

2013

The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

October 2014

PART 2
Estimates of Homelessness
in the United States



The U.S. Department of
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OFFICE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

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Foreword



It is my pleasure to submit to Congress the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) Part 2. The AHAR provides national estimates of homelessness in the United States. Like previous

annual reports, this report is the second part in a two-part series, supplementing the Part 1 report that was published in November 2013. This report augments our understanding of homelessness by providing 1-year, national estimates of people in shelter and in-depth information about their characteristics and service-use patterns.

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 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, stakeholders are using the AHAR to inform their policy decisions and benchmark their service systems against the national estimates presented in the report. With the knowledge gained through this report, we are on the path to ending homelessness in the United States.

The report shows steady reductions in homelessness nationwide. In 2013, the number of people who used shelters during the year declined by 4 percent in the past year and by 11 percent since 2007, when HUD began tracking this information. These reductions are substantial—more than 160,000 fewer people are homeless in shelter than in 2007.

The report also shows large declines in the number of unsheltered homeless people on a single night, down by 23 percent since 2007. These reductions are attributable to the hard work of local homeless service providers nationwide. HUD and other Federal agencies have continued to target resources and emphasize evidence-based interventions to support this work. Remarkably, this progress has occurred during challenging economic circumstances in both the labor and housing markets that are now behind us. As the national economy continues to improve, we must remember those Americans with no place to call home and judge our Nation's prosperity by the number of Americans sleeping in shelters or on the streets.

Ending homelessness as we know it is the ultimate goal. To achieve this goal, we need a continued bipartisan commitment from Congress to break the cycle of homelessness among our most vulnerable citizens and prevent others from falling into homelessness. Congress must maintain its support of practices and program models that are making a measurable difference, moving our citizens out of shelters and off the streets and into stable

housing. We must continue to support experimentation with new program models that create effective and sustainable solutions. Finally, we must continue to press for comprehensive and accurate data that can be harnessed by policymakers and homeless services providers to advance the most effective approaches to ending homelessness.

This report shows significant progress toward ending a social wrong that deprives people of their full potential. Indeed, ending homelessness means more than providing a roof over people's heads. It is also about restoring people's dignities, providing families with a place to raise their children, and ensuring that our Nation's veterans can heal in their own home.



Secretary Julian Castro

U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development

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.

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

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

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 over a one year period of time. 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 and not Hispanic/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-identify their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.

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

One-Year Shelter Count is an 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 count is derived from communities' administrative databases, or Homeless Management Information Systems, and represent the federal estimates of sheltered homelessness for each year.

Other One Race refers to a person who self-identifies as being one of the following races: 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) Count is an unduplicated 1-night estimate of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The 1-night count is conducted according to HUD standards by CoCs 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 Homeless 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.

Unaccompanied Children are people who are not part of a family or in a multi-child household during their episode of homelessness, and who are under the age of 18.

Unaccompanied Youth are people who are not part of a family during their episode of homelessness and who are between the ages of 18 and 24.

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 streets, 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 streets.” The AHAR is submitted 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-part series. The first part is called The 2013 Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness: Part 1 of the 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress and was published in November 2013. The Part 1 report provides estimates of homelessness based on the Point-in-Time (PIT) count data gathered by communities throughout the country on a single night in January. The estimates are provided at the national-, state-, and CoC-levels. New to the 2013 AHAR is information on unaccompanied homeless children and youth and chronically homeless people in families.

Part 2 of the 2013 AHAR builds on the Part 1 report by adding 1-year estimates of sheltered homelessness based on data from Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS). The HMIS estimates provide detailed demographic information about people who use the nation’s shelters during a 12-month period.

Types of AHAR Estimates and Data Sources: PIT Count 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 (See Exhibit 1).

PIT Count

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 CoCs in late January and reported to HUD as part of their annual applications 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. Typically, CoCs conduct a PIT count in shelters every year and a street count every other year (on the odd numbered year). In 2013, all 420 CoCs conducted both sheltered and unsheltered PIT counts of homeless people.

Communities across the nation typically conduct their 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. Many CoCs also collect identifying information to unduplicate their counts of unsheltered homeless people.

For the 2013 AHAR Part 1, 420 CoCs in the United States reported PIT estimates of homeless people in their communities, covering virtually the entire United States. 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. Pending HUD approval, the previously reported PIT estimates are subject to change if communities adjust their counts.

EXHIBIT 1: Comparison of Data Sources

PIT and HMIS

PIT		HMIS	
TYPE OF ESTIMATE	1-day count	TYPE OF ESTIMATE	12-month longitudinal count
PRIMARY LEVEL OF ANALYSIS	CoC & state	PRIMARY LEVEL OF ANALYSIS	Nation
REPORTING PERIOD	January	REPORTING PERIOD	October 1–September 30
POPULATION	Sheltered & Unsheltered	POPULATION	Sheltered

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

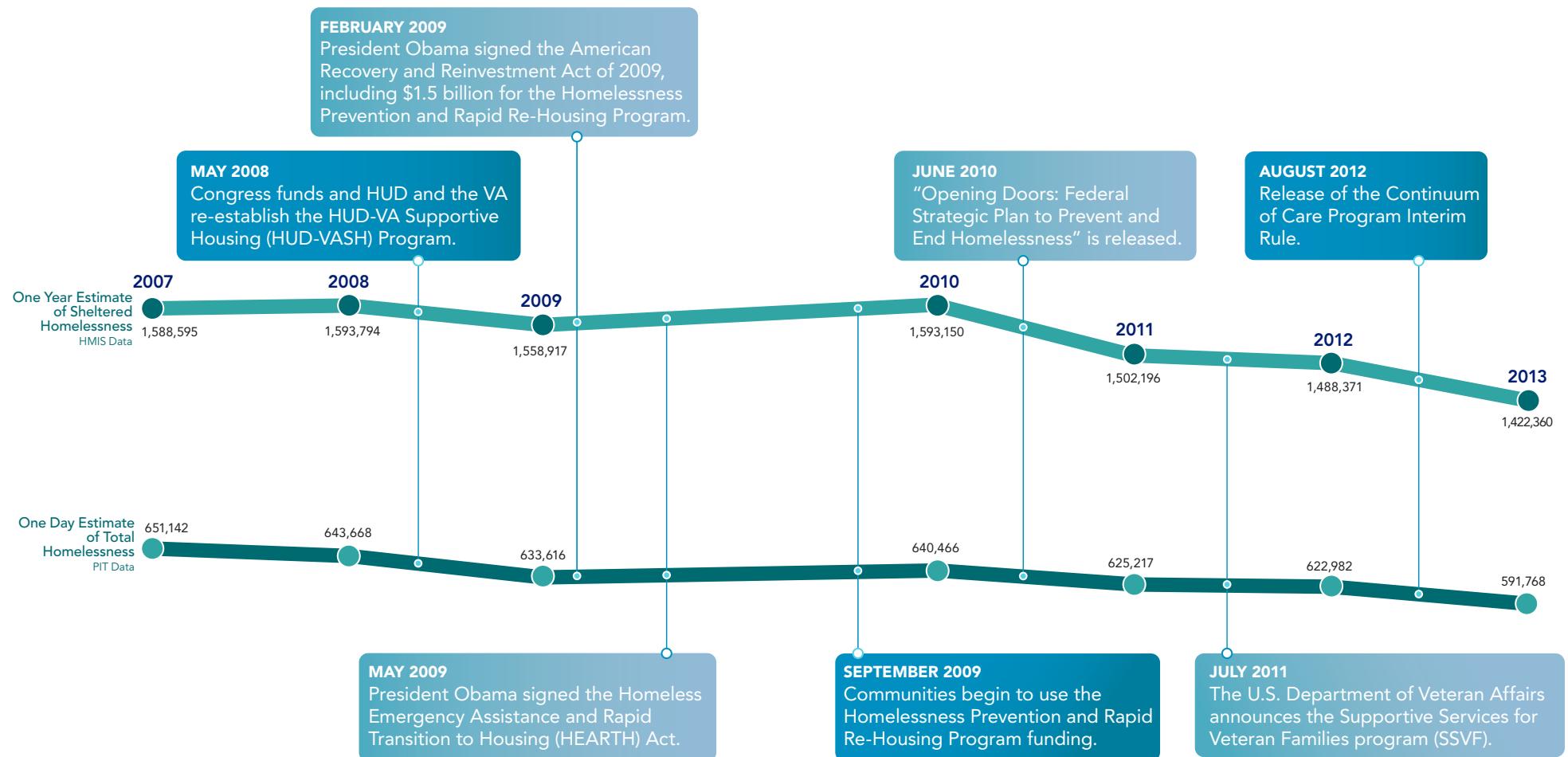
The 1-year HMIS estimates provide unduplicated counts of homeless people who use an emergency shelter, transitional housing facility, or PSH program at any time from October through September of the following year. These 1-year estimates provide information about the self-reported demographic characteristics 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. Data are collected separately by shelter type and for individuals, people in families, and veterans. For the 2013 AHAR, the estimates were derived from aggregate HMIS data reported by 381 CoCs nationwide, representing 89 percent of all CoCs nationwide. The data are unduplicated,

offering information on 1,167,742 people served by CoCs, and are weighted to provide a statistically reliable estimate of the total number of people who access shelter throughout the year (1,422,360 people). 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 count 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.

Exhibit 2 shows the trends in PIT count and HMIS data since the first AHAR was released in 2007, and places them in a larger policy context.

EXHIBIT 2. Policy Context Surrounding Trends in Homelessness
PIT & HMIS 2007-2013



Supplemental Data Sources

Two other data sources are used in the 2013 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 count 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.

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. 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 2013 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 count 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 2013 HMIS data used to produce the tabulations in the report can be downloaded from HUD's Resource Exchange at <http://www.hudexchange.info/>.

Those tables are:

1. 2013 AHAR HMIS Estimates of Homelessness.xlsx
2. 2013 AHAR HMIS Estimates of Homeless Veterans.xlsx
3. 2013 AHAR_HMIS Estimates of People in PSH.xlsx
4. 2013 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 2013 AHAR Data Collection and Analysis Methodology can be downloaded from:
<http://www.hudexchange.info/>.

Putting Data into Perspective

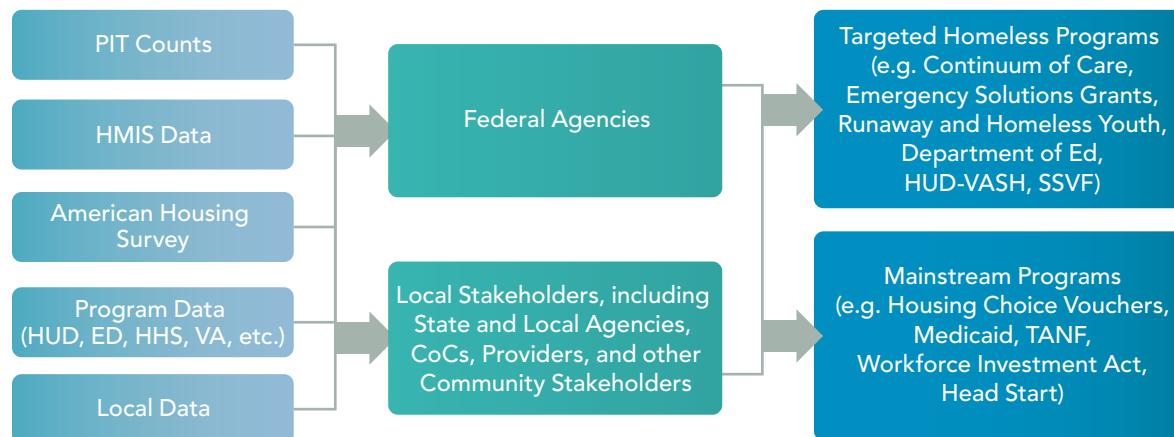
For more than a decade, HUD has supported local efforts to collect information about people experiencing homelessness. Together, the PIT count and HMIS data present a detailed picture of who is experiencing homelessness in emergency shelter, transitional housing, or in unsheltered locations, what their demographic characteristics are, and how they utilize residential services available for homeless people.

HUD and its federal partners use many other data sources to get a full picture of homelessness and housing instability, including data collected and reported by other federal agencies as well as national and local studies and evaluations. Each of these data sources provides an important perspective on homelessness. For example, the American Housing Survey (AHS) estimates the number of people who are living in overcrowded situations or living with other people

temporarily, the Department of Education collects and reports data on the extent of children experiencing homelessness including doubled-up situations, and Department of Veterans Affairs data provides crucial information about veterans experiencing homelessness that is not captured in the PIT count.

Federal agencies use data to inform a broad set of policy solutions across many different programs to meet the goals of ending homelessness set forth in Opening Doors. Ending homelessness cannot rely solely on programs that are targeted to persons experiencing homelessness. HUD and its federal partners recognize that homelessness, housing affordability, health care, service needs, and employment are closely linked, and the mainstream programs that address these needs have a substantial role in ending homelessness.

Federal agencies and local stakeholders use many data sources to measure homelessness and housing instability to inform policies for targeted and mainstream programs that serve persons experiencing homelessness.



How to Use this Report

The 2013 AHAR Part 2 is intended to serve as a data reference guide. It is divided into seven sections, by each subpopulation of interest:

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

The sections begin with a summary of the PIT count 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 unaccompanied children and youth or 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 subpopulations 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 their homeless populations 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

Homelessness in the United States

One-Night Estimates

- On a single night in January 2013, 591,768 people were homeless in the United States. This is a 9.1 percent decline from January 2007, representing 59,374 fewer people homeless in 2013. This change is due to a reduction of the number of people in unsheltered locations. The number of sheltered homeless people in 2013 was similar to the number in 2007.
- Together, California and New York have one in three of all homeless people in the United States in 2013.
- In 2013, at least 90 percent of the homeless population was living in shelter rather than in unsheltered locations in Delaware, Maine, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Nebraska, Wisconsin, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania.

One-Year Estimates

- In 2013, an estimated 1.42 million people used a shelter program at some point during the reporting year, representing a 10.5 percent decline since 2007. As the number of homeless people using shelter during a year dropped, those in shelter were using it more intensively, with somewhat longer average stays. At the same time, the share of sheltered homeless people using transitional housing declined.
- Minorities are among the populations most vulnerable to fall into homelessness. One in 134 people identifying as minorities and one in 68 African Americans were homeless in shelter in 2013.
- The share of adults in shelter with a disability increased from 37.1 percent in 2007 to 39.6 percent in 2013.
- Between 2007 and 2013, the number of people using shelter programs increased 8.5 percent in suburban and rural areas and declined 16.4 percent in cities, tracking a similar geographic trend in the U.S. poverty population. The number of people using shelter programs declined in both types of geography between 2012 and 2013.

Homeless Individuals

One-Night Estimates

- On a single night in January 2013, 369,571 people were homeless as individuals in the United States. Over the last six years, the number of homeless individuals dropped by 11.1 percent, or 46,026 people.
- Declines occurred in both sheltered and unsheltered individual homelessness, but the largest declines were among those staying in places not suitable for human habitation.
- In January 2013, 55 percent of homeless individuals were in sheltered locations and the remaining 45 percent were in unsheltered locations.
- In January, 2013, almost half of all homeless individuals were in California, Florida, New York or Texas. California and Florida together had more than half of all unsheltered individuals in the U.S.
- In four states—Nevada, Arkansas, California, and Georgia—homeless individuals represented more than three quarters of all homeless people in January 2013.

One-Year Estimates

- An estimated 943,017 individuals used a shelter program in the United States in 2013 over the course of a year. The number of homeless individuals in shelter dropped by 2.7 percent between 2012 and 2013 and by 15.4 percent over a six-year period.
- While still a fairly small share of individuals using shelter, both the number and share of elderly individuals in shelter continued to increase between 2012 and 2013.
- Although minorities living in poverty as individuals increased substantially between 2007 and 2013, minorities in shelter programs as individuals declined by 11.2 percent over the same period. The share of sheltered individuals identifying as white

and not Hispanic increased from 42.6 to 44.7 percent since 2007.

- The share of sheltered individuals with a disability increased from 40 percent in 2007 to 44 percent in 2013.
- The number of individuals using shelter programs in suburban and rural areas was almost unchanged between 2007 and 2013, but 20 percent fewer individuals used shelters in cities.

Homeless People in Families

One-Night Estimates

- On a single night in January 2013, 222,197 people in families were homeless in 70,960 family households in the United States. About 36 percent of all homeless people on a single night were in families.
- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of homeless people in families dropped by 7.2 percent (17,206 fewer people). The number of homeless family households dropped by 8 percent (6,197 fewer households).
- In 2013, 86.2 percent of all people who were homeless in families were found in shelter programs. More than half of all states and D.C. had at least 90 percent of their family homeless population in shelter.
- Since 2007, the number of sheltered people in families on a single night increased by 7.4 percent, while the number of unsheltered dropped by 46.5 percent.
- New York and Massachusetts had notable increases in sheltered homelessness, both between 2012 and 2013 and over the six-year period between 2007 and 2013. Unsheltered family homelessness increased substantially over the same period in several states—California, Georgia, Texas, Nevada, and Oregon.

One-Year Estimates

- In 2013, 495,714 people in 156,540 family households used shelter programs at some point during the reporting year, comprising 34.9 percent of the total sheltered homeless population.
- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of people in families using shelters dropped by 7.4 percent or by 39,706 people.
- Sheltered family homelessness increased by 19.8 percent (97,793 people) between 2007 and 2010, but has declined by 12.6 percent (71,620 fewer people) since then.
- In 2013, 20 percent of sheltered adults in families had a disability. Among all adults in U.S. families, only 8.1 percent have a disability.
- Between 2007 and 2013, the number of people in families using shelters in suburban and rural areas increased 29.1 percent, while people in families using shelters in cities dropped 4.3 percent. However, between 2012 and 2013, the trend reversed, with 31,608 fewer people in families using suburban and rural shelter programs and only 3,240 fewer people using shelter programs in cities.

Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

One-Night Estimates

- 45,616 homeless children and youth were unaccompanied on a night in January 2013—86.4 percent were youth and 13.6 percent were children.
- About half of unaccompanied youth were unsheltered in January 2013, nearly the same rate as individual homeless people 25 and older. Unaccompanied children are more likely than unaccompanied youth to be unsheltered, with nearly 6 in 10 found in places not suitable for human habitation.

Homeless Veterans

One-Night Estimates

- On a single night in January 2013, 55,779 veterans were homeless in the United States, representing 9.4 percent of all homeless people and 12.3 percent of all homeless adults.
- More than 6 in 10 homeless veterans were using shelter programs in 2013, and nearly 4 in 10 were in unsheltered locations.
- Fewer veterans were homeless in 2013 than in 2012. Veteran homelessness declined by 8.2 percent or 4,990 fewer veterans, which was driven by the 4,756 fewer unsheltered veterans found during the point-in-time count. The sheltered veteran population dropped by less than 1 percent between 2012 and 2013.
- Between 2009 and 2013, veteran homelessness dropped 24.7 percent, or 18,271 fewer veterans, with the decline slightly more attributable to fewer unsheltered (53.5%) than sheltered veterans (46.5%).

One-Year Estimates

- 139,857 veterans were in shelter programs in the United States at some time between October 1, 2012 and September 30, 2013. The number of veterans using shelter programs at some time over the course of a year dropped by 6.5 percent since 2009, totaling 9,778 fewer veterans.
- While only 20.4 percent of the total U.S. veteran population identified themselves as part of a racial minority group, nearly half (49.8%) of sheltered veterans in the U.S. were in a minority group.
- More than three quarters of sheltered veterans used emergency shelter and transitional housing programs in principal cities. The geographic pattern both of all U.S. veterans and of veterans with poverty-level incomes is the reverse, with 8 in 10 of all veterans and almost three quarters of poor veterans living in suburban and rural areas.

- Very few veterans using shelter programs are 62 years or older, in marked contrast to the overall population of veterans in the U.S. However, between 2009 and 2013, the share of sheltered veterans who are elderly increased, from 8.7 to 11.4 percent.

Chronically Homeless People

One-Night Estimates

- On a single night in January 2013, 86,455 people were chronically homeless as individuals in the United States, with two-thirds in unsheltered locations and one-third in shelter programs.
- 37,378 fewer individuals were chronically homeless in January 2013 than in January 2007, a 30.2 percent decline. The drop in unsheltered chronically homelessness individuals was responsible for 67 percent of this decline.
- Of all homeless individuals, the share that was chronically homeless declined from 29.2 percent in 2007 to 23.4 percent in 2013.
- In 20 states, more than half of the chronically homeless individual population was unsheltered in 2013. Six states had over 75 percent in unsheltered locations: California, Florida, Oregon, Hawaii, Louisiana, and Mississippi.

People in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

One-Year Estimates

- 291,352 people in the United States were living in permanent supportive housing in 2013. Almost two-thirds of PSH residents are individuals rather than people in families with children, and the share of people using PSH who are individuals has been increasing over time.
- The number of PSH beds continued to rise, reaching 284,298 in 2013, a 3.5 percent increase from 2012.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

- People are staying longer in PSH over time. The share staying more than five years rose from 18.3 percent in 2010 to 23.3 percent in 2013. The share staying a year or less has dropped.
- People in families who moved out of PSH were more likely to move into another housed situation than were individuals who exited PSH (79.3% versus 59.3%). A larger share of people in families who exited PSH to other housing moved into rental housing than did individuals (65.4% versus 52.6%), while a larger share of individuals who exited PSH to other housing went to stay with friends than did people in families (11.7% versus 5.9%).
- The number of veterans using PSH continues to grow, reaching 31,158 in 2013, which does not include many of the veterans served by the HUD-VASH program.

Interpretation of the Findings

The Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) is now in its seventh year. With each additional year of data, the report becomes more valuable for understanding patterns of homelessness and for tracking progress in the nation's efforts to prevent and end homelessness. The 2013 report shows how homelessness in America has changed since the end of the 2008 recession, highlighting patterns that may be reverting back to pre-recession trends or setting new directions in how Americans experience homelessness.

Homelessness is largely an urban phenomenon, particularly among those Americans experiencing homelessness in the nation's shelter system. Increases in the use of shelters and transitional housing programs in suburban and rural areas between 2007 and 2013 reversed in 2012-2013, with numbers of homeless people at some time during the year declining more in suburban and rural areas than in principal cities. The reversal may suggest that the housing crisis during the recession, especially in suburban and rural areas, has waned and more Americans located in these areas are regaining their housing stability.

Not surprisingly, the most populous states also have the largest numbers of people experiencing homelessness, both sheltered and unsheltered, and some regional patterns have emerged. California, Florida, New York, and Texas continue to account for nearly half of the homeless population in the United States. States with mild climates are less likely to have their homeless populations in shelters when compared to states with colder climates—which may be partly related to weather and partly to hard-to-break forms of encampment homelessness. And some states have large and growing numbers of sheltered homelessness and sizable declines in unsheltered homelessness, probably related to the expansions of their homeless services systems and targeted efforts to reach those staying in unsheltered locations.

The AHAR data show some shifts in the makeup of the homeless services systems in communities across the country. Even after the end of the recession, people are staying longer in shelters, and this may reflect the success of diversion policies in keeping people

who would be short-term stayers from entering shelters in the first place. The overall number of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds has stayed the same since 2007; however, there has been a shift in the mix of these beds. During this time, the number of emergency shelter beds increased 18 percent, while, at the same time, the number of transitional housing beds declined by 18 percent as many communities adopt a rapid re-housing approach for helping people leave shelter for permanent housing. The shift to a rapid rehousing approach is further highlighted by the dramatic increase in permanent supportive housing beds, which increased by 51 percent since 2007. Many of these beds have been added to the nation's inventory in an effort to serve more chronically homeless clients.

People also are staying longer in PSH, which may reflect success in providing residents of PSH with the supportive services they need. A shift in the target population of PSH towards individuals rather than families may also reflect efforts by communities to use this resource for the highest needs people who are most likely to have chronic patterns of homelessness. Communities have just started estimating the numbers of families that have chronic patterns of homelessness, and these estimates confirm that most people with chronic patterns become homeless as individuals.

Demographic patterns among people experiencing homelessness continue to shift moderately. For example, while rates of homelessness remain high among minorities, the overall growth in the U.S. minority populations has far outpaced the number of minorities experiencing homelessness. This trend is likely driven by Hispanics or Latinos in the United States. While the share of Hispanics in the total U.S. population increased from 15 percent in 2007 to 17 percent in 2013, the share of Hispanics in the shelter population dropped from 22 to 16 percent. Also, people homeless as individuals, still predominately men, are both younger and older, with growing portions 25 or younger and 51 or older. The proportion of homeless individuals who are elderly, 62 years or older, continues to increase slightly, both among all individuals and among veterans.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

While the many American veterans who are elderly are at low risk of becoming homeless overall—since so many are not poor or disadvantaged in other ways—veterans who are at highest risk for homelessness, such as post-Vietnam era veterans, are aging and beginning to enter their sixties.

The 2013 AHAR has a new section that focuses on the nearly 47,000 unaccompanied homeless children and youth. The section shows that unaccompanied children and youth are up to four times more likely to be unsheltered than those in families. Thus, many of the nation's most vulnerable children and youth experience homelessness in places that are both dangerous and difficult to reach and provide services.

Finally, and most importantly, the 2013 AHAR shows some progress towards ending homelessness, with 12 and 11 percent declines in counts of homeless people on a single night and in people using shelters at some time during the course of a year, respectively. Family homelessness is declining, and very few people who are homeless as members of families are living in unsheltered locations. Chronic homelessness has declined by almost a third since 2007.

Veteran homelessness is declining even as the number of veterans rises overall, with programs for veterans who become homeless showing some success. But much remains to be done—by the federal government, by states, and by the local communities that have the primary responsibility for shaping the nation's response to homelessness. As shown in the 2013 AHAR, there are 1.4 million people who use shelters throughout the year, and finding a stable and decent home for each person will require a sustained commitment by policymakers at all governmental levels and effective solutions by local practitioners.



1 Homelessness IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

One-Night Estimates of Homelessness	1-3
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HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

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HOMELESSNESS IN THE UNITED STATES

PIT DATA

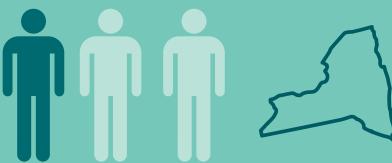
On a single night
in January 2013...

591,768

people were homeless



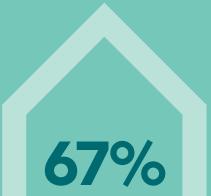
This is a
9.1% decline
since 2007.



