-2,664	-2.4	-4,403	-10.2	1,739	2.6
2009 to 2010	-1,105	-1.0	-2,218	-4.9	1,113	1.7
2008 to 2009	-13,218	-10.6	174	0.4	-13,392	-17.0
2007 to 2008	302	0.2	3,650	8.7	-3,348	-4.1
2007 to 2012	-23,939	-19.3	-9,121	-21.8	-14,818	-18.1

By State

Over the past decade, numerous local, state, and federal initiatives have aimed at moving chronically homeless people off the street and into permanent housing. These initiatives resulted in steady declines in the number of chronically homeless people.

On a Single Night in January 2012

- Nearly half of all adults chronically homeless as individuals in the United States were located in three states: CA (33.5% or 33,422 people), FL (8.7% or 8,682 people), and TX (6.1% or 6,115 people).
- In two states, more than 40 percent of all homeless individuals were chronically homeless: NM (45.6% or 973 people) and LA (43.4% or 2,743 people).

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- 29 states and D.C. had declines in the number of chronically homeless individuals (totaling 9,894 fewer people), with two states having a decline of 25 percent or more: Louisiana (37.0% or 1,609 fewer people) and Arkansas (27.8% or 139 fewer people).
- Of the 21 states with increases in chronic homelessness (totaling 2,640 more people), New York (484 more people) and Tennessee (453 more people) had the largest increases.

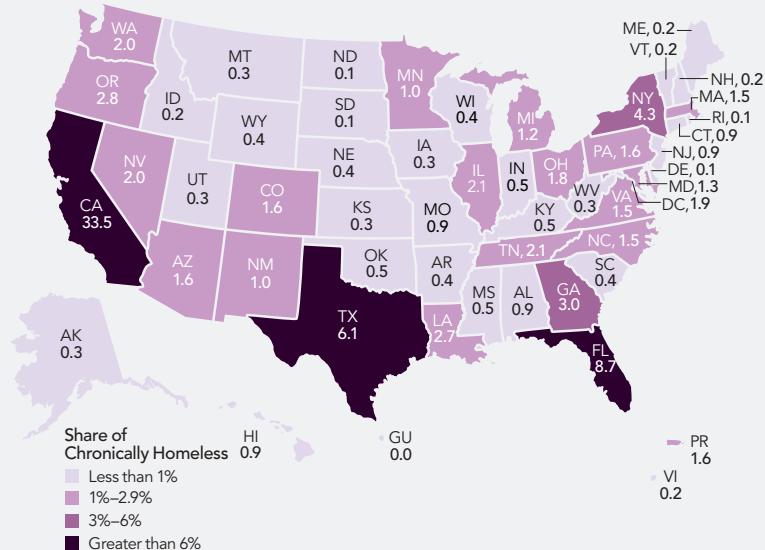
Between January 2007 and January 2012

- California had the largest decline in the number of chronically homeless adults (10,264 fewer people or a 23.5% drop), but still has more chronically homeless adults than any other state in 2012.
- 36 states had declines in its numbers of chronically homeless individuals (totaling 28,206 fewer people), with the largest percentage declines in West Virginia (a 69.9% drop or 805 fewer people) and New Jersey (a 65.1% drop or 1,644 fewer people).
- 14 states and D.C. had overall increases in chronic homelessness (totaling 5,846 more people).
- Although Louisiana experienced the largest increase in the number of chronically homeless individuals between 2007 and 2012 (2,181 more people), it had the largest decline of any state between 2011 and 2012 (1,609 fewer people).

Data Source: PIT 2007–2012

Maps include Puerto Rico and U.S. territories; tables do not

**EXHIBIT 5.3: Share of Chronic Homelessness
In the U.S. by State, 2012 (in %)**



**EXHIBIT 5.4: Chronic Homelessness by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012**

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
New York	484	12.6	Louisiana	-1,609	-37.0
Tennessee	453	27.3	Florida	-1,581	-15.4
Wyoming	293	357.3	Texas	-1,275	-17.3
Nevada	261	15.0	Georgia	-863	-22.2
New Jersey	131	17.5	California	-618	-1.8
2007 to 2012					
Louisiana	2,181	388.1	California	-10,264	-23.5
Florida	1,219	16.3	New York	-2,152	-33.2
Georgia	532	21.4	Texas	-1,816	-22.9
Nevada	450	29.1	New Jersey	-1,644	-65.1
New Mexico	262	36.8	Massachusetts	-1,290	-46.2

By State and Sheltered Status

On a Single Night in January 2012

- Four states had at least 90 percent of its chronically homeless individuals in a sheltered situation: RI, ME, AK, and ND.
- Over half of all unsheltered chronically homeless people in the U.S. were in California (42.4% or 28,510 people) or Florida (9.7% or 6,550 people).
- In 22 states, the majority of chronically homeless people were unsheltered, with 4 states having over 80 percent in unsheltered situations: LA (89.8% or 2,463 people), MS (87.8% or 395 people), HI (85.9% or 782 people), and CA (85.3% or 28,510 people).

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- The number of sheltered chronically homeless adults increased in 18 states (totaling 1,454 more people), while 32 states and D.C. had a decrease (totaling 7,726 fewer people).
- 23 states had decreases in unsheltered chronically homeless individuals (totaling 3,344 fewer people), while 22 states and D.C. had an increase in the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals (totaling 2,417 more people).

Between January 2007 and January 2012

- Florida and Nevada had the largest increases of any other state in both sheltered (290 and 289 more people) and unsheltered (929 and 161 more people) chronically homeless individuals.
- California and New Jersey had the largest decreases of any other state in sheltered (1,038 and 973 fewer people) and unsheltered (9,226 and 671 fewer people) chronically homeless individuals.
- D.C. and 32 states had a decline in the number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals (totaling 10,757 fewer people), while 18 states had an increase (totaling 2,020 more people).
- The number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals declined in 35 states (totaling 18,878 fewer people), and increased in only 15 states and D.C. (totaling 5,255 more people).