1 in 3 are in CA or NY

People in sheltered &
unsheltered locations

33%



67%

HMIS DATA

Throughout the
year in 2013...

1.42 million

people used shelter at some point

This is a
10.5% decline
since 2007.

1 in 134 minorities
were homeless and
1 in 68 African Americans
were homeless

From 2012–2013...

People using shelter programs in



▼ 2.3%

CITIES



▼ 9.9%

SUBURBAN & RURAL AREAS

KEY TERM

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

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 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. In 2013, 420 CoCs nationwide supplied both sheltered and unsheltered counts.

On a single night in January 2013

- 591,768 people were homeless in the United States.
- Two-thirds of homeless people (66.7%) were in shelter on the night of the PIT count, and one-third (33.3%) were in unsheltered locations.

Between January 2012 and January 2013

- Homelessness on a single night declined by 31,214 people, a 5 percent drop.
- Sheltered homelessness increased by 4,543 people, a 1.2 percent rise.
- Unsheltered homelessness declined by 35,757 people, a 15.4 percent drop.

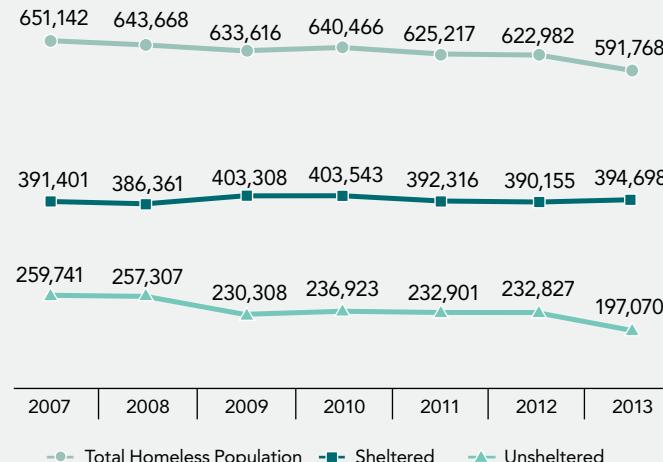
Between January 2007 and January 2013

- The one-night estimate of homelessness declined 9.1 percent, or 59,374 fewer people.
- Sheltered homelessness increased by 3,297 people, a 0.8 percent rise.
- Unsheltered homelessness declined by 24.1 percent, or 62,671 fewer people.

Data Source: PIT 2007–2013
Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

In January 2013, 591,768 people in the United States were homeless.

EXHIBIT 1.1: One-Night Counts of Homelessness
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2013



Note: The PIT estimates from 2007–2013 are slightly lower than those reported in past AHARs. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless people submitted by the Los Angeles City and County Continuum of Care. The adjustment removed: 20,746 from 2007 and 2008; 9,451 people in 2009 and 2010; 10,800 people in 2011 and 2012; and 18,274 people from 2013. This change applies to all PIT estimates in this section. See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD's Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

EXHIBIT 1.2: Change in Homelessness
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2013

Years	Total Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013	-31,214	-5.0	4,543	1.2	-35,757	-15.4
2011 to 2012	-2,235	-0.4	-2,161	-0.6	-74	0.0
2010 to 2011	-15,249	-2.4	-11,227	-2.8	-4,022	-1.7
2009 to 2010	6,850	1.1	235	0.1	6,615	2.9
2008 to 2009	-30,798	-4.6	16,947	4.4	-47,745	-17.2
2007 to 2008	-7,474	-1.1	-5,040	-1.3	-2,434	-0.9
2007 to 2013	-59,374	-9.1	3,297	0.8	-62,671	-24.1

By State

On a single night in January 2013

- Together, California (20.2%) and New York (13.2%) have 1 in 3 of all homeless people in the U.S.
- The 25 states with the smallest homeless populations account for 12.3 percent of all homelessness in the U.S.
- Five states (HI, NY, CA, OR and NV) and D.C. had high concentrations of homelessness, with more than 1 of every 300 people homeless. Mississippi had the lowest concentration of homelessness (1 in 1,245 people).

Between January 2012 and January 2013

- Homelessness increased in 19 states (totaling 15,246 additional people), but were offset by larger declines in 31 states and D.C. (totaling 47,344 fewer people).
- Five states accounted for 79.5 percent of the total increase in homelessness: NY (7,864 more people), SC (1,629), MA (1,528), ME (623), and MN (470). Homelessness increased more than 10 percent in NY (7,864), SC (1,629), ME (623), and VT (294).
- Four states had decreases in homelessness greater than 15 percent: GA (3,545 fewer people), LA (2,546), MO (1,656), and NE (644).

Between January 2007 and January 2013

- Increases in homelessness occurred in D.C. and 23 states, totaling 33,181 more people, but were offset by larger declines in 27 states, totaling 92,843 fewer people.
- Four states and D.C. made up 71.3 percent of the total increase in homelessness in the U.S.: NY (14,829 more people), MA (3,902), MO (2,334), D.C. (1,545), and OH (1,061).
- Seven states made up 57.6 percent of the total decrease in homelessness in the U.S.: CA (20,434 fewer people), TX (10,173), WA (5,619), NJ (5,312), AZ (4,084) NV (4,083) and OR (3,768).

Data Source: PIT 2007–2013; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories; See Part 1 of the 2013 AHAR for more details on PIT estimates by state (www.hudexchange.info)

EXHIBIT 1.3: Share of the Homeless Population in the U.S. by State, 2013 (in %)

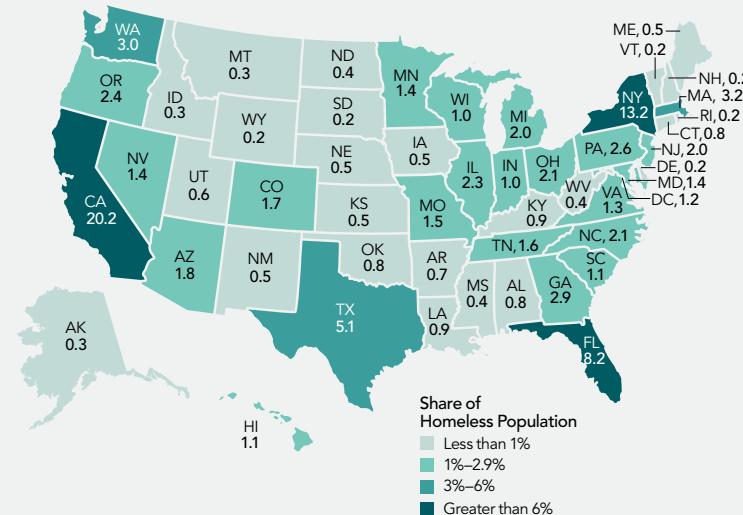


EXHIBIT 1.4: Total Homelessness by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2013

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
New York	7,864	11.3	Florida	-7,308	-13.2
South Carolina	1,629	33.1	Texas	-4,437	-13.0
Massachusetts	1,528	8.7	Georgia	-3,545	-17.3
Maine	623	26.0	Washington	-2,744	-13.4
Minnesota	470	6.1	Louisiana	-2,546	-32.8
2007 to 2013					
New York	14,829	23.7	California	-20,434	-14.7
Massachusetts	3,902	25.8	Texas	-10,173	-25.6
Missouri	2,334	37.4	Washington	-5,619	-24.0
District of Columbia	1,545	29.0	New Jersey	-5,312	-30.7
Ohio	1,061	9.4	Arizona	-4,084	-27.9

By State and Sheltered Status

On a single night in January 2013

- At least 90 percent of the local homeless population was staying in shelter rather than an unsheltered location in nine states: DE, ME, IA, MA, NY, NE, WI, RI, and PA, and in D.C.
- More than half of all unsheltered people in the U.S. were in five states: CA (23.1%), FL (14.3%), TX (6.1%), GA (4.3%) and OR (3.7%).
- The following six states had more than half of their homeless population in unsheltered locations: CA (61.6%), FL (58.9%), AR (56.3%), NV (56.2%), MS (54.9%), and OR (53.5%).

Between January 2012 and January 2013

- Sheltered homelessness increased in 30 states and D.C. (totaling 14,404 additional people), while 20 states had a decline (totaling 9,871 fewer people).
- The number of unsheltered homeless people increased in 14 states (totaling 3,698 additional people) but decreased in 36 states and D.C. (totaling 40,329 fewer people).
- The largest increases in sheltered homelessness were in New York and Massachusetts. The largest increases in unsheltered homelessness were in South Carolina and Pennsylvania.

Between January 2007 and January 2013

- Over this longer time-period, California had a 19.3 percent decline in unsheltered homelessness, a drop of 17,477 people.
- The 2012 to 2013 increases in sheltered homelessness in New York and Massachusetts reflect longer-term increases in sheltered homelessness in those states between 2007 and 2013, 27.9 percent for New York and 32.6 percent for Massachusetts.

Data Source: PIT 2007–2013
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 1.5: Sheltered Homelessness by State Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2013

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
New York	7,791	11.9	Washington	-2,320	-15.4
Massachusetts	1,400	8.3	Missouri	-1,392	-17.6
South Carolina	635	22.9	Ohio	-1,259	-10.3
Maine	594	25.2	Michigan	-931	-9.1
Minnesota	545	8.1	New Jersey	-826	-7.2
2007 to 2013					
New York	15,992	27.9	Texas	-5,357	-23.4
Massachusetts	4,466	32.6	New Jersey	-4,233	-28.5
Ohio	1,607	17.1	Washington	-4,150	-24.6
Minnesota	1,421	24.2	California	-2,957	-6.1
District of Columbia	1,373	27.6	Oregon	-1,897	-22.8

EXHIBIT 1.6: Unsheltered Homelessness by State Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2013

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
South Carolina	994	46.5	Florida	-7,146	-20.2
Pennsylvania	283	26.3	Texas	-4,461	-27.0
Connecticut	224	32.2	Georgia	-3,735	-30.6
Massachusetts	128	17.7	Louisiana	-2,390	-60.3
Montana	104	15.3	Oregon	-1,893	-20.4
2007 to 2013					
Missouri	970	87.4	California	-17,477	-19.3
Mississippi	794	151.0	Texas	-4,816	-28.5
Florida	652	2.4	Nevada	-2,963	-38.4
Arkansas	597	38.5	Arizona	-2,897	-48.1
South Carolina	559	21.7	Georgia	-2,837	-25.1

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL PERSON WHO WAS HOMELESS IN 2013



A Man in Shelter by Himself

63.4% MALE / 64.0% 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

34.6% WERE AGE

31–50

41.8% WERE

African American

60.5% HAD

No Disability

71.9% WERE IN A

City



PRIOR TO USING A SHELTER IN 2013, **41.8% WERE**

Already Homeless



NIGHTS SPENT IN
EMERGENCY SHELTER

One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS

HMIS

In 2013, 1,422,360 people in the U.S. were homeless in shelter, the lowest number since 2007.

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 homeless people in shelter programs that do not yet participate in their 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 during the 12-month period.

The 2013 AHAR uses data from 381 CoCs, representing 89 percent of all CoCs nationwide. The 95 percent confidence interval for the total sheltered homeless population in 2013 is \pm 145,371 (1,276,989 to 1,567,731).

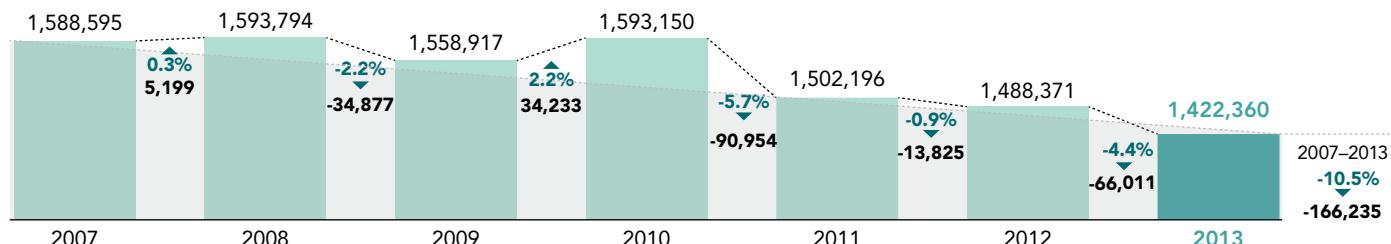
2013 Estimate of Sheltered Homelessness

- The estimated number of people who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at some time from October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013 was 1,422,360.
- 1 in 181 people in the U.S. was homeless in shelter during that year.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of people using shelter programs at some point during a year dropped by 66,011 people, or 4.4 percent.
- The number of homeless people in shelter programs has declined every year for the last three years following a small one-year increase from 2009 to 2010. The 2013 estimate of people using shelter programs is the lowest it has been since 2007, when HUD began tracking this information. Sheltered homelessness dropped by 10.5 percent, 166,235 fewer people, between 2007 and 2013.

EXHIBIT 1.7: One-year Estimates of Sheltered Homelessness, 2007–2013



Data Source: HMIS, HIC 2007–2013; ACS 2012

Gender and Age

In 2013

- Almost two-thirds of all homeless adults in shelter (63.4%) were men, and just over a third (36.6%) were women.
- Men are overrepresented in the adult homeless population in shelter when compared to their share of the adult U.S. population (63.4% versus 48.6%).
- About one-third of homeless people in shelter are ages 31 to 50 (34.6%). Those ages 18 to 30 make up 22.9% of the homeless population in shelter, and 16.8 percent are ages 51 to 61.
- About one-fifth (22.2%) of people homeless in shelter are children.
- Only a small share of sheltered homeless people are 62 or older, 3.5 percent, compared with a much larger share of the U.S. population, 17.1 percent, and the U.S. poverty population, 10.2 percent.

Changes Over Time

- The gender profile of sheltered homeless people remained stable between 2012 and 2013, but the share of adults in shelter who are women increased slightly over the six years since 2007.
- Between 2007 and 2013, the age distribution of sheltered homelessness shifted somewhat, away from the 31 to 50 age group (a 24% decline or 152,776 fewer people). Increasing shares of the sheltered homeless population were younger adults (ages 18 to 30) and people 51 years or older.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013; ACS 2006, 2011, 2012

EXHIBIT 1.8: Gender

Sheltered Homeless Adults and Total U.S. Adults, 2007–2013

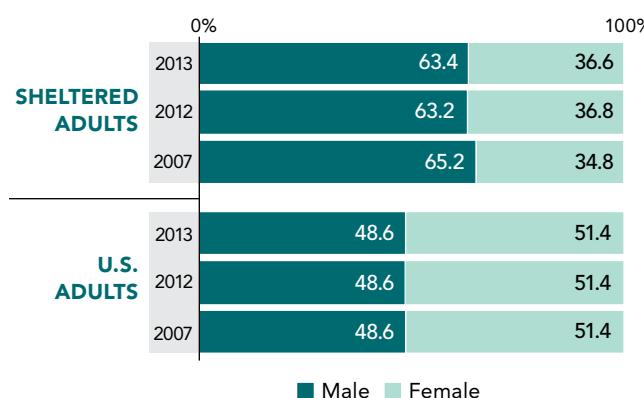
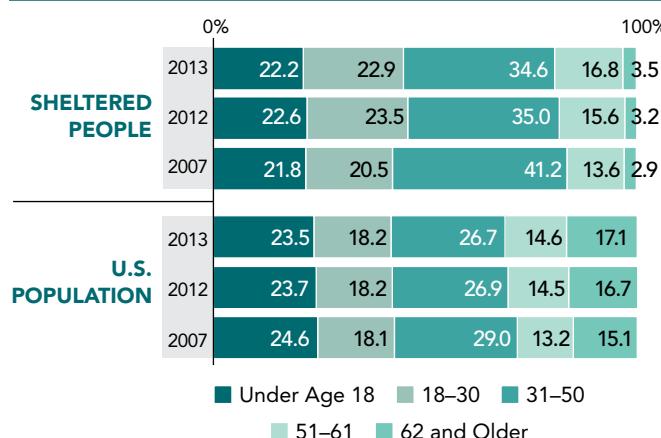


EXHIBIT 1.9: Age

Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2013



Ethnicity and Race

In 2013

- People who identify themselves as Hispanic make up a similar share of the population using shelter programs as in the total U.S. population (16.4% and 16.9%).
- About 62 percent of the sheltered homeless population identified as members of a minority group. African Americans comprised 41.8 percent of the population using shelter programs, representing the largest single racial group in shelter programs. Other minority groups include: White Hispanic (10.1%), multiple races (6.5%), American Indian or Alaska Native (2.4%), Asian (0.8%), and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (0.9%).
- 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 3 times more likely to be African American than those in the total U.S. population.

Changes Over Time

- While the share of Hispanics in the total U.S. population increased from 14.8 percent in 2007 to 16.9 percent in 2013, the share of Hispanics in the shelter population dropped from 21.6 to 16.4 percent.
- While the number of minorities in the total U.S. population increased 15.2 percent between 2007 and 2013, the number of minorities in the sheltered population dropped 3 percent. The share of the sheltered population identifying as white, non-Hispanic increased slightly, from 36.4 to 37.6 percent over the six years, while the share of African Americans increased from 39.6 to 41.8 percent.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013; ACS 2006, 2011, 2012

EXHIBIT 1.10: Ethnicity

Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2013

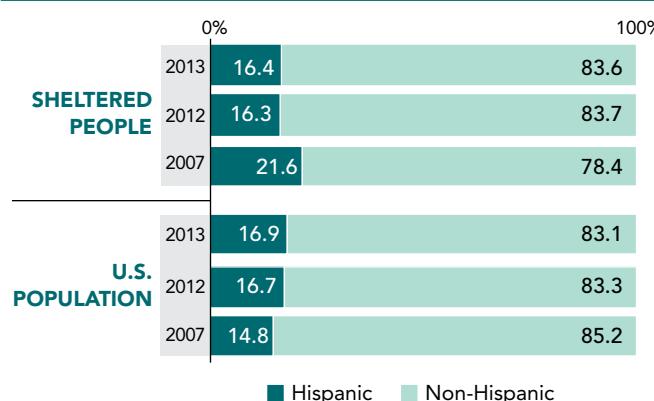
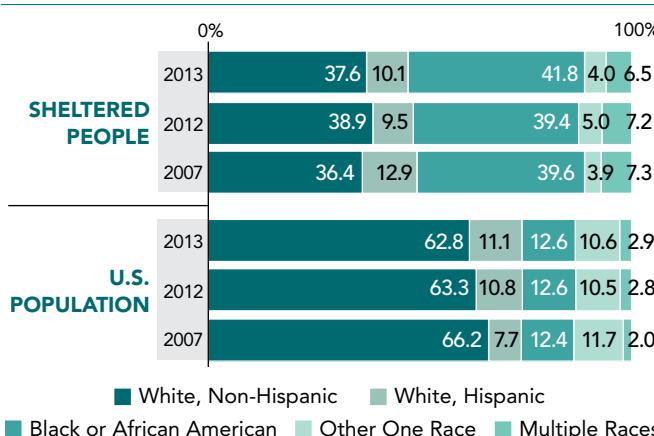


EXHIBIT 1.11: Race

Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2013



Note: Ethnicity is distinguished among the white race group to facilitate an understanding of minorities and non-minorities. Non-minorities are those who identify their ethnicity as not Hispanic and their race as white.



Household Size and Disability Status

In 2013

- Almost two-thirds (64%) of people using shelter programs were there alone. In contrast, a small share of the U.S. population was in one-person households, 12.8 percent.
- People in shelter were 2.6 times more likely to have a disability than were people in the U.S. population overall (39.6% versus 15.3%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of sheltered homeless people in large households (5 or more people) decreased 11 percent (14,463 fewer people), but the share dropped only slightly, from 8.9 to 8.3 percent.
- The share of adults with a disability in shelter increased from 37.1 percent in 2007 to 39.6 percent in 2013.

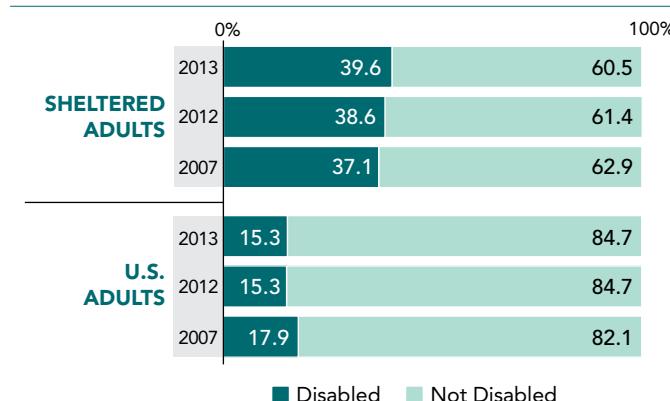
EXHIBIT 1.12: Household Size

Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2013



EXHIBIT 1.13: Disability Status

Sheltered Homeless Adults and Total U.S. Adults, 2007–2013



Geographic Location

In 2013

- About 7 in 10 people used shelter programs in principal cities. A larger portion of the sheltered individual population was in principal cities than of the sheltered family population, 74.7 percent versus 66.8 percent
- In contrast, the majority of the U.S. poverty population and the U.S. population overall live in suburban and rural areas rather than cities.

Changes Over Time

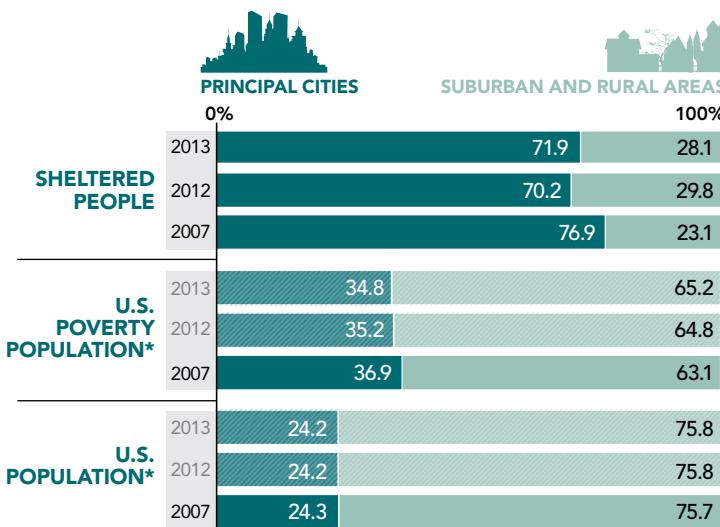
- Between 2007 and 2013, sheltered homelessness increased 8.5 percent in suburban and rural areas and declined 16.4 percent in cities. This trend is similar to the U.S. poverty population, with an increase between 2007 and 2012 that was larger in suburban and rural areas (a 26.6% rise) than in cities (a 15.6% rise). The share of sheltered homeless people in suburban and rural areas increased from 23.1 to 28.1 percent.
- The shift away from cities did not continue between 2012 and 2013. Sheltered homelessness declined in both cities (24,096 fewer people) and in suburban and rural areas (43,731 fewer people).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011

The share of sheltered homeless people in suburban and rural areas increased since 2007, as has the share of the U.S. poverty population.

EXHIBIT 1.14: Geographic Distribution

Sheltered Homelessness, U.S. Poverty Population, and Total U.S. Population 2007–2013



* In the 2013 ACS, the geographic indicator used to distinguish principal cities from other areas is not yet available. The data source used to represent 2012 and 2013 are from the most recent two years available.

EXHIBIT 1.15: Percent Change by Geography

Sheltered Homeless People, U.S. Poverty Population, and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2013 (in %)

Population	2012–2013		2007–2013	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Sheltered People	-2.3	.9.9	-16.4	8.5
U.S. Poverty Population*	3.1	5.0	15.6	26.6
U.S. Population*	0.7	0.6	2.7	3.4

* In the 2013 ACS, the geographic indicator used to distinguish principal cities from other areas is not yet available. The data source used to represent 2012 and 2013 are from the most recent two years available.

Characteristics by Geography

In 2013

- People using shelter programs in principal cities were more likely to be part of a minority group compared to those in suburban and rural areas, 66.7 percent versus 51.2 percent.
- Sheltered homeless people in principal cities were more likely to be African American than those in suburban and rural areas, 44.7 percent versus 34.5 percent.
- Sheltered people in cities were more likely to be homeless alone than they were in suburban and rural areas, 66.5 percent versus 57.5 percent.
- Sheltered people in suburban and rural areas were younger than their urban counterparts. For example, they were more likely to be children than those in cities (26% versus 20.8%), and they were more likely to be women (42.4% versus 34.6%).

Changes Over Time

- The share of people identifying as Hispanic using shelter programs declined within cities, from 18.3 percent in 2012 to 18.1 percent in 2013, and increased in suburban and rural areas, 11.4 percent in 2012 to 11.7 percent in 2013.
- The share of people identifying as white and not Hispanic using shelter programs in cities increased from 33.1 percent in 2012 to 33.3 percent in 2013, and in suburban and rural areas decreased from 52.7 percent in 2012 to 48.8 percent in 2013.
- The share of women in a shelter program located in suburban and rural areas increased from 37.6 percent in 2007 to 42.4 percent in 2013.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 1.16: Characteristics by Geography
Homeless People, 2013 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities			Suburban & Rural Areas		
	2007	2012	2013	2007	2012	2013
# Homeless People	1,221,044	1,044,880	1,020,784	367,551	442,636	398,905
Gender of Adults						
Male	66.0	65.3	65.4	62.4	57.8	57.6
Female	34.0	34.7	34.6	37.6	42.2	42.4
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	23.9	18.3	18.1	13.9	11.4	11.7
Non-Hispanic	76.1	81.7	81.9	86.1	88.6	88.3
Race						
White, Non-Hispanic	33.9	33.1	33.3	44.3	52.7	48.8
White, Hispanic	14.9	10.3	10.9	6.5	7.8	7.7
Black or African American	39.7	43.8	44.7	39.3	29.0	34.5
Other One Race	4.1	5.1	4.2	3.2	4.7	3.7
Multiple Races	7.5	7.8	6.9	6.7	5.8	5.3
Age						
Under Age 18	21.1	20.8	20.8	24.0	26.9	26.0
18–30	20.0	23.2	22.5	22.1	24.3	24.0
31–50	41.4	36.0	35.3	40.4	32.7	32.7
51–61	14.2	16.5	17.5	11.5	13.6	14.8
62 and Older	3.2	3.5	4.0	2.0	2.6	2.5
Household Size						
1 Person	71.9	66.4	66.5	65.1	55.1	57.5
2 People	8.0	9.1	9.0	8.0	10.7	11.4
3 People	7.7	9.4	9.4	9.9	13.1	12.2
4 People	6.0	7.0	7.3	8.0	10.2	9.7
5 +	6.3	8.0	7.9	9.0	10.9	9.3
Disability Status of Adults						
Disabled	31.5	36.9	38.9	52.9	43.0	41.3
Not Disabled	68.5	63.2	61.2	47.1	57.0	58.8

Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

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

In 2013

- Just prior to their sheltered homeless experience during 2013, about 4 in 10 adults in shelter were in a housed situation before entering shelter, about 4 in 10 were already homeless, and 2 in 10 were in institutional or other settings.
- Of the 410,433 adults entering shelter from housing, 42.2 percent had been staying with family, 32.5 percent with friends and 22.7 percent in housing they rented. Less than 2 percent were in housing they owned and less than one percent left permanent supportive housing to enter a shelter or transitional housing program.
- Of the 438,243 adults who were already homeless before entering a shelter program during the reporting year, more than half (58.5%) were in emergency shelter or a transitional housing program.
- Of the 117,931 adults who entered shelter from institutional settings, 30.5 percent came from a substance abuse treatment center and 40 percent came from a correctional facility.
- Excluding adults who were already homeless before the reporting year can describe the flow into the shelter system. Of those not already homeless, more than two-thirds were housed, while 19.3 percent were in institutions, and 13.5 percent were in other settings.