Data Source: PIT 2007–2012
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 5.5: Sheltered Chronic Homelessness by State Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
Nevada	293	156.7	Florida	-1,063	-33.3
Tennessee	225	27.2	California	-914	-15.7
New York	147	8.4	Texas	-835	-31.0
Louisiana	122	77.2	Georgia	-811	-44.1
Alaska	88	52.1	District of Columbia	-490	-27.0
2007 to 2012					
New Mexico	321	131.0	Texas	-1,430	-43.5
Florida	290	15.7	California	-1,038	-17.4
Nevada	289	151.3	New Jersey	-973	-61.5
Tennessee	157	17.5	Massachusetts	-888	-43.2
Maine	153	228.4	West Virginia	-886	-83.7

EXHIBIT 5.6: Unsheltered Chronic Homelessness by State Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
New York	337	16.2	Louisiana	-1,731	-41.3
North Carolina	304	58.5	Florida	-518	-7.3
California	296	1.0	Texas	-440	-9.4
Tennessee	228	27.4	Oregon	-185	-8.0
District of Columbia	221	68.8	Alabama	-71	-10.9
2007 to 2012					
Louisiana	2,127	633.0	California	-9,226	-24.4
Florida	929	16.5	New York	-1,641	-40.4
Georgia	610	44.3	Arizona	-938	-43.5
Oregon	386	22.2	Tennessee	-810	-43.3
District of Columbia	267	97.1	New Jersey	-671	-71.2



6 People in Permanent Supportive Housing IN THE UNITED STATES

HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

One-Year Estimates of People in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)	6-3
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PROFILE

The typical person in permanent supportive housing in the United States in 2012 was:

- a man living alone in a one-person household
- 31 to 50 years old
- black and not Hispanic
- disabled by a mental illness
- located in a city
- already homeless before entering permanent supportive housing
- living in permanent supportive housing for between 2 and 5 years

HIGHLIGHTS

289,467 people in the United States were living in permanent supportive housing in 2012, a 2.9 percent decline from 2011. Since 2010, the number of people in PSH as individuals had increased 11.4 percent while those in families had decreased 19.5 percent.

Of adults in PSH, three-quarters were homeless before they entered PSH in 2012. Of those, more came from shelter (76.2% or 125,649 adults) than from the street (23.8% or 39,323 adults).

Of the 101,190 people in PSH as individuals, 83.7 percent moved in or out of PSH during the 2012 reporting year. Of those that moved, more entered PSH than exited (54.6% and 45.4%). In contrast, three-quarters of the 188,818 people in families in PSH remained stable (143,427 people). Only 24 percent (45,391 people) moved in or out of PSH during the 2012 reporting year. Of those who moved, more entered PSH than exited (55.6% and 44.4%).

KEY TERM

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (PSH) is a program designed to provide housing (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to formerly homeless people. McKinney-Vento-funded programs require that the client have a disability for program eligibility, so the majority of people in PSH have disabilities.

One-Year Estimates OF PEOPLE IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (PSH)

HMIS

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) programs are designed to serve people who were homeless with disabilities that interfere with their ability to maintain housing on their own. PSH programs provide permanent housing combined with intensive supportive services to stabilize formerly homeless people in housing, and has been an important priority for HUD for many years. The number of beds in PSH projects has increased by 45.7 percent since 2007.

In 2010, HUD began collecting aggregate one-year estimates of people in PSH. Because PSH is a tool to end homelessness, the report compares those in PSH with those in shelter to identify the number and characteristics of people exiting homelessness. People in PSH are classified by household type: as individuals or as part of a family. Individuals are those in a household without at least one child, while those in families are in households including at least one child. If the household composition changes, a person's status as an individual or in a family may also change.

The estimates of people in PSH are based on a nationally representative sample of communities that submit aggregate Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) data to HUD. Data are statically adjusted for people in PSH programs that do not yet participate in HMIS—thus providing a complete enumeration of people in PSH in each community—and are weighted to represent the entire country. The 95 percent confidence interval for people in PSH is $\pm 22,707$ (115,288 to 160,702).

2012 Estimate of People in PSH

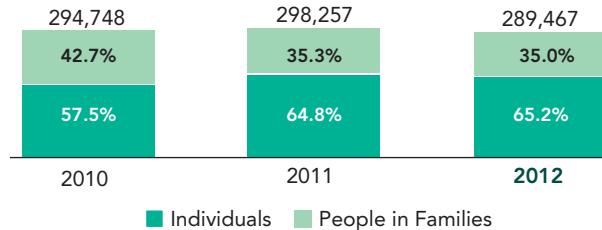
- Across the United States, an estimated 289,467 people lived in PSH in 2012.
- The majority of people in PSH were served as individuals (65.2%) rather than as members of families (35%).

Changes Over Time

- The number of people living in PSH declined 2.9 percent (8,790 fewer people) between 2011 and 2012, including declines among both individuals (4,396 fewer people) and people in families (4,084 fewer people).
- Between 2010 and 2012, the number of people in PSH declined overall by 1.8 percent (5,281 fewer people), with a large 19.5 percent decline (24,547 fewer people) among people in families. The large decline among families offset an increase of individuals by 11.4 percent (19,374 more people).

Throughout the United States,
**289,467 people lived
in PSH in 2012.**

EXHIBIT 6.1: One-Year Estimates of People in PSH
By Household Type, 2010–2012

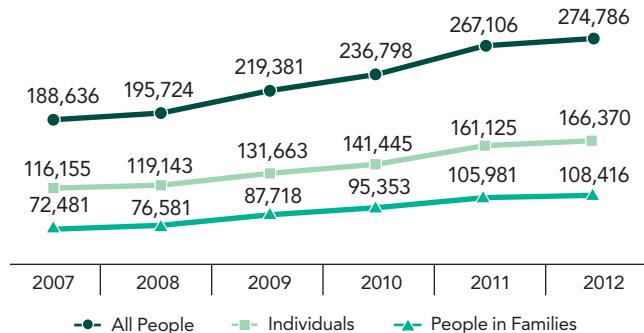


Note: The share of people in PSH as individuals and as family members may not sum to 100% because some people were in PSH as both individuals and in families at different points during the reporting period.

EXHIBIT 6.2: Change in the One-Year
Estimates of People in PSH
By Household Type, 2010–2012

Population	2011–2012		2010–2012	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Total People in PSH	-8,790	-2.9	-5,281	-1.8
Individuals in PSH	-4,396	-2.3	19,374	11.4
People in families in PSH	-4,084	-3.9	-24,547	-19.5

EXHIBIT 6.3: Inventory of PSH Beds in the U.S., 2007–2012



Gender and Age

In 2012

- Women represented 44.7 percent of all adults in PSH. They represented a larger share of the PSH population compared to their counterparts in the shelter system (36.8%). Among both PSH and sheltered populations, adults in families were more likely to be women than were individuals (2.1 times and 2.8 times, respectively).
- About one in five people in PSH were children under age 18 (20.7%), 13.2 were age 18 to 30, 35.5 percent age 31 to 50, and one-quarter are age 51 to 61 (24.9%). People living in PSH are older than are people in shelter. For example, 5.7 percent of people in PSH are elderly (age 62 and older) compared to 3.2 percent of people in shelter. The majority of the elderly in both PSH and shelter were individuals rather than in families (97.5% and 99.5%, respectively).

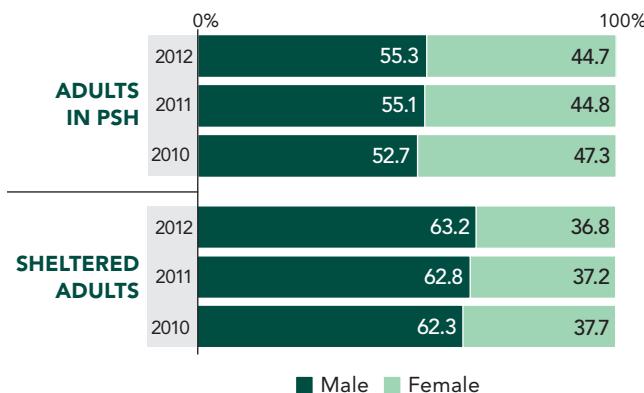
Changes Over Time

- People living in PSH were older in 2012 than in 2010. For example, the share of people age 62 and older living in PSH grew from 4 percent in 2010 to 5.7 percent in 2012 (4,640 more people). Also, people age 51 to 61 living in PSH increased 22.3 percent between 2010 and 2012 (an additional 13,110 people).
- The share of women in PSH declined 2.6 percentage points, from 47.3 percent in 2010 to 44.7 percent in 2012. This is based on decline of women in families in PSH (8,540 fewer women or a 20.8% drop) that outnumbered the increase of women in PSH as individuals (8,056 more women or a 13% rise).

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012

EXHIBIT 6.4: Gender

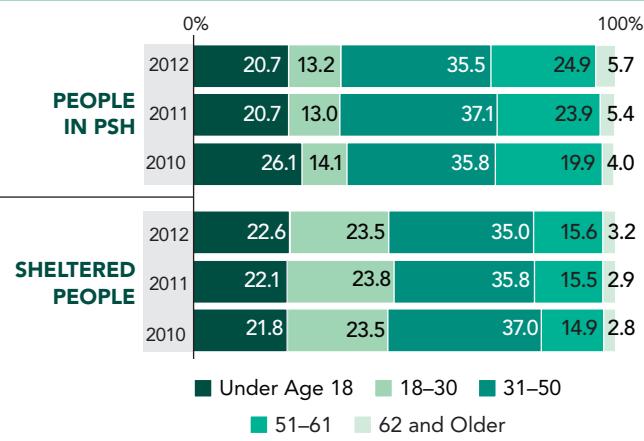
Adults in PSH and Sheltered Adults, 2010–2012



■ Male ■ Female

EXHIBIT 6.5: Age

People in PSH and People in Shelter, 2010–2012



■ Under Age 18 ■ 18–30 ■ 31–50
■ 51–61 ■ 62 and Older

Ethnicity and Race

In 2012

- Among people in PSH, 11.9 percent were Hispanic. The share of Hispanics in PSH was lower than the share in shelter (16.3%).
- A larger share of people in PSH were African American (44.1%) than were in shelter (39.4%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2010 and 2012, the number of Hispanics in PSH increased 28.8 percent (7,645 more people), and dropped 7.7 percent from 2011 to 2012 (2,855 fewer people). In contrast, the share of Hispanics in shelter declined 6.5 percent (16,572 fewer people) between 2010 and 2012, with a 4.3 percent increase between 2011 and 2012 (9,874 more people).
- The number of African Americans in PSH decreased 2.1 percent (2,663 fewer people) between 2010 and 2012, while the number of African Americans in shelter increased 2.5 percent (13,936 more people).