Changes Over Time

- Although homelessness declined overall between 2007 and 2013, the number of people who stayed with friends—sometimes called couch-surfing or doubled-up—and then entered shelter increased by 20.3 percent (24,034 more adults).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013

1-14 • The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress

EXHIBIT 1.17: Places Adults Stayed

Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2007–2013

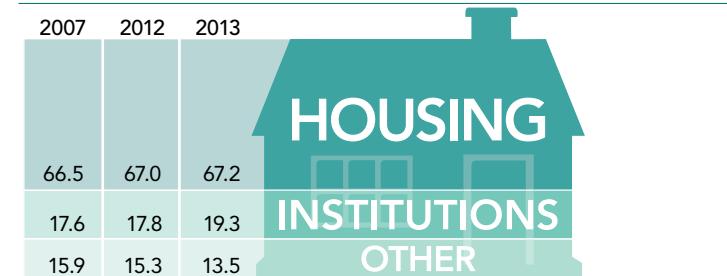
Place Stayed	2013		2012–2013		2007–2013	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Already Homeless	438,243	41.8	-1,416	-0.3	-45,835	-9.0
Sheltered	256,561	58.5	-662	-0.2	-91,106	-25.1
Unsheltered	181,682	41.5	-754	-0.4	42,264	28.5
Housing	410,433	39.1	-24,619	-5.2	-20,835	-4.5
Staying with family	173,204	42.2	-6,534	-3.4	-9,478	-4.8
Staying with friends	133,359	32.5	-5,248	-3.6	24,034	20.3
Rented housing unit	93,098	22.7	-9,710	-8.5	-17,617	-14.3
Owned housing unit	7,698	1.9	-3,396	-28.6	-17,775	-67.7
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	3,074	0.7	269	8.8	1	0.0
Institutional Settings	117,931	11.2	-948	-0.8	2,641	2.2
Substance abuse treatment center	36,020	30.5	-2,167	-5.5	-1,170	-3.0
Correctional facility	48,014	40.7	942	1.9	-1,919	-3.6
Hospital	18,100	15.3	2,135	12.6	4,441	30.2
Psychiatric facility	15,797	13.4	-1,858	-10.1	1,289	8.4
Other Settings	82,650	7.9	-18,625	-17.4	-31,712	-26.4
Hotel or motel	35,553	43.0	-28	-0.1	-7,946	-17.6
Foster care home	3,376	4.1	207	6.2	-2,191	-38.1
Other living arrangement	43,721	52.9	-18,804	-28.3	-21,575	-31.1

Note: To produce comparable trend information, statistical imputations were applied to missing values in this table. See the 2013 AHAR methodology document for more details.

EXHIBIT 1.18: Places Adults Stayed

Who Were Not Already Homeless

Before Entering Shelter, 2007–2013 (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; transitional housing programs offer homeless people shelter as well as supportive services for up to 24 months.

In 2013

- Of the 1,422,360 people in a shelter program, 77.8 percent stayed just in emergency shelters at some time during the year, 16 percent stayed just in transitional housing programs, and 6.3 percent used both emergency shelter and transitional housing programs.
- During the 12-month reporting period, about one-third of people in emergency shelter stayed one week or less, 58.1 percent stayed one month or less, and few stayed more than six months (5.6%).
- In contrast, nearly half of all people in transitional housing (46.2%) stayed between 1 and 6 months.
- The median length of stay for emergency shelter clients was 24 nights, and the average was 56 nights. On an average night throughout the year, 88.1 percent of emergency shelter beds were occupied.
- In contrast, people in transitional housing typically stayed 124 nights, with an average stay of 155 nights (about 5 months) during the reporting year. On an average night, 81.8 percent of transitional housing beds were occupied.

Changes Over Time

- The use of transitional housing declined 3.7 percent (12,052 fewer people) between 2012 and 2013.
- The number of homeless people using just emergency shelter decreased 4.7 percent (53,960 fewer people), and those using both emergency shelters and transitional housing programs increased 7.2 percent (5,957 more people).
- The smaller number of people using shelter programs at some time during 2013 compared with 2007 are using it more intensively. The average number of nights in emergency shelter rose from 46 in 2007 to 56 in 2013.

Data Source: HMIS, HIC 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 1.19: Length of Stay

People in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2013

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	371,212	31.1	15,879	5.0
8 to 30 days	322,060	27.0	37,984	12.0
31 to 180 days	402,512	33.8	146,231	46.2
181 to 360 days	66,722	5.6	74,829	23.6
361 to 365 days	29,789	2.5	41,792	13.2

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 365 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, 2007–2013

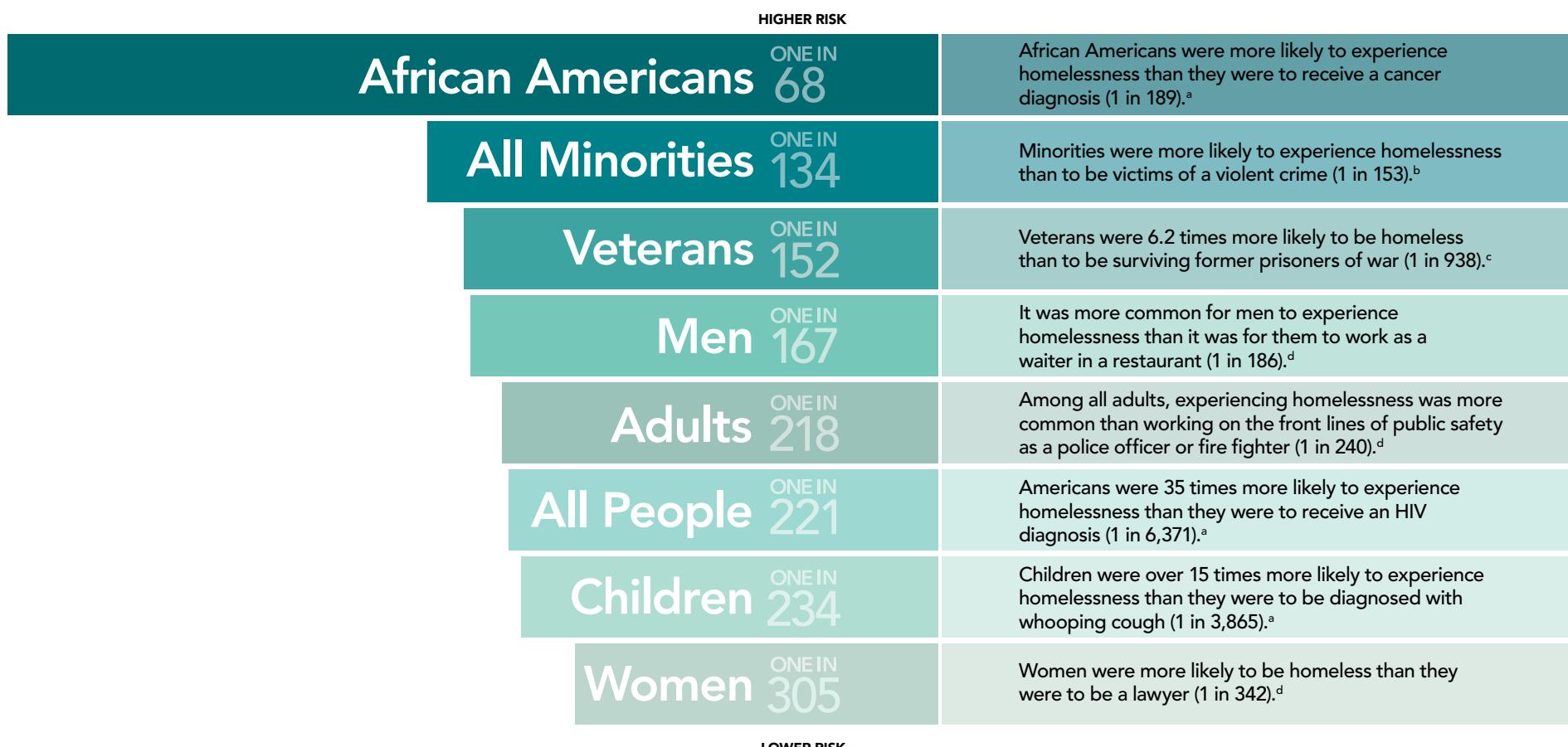
Bed-Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2007	2012	2013	2007	2012	2013
Median # nights	18	22	24	113	124	124
Average # nights	46	53	56	149	155	155
Average occupancy rate	88.5	87.9	88.1	76.9	82.2	81.8
Bed count	211,451	229,206	238,708	211,205	197,192	185,332
Turnover rate	7.3	6.1	5.7	1.8	1.9	1.9

Note1: The average daily occupancy rate is calculated by dividing the average daily census during the 12-month reporting period by the total of year-round equivalent beds for that year.

Note2: The total bed count is based on the year-round beds determined at one point in time from the HIC.

Note3: 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 of year-round equivalent beds for that year.

EXHIBIT 1.21: Odds of Becoming Part of the Sheltered Homeless Population, 2013



Data Source:

- ^a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Survey (2010, 2011, 2014)
- ^b Bureau of Justice Statistics (2013)
- ^c Veterans Affairs Benefits Assistance Service (2012)
- ^d Bureau of Labor Statistics (2013)



2

Homeless Individuals IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

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HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

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HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS IN THE UNITED STATES

PIT DATA

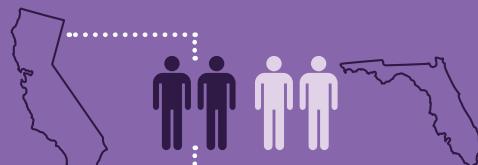
On a single night
in January 2013...

369,571

individuals were homeless



This is an
↓ 11.1% decline
since 2007.



Over half of all unsheltered
individuals are in CA or FL

Individuals in sheltered &
unsheltered locations



HMIS DATA

Throughout the
year in 2013...

943,017

individuals used shelter at some point

This is a
↓ 15.4% decline
since 2007.

Individuals in shelter were
**2.3x more likely
to be disabled**
than those in the U.S. population

From 2012–2013...

Individuals using shelter programs in



KEY TERM

An **INDIVIDUAL** refers to a person in a household that does not have both an adult and a child. These households include people who are homeless alone, adult roommates, married or cohabiting couples without children, households comprised of multiple children (e.g., parenting teens), and unaccompanied youth.

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 PIT count in shelters every year and a street count every other year (on the odd numbered year), although many CoCs conduct an unsheltered count along with the sheltered count each year.

On a single night in January 2013

- 369,571 people were homeless as individuals, representing 62.5 percent of the total homeless population in the United States.
- Of the individual homeless population, 55 percent were in shelter programs and 45 percent in unsheltered locations.
- Homeless individuals comprise 84.5 percent of all people found in unsheltered locations and 51.5 percent of those in shelters.

Between January 2012 and January 2013

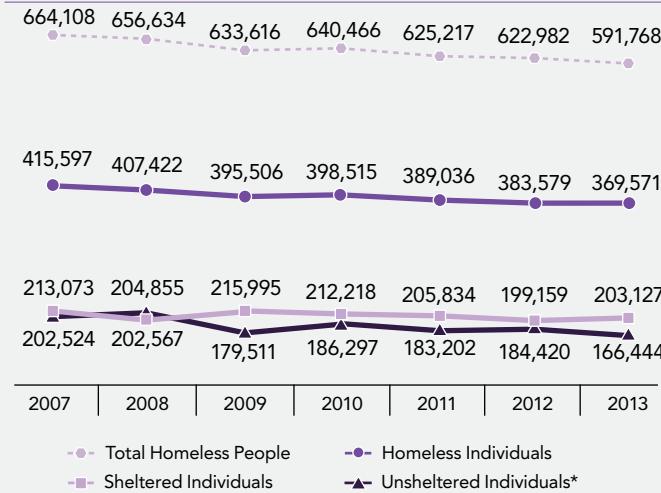
- The total number of people homeless as individuals declined by 3.7 percent (14,008 fewer people).
- The number of homeless individuals staying in shelters increased by 3,968 people or by 2 percent.
- The number of unsheltered homeless individuals decreased by 17,976 people or by 9.7 percent.

Between January 2007 and January 2013

- The number of homeless individuals declined 11.1 percent, 46,026 fewer people.
- The number of homeless individuals staying in shelter on a single night dropped by 4.7 percent, 9,946 fewer people.
- The number of homeless individuals staying in unsheltered locations dropped by 17.8 percent, 36,080 fewer people.

The number of homeless individuals declined 11.1% between January 2007 and 2013.

EXHIBIT 2.1: One-Night Counts of Homeless Individuals
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2013



* Counts for unsheltered individuals are labeled below the trend line.

Note: The PIT estimates from 2007–2013 are slightly lower than those reported in past AHARs. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless people submitted by the Los Angeles City and County Continuum of Care. The adjustment removed: 20,746 from 2007 and 2008; 9,451 people in 2009 and 2010; 10,800 people in 2011 and 2012; and 18,274 people from 2013. This change applies to all PIT estimates in this section. See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD's Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

EXHIBIT 2.2: Change in Homeless Individuals
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2013

Years	Total Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013	-14,008	-3.7	3,968	2.0	-17,976	-9.7
2011 to 2012	-5,457	-1.4	-6,675	-3.2	1,218	0.7
2010 to 2011	-9,479	-2.4	-6,384	-3.0	-3,095	-1.7
2009 to 2010	3,009	0.8	-3,777	-1.7	6,786	3.8
2008 to 2009	-19,696	-4.7	11,140	5.4	-30,836	-14.7
2007 to 2008	-8,175	-1.9	-8,218	-3.9	43	0.0
2007 to 2013	-46,026	-11.1	-9,946	-4.7	-36,080	-17.8

By State

On a single night in January 2013

- Almost half of all homeless individuals, sheltered and unsheltered, were in four states: California, with 25.6 percent of the national total, Florida (8.6%), New York (8.5%) and Texas (5.7%).
- In four states, homeless individuals represented more than three quarters of all homeless people: NV (90% of all homeless people), AR (83.3%), CA (78.8%), and GA (75.9%).

Between January 2012 and January 2013

- The number of homeless individuals dropped in 30 states and D.C., totaling 21,282 fewer people. Three states represented 48.4 percent of the total decrease: Florida (5,412 fewer people), Georgia (2,483), and Louisiana (2,414).
- In contrast, 20 states had an increase in the number of homeless individuals, totaling 6,251 more people. Two states represented 40.1 percent of the total increase: South Carolina (1,409 more people) and New York (1,102).
- Individual homelessness increased at least ten percent in three states: SC (1,409), IN (435), and ME (276).

Between January 2007 and January 2013

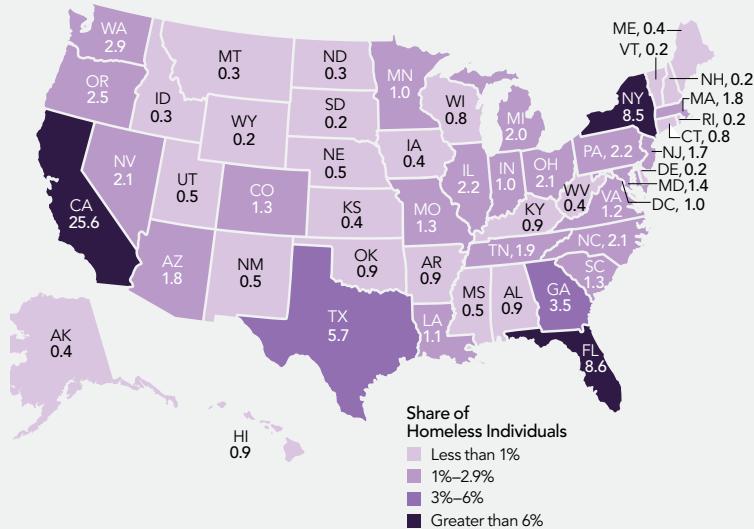
- The number of homeless individuals dropped in 26 states and in D.C., totaling 58,692 fewer people. The five states with the largest decreases were CA (17,494 fewer people), TX (5,548), AZ (3,510), NJ (2,879) and WA (2,672).
- In contrast, 24 states had an increase in the number of homeless individuals, totaling 13,161 more people. The four states with the largest increases in homeless individuals were NY (3,179 more people), MO (1,316), SC (965), and LA (935).

Data Source: PIT 2007–2013

Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

See Part 1 of the 2013 AHAR for more details on PIT estimates by state (www.hudexchange.info)

**EXHIBIT 2.3: Share of Homeless Individuals
In the U.S. by State, 2013 (in %)**



**EXHIBIT 2.4: Total Homeless Individuals by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2013**

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
South Carolina	1,409	42.4	Florida	-5,412	-14.7
New York	1,102	3.7	Georgia	-2,483	-16.2
Pennsylvania	678	9.3	Louisiana	-2,414	-38.2
Indiana	435	13.1	California	-1,430	-1.5
Massachusetts	405	6.4	Nevada	-1,319	-14.8
2007 to 2013					
New York	3,179	11.3	California	-17,494	-15.8
Missouri	1,316	39.4	Texas	-5,548	-21.1
South Carolina	965	25.6	Arizona	-3,510	-35.0
Louisiana	935	31.4	New Jersey	-2,879	-32.1
Ohio	741	10.8	Washington	-2,672	-20.1

By State and Sheltered Status

On a single night in January 2013

- In five states (DE, ME, NE, IA, and WI) at least 90 percent of homeless individuals were in a shelter rather than in unsheltered locations. This is not typical, as 45 percent of individuals were unsheltered nationally.
- More than half of all unsheltered individuals in the U.S. were in California (41%) and Florida (11.6%).
- Unsheltered homeless individuals accounted for the majority of homeless individuals in 13 states, including CA (71.7%), HI (66%), MS (63%), AR (62.9%), and NV (61.8%).

Between January 2012 and January 2013

- D.C. and 37 states had decreases in unsheltered individuals (totaling 21,850 fewer people). Three states—FL, GA and LA—accounted for 46.8 percent of the decline.
- Increases in unsheltered individuals occurred in 13 states totaling 2,955 additional people. South Carolina had a notable increase in unsheltered individual homelessness with 859 more people, representing a 55.9 percent increase.
- States with the largest increases in sheltered individuals were New York and Texas.

Between January 2007 and January 2013

- The one-year rise in New York's population of sheltered homeless individuals sustained a longer-term increase, totaling 4,307 people over 6 years.
- Several states had large, long-term decreases in individual homeless people in shelter: CA, TX, NJ, WA, and MA.

EXHIBIT 2.5: Sheltered Homeless Individuals by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2013

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
New York	1,117	4.3	New Jersey	-471	-8.7
Texas	651	7.2	Florida	-471	-3.7
South Carolina	550	30.7	Washington	-412	-6.4
Indiana	506	19.0	Alabama	-361	-14.0
Tennessee	465	11.2	Virginia	-212	-5.6
2007 to 2013					
New York	4,307	18.8	California	-4,071	-13.3
Ohio	880	15.7	Texas	-3,438	-26.2
Minnesota	842	38.6	New Jersey	-2,118	-30.1
Missouri	804	31.4	Washington	-2,081	-25.7
Wisconsin	632	30.5	Massachusetts	-1,296	-18.1

EXHIBIT 2.6: Unsheltered Homeless Individuals by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2013

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
South Carolina	859	55.9	Florida	-4,941	-20.6
Arizona	324	12.8	Georgia	-2,917	-27.7
Pennsylvania	227	23.2	Louisiana	-2,377	-61.2
Connecticut	172	23.3	California	-1,362	-2.0
Hawaii	158	7.7	Nevada	-1,219	-20.6
2007 to 2013					
Georgia	852	12.6	California	-13,423	-16.7
Arkansas	776	63.6	Arizona	-2,749	-49.1
Louisiana	689	84.2	Texas	-2,110	-16.0
South Carolina	656	37.7	Tennessee	-1,462	-39.1
Mississippi	583	111.7	Florida	-1,239	-6.1

Data Source: PIT 2007–2013
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL HOMELESS INDIVIDUAL IN 2013



A Man in Shelter by Himself

72.3% MALE / 97.8% 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

43.9% WERE AGE

31–50

44.7% WERE

**White,
Non-Hispanic**

56.2% HAD

**No
Disability**

74.7% WERE IN A

City



PRIOR TO USING A SHELTER, **44.1%** WERE

Already Homeless



NIGHTS SPENT IN
EMERGENCY SHELTER

One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED INDIVIDUALS

HMIS

943,017 individuals used a shelter program at some time during the 2013 reporting year.

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 homeless people in shelter programs that do not yet participate in their 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 during the 12-month period. The 95 percent confidence interval for individuals who were homeless in shelter in 2013 is $\pm 112,971$ (830,046 to 1,055,988).

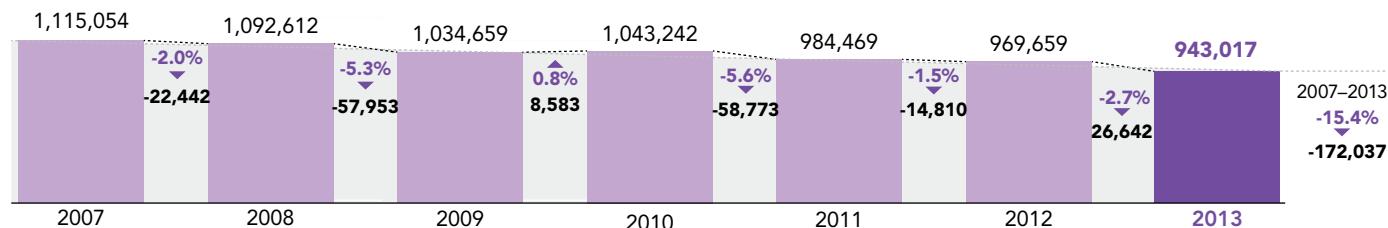
2013 Estimate of Sheltered Individuals

- An estimated 943,017 individuals used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at some time from October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of individuals using shelter programs dropped by 26,642 people, or 2.7 percent.
- Between 2007 and 2013, the number of homeless individuals in shelter dropped by 172,037 people, or by 15.4 percent.
- The number of sheltered homeless individuals declined every year except between 2009 and 2010, which saw a small, 0.8 percent, increase (8,583 more individuals).

EXHIBIT 2.7: One-year Estimates of Sheltered Homeless Individuals, 2007–2013



Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013; ACS 2012

Gender and Age

In 2013

- 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 (46.6%) of individuals in poverty are men.
- 43.9 percent of individuals in shelter are between ages 31 and 50.
- Only 5.4 percent of individuals in shelter are elderly (age 62 or older), a far lower share than those individuals living in poverty (24.5%) or nationwide (31.9%).
- While children living without adults represent 0.1 percent of the U.S. poverty population of individuals, they are almost 2 percent of the population in shelter as individuals. These are unaccompanied youth or children living together (e.g. parenting teens).

Changes Over Time

- The gender profile among adult individuals in shelter has remained stable over time, with women making up between 26 to 28 percent of the population in 2007, 2012, and 2013.
- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of children under age 18 in shelter without an adult dropped by 1.4 percent (237 fewer children).
- The number of elderly people (ages 62 and older) in shelter as individuals increased by 3,113 people between 2012 and 2013. The share of individuals in shelter who are elderly increased from 4.1 percent in 2007 to 5.4 percent in 2013. Those between 51 and 61 years of age also increased, from 18.9 percent in 2007 to 25 percent in 2013.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013; ACS 2006, 2011, 2012

Although the share of individuals in shelter who are elderly is low, it has increased since 2007, from 4.1% to 5.4% in 2013.

EXHIBIT 2.8: Gender

Sheltered Adult Individuals and Total U.S. Adult Individuals, 2007–2013

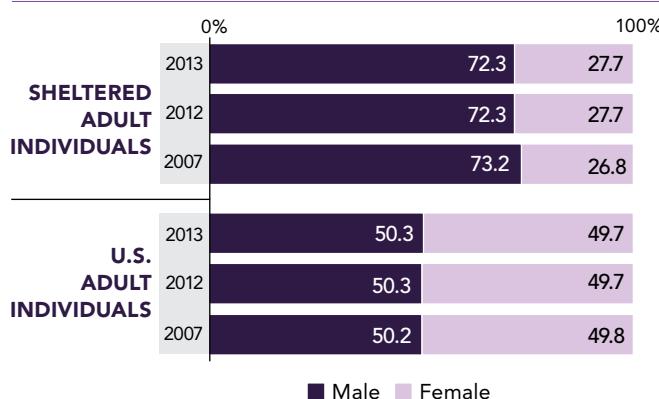
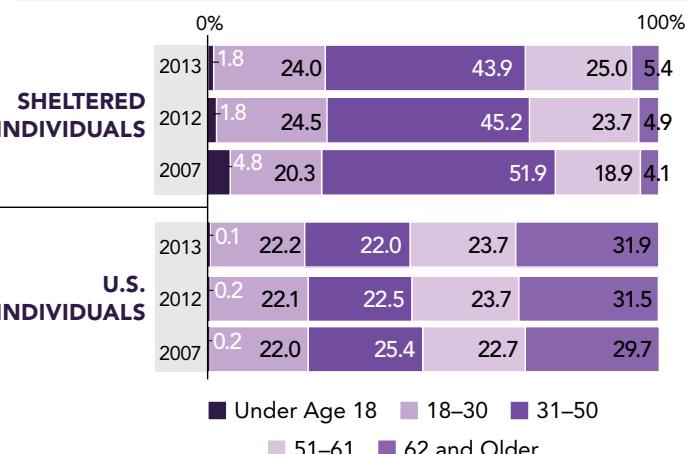


EXHIBIT 2.9: Age

Sheltered Individuals and Total U.S. Individuals, 2007–2013



Ethnicity and Race

In 2013

- People in shelter as individuals were more likely to identify their ethnicity as Hispanic than were individuals in the U.S. population (13.7% versus 10.4%).
- More than half (55.3%) of people in shelter as individuals were in a minority group, comprised mostly of African Americans (38.3%).
- Individuals in shelter were nearly 2 times more likely to belong to a minority group than were individuals in the U.S. (55.3% versus 28.4%), and were more likely than individuals in the poverty population (41%).
- Whites who are not Hispanic were under-represented among sheltered homeless individuals compared to the U.S. population of individuals (44.7% versus 71.6%), while African Americans were over-represented (38.3% versus 11.6%).