EXHIBIT 6.6: Ethnicity

People in PSH and People in Shelter, 2010–2012

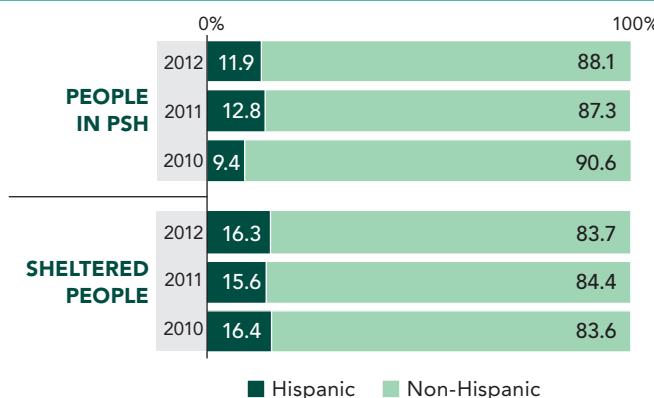
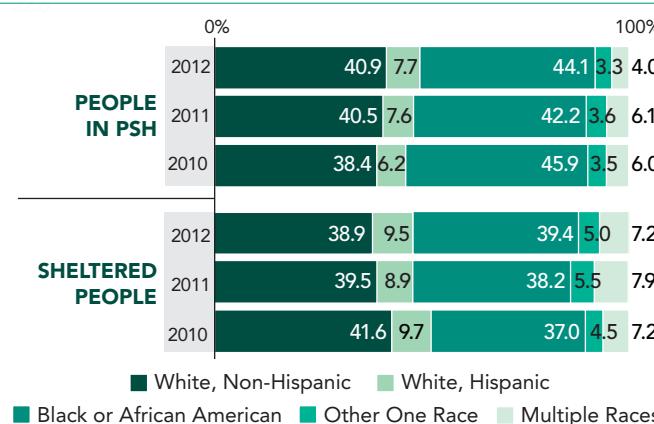


EXHIBIT 6.7: Race

People in PSH and People in Shelter, 2010–2012



Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012



Household Size and Disability Status

Although many people in PSH have a disabling condition, some PSH programs are restricted to clients with a disability and some are not. A household member must have a long-term disability in order to be eligible for McKinney-Vento-funded PSH programs, for instance. For this reason, HUD requests that CoCs report more detailed disability information in HMIS on adults in PSH than on adults in shelter. Adults in PSH can have multiple disabilities, and thus disability types do not sum to 100 percent.

In 2012

- Most people in PSH lived alone in one-person households (61.3%).
- A larger share of people in PSH lived in two-person households than did people in shelter (11.5% versus 9.6%). A larger share of people in these two-person households in PSH were made up of individuals (likely two adults) than were those in shelter (4.7% versus 1.8%).
- About the same share of people in PSH lived in households with three or more people as did people in shelter (27.2% versus 27.3%).
- Eight out of every ten adults in PSH were disabled (81.3%). In contrast, only 38.6 percent of adults in shelter had a disability.
- The most common disability among adults in PSH was mental health (30.3%). Over half (56.6%) of adults in PSH have some type of mental health issue when combining those with mental health and those with dual diagnosis, or people with both a mental health and substance abuse issue.

Changes Over Time

- The share of people in PSH living alone increased from 55.6 percent in 2010 to 61.3 percent in 2012.
- Between 2010 and 2012, the number of adults with a disability in PSH increased 14.2 percent (22,315 more adults).
- Since 2010, adults with a mental health issue, including those simultaneously struggling with substance abuse, increased by 51.3 percent (42,477 more adults).
- The share of adults in PSH reporting substance abuse issues decreased from 11.9 percent in 2010 to 9.9 percent in 2012, while the share with both substance abuse and mental illness increased from 17.3 percent in 2010 to 26.3 percent in 2012.
- Adults in PSH with a physical disability increased 8.3 percent in the last year (3,300 more adults), and 62.8 percent since 2010 (16,597 more adults).
- Adults in PSH with HIV/AIDS increased 13.4 percent (1,726 more adults) since 2010.
- An additional 3,956 adults in PSH (a 59.2% rise) had a developmental disability in 2012 than in 2010.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012

EXHIBIT 6.8: Household Size

People in PSH and People in Shelter, 2010–2012

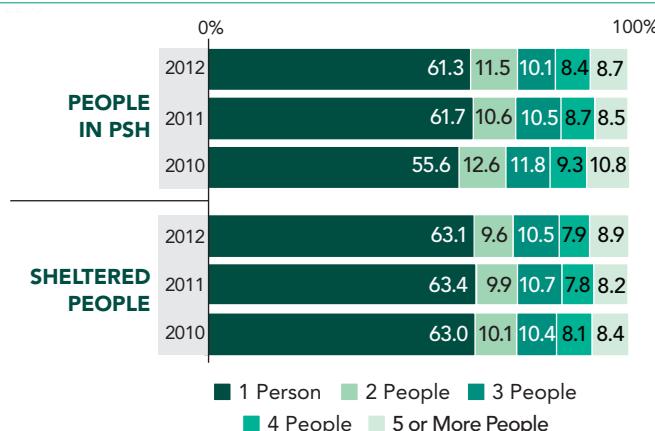


EXHIBIT 6.9: Disability Status

Adults in PSH, 2010–2012 (in %)

Disability Type	2010	2011	2012
Any Type of Disability	78.8	82.1	81.3
Dual Diagnosis	17.3	27.0	26.3
Mental Health	24.2	28.5	30.3
Substance Abuse	11.9	9.1	9.9
Physical Disability	13.2	17.9	19.4
HIV/AIDS	6.4	5.9	6.6
Developmental Disability	3.3	4.8	4.8

Note 1: The client self-reports whether or not they have a disability, but McKinney-Vento-funded PSH programs require documentation for disability type. Other programs may or may not rely on self-reported disability type.

Note 2: Dual diagnosis refers to people that have both a mental health and substance abuse issue. People with dual diagnosis are not included in the mental health or substance abuse categories.

Note 3: Percent of adults with disabilities will not sum to 100% because people in PSH may have more than one type of disability.

Geographic Location

In 2012

- The majority of people in PSH were located in cities (64.4%) rather than suburban and rural areas (35.6%). This geographic pattern is similar to people in shelter.
- People in PSH were slightly more likely to be in suburban and rural areas than people in shelter (35.6% versus 29.8%), and much less likely than people in the total U.S. population (75.8%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2010 and 2012, people in PSH increased 20.7 percent (17,665 more people) in suburban and rural areas and decreased 11 percent (23,081 fewer people) in cities. In the last year, however, people in PSH declined more in suburban and rural areas (a 5.7% drop or 6,200 fewer people) than in cities (a 1.3% drop or 2,424 fewer people).