Changes Over Time

- The number of Hispanics in shelter as individuals dropped by 2,910 people, or 2.2 percent, between 2012 and 2013, although the share of Hispanic individuals in shelter remained stable. Over a six-year period, the share of individuals in shelter identifying as Hispanic dropped from 21.5 percent in 2007 to 13.7 percent in 2013.
- Despite an 18.2 percent increase in the number of African American individuals in the U.S. between 2007 and 2013, their number increased by only 6.3 percent (20,785 more people) among individuals in shelter.
- Although minorities living in poverty as individuals increased substantially (by 35.2%) between 2007 and 2013, minorities among sheltered individuals dropped by 11.2 percent over the same period.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013; ACS 2006, 2011, 2012

EXHIBIT 2.10: Ethnicity

Sheltered Individuals and Total U.S. Individuals, 2007–2013

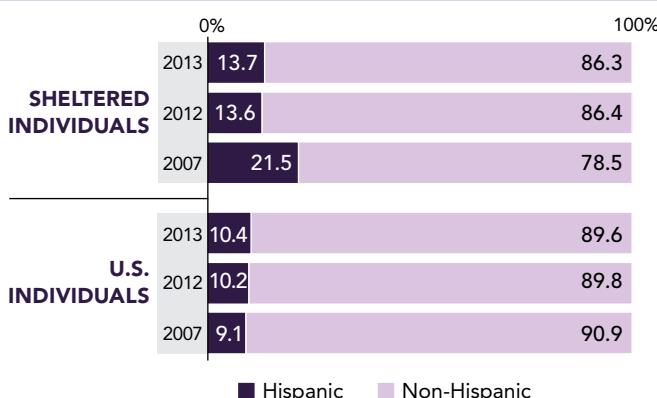
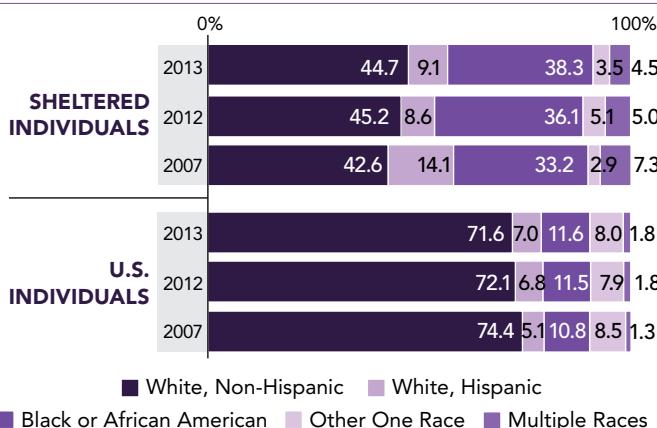


EXHIBIT 2.11: Race

Sheltered Individuals and Total U.S. Individuals, 2007–2013



Note: Ethnicity is distinguished among the white race group to facilitate an understanding of minorities and non-minorities. Non-minorities are those who identify their ethnicity as not Hispanic and their race as white.



Household Size and Disability Status

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), and unaccompanied youth.

In 2013

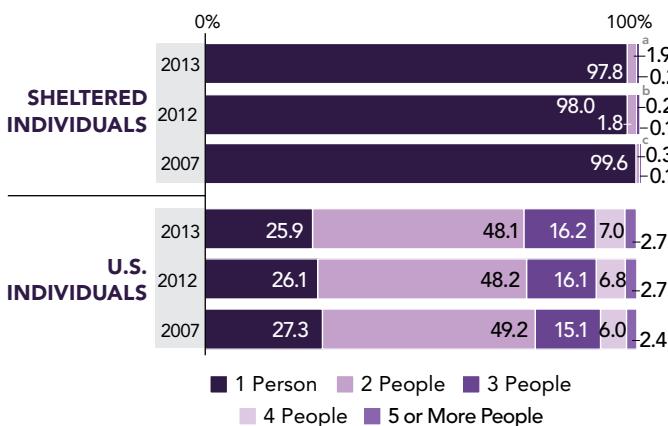
- Although the definition of individuals includes some multi-person households, 97.8 percent of sheltered individuals were homeless by themselves.
- Individuals in shelter were 2.3 times more likely to have a disability than were individuals in the general population (43.8% versus 19.2%).

Changes Over Time

- The share of individuals using shelter programs with other people has increased slightly over time, from 0.4 percent in 2007, to 2.1 percent in 2013.
- The share of sheltered individuals with a disability rose from 40.4 percent in 2007 to 43.8 percent in 2013. Since 2012, the number of homeless individuals dropped overall, resulting in a 3.2 percent decline in the number with a disability (12,638 fewer people), but the share with a disability increased.

EXHIBIT 2.12: Household Size

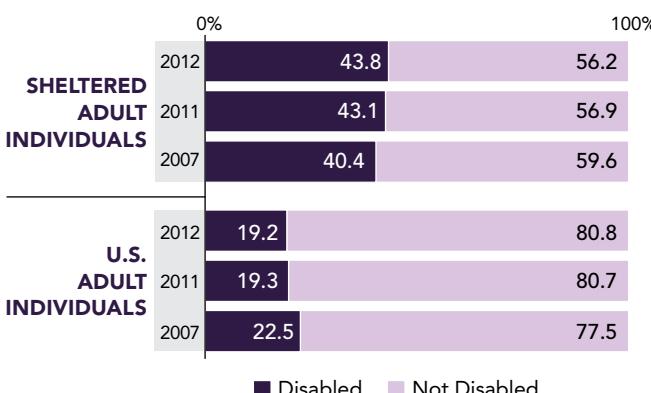
Sheltered Individuals and Total U.S. Individuals, 2007–2013



Note: a) 0.0% for 4 people, 5 or more people; b) 0.0% 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, 2007–2013



Geographic Location

In 2013

- Three-quarters of people homeless as individuals were in shelters located in principal cities, with the remaining quarter in suburban and rural areas. This pattern is reversed for all individuals in the U.S. population, with almost three quarters living in suburban and rural areas.
- The geographic distribution of homeless individuals in shelter programs is also markedly different from that of poor individuals. Homeless individuals in shelter are about 2 times more likely to be in cities than poor individuals (74.7% versus 35.4%).

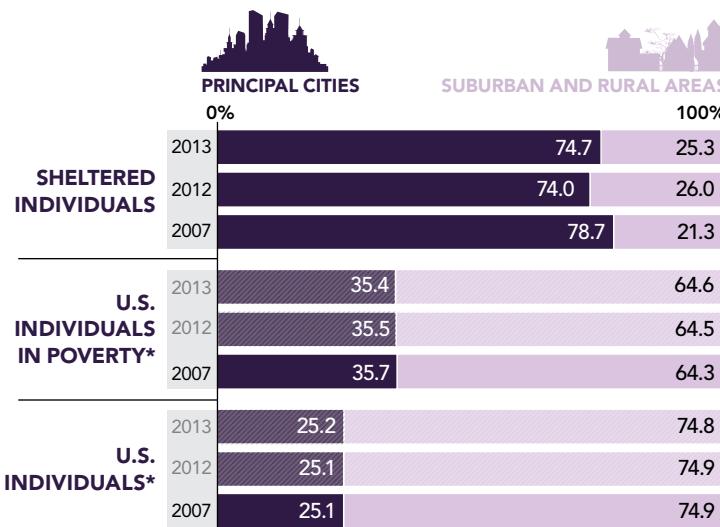
Changes Over Time

- Since 2007, the number of individuals using shelter programs in cities dropped 20 percent (175,314 fewer people), while rising slightly (by 845 people) in suburban and rural areas. As a result, the share of the individual sheltered homeless population in cities dropped from 78.7 percent in 2007 to 74.7 percent in 2013.
- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of individuals using shelter programs dropped both in cities (a 2% drop or 14,249 fewer people) and in suburban and rural areas (a 5.6% drop or 14,126 fewer people). The larger percentage decline in suburban and rural areas created an interruption in the previous year-to-year trend, with the share of individuals who are using shelters in cities increasing very slightly, from 74 percent in 2012 to 74.7 percent in 2013.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011

EXHIBIT 2.14: Geographic Distribution

Sheltered Individuals, U.S. Individuals in Poverty, and Total U.S. Individuals, 2007–2013



* In the 2013 ACS, the geographic indicator used to distinguish principal cities from other areas is not yet available. The data source used to represent 2012 and 2013 are from the most recent two years available.

EXHIBIT 2.15: Percent Change by Geography

Sheltered Individuals, U.S. Poverty Population, and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2013 (in %)

Population	2012–2013		2007–2013	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Sheltered Individuals	-2.0	-5.6	-20.0	0.4
U.S. Individuals in Poverty*	4.7	5.4	20.1	21.7
U.S. Individuals*	1.9	1.6	7.8	7.3

* In the 2013 ACS, the geographic indicator used to distinguish principal cities from other areas is not yet available. The data source used to represent 2012 and 2013 are from the most recent two years available.

Characteristics by Geography

In 2013

- Sheltered homeless individuals in principal cities were less likely to be women than those in suburban and rural areas. About 1 out of every 4 individuals using shelter programs in principal cities was a woman, while about 1 in 3 individuals using a shelter program in a suburban or rural area was a woman.
- Individuals using shelter programs in cities were more likely to identify as Hispanic than were those in suburban and rural areas (15.1% versus 8.6%).
- Sheltered individuals in cities were more likely to be in a minority group than those in suburban and rural areas (59.6% versus 42.2%). Of individuals using shelters in cities, 41.2 percent were African American, compared to 29.9 percent in suburban and rural areas.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2007 and 2013, the number of women using shelter as individuals increased by 8,621 (a 13% rise) in suburban and rural areas, while dropping by 36,776 (a 16.9% decline) in cities.
- The share of individuals with a disability using shelter in cities increased from 40.5 percent in 2012 to 42.5 percent in 2013.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013; ACS 2006, 2011, 2012

EXHIBIT 2.16: Characteristics by Geography
Homeless People, 2013 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities			Suburban & Rural Areas		
	2007	2012	2013	2007	2012	2013
# Sheltered Individuals	877,974	716,909	702,660	236,990	251,961	237,835
Gender of Adults						
Male	73.8	73.7	73.8	71.1	68.3	67.9
Female	26.2	26.3	26.2	29.0	31.7	32.1
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	23.4	15.3	15.1	14.5	8.9	8.6
Non-Hispanic	76.6	84.8	84.9	85.5	91.2	91.4
Race						
White, Non-Hispanic	39.7	40.6	40.4	52.8	58.5	57.8
White, Hispanic	16.0	9.5	10.2	7.5	6.0	5.5
Black or African American	33.6	39.1	41.2	31.6	27.8	29.9
Other One Race	2.8	5.5	3.6	3.0	3.9	3.3
Multiple Races	7.9	5.3	4.7	5.1	3.7	3.5
Age						
Under Age 18	5.3	1.8	1.8	3.3	1.6	1.7
18–30	19.4	23.9	23.1	23.8	26.1	26.4
31–50	51.6	45.5	44.0	53.0	44.4	43.5
51–61	19.4	23.8	25.2	17.0	23.4	24.3
62 and Older	4.4	5.0	5.8	3.0	4.5	4.1
Household Size						
1 Person	99.8	97.9	97.9	98.9	98.2	97.7
2 People	0.2	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.5	2.0
3 People	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
4 People	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
5 or More People	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Disability Status of Adults						
Disabled	34.1	40.5	42.5	59.3	50.3	47.4
Not Disabled	66.0	59.5	57.5	40.7	49.7	52.6

Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

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

In 2013

- Just prior to their homeless experience at some time during 2013, 44.1 percent of adults in shelter as individuals were already homeless and 34.9 percent came from a housing arrangement.
- Of the 307,894 adult individuals in shelter who came from a housed situation, 41.1 percent had been staying with family, 35.2 percent with friends, and 20.7 percent in housing they rented. Only 2 percent had been in housing they owned, and only 0.9 percent entered an emergency shelter or transitional housing program from permanent supportive housing.
- Of the adult individuals in shelter who were *not* already homeless, almost two-thirds entered from housing, about a quarter from institutional settings, and the rest from other settings, such as motels.

Changes Over Time

- In 2013, 1,146 fewer adults in shelter as individuals came from institutions than had done so in 2012. Fewer adults entered shelter programs from substance abuse treatment centers (2,095 fewer adults) and psychiatric facilities (1,817 fewer adults). However, 608 more adults in shelter as individuals entered from correctional facilities (a 1.2% rise) and 2,158 more entered from hospitals (a 12.9% rise).
- The number of homeless individuals in shelter coming from a friend's place increased substantially between 2007 and 2013, up by 33 percent or about 29,000 individuals.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 2.17: Places Adult Individuals Stayed Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2007–2013

Place Stayed	2013		2012–2013		2007–2013	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Already Homeless	389,396	44.1	7,891	1.9	-50,094	-10.8
Sheltered	216,234	55.5	4,721	2.1	-92,242	-28.6
Unsheltered	173,162	45.5	3,170	1.8	39,906	28.2
Housing	307,894	34.9	-15,373	-4.4	-25,593	-7.1
Staying with family	126,513	41.1	-3,799	-2.7	-14,294	-9.5
Staying with friends	108,470	35.2	-4,680	-3.9	28,793	33.0
Rented housing unit	63,729	20.7	-4,210	-5.6	-27,601	-27.9
Owned housing unit	6,285	2.0	-2,992	-30.4	-13,101	-65.7
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	2,897	0.9	308	10.9	610	24.3
Institutional Settings	115,862	13.1	-1,146	-0.9	3,035	2.6
Substance abuse treatment center	34,443	29.7	-2,095	-5.5	-732	-2.0
Correctional facility	47,612	41.1	608	1.2	-2,153	-4.1
Hospital	17,870	15.4	2,158	12.9	4,618	32.3
Psychiatric facility	15,937	13.8	-1,817	-9.8	1,302	8.5
Other Settings	68,969	7.8	-18,017	-19.5	-17,893	-19.4
Hotel or motel	25,784	37.4	-734	-2.6	3,276	13.6
Foster care home	3,259	4.7	253	7.9	-2,350	-40.6
Other living arrangement	39,926	57.9	-17,536	-28.7	-18,819	-30.2

Note: To produce comparable trend information, statistical imputations were applied to missing values in this table. See the 2013 AHAR methodology document for more details.

EXHIBIT 2.18: Places Adult Individuals Stayed Who Were Not Already Homeless Before Entering Shelter, 2007–2013 (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; their 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 2013

- The homeless services system nationwide had 120,601 beds in emergency shelters for individuals and 83,489 beds in transitional housing programs for individuals. Those programs were used by 766,845 people who stayed just in emergency shelter at some time during the year and by 176,171 people who stayed at least part of the time in transitional housing.
- During the 12-month reporting period, more than one-third of individuals using emergency shelters stayed one week or less, 62.5 percent stayed one month or less, and 6 percent stayed more than six months.
- In contrast, within the reporting year, nearly half of individuals in transitional housing programs stayed between one and six months, 20.4 percent stayed one month or less, and 31.3 percent stayed more than six months.
- The average length of stay for individuals in emergency shelter was 47 nights, with about 6.9 individuals served per available bed throughout the year. On an average night throughout the year, 89.2 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 139 nights, or about 5 months.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2007 and 2013, the median number of nights in emergency shelter increased from 14 to 20, and the average number increased from 38 to 47.

Data Source: HMIS, HIC 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 2.19: Length of Stay

Individuals in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2013

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	290,611	35.3	10,782	6.1
8 to 30 days	224,334	27.2	25,094	14.3
31 to 180 days	259,690	31.5	85,084	48.4
181 to 360 days	38,650	4.7	36,070	20.5
361 to 366 days	10,727	1.3	18,926	10.8

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 365 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, 2007–2013

Bed-Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2007	2012	2013	2007	2012	2013
Median # nights	14	19	20	91	100	104
Average # nights	38	47	47	130	135	139
Average occupancy rate	90.2	91.6	89.2	80.7	83.5	83.8
Bed count	113,164	117,855	120,601	99,837	87,331	83,489
Turnover rate	8.9	7.3	6.9	2.1	2.2	2.2

Note1: The average daily occupancy rate is calculated by dividing the average daily census during the 12-month reporting period by the total of year-round equivalent beds for that year.

Note2: The total bed count is based on the year-round beds determined at one point in time from the HIC.

Note3: 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 of year-round equivalent beds for that year.



3 Homeless Families IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

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HOMELESS FAMILIES IN THE UNITED STATES

PIT DATA

On a single night
in January 2013...

222,197

people in families
were homeless



This is a
5.7% decline
since 2007.



Over half of all
states & D.C.
had at least
90% of families
in shelter

People in families in sheltered
& unsheltered locations

24%



86%

HMIS DATA

Throughout the
year in 2013...

This is a
▲ 4.7% increase
since 2007.

495,714

people in families
used shelter at
some point



About 3 in 5
homeless people in
families were children

From 2012–2013...

People in families using shelter programs in



▼ 2.4%

CITIES



▼ 16.1%

SUBURBAN & RURAL AREAS

KEY TERM

FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN are households composed of at least one adult and one child under age 18. Family households have various compositions: single-parent families, two-parent families, and multi-generation families.

One-Night Estimates OF HOMELESS FAMILIES

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 PIT count includes estimates of people who are homeless as part of families. "Families with children" are households composed of at least one adult and one child under age 18. Family households have various compositions: single-parent families, two-parent families, and multi-generation families.

On a single night in January 2013

- 222,197 people in families were homeless in 70,960 family households. About 36 percent of all homeless people on a single night were in families.
- Of homeless people in families, 86.2 percent (191,571 people) were in shelters, while only 13.8 percent (30,626 people) were in unsheltered locations.

Chronically homeless people in families

- 16.1 percent of chronically homeless people are in families.

Between January 2012 and January 2013

- The number of homeless people in families dropped by 7.2 percent (17,206 fewer people). The number of homeless family households dropped by 8 percent (6,197 fewer households).
- 17,781 fewer people in families were unsheltered (a 36.7% drop).

Between January 2007 and January 2013

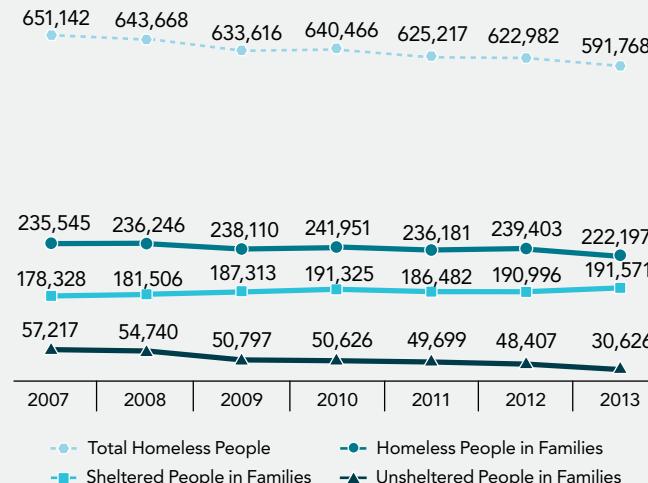
- The number of homeless people in families on a single night dropped by 5.7 percent, 13,348 fewer people. The number of homeless family households dropped by 10 percent (7,902 fewer family households).
- The number of sheltered people in families on a single night increased by 7.4 percent (13,243 more people), while the number of unsheltered dropped by 46.5 percent (39,557 fewer people).

Data Source: PIT 2007–2013

Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

Since 2007, the number of homeless people in families on a single night has dropped by 5.7%, or 13,348 fewer people.

EXHIBIT 3.1: One-Night Counts of Homeless People in Families
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2013



Note: The PIT estimates from 2007–2013 are slightly lower than those reported in past AHARs. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless people submitted by the Los Angeles City and County Continuum of Care. The adjustment removed: 20,746 from 2007 and 2008; 9,451 people in 2009 and 2010; 10,800 people in 2011 and 2012; and 18,274 people from 2013. This change applies to all PIT estimates in this section. See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD's Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

EXHIBIT 3.2: Change in Homeless People in Families
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2013

Years	Total Homeless People in Families		Sheltered People in Families		Unsheltered People in Families	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013	-17,206	-7.2	575	0.3	-17,781	-36.7
2011 to 2012	3,222	1.4	4,514	2.4	-1,292	-2.6
2010 to 2011	-5,770	-2.4	-4,843	-2.5	-927	-1.8
2009 to 2010	3,841	1.6	4,012	2.1	-171	-0.3
2008 to 2009	1,864	0.8	5,807	3.2	-16,909	-25.0
2007 to 2008	701	0.3	3,178	1.8	-2,477	-4.3
2007 to 2013	-13,348	-5.7	13,243	7.4	-26,591	-46.5

By State

On a single night in January 2013

- Five states accounted for about half of the nation's homeless family population: NY (20.9%), CA (11.4%), FL (7.5%), MA (5.6%), and TX (4%).
- In six states, people in families represented more than half of the total homeless population: NY (46,195 people), MA (12,335), MN (4,486), WI (3,099), IA (1,560), and VT (753). In the average state, by comparison, 38 percent of all homeless people were in families.

Between January 2012 and January 2013

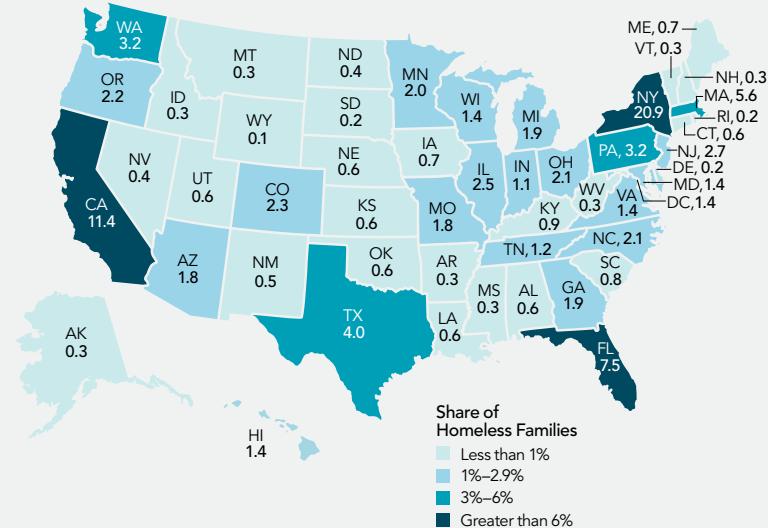
- The one-night count of family homelessness decreased or remained constant in 34 states and D.C., totaling 27,345 fewer people. Four states comprised 41.3 percent of the decrease: TX (4,452 fewer people), WA (2,088), FL (1,896), and MO (1,453).
- Family homelessness increased in 16 states, totaling 10,278 more people. More than three-quarters of the increase, 76.7 percent, was in New York (6,762 more people) and Massachusetts (1,123).

Between January 2007 and January 2013

- Family homelessness on a single night decreased in 27 states, totaling 40,566 fewer people.
- Family homelessness increased in 23 states and D.C., totaling 26,435 more people, with New York (11,650 more people) and Massachusetts (5,500) comprising nearly 65 percent of the total increase.

Data Source: PIT 2007–2013
 Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories
 See Part 1 of the 2013 AHAR for more details on PIT estimates by state (www.hudexchange.info)

**EXHIBIT 3.3: Share of Homeless Families
 In the U.S. by State, 2013 (in %)**



**EXHIBIT 3.4: Homeless People in Families by State
 Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2013**

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
New York	6,762	17.1	Texas	-4,452	-33.5
Massachusetts	1,123	10.0	Washington	-2,088	-22.6
Maine	347	31.4	Florida	-1,896	-10.3
Minnesota	282	6.7	Missouri	-1,453	-27.0
Vermont	246	48.5	Ohio	-1,408	-23.0
2007 to 2013					
New York	11,650	33.7	Texas	-4,625	-34.3
Massachusetts	5,500	80.5	Georgia	-3,027	-42.5
District of Columbia	1,566	97.7	California	-2,940	-10.5
Florida	1,474	9.8	Washington	-2,947	-29.2
North Carolina	1,227	36.0	Oregon	-2,891	-37.5

By State and Sheltered Status

On a single night in January 2013

- Twenty-eight states and D.C. had at least 90 percent of their homeless family population in shelter.
- More than 55 percent of unsheltered families were in three states, totaling 17,127 people: Florida (30.2%), California (19.7%), and Oregon (6.6%).
- Florida reported that a majority (55.5%) of its homeless family population was unsheltered.

Between January 2012 and January 2013

- The number of people in families found in shelter on a single night increased in 24 states. New York and Massachusetts represented 74.3 percent of the total increase. Another 26 states had a decrease in sheltered family homelessness, with Washington, Ohio, and Missouri representing 45.3 percent of the total decline.
- The number of people in families found in unsheltered locations increased in 16 states, decreased in 33 states, and remained constant in D.C. and Delaware. Texas and Florida accounted for 31.5 percent of the total decrease, while California and South Carolina accounted for 20.5 percent of the total increase.

Between January 2007 and January 2013

- The number of people in families found in shelter rose in 29 states and D.C., totaling 27,883 more people, and dropped in 21 states, totaling 14,826 fewer people. The largest increases were in New York and Massachusetts. The largest decreases were in NJ, WA, TX, OR, and KY.
- The number of people in families found in unsheltered locations dropped in 38 states, totaling 30,783 fewer people, and increased in only 12 states, totaling 3,595 more people. Unsheltered family homelessness remained constant in D.C. CA, GA, TX, NV, and OR all had substantial decreases in unsheltered family homelessness over this six-year period.