EXHIBIT 6.10: Geographic Distribution

People in PSH, People in Shelter, and Total U.S. Population, 2010–2012

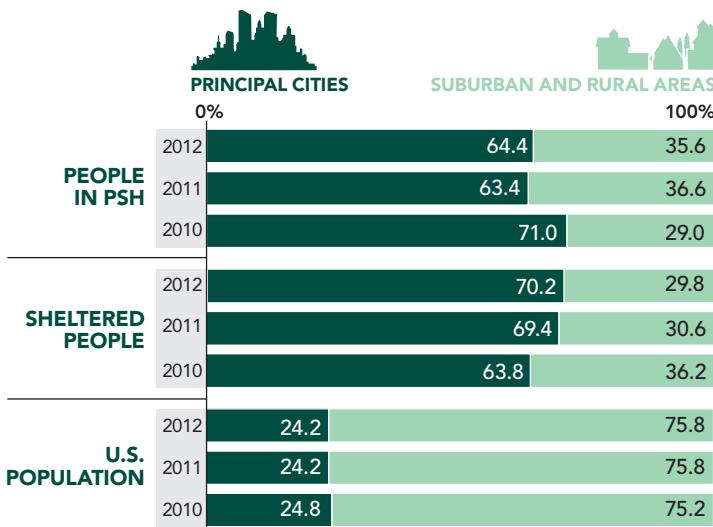


EXHIBIT 6.11: Percent Change by Geography

Change in the Number of People in PSH, People in Shelter, and the Total U.S. Population, 2010–2012 (in %)

Population	2011–2012		2010–2012	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
People in PSH	-1.3	-5.7	-11.0	20.7
People in Shelter	0.3	-3.5	2.8	-23.2
Total U.S. Population	0.7	0.6	-1.1	2.0

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012; ACS 2009, 2010, 2011

Characteristics by Geography

In 2012

- A larger share of people in PSH who lived in suburban and rural areas were women than in principal cities (47.2% and 43.4%).
- A slightly larger proportion of people in PSH who lived in cities were Hispanic than in suburban and rural areas (12.6% versus 10.6%).
- A larger share of people in PSH located in cities where in a minority group (i.e., Hispanic, African American, and other non-white races) than in suburban and rural areas (67.1% versus 44.9%). This difference mainly reflected African Americans in PSH who were 1.7 times more likely to live in cities than in suburban and rural areas (51.5% versus 30.9%).
- People in PSH located in suburban and rural areas were younger than those in cities. A larger share of people in PSH located in suburban and rural areas were children under age 18 (22.8%) or adults ages 18 to 30 (14.7%) than were those in cities (19.5% and 12.4%, respectively).
- A larger share of people in PSH located in cities were living alone in a one-person household (63.6%) than those in suburban and rural areas (57.2%).
- A slightly larger share of people in PSH located in suburban and rural areas had a disability than those in cities (82.2% versus 80.8%).

Changes Over Time

- The number of women in PSH living in cities dropped 10.6 percent (7,708 fewer women) and increased 23.6 percent (7,149 more women) in suburban and rural areas between 2010 and 2012.
- 11,256 fewer people in minority groups lived in cities in 2012 than in 2010 (an 8.4% drop) and 7,410 more lived in suburban and rural areas (a 19.4% rise). African Americans in PSH declined by 9.6 percent (9,916 fewer people) in cities and increased 29.9 percent (7,237 more people) in suburban and rural areas.
- The number of children in PSH under age 18 declined 32.2 percent (17,237 fewer children) in cities between 2010 and 2012, while the number was stable in suburban and rural areas (a 0.3% increase or 74 more children).

EXHIBIT 6.12: Characteristics by Geography

People in PSH, 2012 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Number of People in PSH	186,334	102,998
Gender of Adults		
Male	56.6	52.9
Female	43.4	47.2
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	12.6	10.6
Non-Hispanic	87.4	89.4
Race		
White, Non-Hispanic	32.9	55.1
White, Hispanic	8.2	6.9
Black or African American	51.5	30.9
Other One Race	3.4	3.3
Multiple Races	4.0	3.9
Age		
Under Age 18	19.5	22.8
18–30	12.4	14.7
31–50	35.7	35.1
51–61	26.2	22.6
62 and Older	6.1	4.9
Household Size		
1 Person	63.6	57.2
2 People	10.7	12.8
3 People	9.4	11.4
4 People	7.7	9.7
5 or More People	8.5	9.0
Disability Status of Adults		
Disabled	80.8	82.2
Not Disabled	19.3	17.8

Places Adults in PSH Stayed before Entering PSH

Information on where people lived before entering PSH was asked only of adults.

In 2012

- Of the 218,941 adults in PSH, three-quarters were homeless (75.4% or 164,972 adults) before they entered PSH. Of those, most came from shelter (76.2% or 125,649 adults), and the remainder came from the street (23.8% or 39,323 adults).
- Before entering PSH, 15.5 percent of adults in PSH (33,903 adults) were living in housing. Of those, 35.8 percent (12,149 adults) were with family, 30.2 percent (10,242 adults) in rented housing, 19.5 percent (6,616 adults) with friends, 12.2 percent (4,122 adults) in another PSH situation, and 2.3 percent (774 adults) in owned housing.
- Only 4.9 percent and 4.2 percent of adults in PSH were located in an institutional setting or some other setting prior to entering PSH (10,792 and 9,274 adults, respectively). Almost half of those from institutional settings were in a substance abuse treatment center (48% or 5,180 adults), 29.6 percent (3,192 adults) were in a psychiatric facility, 12.1 percent (1,311 adults) were in a correctional facility, and 10.3 percent (1,109 adults) were in a hospital.

Changes Over Time

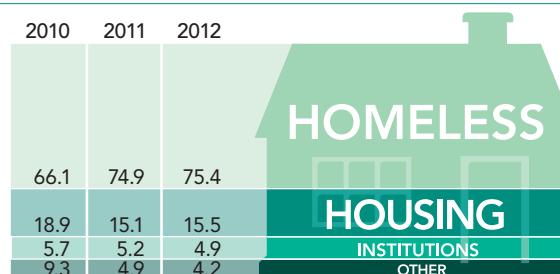
- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of adults entering PSH from homelessness was essentially unchanged (429 additional people, or a 0.3% increase).
- Between 2010 and 2012, 2,793 fewer adults in PSH were in a housed situation before entering PSH, of which 1,653 adults were living in rented housing and 827 in owned housing.
- In 2012, 532 fewer adults in PSH (a 4.7% drop) came from institutional settings than in 2011.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012

EXHIBIT 6.13: Places Adults Stayed Before Entering PSH and Change over Time, 2010–2012

Place Stayed	2012		2011–2012		2010–2012	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Homeless	164,972	75.4	429	0.3	36,660	28.6
Sheltered	125,649	76.2	-4,540	-3.5	23,471	23.2
Unsheltered	39,323	23.8	4,969	14.5	12,181	44.9
Housing	33,903	15.5	680	2.0	-2,793	-7.6
Staying with family	12,149	35.8	-967	-7.4	-73	-0.6
Staying with friends	6,616	19.5	-482	-6.8	-413	-5.9
Rented housing unit	10,242	30.2	1,964	23.7	-1,653	-13.9
Owned housing unit	774	2.3	18	2.4	-827	-51.7
Other PSH	4,122	12.2	147	3.7	173	4.4
Institutional Settings	10,792	4.9	-532	-4.7	-194	-1.8
Substance abuse treatment center	5,180	48.0	-356	-6.4	-314	-5.7
Correctional facility	1,311	12.1	-7	-0.5	88	7.2
Hospital	1,109	10.3	-65	-5.5	-89	-7.4
Psychiatric facility	3,192	29.6	-104	-3.2	121	3.9
Other Settings	9,274	4.2	-1,498	-13.9	-8,772	-48.6
Hotel or motel	2,261	24.4	-335	-12.9	-71	-3.0
Foster care home	655	7.1	117	21.7	47	7.7
Other living arrangement	6,358	68.6	-1,280	-16.8	-8,748	-57.9

EXHIBIT 6.14: Places Adults Stayed Before Entering PSH, 2010–2012 (in %)



Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns

In 2012

- During the 12-month reporting year, 28.1 percent of people in PSH stayed one year or less (81,026 people). Another 21 percent in PSH had stayed one to two years (60,490 people) since they first entered PSH, 30.7 percent stayed two to five years (88,553 people), and 20.2 percent stayed more than five years (58,129 people).
- Of the 289,467 people in PSH, 44.9 percent (129,895 people) moved either in or out of PSH during the reporting year. Of those, 55 percent entered PSH (71,382 people) and 45 percent exited (58,513 people).
- Of the 101,190 people in PSH as individuals, 83.7 percent moved in or out of PSH during the reporting year. Of those that moved, 54.6 percent entered PSH and 45.4 percent exited.
- In contrast, the majority (76%) of the 188,818 people in families in PSH remained stable (143,427 people). Only 24 percent (45,391 people) moved in or out of PSH during the reporting year. Of those who moved, 55.6 percent (25,257 people) entered PSH, and 44.4 percent exited (20,257 people).

Changes Over Time

- Over time, more people were staying in PSH longer. For example, the proportion of people in PSH who had stayed two to five years increased from 29.3 percent in 2010 to 30.7 percent in 2012, and the proportion who had stayed more than five years increased from 18.3 percent in 2010 to 20.2 percent in 2012.
- The number of people entering PSH declined 11.2 percent (8,984 fewer people) between 2010 and 2012, while the number exiting increased 8.7 percent (4,675 more people).

About **one-half** (49.1%) of people in PSH stay **less than 2 years**.

EXHIBIT 6.15: Length of Stay
People in PSH, 2010–2012 (in %)

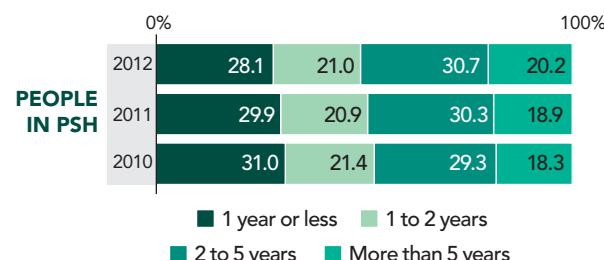


EXHIBIT 6.16: Change in the Flow of Entry and Exit by Household Type
People Entering into and Exiting from PSH, 2010–2012

Flow to and from PSH	2011–2012		2010–2012	
	#Change	% Change	#Change	% Change
Entering PSH				
All People	-4,151	-5.5	-8,984	-11.2
Individuals	-4,467	-8.8	-4,515	-8.9
People in Families	362	1.5	-4,438	-14.9
Exiting PSH				
All People	2,227	4.0	4,675	8.7
Individuals	1,475	4.0	7,260	23.3
People in Families	789	4.1	-2,537	-11.2

Note: Change in individuals plus change in people in families will not sum to the change in all people for two reasons: 1). an overlap adjustment factor (see discussion in the 2012 AHAR methodology document, section A.5 for more details) and 2). some people were in PSH as both individuals and in families at different points during the reporting year.