Data Source: PIT 2007–2013
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 3.5: Sheltered Homeless People in Families by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2013

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
New York	6,674	16.9	Washington	-1,908	-22.2
Massachusetts	1,094	9.8	Ohio	-1,299	-22.3
Maine	330	29.8	Missouri	-1,226	-28.1
Minnesota	315	8.0	Michigan	-963	-20.1
Florida	309	4.4	Arizona	-660	-14.9
2007 to 2013					
New York	11,685	34.0	New Jersey	-2,115	-27.1
Massachusetts	5,762	88.2	Washington	-2,069	-23.7
District of Columbia	1,566	97.7	Texas	-1,919	-19.7
North Carolina	1,144	46.0	Oregon	-1,379	-32.8
California	1,114	6.2	Kentucky	-1,248	-41.5

EXHIBIT 3.6: Unsheltered Homeless People in Families by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2013

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
California	152	2.6	Texas	-3,825	-79.1
South Carolina	135	22.5	Florida	-2,205	-19.4
New York	88	183.3	Oregon	-989	-33.1
Michigan	59	14.3	Georgia	-818	-49.6
Pennsylvania	56	57.7	Maryland	-812	-66.0
2007 to 2013					
Florida	1,891	26.0	California	-4,054	-40.5
Missouri	458	136.7	Georgia	-3,689	-81.6
Mississippi	211	5275.0	Texas	-2,706	-72.8
Montana	87	145.0	Nevada	-1,926	-97.6
North Carolina	83	9.0	Oregon	-1,512	-43.1

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL HOMELESS PERSON IN A FAMILY IN 2013



A Young Mother in Shelter with a Child

79.3% FEMALE / 53.4% 2- OR 3-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

60.9% WERE
**Under
Age 18**

48.5% WERE
**African
American**

80.1% HAD
**No
Disability**

66.8% WERE IN A
City

A dark blue silhouette of a city skyline with various skyscrapers of different heights.

PRIOR TO USING A SHELTER IN 2013, 45.4% WERE
Staying with Family



NIGHTS SPENT IN
EMERGENCY SHELTER

One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED FAMILIES

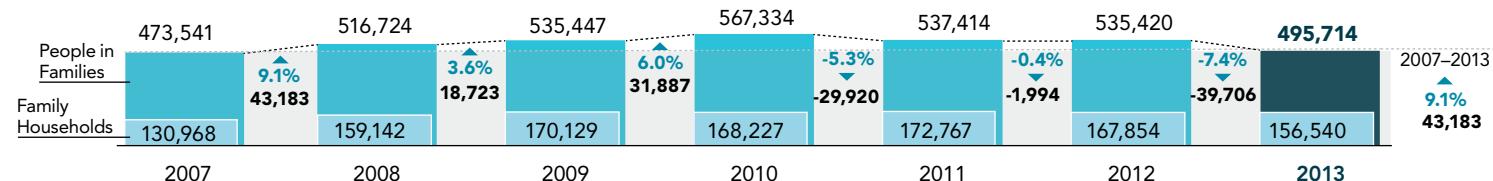
HMIS

In 2013, 495,714 people in families were in shelter in the U.S., a drop of 7.4% from 2012 and the largest one-year decline since 2007.

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 homeless people in shelter programs that do not yet participate in their 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 during the 12-month period. The 95 percent confidence interval for sheltered people in families in 2013 is \pm 46,639 (449,075 to 542,353).

“Families with children” refers to households composed of at least one adult and one child under age 18. Family households have various compositions: single-parent families, two-parent families, and multi-generation families.

EXHIBIT 3.7: One-year Estimates of Sheltered Families, 2007–2013



Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013; ACS 2012

Gender and Age

In 2013

- Most sheltered adults in families were women. Sheltered adults in families were more likely to be women than adults in U.S. families (79.3% versus 54.5%), and also more likely than adults in poor families (79.3% versus 64.2%).
- Of the 301,348 children in families using shelter, most were very young: 40.8 percent were ages 1 to 5, and 10 percent were younger than age one.
- Adults in families were relatively young, with a sizable share (20.9%) between 18 and 30 years old.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of sheltered women in families declined 7.1 percent (11,709 fewer women).
- While the number of children in poor families increased 23.4 percent and remained stable in U.S. families between 2007 and 2013, the number of sheltered children in families increased 4.7 percent (13,522 more children).

In 2013, more than half of children in families using shelter programs are under the age of 6.

EXHIBIT 3.8: Gender

Sheltered Adults in Families and Total U.S. Adults in Families, 2007–2013

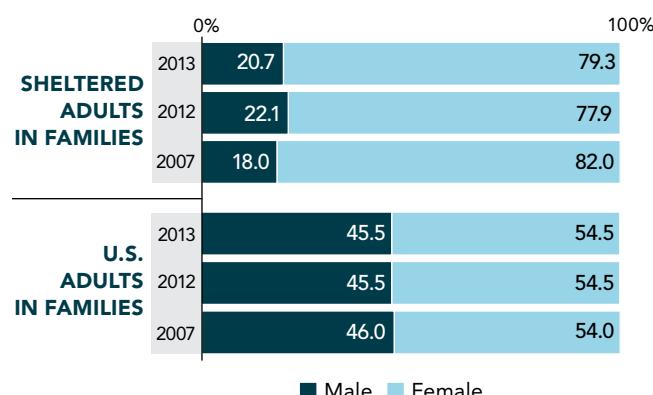
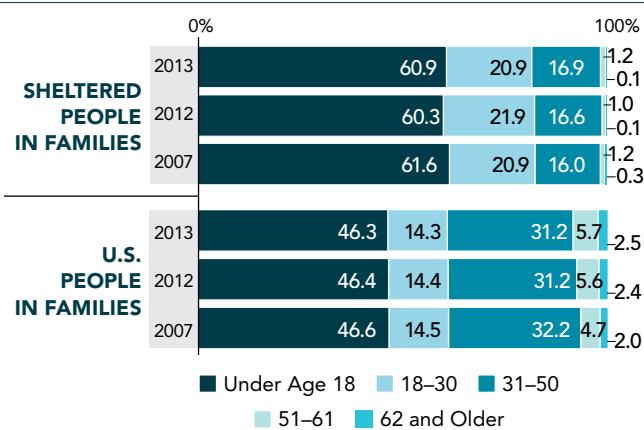


EXHIBIT 3.9: Age

Sheltered People in Families and Total U.S. Population in Families, 2007–2013



Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013; ACS 2006, 2011, 2012

Ethnicity and Race

In 2013

- The share of people in sheltered homeless families identifying as Hispanic was similar to that of the U.S. family population, 21.9 percent versus 23.2 percent. However, a larger share of poor people in families was Hispanic, 34.9 percent.
- Sheltered people in families were 3.5 times more likely to be African American than people in U.S. families (48.5% versus 13.7%) and 2.1 times more likely than in the U.S. population of families living in poverty (48.5% versus 23.5%).
- The share of sheltered people in families who identify as white and not Hispanic is lower than that of all people in U.S. families (24% versus 54.3%) or of people in families living in poverty (24% versus 34.2%).

Changes Over Time

- Although the number of Hispanics in families using shelter programs increased 12.2 percent (11,587 more people) since 2007, their share of the sheltered population remained stable between 2007 (21.8%) and 2013 (21.9%).
- The number of people in families who were African American and in shelter programs increased by 9,812, although the overall share declined during this time, from 55.2% (2007) to 48.5% (2013). The proportion of African Americans in U.S. families remained stable and in poor families dropped from 26.2 to 23.5 percent over the six-year period.
- The share of people in families using shelter that was white and not Hispanic rose between 2007 and 2012 and then dropped between 2012 and 2013, resulting in an overall increase between 2007 and 2013. In the U.S. poverty population in families, the share that is white and not Hispanic dropped overall from 36.3 to 34.2 percent over the six-year period.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013; ACS 2006, 2011, 2012

EXHIBIT 3.10: Ethnicity

Sheltered People in Families and Total U.S. Population in Families, 2007–2013

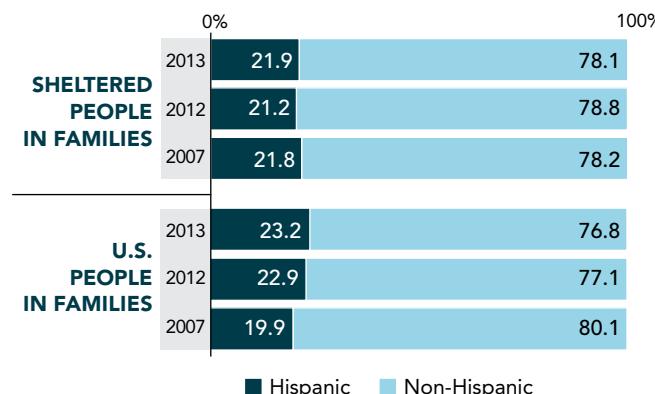
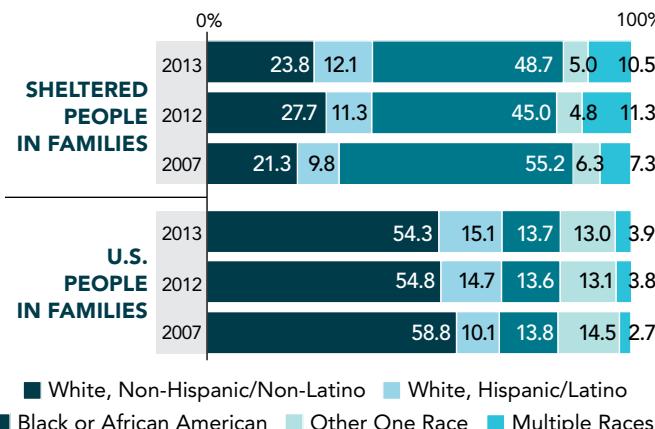


EXHIBIT 3.11: Race

Sheltered People in Families and Total U.S. Population in Families, 2007–2013



Note: Ethnicity is distinguished among the white race group to facilitate an understanding of minorities and non-minorities. Non-minorities are those who identify their ethnicity as not Hispanic and their race as white.



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 have various compositions: single-parent families, two-parent families, and multi-generation families.

In 2013

- The most common household size among sheltered families was three people (29.1%), somewhat greater than the share of three-person households among U.S. families (21.4%).
- Fewer homeless families are large, 4 people or more, than in the U.S. population as a whole. Two person families—one adult and one child—are more common among those using shelter programs (24.3% versus 4.1%).
- Disability rates are considerably higher among families in shelters than families in the U.S. population. In 2013, 20 percent of sheltered adults in families had a disability, compared to only 8.1 percent of families in the U.S. population.
- Among sheltered adults in families, 20 percent had a disability. The prevalence of disability among sheltered adults in families was 2.5 times greater than among adults in U.S. families (20% versus 8.1%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2007 and 2013, the size of homeless families in shelter remained relatively stable. The share of people in families using shelter consisting of three people rose slightly, while the share with only one adult and one child dropped slightly.
- The share of people in families using shelters with a disability increased from 16.4 percent in 2007 to 20 percent in 2013.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013; ACS 2006, 2011, 2012

In 2013, 20% of adults in families using shelter programs had a disability.

EXHIBIT 3.12: Household Size

Sheltered People in Families and Total U.S. Population in Families, 2007–2013

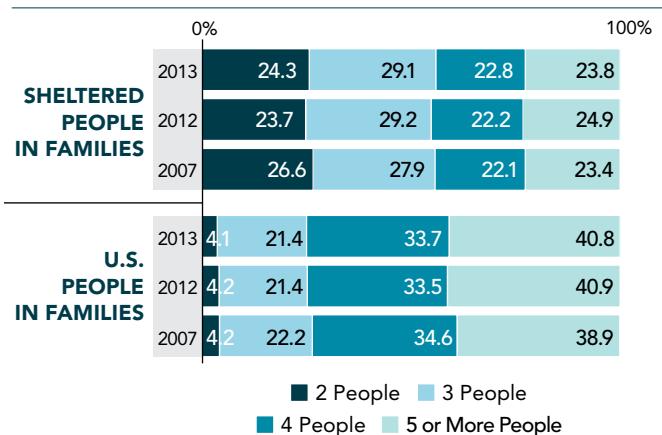
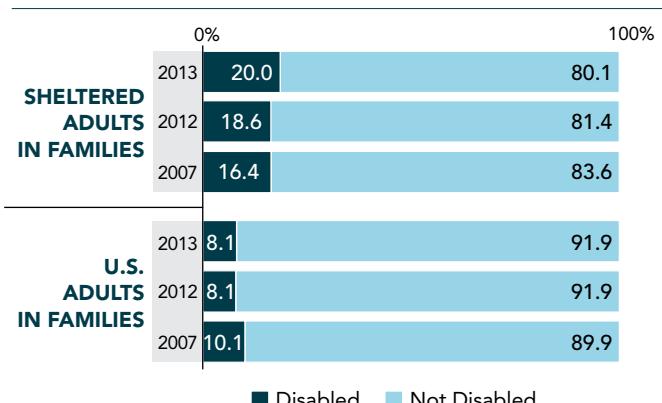


EXHIBIT 3.13: Disability Status

Sheltered Adults in Families and Total U.S. Adults in Families, 2007–2013



Geographic Location

In 2013

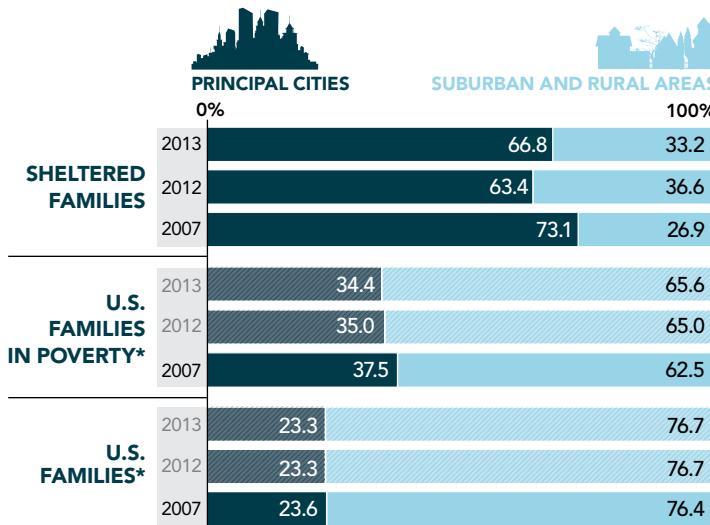
- Two-thirds of people in families used shelter programs in principal cities. A larger portion of the sheltered family population was in suburban and rural areas than of the sheltered individual population, 33.2 percent versus 25.3 percent.
- Sheltered people in families were 2.9 times more likely to be located in a city in 2013 than all people in U.S. families (67.3% versus 23.3%), and twice as likely as people in poor families (67.3% versus 34.4%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2007 and 2013, the number of sheltered people in families dropped by 4.3 percent (14,754 fewer people) in cities and increased by 29.1 percent (36,995 more people) in suburban and rural areas.
- In contrast, between 2012 and 2013, sheltered family homelessness declined overall, but dropped disproportionately in suburban and rural areas, with 31,608 fewer people in families using shelter programs in the suburbs (a 16.1% drop) while only 3,240 fewer people used shelter programs in cities, a 1 percent drop.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011

EXHIBIT 3.14: Geographic Distribution
Sheltered Families, U.S. Families in Poverty,
and Total U.S. Population 2007–2013



* In the 2013 ACS, the geographic indicator used to distinguish principal cities from other areas is not yet available. The data source used to represent 2012 and 2013 are from the most recent two years available.

EXHIBIT 3.15: Percent Change by Geography
Sheltered Homeless Families, U.S. Poverty Population,
and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2013 (in %)

Population	2012–2013		2007–2013	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Sheltered Families	-2.4	-16.1	-4.3	29.1
U.S. Families in Poverty*	2.2	4.8	13.0	29.5
U.S. Family Population*	-0.5	-0.3	-2.1	0.0

* In the 2013 ACS, the geographic indicator used to distinguish principal cities from other areas is not yet available. The data source used to represent 2012 and 2013 are from the most recent two years available.

Characteristics by Geography

In 2013

- Homeless people in families using shelter programs in suburban and rural areas were twice as likely to be white and not Hispanic as those in cities (35.9% versus 18.1%).
- Household sizes and rates of adult disability of sheltered families were similar regardless of the type of geographic location in which families used shelter programs.

Changes Over Time

- The share of people in families using shelter programs in suburban and rural areas who identify as Hispanic increased from 13.4 percent in 2007 to 16.1 percent in 2013.
- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of people in families who are white and not Hispanic using shelter programs in suburban and rural areas declined (29,710 fewer people, or a 34% drop) and increased slightly in cities (1,698 more people, or a 3% rise), while African Americans showed the opposite trend.
- The number of African Americans in families using shelter programs in suburban and rural areas increased 14 percent (8,146 more people), but declined 4.1 percent (7,162 fewer people) in cities between 2012 and 2013.
- The increase in the share of sheltered adults in families with a disability was larger in cities (15.4% in 2007 to 19.8% in 2013) than in suburban and rural areas (18.7% in 2007 to 20.4% in 2013).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 3.16: Characteristics by Geography
Sheltered People in Families, 2013 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities			Suburban & Rural Areas		
	2007	2012	2013	2007	2012	2013
# Sheltered Individuals	346,032	339,452	331,278	127,283	195,886	164,278
Gender of Adults						
Male	17.8	20.6	20.8	18.3	24.6	20.6
Female	82.2	79.4	79.2	81.7	75.4	79.5
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	24.6	25.0	24.8	13.4	14.6	16.1
Non-Hispanic	75.4	75.0	75.2	86.6	85.4	83.9
Race						
White, Non-Hispanic	18.6	17.3	18.1	28.1	45.7	35.9
White, Hispanic	11.8	12.0	12.8	5.0	10.0	10.8
Black or African American	56.0	53.5	52.1	53.3	30.3	41.2
Other One Race	7.3	4.3	5.4	3.7	5.6	4.2
Multiple Races	6.4	12.9	11.7	9.8	8.4	7.9
Age						
Under Age 18	60.9	60.9	60.9	63.4	59.3	60.9
18–30	21.5	21.9	21.1	19.2	22.0	20.6
31–50	15.9	16.0	16.7	16.3	17.7	17.2
51–61	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2
62 and Older	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Household Size						
1 Person	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2 People	28.3	24.4	24.0	22.0	22.6	24.8
3 People	27.6	29.0	29.0	28.9	29.6	29.3
4 People	21.6	21.6	22.5	23.4	23.1	23.4
5 or More People	22.5	25.0	24.5	25.7	24.7	22.5
Disability Status of Adults						
Disabled	15.4	17.6	19.8	18.7	20.3	20.4
Not Disabled	84.7	82.4	80.3	81.3	79.7	79.6

Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

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

In 2013

- Just prior to their sheltered homeless experience in 2013, 59.9 percent of sheltered adults in families were in a housed situation. Of the 107,838 people who entered shelter from housing during the reporting period, 45.4 percent had been staying with family, 28.5 percent were in housing they rented, and 24.5 percent had been staying with friends.
- Another 30.3 percent of sheltered adults in families were already homeless at the start of their use of shelter during the reporting period. Of these 54,610 adults, 79.6 percent were in shelter programs, and 20.4 percent were in a place not meant for human habitation.
- Of those sheltered adults in families who were not already homeless, 2.6 percent (3,310 adults) entered shelter from an institutional setting, more than half of them (1,893 adults) from substance abuse treatment or detox centers.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of sheltered adults in families who lived in housing prior to entering shelter declined by 7.2 percent (9,173 people). Nonetheless, the share of families entering shelter from housing was about the same in both years (about 60 percent).
- Since 2007, the number of homeless people in family coming from a housing arrangement has increased dramatically, by 47.8 percent, or about 38,000 people. Many of them are coming from housing they rent or from staying with family.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 3.17: Places Adults in Families Stayed Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2007–2013

Place Stayed	2013		2012–2013		2007–2013	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Already Homeless	54,610	30.3	-8,641	-13.2	12,717	28.9
Sheltered	43,469	79.6	-4,975	-9.9	5,473	14.0
Unsheltered	11,141	20.4	-3,666	-24.2	6,455	128.7
Housing	107,838	59.9	-9,173	-7.2	38,323	47.8
Staying with family	48,955	45.4	-2,608	-4.7	17,172	48.2
Staying with friends	26,448	24.5	-687	-2.4	8,645	44.1
Rented housing unit	30,719	28.5	-5,429	-13.3	17,310	95.6
Owned housing unit	1,517	1.4	-409	-18.9	-4,615	-72.4
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	199	0.2	-40	-15.7	-189	-46.8
Institutional Settings	3,310	1.8	73	2.2	307	9.8
Substance abuse treatment center	1,893	57.2	-198	-9.2	46	2.4
Correctional facility	944	28.5	342	52.5	424	74.5
Hospital	402	12.1	-5	-1.2	-144	-25.7
Psychiatric facility	71	2.1	-66	-47.1	-19	-20.4
Other Settings	14,377	8.0	-658	-4.2	-3,980	-20.9
Hotel or motel	10,192	70.9	681	7.0	-2,569	-19.7
Foster care home	168	1.2	-31	-14.7	135	300.0
Other living arrangement	4,017	27.9	-1,308	-22.8	-1,546	-25.9

Note: To produce comparable trend information, statistical imputations were applied to missing values in this table. See the 2013 AHAR methodology document for more details.

EXHIBIT 3.18: Places Adults in Families Stayed Who Were Not Already Homeless Before Entering Shelter, 2007–2013 (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; their 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 2013

- The homeless services system nationwide had 118,107 beds in emergency shelters for families, and 101,843 beds in transitional housing programs for families. Those programs were used by 353,506 people who stayed just in emergency shelter at some time during the year and by 142,208 people who stayed at least part of the time in transitional housing.
- During the 12-month reporting period, 21.7 percent of people in families using emergency shelter stayed a week or less, almost half stayed one month or less, 38.2 percent stayed one to six months, and 12.4 percent stayed more than six months.
- A typical stay in transitional housing programs was between one and six months. Only 16.2 percent of people in families were in transitional housing for the entire 12-month reporting period.
- Sheltered people in families stayed in emergency shelter 73 nights on average, or almost two and a half months. Emergency shelters served 4.3 people per available bed throughout the year.
- Sheltered people in families using transitional housing programs stayed an average of 175 nights (nearly 6 months) during the observed year.

Changes Over Time

- The number of people in families using just emergency shelter increased by 8.1 percent.
- The number of people in families using transitional housing at any point during a year declined by 3.1 percent.
- Between 2012 and 2013, bed occupancy rates in emergency shelters increased, from 82.9 to 86.6 percent. The average number of nights people in families stayed in emergency shelter also increased, from 65 to 73 nights.

EXHIBIT 3.19: Length of Stay

People in Families in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2013

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	85,033	21.7	5,159	3.6
8 to 30 days	108,099	27.6	13,044	9.2
31 to 180 days	149,561	38.2	61,735	43.5
181 to 360 days	28,968	7.4	39,054	27.5
361 to 366 days	19,559	5.0	23,044	16.2

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 365 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, 2007–2013

Bed-Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2007	2012	2013	2007	2012	2013
Median # nights	30	28	32	151	157	151
Average # nights	67	65	73	174	178	175
Average occupancy rate	85.9	82.9	86.6	72.9	81.1	80.0
Bed Count	98,287	111,351	118,107	111,368	109,861	101,843
Turnover rate	4.9	4.7	4.3	1.6	1.7	1.7

Note1: The average daily occupancy rate is calculated by dividing the average daily census during the 12-month reporting period by the total of year-round equivalent beds for that year.

Note2: The total bed count is based on the year-round beds determined at one point in time from the HIC.

Note3: 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 of year-round equivalent beds for that year.



4 Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

One-Night Estimates Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth	4-3
By State and Sheltered Status	4-5

UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN THE UNITED STATES

PIT DATA

On a single night in January 2013...

45,616
homeless children
& youth were
unaccompanied



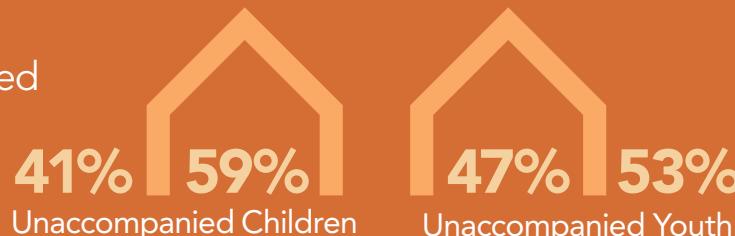
86.4%
were youth
(18–24)

13.6%
were children
(17 & under)



23%
of all homeless children &
youth were unaccompanied

Unaccompanied homeless
children & youth in sheltered
& unsheltered locations



KEY TERM

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN are people who are not part of a family or in a multi-child household during their episode of homelessness, and who are under the age of 18.

UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH are people who are not part of a family during their episode of homelessness and who are between the ages of 18 and 24.

One-Night Estimates OF UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

PIT

For the first time, communities submitted PIT estimates of homelessness in three age categories: 17 and under, 18 to 24, and 25 and older. This section describes the extent of homelessness among children (17 and under) and youth (18 to 24), focusing mostly on unaccompanied children and youth. Unaccompanied children are homeless alone, and not in the company of an adult (18 or older). Unaccompanied youth are assumed to be homeless alone and are not in the company of a child.

On a Single Night in January 2013

- 45,616 homeless children and youth were unaccompanied on a night in January 2013. Among them, 86.4 percent were youth ages 18 to 24 and the remaining 13.6 percent were children age 17 and under.
- Of all the 198,382 children and youth who were homeless, 23 percent were unaccompanied (45,616 people).
- Of all the 60,233 youth homeless on one night, nearly two-thirds (65.4%) were unaccompanied. In contrast, a much smaller share of all homeless children was unaccompanied (4.5%).
- Unaccompanied children and youth, who are homeless as individuals, make up 12.3 percent of all homeless individuals on the one-night count.
- Nearly 6 in 10 unaccompanied children (3,675 children) were counted in places not meant for human habitation.
- Slightly under half of unaccompanied youth were in unsheltered locations, about the same rate as for individual adults 25 years and older.

Data Source: PIT 2013
Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

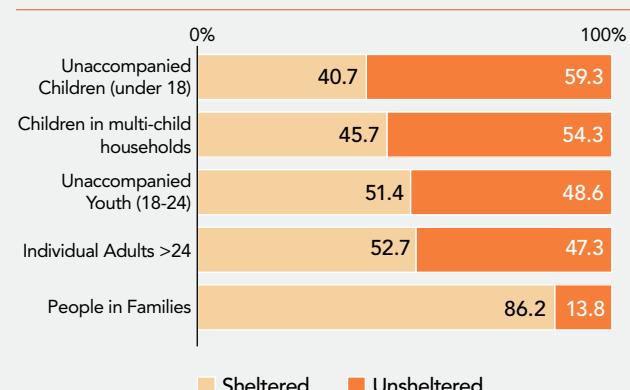
45,616 homeless children and youth were unaccompanied on a night in January 2013—86.4% were youth and 13.6% were children.