Destination at Exit among People in PSH

In 2012

- Most people leaving PSH during the reporting year went to live in a housed situation (63.8% or 37,346 people). Of those, most moved into rental housing (57.8%), 21.1 percent moved in with family, 10.3 percent with friends, 9.4 into other permanent housing programs, and 1.4 percent into owned housing.
- People in families who exited PSH were 1.3 times more likely to move into housing than individuals who exited PSH (73.5% versus 58.7%). A larger share of people in families who exited PSH to housing moved into rental housing than did individuals (62.7% versus 54.6%), while a larger share of individuals who exited PSH to housing went to stay with friends than did people in families (12.5% versus 6.9%).
- Of people exiting PSH, 7.9 percent (4,637 people) went to an institutional setting. Of those, over half (56.8%) ended up at a correctional facility, 20.7 percent entered a substance abuse treatment center, 14.8 percent exited to a psychiatric facility, and 7.7 percent to a hospital.
- Individuals who exited PSH were 3.4 times more likely to move into an institutional setting than people in families who exited PSH (10.5% versus 3.1%). Of those, individuals were more likely to exit to a hospital (8.7%) or a psychiatric facility (16.2%) than were people in families (1% and 5.3%), and people in families were more likely to exit to substance abuse treatment centers than were individuals (36.6% versus 18.3%).
- Of people exiting PSH, only 5.8 percent (3,399 people) became homeless. Most entered shelter (76.5%), and 23.5 percent became unsheltered.

Changes Over Time

- Of those exiting PSH, 1,294 more people became homeless in 2012 than in 2010. A larger share of this increase was from individuals rather than people in families (942 versus 354 more people).
- Between 2010 and 2012, the number of people exiting PSH to housing increased 37 percent (10,082 more people). Individuals made up a larger share of the increase than did people in families (7,833 versus 2,264 more people).
- Since 2010, 1,595 more people exited PSH to institutional settings (52.4%), of which more were people in families (73.3%) than individuals (49.7%).

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012

EXHIBIT 6.17: Destination Upon Exit
People in PSH by Household Type, 2012

Destination	All People		Individuals		People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Homeless	3,399	5.8	2,608	6.8	793	3.9
Sheltered	2,600	76.5	1,850	70.9	752	94.8
Unsheltered	799	23.5	758	29.1	41	5.2
Housing	37,346	63.8	22,592	58.7	14,790	73.5
Staying with family	7,895	21.1	4,666	20.7	3,240	21.9
Staying with friends	3,837	10.3	2,824	12.5	1,015	6.9
Rented housing unit	21,580	57.8	12,327	54.6	9,273	62.7
Owned housing unit	538	1.4	321	1.4	218	1.5
Other PSH	3,496	9.4	2,454	10.9	1,044	7.1
Institutional Settings	4,637	7.9	4,024	10.5	617	3.1
Substance abuse treatment center	961	20.7	736	18.3	226	36.6
Correctional facility	2,632	56.8	2,283	56.7	352	57.1
Hospital	358	7.7	352	8.7	6	1.0
Psychiatric facility	686	14.8	653	16.2	33	5.3
Other Settings	13,131	22.4	9,227	24.0	3,934	19.5
Hotel or motel	224	1.7	130	1.4	94	2.4
Foster care home	283	2.2	130	1.4	154	3.9
Other living arrangement	5,943	45.3	4,427	48.0	1,533	39.0
Missing Destination	6,681	50.9	4,540	49.2	2,153	54.7

EXHIBIT 6.18: Percent Change by Destination and Household Type

Change in the Number of People Exiting PSH, 2010–2012 (in %)

Destination	2011–2012			2010–2012		
	All People	Individuals	People in Families	All People	Individuals	People in Families
Homeless	-1.9	-9.7	37.2	61.5	56.5	80.6
Housing	18.3	15.6	22.6	37.0	53.1	18.1
Institutional Setting	14.7	12.1	35.3	52.4	49.7	73.3
Other Setting	-23.7	-15.8	-37.1	-38.7	-23.6	-57.9

One-Year Estimates of Veterans in PSH

The following section provides information on veterans residing in PSH from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012. Counts of veterans served as individuals and as members of families may not sum to the total number of veterans in PSH because some veterans were served in both household types. The 95 percent confidence interval for veterans in PSH is 22,085 to 29,275 ($\pm 3,595$).

In 2012, 25,680 veterans lived in permanent supportive housing, an increase of 15 percent since 2010. These one-year estimates of veterans in PSH do not include veterans living in HUD-VA Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) programs if those programs do not participate in HMIS. The HUD-VASH program combines Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance with case management and clinical services provided by the VA. Information about veterans in HUD-VASH programs that do not participate in HMIS are not reported into communities' HMIS or its bed inventories and thus are not tabulated for the 2011 or 2012 AHARs. Administrative data from the HUD-VASH program indicate that 52,460 veterans have been housed through the program between 2008 and 2012.

In 2012

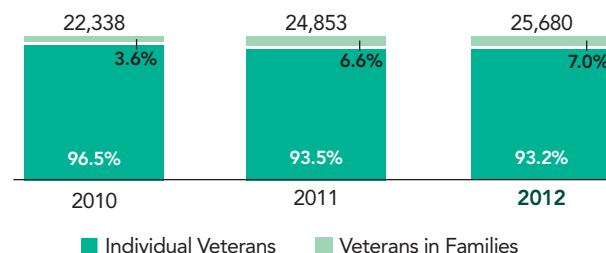
- An estimated 25,680 veterans lived in PSH in 2012, most of whom were in PSH as individuals (93.2%) rather than as a family member (7%).

Changes Over Time

- Over time, more veterans, both individuals and those in families, were living in PSH. An additional 827 veterans lived in PSH in 2012 than in 2011 (a 3.3% rise), and an additional 3,342 veterans than in 2010 (a 15% rise).
- Between 2010 and 2012, 2,384 more veterans were in PSH as individuals (an 11.1% rise), and 984 more veterans were in PSH in families (a 122.4% rise).