EXHIBIT 4.1: Homeless and Unaccompanied Children and Youth
PIT Estimates by Age, 2013

Homeless Population	All Homeless Children & Youth		Unaccompanied Homeless Children & Youth	
	#	%	#	%
Total homeless children & youth	198,382	100.0%	45,616	100.0%
Children (17 and under)	138,149	69.6%	6,197	13.6%
Youth (18–24)	60,233	30.4%	39,419	86.4%

Note: The 2013 PIT estimates are slightly lower than estimates reported in the 2013 AHAR Part 1. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless individuals submitted by the Los Angeles City and County Continuum of Care. The adjustment removed 1,308 youth and 16,966 adults age 25 and older from 2013. This change applies to all PIT estimates in this section. See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD's Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

EXHIBIT 4.2: Homeless Unaccompanied Children and Youth, Older Individual Adults, and People in Families
By Sheltered Status, 2013 (in %)



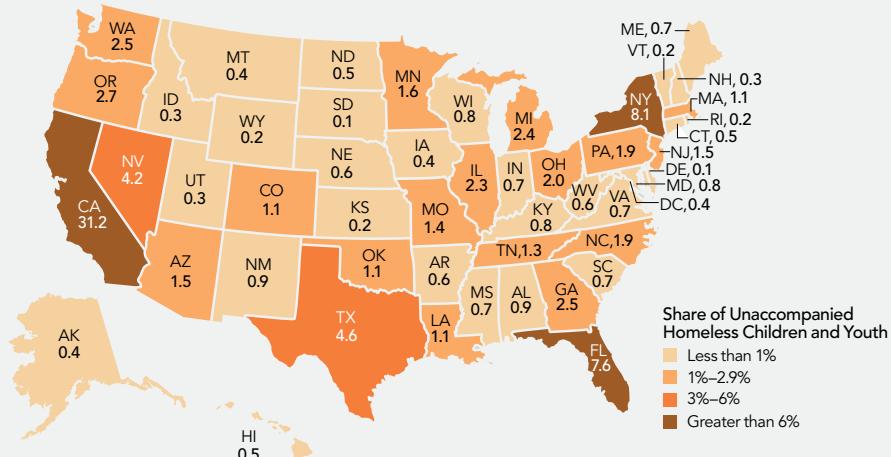


By State and Sheltered Status

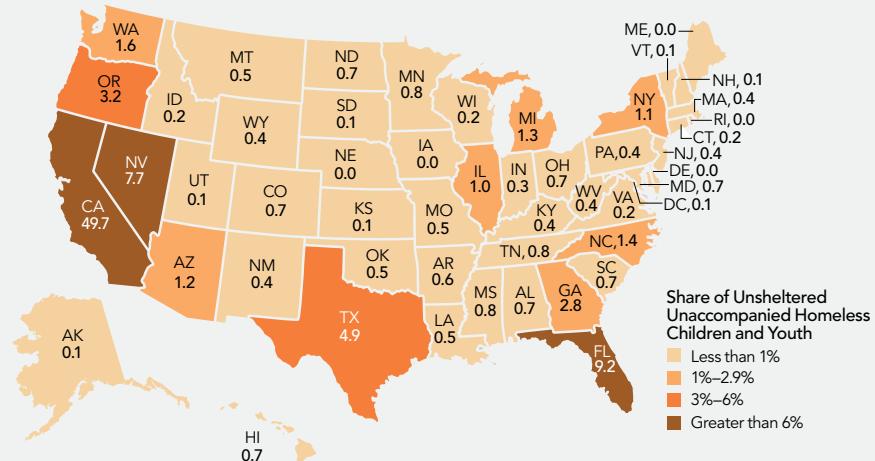
On a Single Night in January 2013

- California had the highest number of unaccompanied homeless children in the U.S., 1,864, followed by Florida (1,117), and Texas (568).
- California (12,297), New York (3,497), and Florida (2,344) had the highest number of unaccompanied homeless youth.
- California (49.7%), Florida (9.2%), Nevada (7.7%), Texas (4.9%), and Oregon (3.2%) represented nearly three quarters of all unaccompanied children and youth in unsheltered locations in the U.S.

**EXHIBIT 4.3: Share of Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth Population
In the U.S. by State, 2013 (in %)**



**EXHIBIT 4.4: Share of Unaccompanied Children and Youth Staying in Places not Suitable for Human Habitation
In the U.S. by State, 2013 (in %)**



Data Source: PIT 2013
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories



5 Homeless Veterans IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

One-Night Estimates of Homeless Veterans	5-3
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HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

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HOMELESS VETERANS IN THE UNITED STATES

PIT DATA

On a single night
in January 2013...

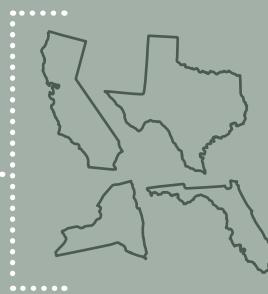
55,779

veterans were homeless



This is a
24.7% decline
since 2009.

CA, FL, NY, and TX
account for nearly half
of homeless Veterans



Veterans in sheltered &
unsheltered locations

37%

63%



KEY TERM

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

HMIS DATA

Throughout the
year in 2013...

139,857

Veterans used shelter at some point

This is a
6.5% decline
since 2009.

Veterans make up 9% of the
U.S. adult population, but
**13% of the adult
sheltered population**

From 2012–2013...

Veterans using shelter programs in

▲ 8.2%
CITIES

▼ 15.5%
SUBURBAN & RURAL AREAS

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. This chapter provides the most accurate metrics to gauge the nation's progress towards ending homelessness among veterans.

On a single night in January 2013

- 55,779 veterans were homeless in the United States, representing about 9.4 percent of homeless people and 12.3 percent of all homeless adults.
- 62.6 percent of homeless veterans were sheltered (34,909 veterans), and 37.4 percent were in unsheltered locations (20,870 veterans).

Between January 2012 and January 2013

- The number of homeless veterans declined by 8.2 percent (4,990 fewer veterans). The decline was driven by an 18.6 percent decrease in the number of unsheltered homeless veterans, 4,756 fewer veterans, with the number of sheltered homeless veterans decreasing by less than 1 percent.
- The proportion of veterans that were sheltered increased from 57.8 percent in 2012 to 62.6 percent in 2013.

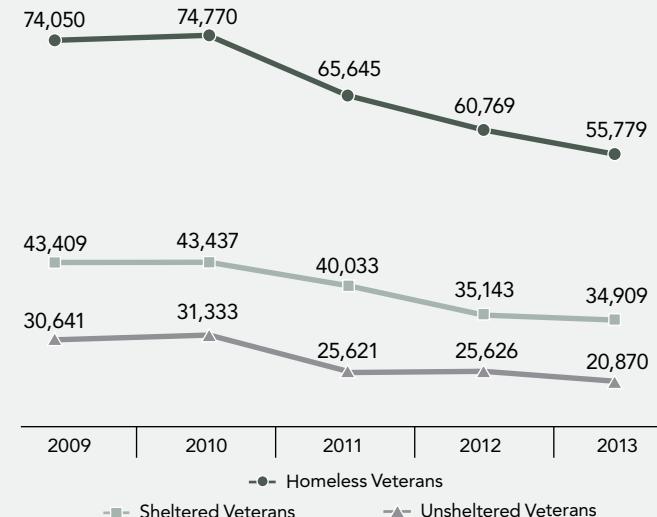
Between January 2009 and January 2013

- The total number of homeless veterans dropped by 24.7 percent or 18,271 people. This decline was more attributable to the 31.9 percent decrease in unsheltered veterans than the 19.6 percent decrease in sheltered homeless veterans.

Data Source: PIT 2009–2013
Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

55,779 veterans were homeless in the United States in January 2013, an 8.2% decline from 2012.

EXHIBIT 5.1: One-Night Counts of Homeless Veterans
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2009–2013



Note: The PIT estimates from 2009–2013 are slightly lower than estimates reported in past AHARs. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless individuals submitted by the Los Angeles City and County Continuum of Care. The adjustment removed the following number of veterans: 1,559 veterans in 2009 and 2010; 1,850 veterans in 2011 and 2012; and 2,284 veterans from 2013. Additionally, the Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional CoC updated its 2013 sheltered count of homeless veterans from 174 to 388. These changes apply to all PIT estimates in this section. See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD's Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

EXHIBIT 5.2: Change in Homeless Veterans
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2009–2013

Years	Total Homeless Veterans		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013	-4,990	-8.2	-234	-0.7	-4,756	-18.6
2011 to 2012	-4,876	-7.4	-4,890	-12.2	14	0.1
2010 to 2011	-9,125	-12.2	-3,404	-7.8	-5,721	-18.3
2009 to 2010	720	1.0	28	0.1	692	2.3
2009 to 2013	-18,271	-24.7	-8,500	-19.6	-9,771	-31.9

By State

On a single night in January 2013

- Four states accounted for nearly half of the nation's homeless veterans: California (23.2% or 12,895 veterans), Florida (9.9% or 5,505 veterans), New York (8.4% or 4,659 veterans), and Texas (7% or 3,878 veterans).

Between January 2012 and January 2013

- The number of homeless veterans decreased in 25 states and D.C., totaling 6,455 fewer veterans.
- Twenty-five states had increases in veteran homelessness, but the total was only 1,498 more veterans. Florida had the largest increase, 174 more veterans.

Between January 2009 and January 2013

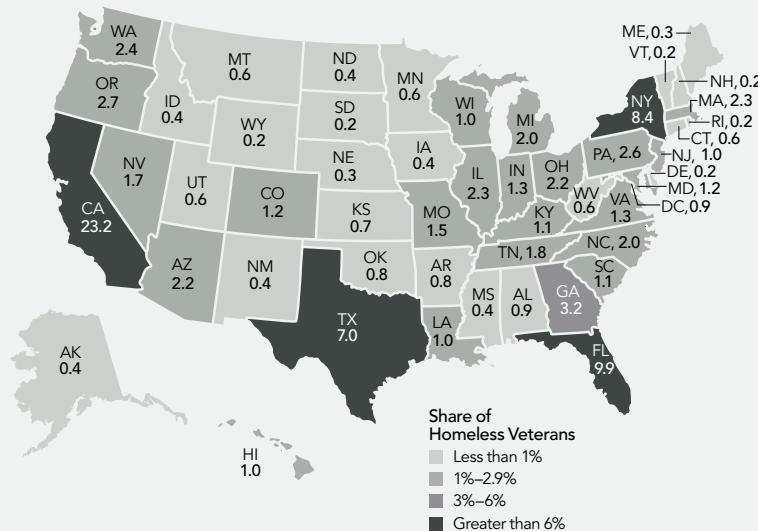
- Thirty-three states and D.C. had declines in their number of homeless veterans (totaling 19,743 fewer veterans), while 17 states had increases in homeless veterans (totaling 1,477 additional veterans).
- Five states represented 57.7 percent of the total decrease in homeless veterans: CA (5,078 fewer veterans), NV (1,669), FL (1,630), TX (1,613), and LA (1,410). Alabama, Nevada, and Louisiana had declines in veteran homeless of more than 50 percent.

Data Source: PIT 2009–2013

Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

See Part 1 of the 2013 AHAR for more details on PIT estimates by state (www.hudexchange.info)

EXHIBIT 5.3: Share of Homeless Veteran Population In the U.S. by State, 2013 (in %)



By State and Sheltered Status

On a single night in January 2013

- In eight states, 90 percent or more of the homeless veteran population was sheltered rather than in unsheltered locations: NY (4,201 veterans), MA (1,204), WI (528), KS (384), IA (220), ME (150), RI (95), and DE (86).
- Almost two-thirds of all unsheltered veterans in the United States were in California (38.6%), Florida (15.3%), and Texas (9%).
- In six states, more than half of the homeless veteran population was unsheltered: CA (8,009 veterans), FL (3,177), GA (905), OR (785), HI (324), and MT (191).

Between January 2012 and January 2013

- The number of veterans found in unsheltered locations dropped in 32 states and D.C., totaling 5,247 fewer veterans, and increased in 18 states, totaling only 532 more unsheltered veterans. California and Texas alone accounted for over half of the overall decrease in unsheltered homelessness.
- The number of sheltered veterans decreased in 26 states and D.C., totaling 2,110 fewer sheltered veterans, and increased in 24 states, totaling 1,868 more sheltered veterans.

Between January 2009 and January 2013

- Unsheltered homelessness among veterans decreased in 34 states, totaling 10,828 fewer unsheltered veterans, and increased in 16 states and D.C., totaling 1,079 more unsheltered veterans.
- Sheltered veteran homelessness decreased or remained stable in 37 states and D.C., totaling 9,528 fewer sheltered veterans, while only 13 states had a net increase totaling 1,010 additional sheltered veterans.
- Four states had large decreases in both sheltered and unsheltered veterans over the four-year period: California (1,913 fewer sheltered and 3,165 fewer unsheltered veterans), Texas (728 sheltered and 885 unsheltered), Florida (579 sheltered and 1,051 unsheltered) and Nevada (852 sheltered and 817 unsheltered).

Data Source: PIT 2009–2013
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 5.5: Sheltered Homeless Veterans by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2009–2013

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
California	374	8.3	Tennessee	-245	-25.2
Oregon	151	27.1	Nevada	-214	-31.0
Kentucky	141	38.2	Georgia	-194	-17.7
Florida	127	5.8	New York	-169	-3.9
Texas	123	6.5	North Carolina	-157	-14.40
2009 to 2013					
Utah	180	163.6	California	-1,913	-28.1
Arkansas	158	94.6	Nevada	-852	-64.1
West Virginia	115	65.0	New York	-846	-16.8
Missouri	98	17.2	Texas	-728	-26.6
Illinois	81	10.1	Florida	-579	-19.9

EXHIBIT 5.6: Unsheltered Homeless Veterans by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2009–2013

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
South Carolina	68	30.5	California	-2,090	-20.7
Illinois	51	15.3	Texas	-609	-24.6
Florida	47	1.5	Georgia	-298	-24.8
Hawaii	47	17.0	Louisiana	-257	-57.2
Florida	47	1.50	Nevada	-255	-35.0
2009 to 2013					
Oregon	180	29.8	California	-3,165	-28.3
Illinois	158	69.7	Louisiana	-1,352	-87.6
Montana	113	144.9	Florida	-1,051	-24.9
South Carolina	101	53.2	Texas	-885	-32.1
Hawaii	59	22.40	Nevada	-817	-63.3

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL HOMELESS VETERAN IN 2013



A Man in Shelter as an Individual

91.0% MALE / 97.6% 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

42.9% WERE AGE
51–61

50.2% WERE
**White,
Non-Hispanic**

53.6% HAD
A Disability

75.7% WERE IN A
City



PRIOR TO USING A SHELTER IN 2013, **49.8%** WERE
Already Homeless



NIGHTS SPENT IN
EMERGENCY SHELTER

One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED VETERANS

HMIS

Since 2009, HUD has estimated the annual number of veterans who use shelter programs at some time from October 1 through September 30 of the reporting year. The one-year estimates account for all veterans who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program, including programs that specifically target veterans and those that do not. The estimates are based on a nationally representative sample of communities that submit aggregate HMIS data to HUD. The estimates statistically adjust for homeless veterans in shelter programs that do not yet participate in their 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 during the 12-month period. The 95 percent confidence interval for the sheltered homeless veteran population in 2013 is $\pm 14,600$ (125,527 to 154,457).

Veterans can experience homelessness as individuals or as part of a family. Following the definition used throughout this report, veteran individuals are in households without any children, while homeless veterans in families are in households that have at least one child present.

139,857 veterans were in a shelter program in the United States at some time during 2013, a 6.5% decrease from 2009.

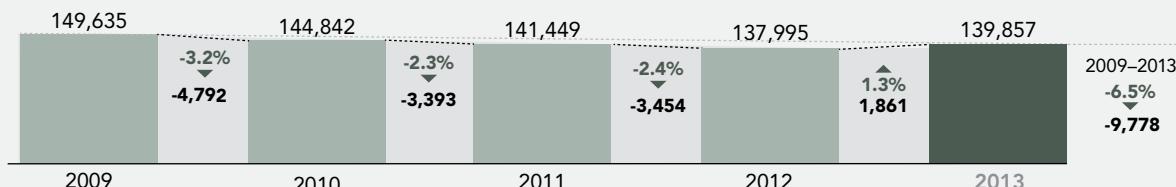
2013 Estimate of Sheltered Veterans

- An estimated 139,857 veterans used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at some time between October 1, 2012 and September 30, 2013.
- 1 in 152 veterans in the U.S. was homeless in shelter at some point during 2013. While veterans make up only 9 percent of the U.S. adult population, veterans make up 12.7 percent of the adult homeless population.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of veterans using shelter programs over the course of a year increased by 1.3 percent (1,861 more veterans), the first annual increase since records began in 2009.
- Between 2009 and 2013, the number of sheltered veterans in the United States has dropped by 6.5 percent or 9,778 fewer veterans.

EXHIBIT 5.7: One-year Estimates of Sheltered Veterans, 2009–2013



Data Source: HMIS 2009-2013; ACS 2012

Gender and Age

In 2013

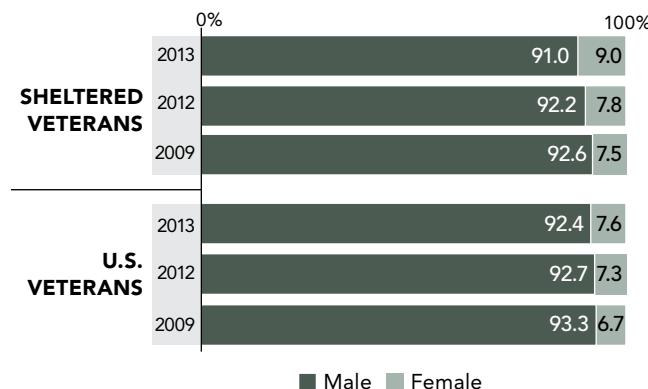
- More than 9 in 10 (91%) sheltered veterans were men, slightly lower than the share of men among all U.S. veterans (92.4%), but slightly higher than the share among U.S. veterans in poverty (89.4%).
- Most sheltered veterans were age 51 to 61 (42.9%), with 36.1 percent ages 31 to 50.
- Elderly veterans (age 62 and older) were underrepresented in shelter compared to the total U.S. veteran population. All U.S. veterans were 4.7 times more likely to be age 62 and older than veterans in shelter (54.1% versus 11.4%).
- Fewer than one in 10 (9.6%) sheltered veterans was between the ages of 18 and 30, but this share is higher than that of 18 to 30 year-olds among all U.S. veterans (5.6%).

Changes Over Time

- The number of sheltered female veterans rose, both in absolute numbers (1,891 more women) in 2013 than in 2012 and as a share of sheltered veterans (7.8% to 9%).
- Since 2009, the share of sheltered veterans who are age 62 or older or between 18 and 30 both increased: from 8.7 to 11.4 percent for elderly veterans and from 8.1 to 9.6 percent for young veterans.

EXHIBIT 5.8: Gender

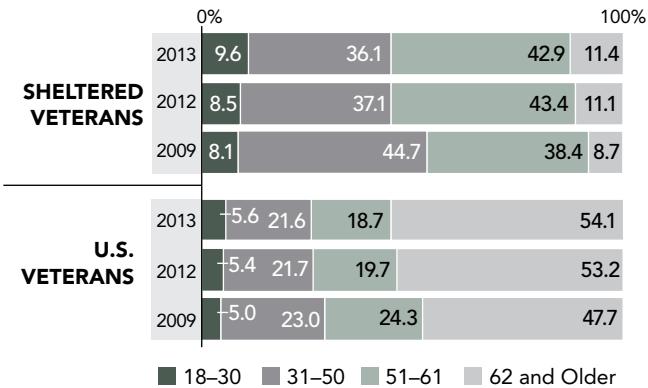
Sheltered Veterans and Total U.S. Veterans, 2009–2013



■ Male ■ Female

EXHIBIT 5.9: Age

Sheltered Veterans and Total U.S. Veterans, 2009–2013



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

Data Source: HMIS 2009–2013; ACS 2008, 2011, 2012

Ethnicity and Race

In 2013

- Hispanic veterans were slightly overrepresented in the sheltered population compared to the broader U.S. veteran population, 7.3 percent versus 5.7 percent.
- Veterans using shelter programs were 3.4 times more likely to be African American than were U.S. veterans overall (38.8% versus 11.3%). Veterans who identified as white and not Hispanic (non-minority) comprise about half of all sheltered veterans, compared to almost 4 out of 5 among all veterans in the U.S.

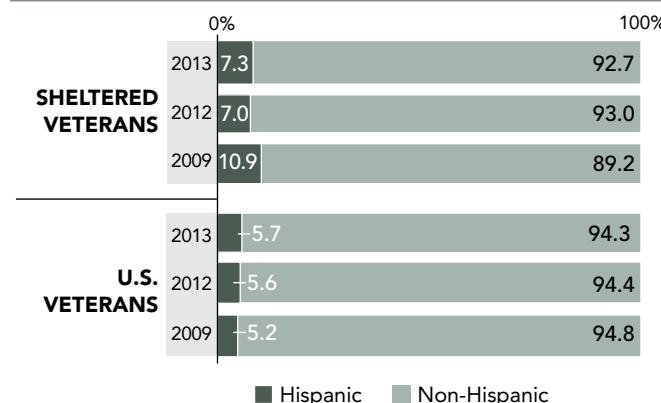
Changes Over Time

- While the number of all U.S. Hispanic veterans increased by 5.6 percent between 2009 and 2013, the number of sheltered Hispanic veterans dropped by 36.7 percent (5,891 fewer veterans), and the share of sheltered veterans who are Hispanic dropped from 10.9 to 7.3 percent.
- Between 2009 and 2013, the number of sheltered veterans in minority groups declined by 7.6 percent (5,669 fewer veterans), while the number in the total U.S. veteran population increased by 3.7 percent.
- The number of African American veterans in shelter increased 6.7 percent (3,354 more veterans) since 2009, while the number among all U.S. veterans increased by only 2.7 percent, and the share of sheltered veterans who are African American increased from 34.2 to 38.8 percent.

Data Source: HMIS 2009-2013; ACS 2008, 2011, 2012

EXHIBIT 5.10: Ethnicity

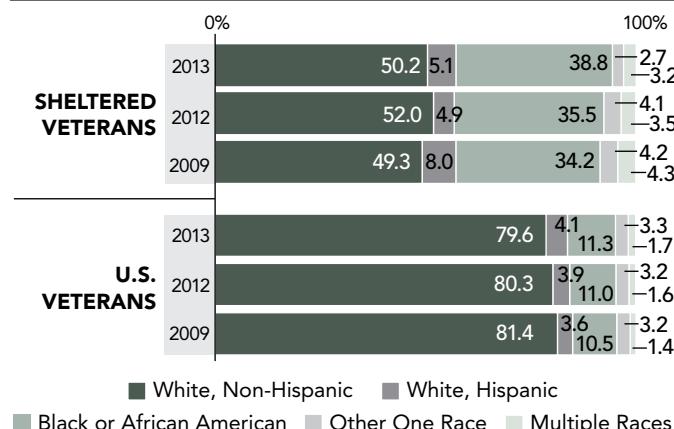
Sheltered Veterans and Total U.S. Veterans, 2009–2013



■ Hispanic ■ Non-Hispanic

EXHIBIT 5.11: Race

Sheltered Veterans and Total U.S. Veterans, 2009–2013



■ White, Non-Hispanic ■ White, Hispanic

■ Black or African American ■ Other One Race ■ Multiple Races

Note: Ethnicity is distinguished among the white race group to facilitate an understanding of minorities and non-minorities. Non-minorities are those who identify their ethnicity as not Hispanic and their race as white.



More than half of sheltered homeless veterans had a disability in 2013, 53.6%.

Household Size and Disability Status

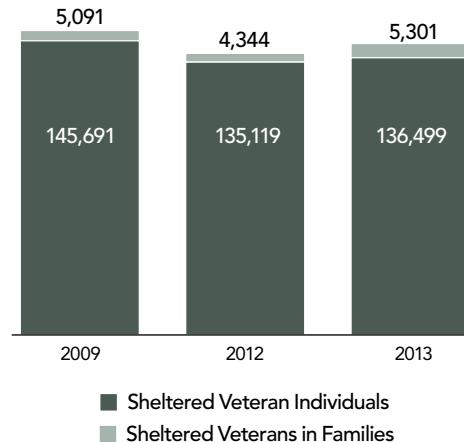
In 2013

- Most sheltered veterans were homeless as individuals (136,499 veterans) rather than in families (5,301 veterans).
- The share of veterans in shelter programs who have a disability was twice as high as among the total U.S. veteran population (53.6% versus 27.3%).

Changes Over Time

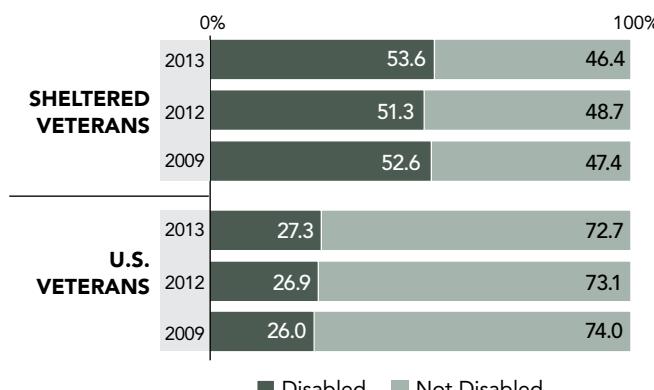
- The share of veterans as individuals and as family members has remained stable since 2009, with between 97.4 and 97.9 percent of all veterans in shelter homeless as individuals and between 3.1 and 3.8 percent homeless in families.
- Between 2012 and 2013, the share of sheltered veterans with a disability rose from 51.3 percent to 53.6 percent.