In 2012, 25,680 veterans lived in PSH, an increase of 15% since 2010.

**EXHIBIT 6.19: One-Year Estimates of Veterans in PSH
By Household Type, 2010–2012**



**EXHIBIT 6.20: Change in the Number of Veterans in PSH
By Household Type, 2010–2012**

Population	2011–2012		2010–2012	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Total Veterans in PSH	827	3.3	3,342	15.0
Individual Veterans in PSH	697	3.0	2,384	11.1
Veterans in Families in PSH	157	9.6	984	122.4

Characteristics of Veterans in PSH

In 2012

- The typical veteran in PSH was a white (47.7%), non-Hispanic (92.8%) man (88.6%) from 51 to 61 years old (49.1%), disabled (85.4%), and living as an individual (93.2%). The typical veteran in PSH in a family is younger, with 55.9 percent from 31 to 50 years old, and is more likely to be black (48%).
- Veterans in families were 5 times more likely to be women than were veterans served as individuals (44.3% versus 8.9%).
- Veterans served in PSH as a family member were younger than their individual counterparts. Veterans in families living in PSH were more than 6 times more likely to be ages 18 to 30, and 1.8 times more likely to be ages 31 to 50 than were veterans in PSH as individuals.
- Individual veterans in PSH were more likely to have a disability than veterans in families living in PSH (86.6% versus 69.3%).
- Of veterans with a disability in PSH, 36.8 percent had dual diagnosis, or those with both a mental health and substance abuse issue. Most veterans with a disability had mental health issues, including those also struggling with substance abuse issues (64%). More than one-third (35.7%) of veterans in PSH had a physical disability, 14.6 percent had substance abuse issues (without mental illness), 4.8 percent had HIV/AIDS, and 3.5 percent had a developmental disability.

EXHIBIT 6.21: Characteristics by Household Type
Veterans in PSH, 2012 (in %)

Characteristic	All Veterans	Individual Veterans	Veterans in Families
Number of Veterans in PSH	25,680	23,935	1,788
Gender			
Male	88.6	91.1	55.7
Female	11.4	8.9	44.3
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	7.2	7.2	6.7
Non-Hispanic	92.8	92.8	93.3
Race			
White, Non-Hispanic	47.7	48.1	42.5
White, Hispanic	4.8	4.9	4.0
Black or African American	42.5	42.1	48.0
Other One Race	2.3	2.3	2.4
Multiple Races	2.7	2.7	3.1
Age			
18–30	4.5	3.3	20.4
31–50	32.7	31.0	55.9
51–61	49.1	51.2	20.8
62 and Older	13.7	14.5	2.9
Disability Status			
Disabled	85.4	86.6	69.3
Not Disabled	14.6	13.4	30.7

Note: Counts of veterans served as individuals and as members of families may not sum to the total number of veterans in PSH because some veterans were served in both household types.

Changes Over Time

- Of veterans in PSH, 345 fewer had HIV/AIDS in 2012 than in 2011 (a 25.2% decline).
- The proportion of disabled veterans in PSH increased 24.3 percent (4,162 more people) between 2010 and 2012.
- The number of veterans in PSH with mental health issues, including those co-occurring with substance abuse issues, increased 69.4 percent (5,593 more veterans) between 2010 and 2012.
- An additional 436 veterans in PSH had documentation of a developmental disability in 2012 than in 2010, more than double the number in 2010.
- The number of veterans in PSH with a physical disability more than doubled between 2010 and 2012, from 3,795 veterans to 7,611 veterans.

EXHIBIT 6.22: Disability Type

Veterans in PSH, 2010–2012 (in %)

Disability Type	2010	2011	2012
Any Type of Disability	80.5	86.2	85.4
Dual Diagnosis	23.7	35.3	36.8
Mental Health	23.3	24.6	27.2
Substance Abuse	16.7	13.6	14.6
Physical Disability	22.1	34.7	35.7
HIV/AIDS	5.8	6.6	4.8
Developmental Disability	1.8	4.8	3.5

Note 1: Dual diagnosis refers to people that have both a mental health and substance abuse issue. People with dual diagnosis are not included in the mental health or substance abuse categories.

Note 2: Percent of veterans with disabilities do not sum to 100% because people in PSH may have more than one type of disability.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012



Places Veterans Stayed Before Entering PSH

In 2012

- The majority of veterans in PSH were homeless prior to entering PSH (80.1% or 19,428 people), 12.2 percent (2,960 people) were in a housed situation, 4.6 percent (1,108 people) were in an institutional setting, and 3.2 percent (774 people) came from another setting.
- Of veterans in PSH who were homeless before entering PSH, most were in shelter (79.4% or 15,427 people) and 20.6 percent (4,001 people) were on the street.
- Of veterans in PSH that lived in housing prior to PSH, 36 percent (1,066 people) lived in rented housing and 27.9 percent (825 people) lived with family.
- Of veterans in PSH that entered from an institutional setting, 655 of them (59.1%) came from a substance abuse treatment center.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2010 and 2012, the number of veterans entering PSH from homelessness increased 23.1 percent (3,640 more veterans) and increased 22.1 percent (536 more veterans) from housing.
- The number of veterans entering PSH from institutional settings declined 6.2 percent (73 fewer veterans) and from other settings declined by 48.9 percent (740 fewer veterans) since 2010.

EXHIBIT 6.23: Places Veterans Stayed Before Entering PSH, 2010–2012 (in %)



EXHIBIT 6.24: Change in Places Veterans Stayed Before Entering PSH, 2010–2012

Place Stayed	2011–2012		2010–2012	
	#Change	% Change	#Change	% Change
Homeless	667	3.6	3,640	23.1
Housing	521	21.4	536	22.1
Institutional Settings	-259	-18.9	-73	-6.2
Other Settings	-446	-36.6	-740	-48.9

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2012



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Housing and Urban Development
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