EXHIBIT 5.12: Sheltered Veterans Estimates
By Household Type, 2009–2013



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 5.13: Disability Status
Sheltered Veterans and Total U.S. Veterans, 2009–2013



Data Source: HMIS 2009–2013; ACS 2008, 2011, 2012

Geographic Location

In 2013

- More than three-quarters (75.7%) of sheltered veterans used emergency shelter and transitional housing programs in principal cities, with the remaining 24.3 percent in suburban and rural areas.
- The geographic pattern both of all U.S. veterans and of those in poverty is the reverse of the sheltered veteran population. About 8 in 10 veterans (81.9%) in the U.S. lived in suburban and rural areas in 2012, and almost three-quarters (74.2%) of veterans in poverty lived in suburban and rural areas in 2012.

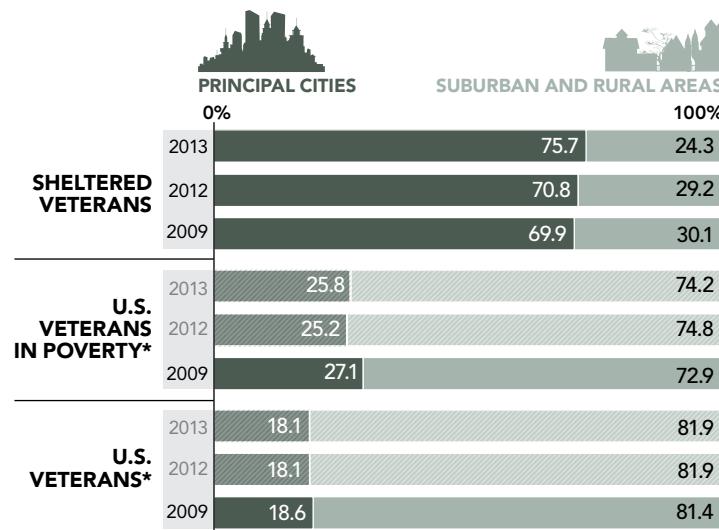
Changes Over Time

- Sheltered veterans have become increasingly concentrated in cities since 2009, with the share of all sheltered veterans using shelter programs in cities rising from 69.9 percent in 2009 to 75.7 percent in 2013.
- In contrast, veterans in the poverty and in the total U.S. populations have consistently been concentrated in suburban and urban areas.

Data Source: HMIS 2009-2013; ACS 2008, 2010, 2011

EXHIBIT 5.14: Geographic Distribution

Sheltered Veterans, U.S. Veterans in Poverty, and Total U.S. Veterans, 2009–2013



* In the 2013 ACS, the geographic indicator used to distinguish principal cities from other areas is not yet available. The data source used to represent 2012 and 2013 are from the most recent two years available.

EXHIBIT 5.15: Percent Change by Geography

Sheltered Homeless Veterans, U.S. Veterans in Poverty Population, and Total U.S. Veterans Population, 2009–2013 (in %)

Population	2012–2013		2009–2013	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Sheltered Veterans	1.1	-24.5	8.2	-15.5
U.S. Veterans in Poverty*	3.9	0.9	3.4	10.4
U.S. Veterans*	-1.3	-1.7	-7.0	-4.3

* In the 2013 ACS, the geographic indicator used to distinguish principal cities from other areas is not yet available. The data source used to represent 2012 and 2013 are from the most recent two years available.

Characteristics by Geography

In 2013

- A larger share of veterans using shelter programs located in suburban and rural areas were women than in cities, 10.7 versus 8.5 percent.
- Sheltered veterans in cities were 1.4 times more likely to be in minority groups than those in suburban and rural areas (53.2% versus 39.2%), and they were 1.4 times more likely to be African American (41.6% versus 30.4%).
- Sheltered veterans located in cities were somewhat less likely to have a disability than those located in suburban and rural areas (52.8% and 56.3%).

Changes Over Time

- The share of veterans with a disability using shelter programs in cities increased from 50.5 percent in 2009 to 52.8 percent in 2013.

EXHIBIT 5.16: Characteristics by Geography
Sheltered Veterans, 2013 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities			Suburban & Rural Areas		
	2007	2012	2013	2007	2012	2013
# Homeless Veterans	104,596	97,753	105,794	45,037	40,243	33,993
Gender of Adults						
Male	92.9	92.5	91.5	91.8	91.5	89.3
Female	7.1	7.5	8.5	8.2	8.5	10.7
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	13.8	7.9	8.1	4.0	4.7	4.7
Non-Hispanic	86.2	92.1	91.9	96.0	95.3	95.3
Race						
White, Non-Hispanic	43.1	48.1	46.8	63.6	61.6	60.8
White, Hispanic	10.6	5.7	5.7	1.9	2.9	3.2
Black or African American	37.7	38.1	41.6	26.2	29.0	30.4
Other One Race	4.4	4.8	2.7	3.5	2.5	2.6
Multiple Races	4.2	3.3	3.3	4.7	4.0	3.0
Age						
18–30	8.0	8.3	9.3	8.6	8.9	10.5
31–50	44.7	38.0	35.9	44.6	34.8	36.9
51–61	37.9	42.6	43.2	39.8	45.2	42.0
62 and Older	9.5	11.0	11.6	7.1	11.1	10.7
Household Size						
1 Person	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.8	99.7	99.5
2 People	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
3 People	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
4 People	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
5 or More People	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disability Status of Adults						
Disabled	50.5	51.1	52.8	57.7	51.8	56.3
Not Disabled	49.5	48.9	47.2	42.3	48.2	43.7

Data Source: HMIS 2009–2013

Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

In 2013

- Half of the veterans who used a shelter program at some time during the reporting year were already homeless, 29.7 percent came from a housed situation, and 20.5 percent from institutional or other settings.
- Of the 67,729 sheltered veterans who were already homeless, 59.3 percent were staying in a shelter program, and 40.7 percent came from 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, 59.1 percent came from housing. Of those 40,342, 35.1 percent had been staying with family, 33.5 percent had been staying with friends, and 27.2 percent were in housing they rented. Only 2.9 percent were in housing that they owned, and only 1.2 percent entered a shelter program from permanent supportive housing.
- Of sheltered veterans who were not already homeless, 26.3 percent entered from institutional settings. Of those 17,961 veterans, 37.2 percent came from a substance abuse treatment or detox center, 26.3 percent from a correctional facility, 22.4 percent from a hospital, and 14.1 percent from a psychiatric facility.

Changes Over Time

- The number of veterans who entered shelter from another homeless situation increased 4.8 percent (3,159 veterans) between 2012 and 2013. Most of this increase is from the additional 2,313 veterans that came from another sheltered situation.
- The share of veterans who entered shelter from institutional settings increased from 12.8 to 13.2 percent between 2012 and 2013, including 876 more veterans entering shelter from a substance abuse treatment facility and 294 more veterans from a correctional facility.

Data Source: HMIS 2009–2013

EXHIBIT 5.17: Places Veterans Stayed

Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2009–2013

Place Stayed	2013		2012–2013		2009–2013	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Already Homeless	67,729	49.8	3,159	4.8	488	0.7
Sheltered	40,194	59.3	2,313	5.9	3,368	9.0
Unsheltered	27,535	40.7	846	3.1	-3,243	-10.3
Housing	40,342	29.7	-554	-1.3	-5,533	-11.7
Staying with family	14,163	35.1	-95	-0.6	-948	-6.1
Staying with friends	13,532	33.5	-226	-1.6	1,592	12.9
Rented housing unit	10,993	27.2	-357	-3.0	-4,261	-27.0
Owned housing unit	1,170	2.9	44	3.7	-2,167	-63.8
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	484	1.2	80	19.0	251	100.4
Institutional Settings	17,961	13.2	748	4.2	-2,873	-13.5
Substance abuse treatment center	6,678	37.2	876	14.8	-1,674	-19.8
Correctional facility	4,724	26.3	294	6.4	-1,574	-24.5
Hospital	4,025	22.4	-203	-4.7	96	2.4
Psychiatric facility	2,534	14.1	-219	-7.8	279	12.1
Other Settings	9,955	7.3	-1,431	-12.2	-1,871	-15.3
Hotel or motel	4,977	50.0	154	3.1	-45	-0.9
Foster care home	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other living arrangement	4,978	50.0	-1,516	-22.5	-1,442	-21.6

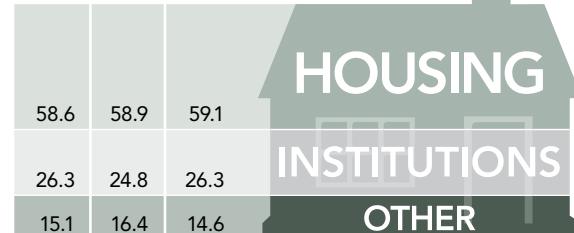
Note: To produce comparable trend information, statistical imputations were applied to missing values in this table. See the 2013 AHAR methodology document for more details.

EXHIBIT 5.18: Places Veterans Stayed

Who Were Not Already Homeless

Before Entering Shelter, 2009–2013 (in %)

2009 2012 2013



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; their 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 2013

- During the 12-month reporting year, more than one-third of veterans using emergency shelters stayed one week or less (35.2%), 62.8 percent stayed one month or less, and 5.3 percent stayed more than six months.
- In contrast, within the reporting year, nearly half of veterans in transitional housing programs stayed between one and six months, 18.5 percent stayed one month or less, and 33.7 percent stayed more than six months.
- Among sheltered veterans, the average length of stay in emergency shelter during the 12-month reporting period was 46 nights, and was 146 nights, or about 5 months, in transitional housing programs.
- Almost two-thirds (65%) of veterans using shelter programs at some point during the reporting year used only emergency shelter. The rest used only transitional housing programs (27.7%) or accessed both types of shelter programs during the year (7.3%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2009 and 2013, the length of stay for veterans in both emergency shelter and transitional housing programs dropped. For example, the median number of nights in emergency shelter decreased from 21 to 20, and in transitional housing programs from 120 to 113 nights.

EXHIBIT 5.19: Length of Stay
Veterans in Emergency Shelter and
Transitional Housing Programs, 2013

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	35,506	35.2	2,522	5.2
8 to 30 days	27,885	27.6	6,494	13.3
31 to 180 days	32,259	31.9	23,387	47.8
181 to 360 days	4,168	4.1	10,979	22.4
361 to 366 days	1,183	1.2	5,545	11.3

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 365 days, corresponding to the total days observed for this reporting period.

EXHIBIT 5.20: Bed-Use Patterns
Veterans in Emergency Shelter and
Transitional Housing Programs, 2009–2013

Bed-Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2009	2012	2013	2009	2012	2013
Median number of nights	21	19	20	120	105	113
Average number of nights	47	45	46	149	138	146

Note: The maximum length of stay is 365 days, corresponding to the total days observed for this reporting period.



6 Chronically Homeless People IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

One-Night Estimates of Chronically Homeless People.....	6-3
By State	6-4
By State and Sheltered Status	6-5

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES

PIT DATA

On a single night in January 2013...

86,455

people were chronically homeless as individuals

This is a
28.2% decline
since 2007.



22.4%
of homeless individuals
are chronically homeless

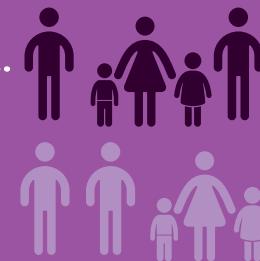
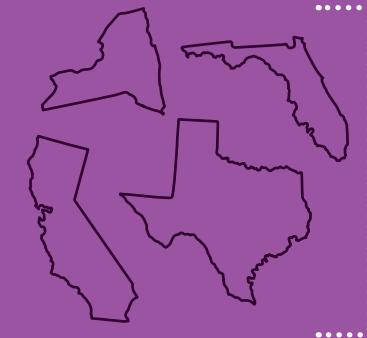
Chronically homeless people in sheltered & unsheltered locations

66%



34%

Over 75% were unsheltered in CA, FL, OR, HI, LA, MS



Over half of all chronically homeless people were located in CA, FL, NY, and TX

KEY TERM

CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUAL refers to an individual with a disability who has been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or has experienced at least 4 episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years.

One-Night Estimates OF CHRONICALLY HOMELESS PEOPLE

PIT

Starting in 2007, data were only gathered on adults chronically homeless as individuals. Beginning in 2013, the definition of chronic homelessness was expanded to include people in families where the head of household met the definition of chronically homeless, and 2013 was the first year of baseline estimates of the number of chronically homeless people in families. However, this section only includes chronically homeless individuals.

On a single night in January 2013

- 86,455 adults were chronically homeless, representing 22.4 percent of all homeless individuals in the U.S.
- About two-thirds (66%) of chronically homeless individuals were in unsheltered locations, and about one-third (34%) were in shelter programs.

Between January 2012 and January 2013

- The one-night estimate of chronically homeless individuals dropped by 10.6 percent (10,206 fewer people).
- The number of chronically homeless individuals using shelter programs dropped by 9.9 percent or 3,229 fewer people, and the number in unsheltered locations dropped 10.9 percent or 6,977 fewer people.

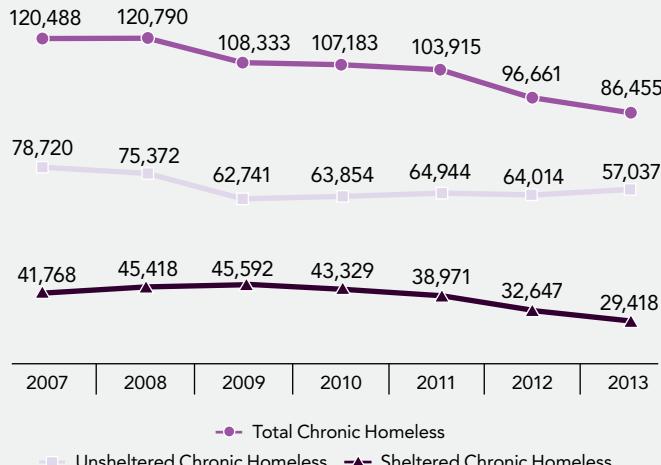
Between January 2007 and January 2013

- The one-night estimate of chronically homeless individuals dropped by 28.2 percent or 34,033 fewer people.
- Of all homeless individuals, the share that was chronically homeless declined from 29 percent in 2007 to 23.4 percent in 2013.
- The number of chronically homeless individuals in unsheltered locations dropped by 27.5 percent or 21,683 fewer people, and the number using shelter dropped by 29.6 percent or 12,350 fewer people.

Data Source: PIT 2007–2013
Includes Puerto Rico and U.S territories

The one-night estimate of chronically homeless individuals dropped by 10,206, a 10.6% decline, from 2012, and it dropped by 34,033, a 28.2% decline, from 2007.

EXHIBIT 6.1: One-Night Counts of Chronic Homeless Individuals
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2013



Note: The PIT estimates from 2007–2013 are slightly lower than estimates reported in past AHARs. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless individuals submitted by the Los Angeles City and County Continuum of Care. The adjustment removed the following number of chronically homeless people: 3,345 people in 2007 and 2008; 2,584 people in 2009 and 2010; 3,233 people in 2011 and 2012; and 6,138 people from 2013. This change applies to all PIT estimates in this section. See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD's Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

EXHIBIT 6.2: Change in Chronically Homeless Individuals
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2013

Years	Total Chronically Homeless		Sheltered Chronically Homeless		Unsheltered Chronically Homeless	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013	-10,206	-10.6	-3,229	-9.9	-6,977	-10.9
2011 to 2012	-7,254	-7.0	-6,324	-16.2	-930	-1.4
2010 to 2011	-3,268	-3.0	-4,358	-10.1	1,090	1.7
2009 to 2010	-1,150	-1.1	-2,263	-5.0	1,113	1.8
2008 to 2009	-12,457	-10.3	174	0.4	-12,631	-16.8
2007 to 2008	302	0.3	3,650	8.7	-3,348	-4.3
2007 to 2013	-34,033	-28.2	-12,350	-29.6	-21,683	-27.5

By State

On a single night in January 2013

- Four states represented more than half of all chronically homeless individuals: California (34.5%), Florida (9.2%), New York (4.8%), and Texas (5.6%).

Between 2012 and 2013

- 36 states and D.C. had declines in the number of chronically homeless individuals, totaling 11,202 fewer people. Four states represented nearly half of the total decrease: Louisiana (1,728 fewer people), Texas (1,345), Nevada (1,112) and California (941).
- 14 states had increases in the number of chronically homeless individuals, but the total was only 1,041 more people. Two states represented nearly one third of the total increase: Arkansas (204 more people) and Oklahoma (136).

Between 2007 and 2013

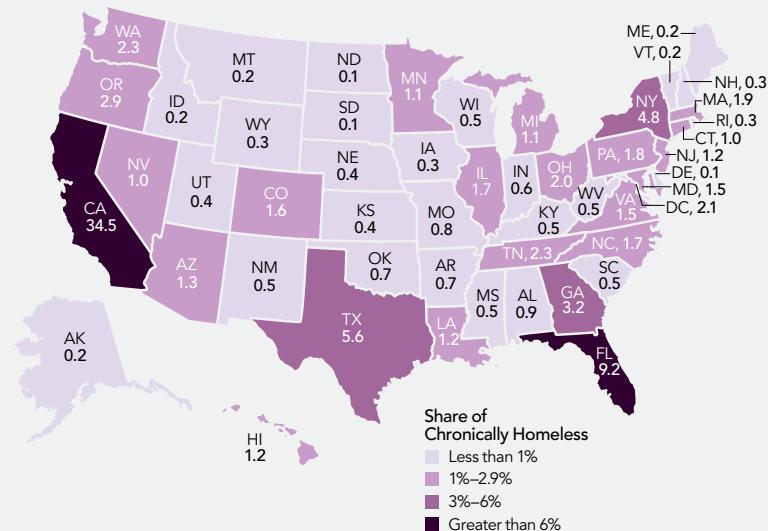
- The number of chronically homeless individuals dropped in 38 states, totaling 34,430 fewer people. Together, California (11,093 fewer people), Texas (3,161) and New York (2,431) represented 48.5 percent of the total decrease.
- 12 states and D.C. had increases in the number of chronically homeless individuals, but the total was only 2,021 more people. Louisiana (453 more people), Florida (315) and Hawaii (253) represented half of the total increase.

Data Source: PIT 2007–2013

Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

See Part 1 of the 2013 AHAR for more details on PIT estimates by state (www.hudexchange.info)

EXHIBIT 6.3: Share of Chronically Homeless Individuals In the U.S. by State, 2013 (in %)



**EXHIBIT 6.4: Chronic Homeless Individuals by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2013**

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
Arkansas	204	56.5	Louisiana	-1,728	-63.0
Oklahoma	136	28.3	Texas	-1,345	-22.0
Hawaii	121	13.3	Nevada	-1,112	-55.7
New Jersey	121	13.7	California	-941	-3.1
Rhode Island	95	64.2	Florida	-904	-10.4
2007 to 2013					
Louisiana	453	80.6	California	-11,093	-27.5
Florida	315	4.2	Texas	-3,161	-39.9
Hawaii	253	32.5	New York	-2,431	-37.5
Georgia	229	9.2	Arizona	-1,740	-62.1
Kansas	145	91.2	New Jersey	-1,523	-60.3

By State and Sheltered Status

On a single night in January 2013

- In 20 states, more than half of the chronically homeless individual population was unsheltered. Six states had over 75 percent in unsheltered locations: CA (85.7% or 25,071 people), FL (79.3% or 6,170 people), OR (75.9% or 1,856 people), HI (79.4% or 819 people), LA (77.6% or 788 people), and MS (85% or 347 people).
- In three states—Maine, Delaware and Nebraska—at least 80 percent of the chronically homeless individual population was sheltered rather than in unsheltered locations.
- Over half of all unsheltered chronically homeless individuals in the United States were in CA (34.5%), FL (9.2%), TX (5.6%), and NY (4.8%).

Between January 2012 and January 2013

- The number of chronically homeless individuals using shelter programs dropped or remained constant in 31 states and D.C., totaling 4,251 fewer people, and rose in 19 states, totaling only 966 more people.
- 30 states and D.C. had decreases or remained constant in the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals, totaling 7,859 fewer people, and 20 states had increases in unsheltered chronically homeless individuals, but it totaled only 983 more people.

Between January 2007 and January 2013

- 38 states and D.C. had a decline in the number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals, totaling 13,264 fewer people, and 12 states had an increase, totaling 1,242 more people.
- The number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals dropped in 34 states, totaling 22,885 fewer people. California alone represented 40.7 percent of the overall decrease.

Data Source: PIT 2007–2013
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 6.5: Sheltered Chronic Homeless Individuals by State Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2013

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
Maryland	236	48.3	California	-735	-15.0
Hawaii	84	65.6	Florida	-524	-24.6
Arizona	61	15.7	New Mexico	-326	-57.6
Indiana	58	20.4	New York	-229	-12.0
Wisconsin	43	15.9	Missouri	-215	-35.3
2007 to 2013					
Nevada	184	96.3	California	-1,773	-29.8
Tennessee	183	20.4	Texas	-1,613	-49.0
Rhode Island	100	111.1	New Jersey	-944	-59.7
Maine	92	137.3	Massachusetts	-876	-42.6
Kansas	87	74.4	West Virginia	-847	-80.1

EXHIBIT 6.6: Unsheltered Chronic Homeless Individuals by State Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2013

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2012 to 2013					
Arkansas	204	93.2	Louisiana	-1,675	-68.0
Oklahoma	113	46.3	Texas	-1,162	-27.3
New Jersey	92	33.8	Nevada	-1,007	-66.4
Washington	69	7.6	Arizona	-602	-49.5
Massachusetts	65	19.6	Illinois	-480	-48.3
2007 to 2013					
Florida	549	9.8	California	-9,320	-27.1
Georgia	495	36.0	New York	-1,691	-41.6
Louisiana	452	134.5	Texas	-1,548	-33.4
Hawaii	173	26.8	Arizona	-1,540	-71.5
District of Columbia	140	43.6	Tennessee	-1,021	-54.6



7 People Living in Permanent Supportive Housing IN THE UNITED STATES

HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

One-Year Estimates of People Living in
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) 7-3

Characteristics of People Living in PSH

 Gender and Age 7-4
 Ethnicity and Race 7-5
 Household Size and Disability Status 7-7

Geography of People Living in PSH

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Residential Patterns People Living in PSH

 Places Adults Living in PSH Stayed Before Entering PSH 7-10
 Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns 7-11
 Destination at Move-Out for PSH Residents 7-12

One-Year Estimates of Veterans Living in PSH 7-13

Characteristics of Veterans Living in PSH 7-14

Residential Patterns Veterans Living in PSH

 Places Veterans Stayed Before Moving Into PSH 7-16

PEOPLE LIVING IN PSH IN THE UNITED STATES

HMIS DATA

Throughout the
year in 2013...

291,352

people were living in PSH

Only 5%
of people who exited
PSH became homeless



The number who stayed in
PSH for more than 5 years

▲ increased 16%

PROFILE OF A TYPICAL PERSON LIVING IN PSH IN 2013



A Man Living Alone

55.2% MALE / 59.2% 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

**33.6% WERE AGE
31–50**

**44.2% WERE
African
American**

**80.8% HAD
A Disability**

**64.0% WERE IN A
City**



PRIOR TO ENTERING PSH, **78.2% WERE
Already Homeless**



**YEARS SPENT LIVING IN
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING**

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 LIVING IN PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (PSH)

HMIS

291,352 people lived in Permanent Supportive Housing in 2013.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) programs are designed to serve people who were homeless and who have 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 50.7 percent since 2007.

In 2010, HUD began collecting aggregate one-year estimates of people in PSH. People in PSH are in housing and not considered homeless, unlike people using emergency shelter and transitional housing programs. Because PSH is meant for a subset of formerly homeless people, their characteristics would not be expected to be the same as those using the shelter system. Nonetheless, comparing people living in PSH with shelter users can shed light on how the PSH system is working. People in PSH are classified by household type, following the definitions used in Sections 2 and 3 of this report: individuals are people in households that do not have at least one adult and one child, while people in families are in households with at least one adult and one child.

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 that do not yet participate in their local 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 in 2013 is \pm 18,356 (272,996 to 309,708).

2013 Estimate of People in PSH

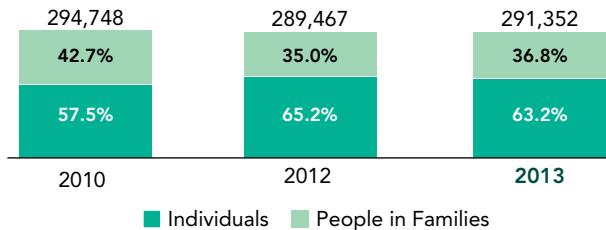
- An estimated 291,352 people lived in PSH in 2013.
- Almost two-thirds are individuals rather than people in families (63.2%).

Changes Over Time

- The number of people living in PSH increased 0.7 percent (1,885 more people) between 2012 and 2013. Declines among individuals (4,672 fewer people) were more than offset by increases among people in families (6,168 more people).
- In contrast, between 2010 and 2013, there was a 14.6 percent decline (18,379 fewer people) among people in families and an 8.7 percent increase among individuals (14,702 more people).

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2013; HIC 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 7.1: One-Year Estimates of People Living in PSH
By Household Type, 2010–2013

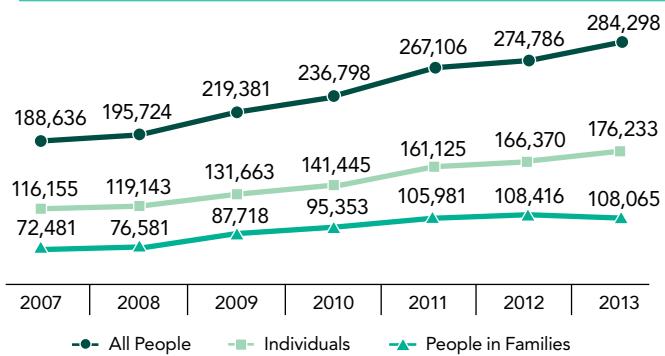


Note: The share of people in PSH as individuals and as family members may not sum to 100% because some people were in PSH as both individuals and in families at different points during the reporting period.

EXHIBIT 7.2: Change in the One-Year Estimates
People Living in PSH by Household Type, 2010–2013

Population	2012–2013		2010–2013	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Total People in PSH	-3,396	-1.2	1,885	0.7
Individuals in PSH	14,702	8.7	-4,672	-2.5
People in families in PSH	-18,379	-14.6	6,168	6.1

EXHIBIT 7.3: Inventory of PSH Beds in the U.S., 2007–2013



Gender and Age

In 2013

- At 44.8 percent of all adults in PSH, women represented a larger share of the PSH residents than of people using emergency shelters and transitional housing programs, 36.6 percent.
- About one in five PSH residents was a child under age 18, about the same as for people using shelter programs. People living in PSH are older than people using shelters, with 31.5 percent aged 51 or older compared to 20.3 percent of people using shelters.

Changes Over Time

- People living in PSH were older in 2013 than in 2010. The share of people age 62 and older living in PSH grew from 4 percent in 2010 to 6.4 percent in 2013 (6,918 more people), and the share of PSH residents aged 51 to 61 grew from 19.9 percent to 25.1 percent (14,202 more people).
- The share of PSH residents who are women dropped from 47.3 percent in 2010 to 44.8 percent in 2013. A decline of women in families in PSH (6,985 fewer women) outnumbered an increase of women in PSH as individuals (5,998 more women).

EXHIBIT 7.4: Gender

Adults Living in PSH and Adults Using Shelters, 2010–2013

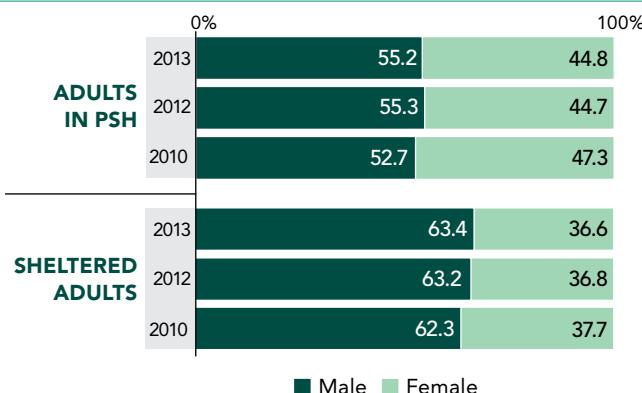
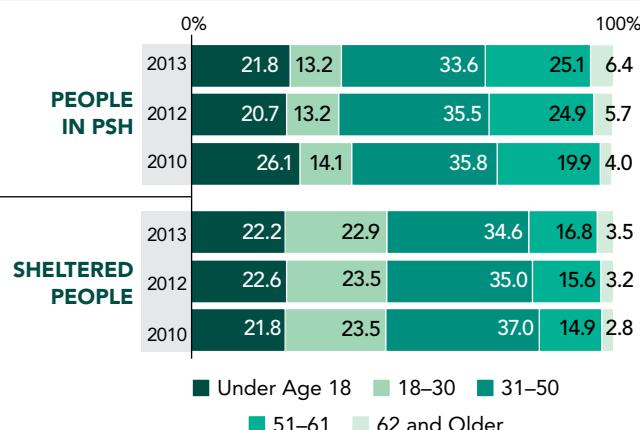


EXHIBIT 7.5: Age

People Living in PSH and People Using Shelters, 2010–2013



Data Source: HMIS 2010–2013

Ethnicity and Race

In 2013

- People identifying themselves as Hispanic made up 13.6 percent of PSH residents, lower than the share of Hispanics using shelter programs, 16.4 percent.
- A slightly larger share of people in PSH were African American (44.2%) than among people using the shelter system (41.8%).

Changes Over Time

- The share of PSH residents who are Hispanic increased from 9.4 percent in 2010 to 13.6 percent in 2013. The Hispanic share among shelter-users dropped over the same period.
- The share of PSH residents who identify as African American dropped slightly between 2010 and 2013, from 45.9 percent to 44.2 percent, or 1,126 fewer people.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2013

EXHIBIT 7.6: Ethnicity

People Living in PSH and People Using Shelters, 2010–2013

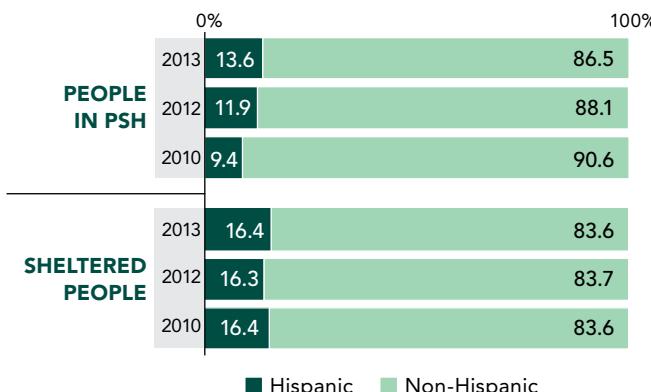
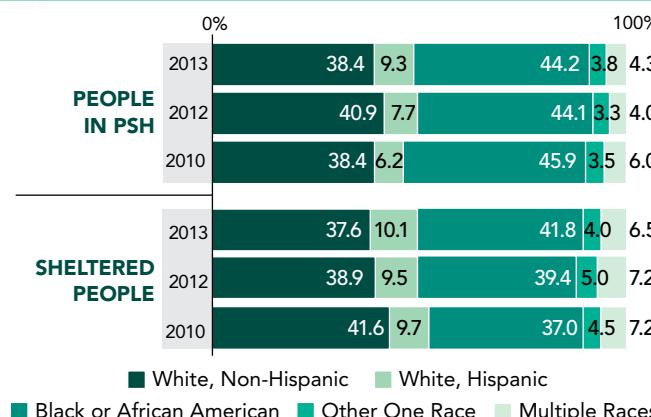


EXHIBIT 7.7: Race

People Living in PSH and People Using Shelters, 2010–2013



Note: Ethnicity is distinguished among the white race group to facilitate an understanding of minorities and non-minorities. Non-minorities are those who identify their ethnicity as not Hispanic and their race as white.



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 2013

- More than half of people in PSH lived there alone, 59.2 percent. By comparison, 64 percent of people using shelters were there alone.
- A somewhat larger share of PSH residents were in two-person households than people using shelters, 11.3 versus 9.6 percent. Two-person households in PSH were more often classified as individuals (likely two adults) than those using shelter (4.8% versus 1.9%).
- In many PSH programs, only people with disabilities are eligible. Not surprisingly, 8 of every 10 adults in PSH had a disability (80.8%). Only 39.6 percent of adults using shelter had a disability.
- Mental health issues were the most common disability among residents of PSH. Over half (55.3%) of adults in PSH either had a mental health condition or had dual diagnosis that includes both mental health and substance abuse.

Changes Over Time

- The share of people in PSH living alone increased from 55.6 percent in 2010 to 59.2 percent in 2013.
- Between 2010 and 2013, the share of PSH residents who have a disability increased slightly as well, especially among those who have any mental health issue (39,538 more adults) or a physical disability (19,435 more adults).
- The number of adult residents of PSH with HIV/AIDS increased 29.5 percent (3,795 more adults) since 2010; much of this increase occurred in the last year (2,069 more adults).

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2013

EXHIBIT 7.8: Household Size

People Living in PSH and People Using Shelters, 2010–2013

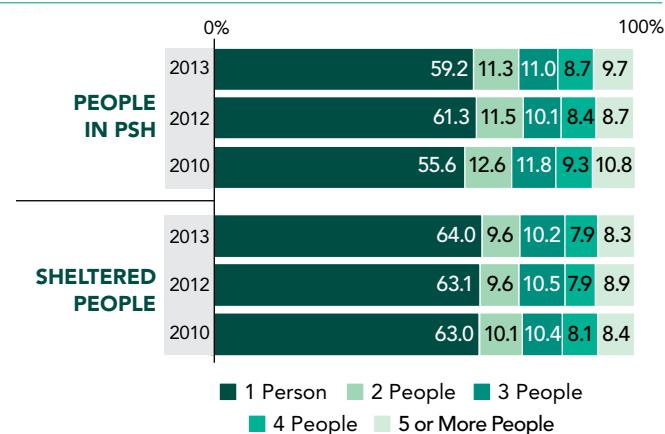


EXHIBIT 7.9: Disability Status

Adults Living in PSH, 2010–2013 (in %)

Disability Type	2010	2012	2013
Any Type of Disability	78.8	81.3	80.8
Dual Diagnosis	17.3	26.3	25.0
Mental Health	24.2	30.3	30.3
Substance Abuse	11.9	9.9	8.9
Physical Disability	13.2	19.4	20.7
HIV/AIDS	6.4	6.6	7.5
Developmental Disability	3.3	4.8	4.5

Note1: 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.

Note2: 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.

Note3: 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 2013

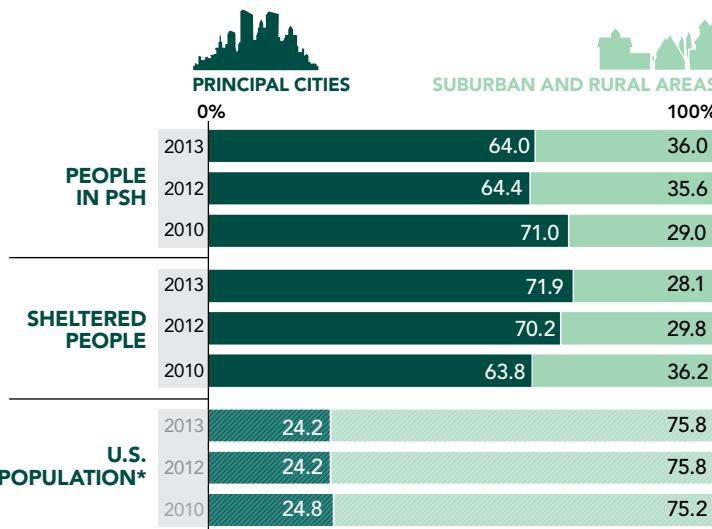
- Almost two-thirds of PSH residents were living in cities (64%) rather than suburban and rural areas (36%). However, PSH residents were more likely to be located in suburban and rural areas than were people using shelter programs, 36 percent versus 28.1 percent.

Changes Over Time

- In contrast to a drop in the number of shelter users in suburban and rural areas between 2012 and 2013, the number of PSH residents in suburban and rural areas continued to increase. Between 2010 and 2013, the number of PSH residents increased 22.6 percent (19,308 more people) in suburban and rural areas.
- The number of PSH residents living in cities decreased 11.1 percent (23,229 fewer people) between 2010 and 2013.

EXHIBIT 7.10: Geographic Distribution

People Living in PSH, People Using Shelters, and Total U.S. Population, 2010–2013



* In the 2013 ACS, the geographic indicator used to distinguish principal cities from other areas is not yet available. The data source used to represent 2012 and 2013 are from the most recent two years available.

EXHIBIT 7.11: Percent Change by Geography

Change in the Number of People Living in PSH, People Using Shelters, and the Total U.S. Population, 2010–2013 (in %)

Population	2012–2013		2010–2013	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
All Persons in PSH	-0.1	1.6	-11.1	22.6
All Sheltered Persons	-2.3	-9.9	0.4	-30.8

* In the 2013 ACS, the geographic indicator used to distinguish principal cities from other areas is not yet available. The data source used to represent 2012 and 2013 are from the most recent two years available.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2013; ACS 2009, 2010, 2011

Characteristics by Geography

In 2013

- A larger share of PSH residents in suburban and rural areas were women than in principal cities, 47.8 percent versus 43.2 percent.
- In addition, a larger share of people living in PSH located in suburban and rural areas were children under age 18 (24.3%) or adults ages 18 to 30 (14.1%) than were those in cities (20.3% and 12.6%).
- A larger share of people in PSH living alone were located in cities than in suburban and rural areas, 62.5 percent versus 53.5 percent.

Changes Over Time

- The number of women in PSH living in cities dropped 11.9 percent (8,607 fewer women) and increased 24.9 percent (7,533 more women) in suburban and rural areas between 2010 and 2013.
- Between 2010 and 2013, the share of African Americans in PSH living in cities dropped from 52.9 to 50.4 percent (11,304 fewer people), and the share living in suburban and rural areas rose from 29.3 to 33.4 percent (10,132 more people).

EXHIBIT 7.12: Characteristics by Geography

People Living in PSH, 2010–2013 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities			Suburban & Rural Areas		
	2010	2012	2013	2010	2012	2013
Gender of Adults						
Male	53.4	56.6	56.8	51.0	52.9	52.2
Female	46.7	43.4	43.2	49.1	47.2	47.8
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	9.1	12.6	14.0	9.9	10.6	12.4
Non-Hispanic	90.9	87.4	86.0	90.1	89.4	87.6
Race						
White, Non-Hispanic	32.0	32.9	32.0	53.7	55.1	50.0
White, Hispanic	6.2	8.2	10.0	6.2	6.9	7.7
Black or African American	52.9	51.5	50.4	29.3	30.9	33.4
Other One Race	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.5	3.3	3.9
Multiple Races	5.9	4.0	3.8	6.3	3.9	5.0
Age						
Under Age 18	25.5	19.5	20.3	27.5	22.8	24.3
18–30	13.5	12.4	12.6	15.8	14.7	14.1
31–50	36.3	35.7	33.7	34.8	35.1	33.3
51–61	20.6	26.2	26.5	18.4	22.6	22.6
62 and Older	4.1	6.1	6.8	3.6	4.9	5.7
Household Size						
1 Person	56.0	63.6	62.5	54.5	57.2	53.5
2 People	13.0	10.7	10.3	11.5	12.8	13.1
3 People	11.5	9.4	10.0	12.6	11.4	12.8
4 People	9.1	7.7	8.1	9.8	9.7	9.9
5 or More People	10.4	8.5	9.2	11.7	9.0	10.7
Disability Status of Adults						
Disabled	78.2	80.8	80.5	80.1	82.2	81.2
Not Disabled	21.8	19.3	19.5	19.9	17.8	18.8

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2013

Places Adults Living in PSH Stayed before Entering PSH

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

In 2013

- Of the adults living in PSH, more than three-quarters had been homeless before they moved into PSH. Most of these 168,264 adults came from shelter programs, 76.5 percent, rather than a place not meant for human habitation, 23.5 percent).
- Before entering PSH, 15.9 percent of adults had been in a housed situation. Of those 34,200 adults, 34.3 percent were staying with family, 30.6 percent were in housing they rented, and 20.6 percent were staying with friends.
- Of those who came from a housed situation, 12.4 percent (4,226 adults) had been in another PSH program.
- Only 4.8 percent of adults in PSH were located in an institutional setting prior to entering PSH. Half of the 10,376 adults from institutional settings were in a substance abuse treatment center, 24.4 percent were in a psychiatric facility, 14.3 percent were in a correctional facility, and 11.3 percent were in a hospital.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2012 and 2013, the number of adults entering PSH from a homeless situation increased 2 percent (3,292 more people).
- The number of people in PSH that come from a homeless situation increased substantially by 31.1 percent, or almost 40,000 more people, from 2010 to 2013.
- Between 2010 and 2013, 2,496 fewer adults in PSH were in a housed situation before entering PSH.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2013

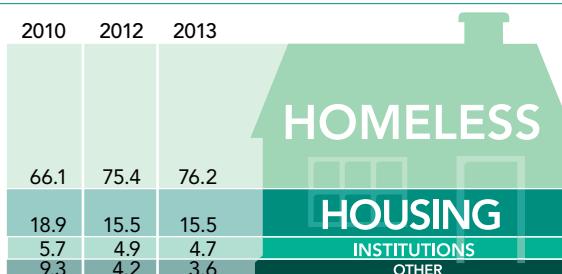
EXHIBIT 7.13: Places Adults Stayed

Before Entering PSH and Change over Time, 2010–2013

Place Stayed	2013		2012–2013		2010–2013	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Homeless	168,264	76.2	3,292	2.0	39,952	31.1
Sheltered	128,773	76.5	3,124	2.5	26,065	25.8
Unsheltered	39,491	23.5	168	0.4	12,349	45.5
Housing	34,200	15.5	297	0.9	-2,496	-6.8
Staying with family	11,714	34.3	-435	-3.6	-508	-4.2
Staying with friends	7,044	20.6	428	6.5	15	0.2
Rented housing unit	10,478	30.6	236	2.3	-1,417	-11.9
Owned housing unit	738	2.2	-36	-4.7	-863	-53.9
Other PSH	4,226	12.4	104	2.5	277	7.0
Institutional Settings	10,376	4.7	-416	-3.9	-610	-5.6
Substance abuse treatment center	5,194	50.1	14	0.3	-300	-5.5
Correctional facility	1,479	14.3	168	12.8	256	20.9
Hospital	1,172	11.3	63	5.7	-26	-2.2
Psychiatric facility	2,531	24.4	-661	-20.7	-540	-17.6
Other Settings	7,937	3.6	-1,337	-14.4	-10,109	-56.0
Hotel or motel	2,076	26.2	-185	-8.2	-256	-11.0
Foster care home	834	10.5	179	27.3	226	37.2
Other living arrangement	5,027	63.3	-1,331	-20.9	-10,079	-66.7

EXHIBIT 7.14: Places Adults Stayed

Before Entering PSH, 2010–2013 (in %)



Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns

In 2013

- More than a quarter (26.7%) of people who were living in PSH at some time during the 12-month reporting period had been there one year or less, 19.2 percent in PSH had been there one to two years, 30.9 percent had been there two to five years. Almost a quarter (23.3%) had been in the PSH program for more than five years.
- Of the 291,352 people in PSH, 42.4 percent moved either in or out of PSH during the reporting year. A somewhat larger share of people in families in PSH moved in and out of PSH than did individuals.

Changes Over Time

- Over time, more people are staying in PSH longer. For example, the number of people in PSH who had stayed more than five years increased 16 percent from 2012 to 2013, and the share of these long-term stayers rose from 20.2 to 23.3 percent.
- Furthermore, people were less often staying a short period in PSH. Between 2010 and 2013, the share staying a year or less dropped from 31 percent to 26.7 percent.
- The number of individuals moving into PSH dropped by 5,018 between 2012 and 2013, but the number of individuals moving out dropped less, by 4,847 fewer people, leaving fewer vacancies for new individuals to enter.
- In contrast, the number of people in families moving into PSH increased by 1,322 from 2012 to 2013, while the number moving out increased by a larger number, 2,204, leaving more vacancies for new families.

Data Source: HMIS, HIC 2010–2013

The number of Permanent Supportive Housing residents staying more than five years increased 16% between 2012 and 2013.

EXHIBIT 7.15: Length of Stay

People Living in PSH, 2010–2013 (in %)

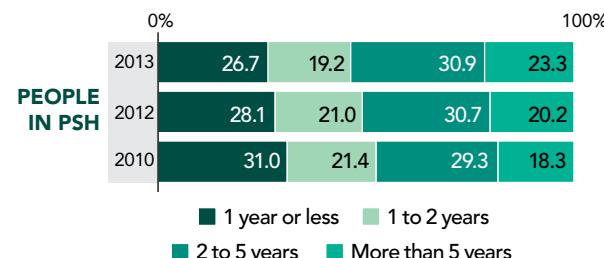


EXHIBIT 7.16: Change in the Flow of Entry and Exit by Household Type

People Entering into and Exiting from PSH, 2010–2013

Flow to and from PSH	2012–2013		2010–2013	
	#Change	% Change	#Change	% Change
Entering PSH				
All People	-3,635	-5.1	-12,619	-15.7
Individuals	-5,018	-10.9	-9,533	-18.8
People in Families	1,322	5.2	-3,116	-10.5
Exiting PSH				
All People	-2,592	-4.4	2,083	3.9
Individuals	-4,847	-12.6	2,413	7.7
People in Families	2,204	10.9	-333	-1.5

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 2013 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 Move-Out for PSH Residents

In 2013

- Of people moving out of PSH, only 5 percent became homeless. Of those 2,785 people, more than three-quarters entered shelter (79%), while the remainder went to unsheltered locations (21%).
- Most people leaving PSH during the reporting year moved to another housed situation, 67.3 percent. Of those 37,622 people, more than half moved into housing they rented (58.6%), 22.5 percent moved in with family, 9 percent with friends, and 8 percent moved into other permanent supportive housing.
- People in families who moved out of PSH were more likely to move into housing than individuals who exited PSH (79.3% versus 59.3%). A larger share of people in families who exited PSH to housing moved into rental housing than did individuals (65.4% versus 52.6%), while a larger share of individuals who exited PSH to housing went to stay with friends than did people in families (11.7% versus 5.9%).
- Of people moving out of PSH, 7 percent (3,916 people) went to an institutional setting. Of those, over half (54%) entered a correctional facility, 21.6 percent a substance abuse treatment center, 12.8 percent a hospital, and 11.6 percent a psychiatric facility.
- Individuals who moved out of PSH were 3.5 times more likely to go to an institutional setting than people in families, 9.8 versus 2.8 percent. Individuals were more likely to exit to a hospital or a psychiatric facility, while people in families were more likely to go to substance abuse treatment centers.

Changes Over Time

- Of those moving out of PSH, 614 fewer people became homeless in 2013 than in 2012. A larger share of this decline was from individuals rather than people in families, 424 versus 192 people. The share of those moving out of PSH that became homeless dropped from 6.6 to 5.5 percent.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2013

EXHIBIT 7.17: Destination upon Moving Out
People Living in PSH by Household Type, 2013

Destination	All People		Individuals		People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Homeless	2,785	5.5	2,184	7.3	601	2.9
Sheltered	2,199	79.0	1,628	74.5	572	95.2
Unsheltered	586	21.0	556	25.5	29	4.8
Housing	37,622	74.2	19,930	66.2	17,709	85.9
Staying with family	8,469	22.5	4,826	24.2	3,647	20.6
Staying with friends	3,374	9.0	2,333	11.7	1,042	5.9
Rented housing unit	22,053	58.6	10,482	52.6	11,580	65.4
Owned housing unit	702	1.9	401	2.0	302	1.7
Other PSH	3,024	8.0	1,888	9.5	1,138	6.4
Institutional Settings	3,916	7.7	3,304	11.0	615	3.0
Substance abuse treatment center	845	21.6	621	18.8	224	36.4
Correctional facility	2,115	54.0	1,755	53.1	361	58.7
Hospital	503	12.8	493	14.9	11	1.8
Psychiatric facility	453	11.6	435	13.2	19	3.1
Other Settings	11,599	12.6	8,192	15.6	3,413	8.2
Hotel or motel	218	1.9	121	1.5	97	2.8
Foster care home	382	3.3	200	2.4	183	5.4
Other living arrangement	3,467	29.9	2,217	27.1	1,251	36.7
Missing Destination	5,214	45.0	3,486	42.6	1,731	50.7

EXHIBIT 7.18: Percent Change in Destination upon Moving Out

People Living in PSH by Household Type, 2010–2013 (in %)

Destination	2012–2013			2010–2013		
	All People	Individuals	People in Families	All People	Individuals	People in Families
Homeless	-18.1	-16.3	-24.2	32.3	31.1	36.9
Housing	0.7	-11.8	19.7	38.0	35.0	41.4
Institutional Setting	-15.5	-17.9	-0.3	28.7	22.9	72.8
Other Setting	-11.7	-11.2	-13.2	-45.9	-32.2	-63.5

One-Year Estimates of Veterans Living in PSH

The final pages of this section provide information on veterans residing in PSH. The estimates distinguish between veterans served as individuals and veterans who are living with at least one child (the same definition of family as elsewhere in this report), but only the veterans are included in the counts, not other adults or children in the household. The 95 percent confidence interval for veterans in PSH in 2013 is 28,140 to 34,176 (+/- 3,018).

In 2013, 31,158 veterans lived in permanent supportive housing, an increase of 21.3 percent since 2012 and an increase of 39.5 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. Administrative data from the HUD-VASH program indicate that 66,315 veterans have been housed through the program between 2008 and 2013.

In 2013

- 31,158 veterans lived in PSH in 2013. More than 9 in 10 were in PSH as individuals (92.2%) rather than as members of a family with at least one child (7.9%).

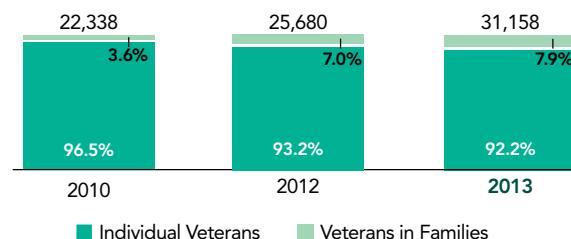
Changes Over Time

- Numbers of veterans living in PSH have increased: 5,478 more in 2013 than in 2012 (a 21.3% rise), and 8,820 more than in 2010 (a 39.5% rise).
- Between 2010 and 2013, the share of veterans living in PSH as a family member rose from 3.6 to 7.9 percent, while the share as an individual dropped from 96.5 to 92.2 percent.

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2013

In 2013, 31,158 veterans lived in Permanent Supportive Housing, an increase of 21.3% since 2012.

EXHIBIT 7.19: One-Year Estimates of Veterans Living in PSH By Household Type, 2010–2013



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

EXHIBIT 7.20: Change in the Number of Veterans Living in PSH By Household Type, 2010–2013

Population	2012–2013		2010–2013	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Total Veterans in PSH	5,478	21.3	8,820	39.5
Individual Veterans in PSH	4,781	20.0	7,165	33.2
Veterans in Families in PSH	671	37.5	1,655	205.8

Characteristics of Veterans Living in PSH

In 2013

- The typical veteran in PSH was a man (87.4%) who identified himself as either white and not Hispanic (46.5%) or as African American (43.1%).
- Most veterans living in PSH were alone or with other adults. Only 7.8 percent were in households with at least one child present.
- About half of veterans living in PSH were between 51 and 61 years old (49%), and 8 in 10 had a disability (81.2%). The small number of veterans living in PSH as part of a family were somewhat younger, with 55.5 percent between 31 and 50. They were less likely to have a disability, although almost two-thirds did (65.3%).
- Of the 24,492 veterans with a disability in PSH, 33.7 percent had dual diagnosis—that is, both a mental health and substance abuse issue. Altogether, 60.9 percent had either just a mental health issue or dual diagnosis. More than a third of veterans in PSH had a physical disability, 36 percent.

EXHIBIT 7.21: Characteristics by Household Type
Veterans Living in PSH, 2013 (in %)

Characteristic	All Veterans	Individual Veterans	Veterans in Families
Number of Veterans in PSH	31,158	28,716	2,459
Gender			
Male	87.4	89.9	57.7
Female	12.6	10.0	42.3
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	8.1	8.1	7.9
Non-Hispanic	91.9	91.9	92.1
Race			
White, Non-Hispanic	46.5	46.7	44.4
White, Hispanic	5.2	5.2	5.1
Black or African American	43.1	43.1	42.4
Other One Race	2.5	2.4	3.6
Multiple Races	2.7	2.6	4.6
Age			
18–30	4.7	3.2	22.3
31–50	29.6	27.4	55.5
51–61	49.0	51.5	19.1
62 and Older	16.7	17.9	3.1
Disability Status			
Disabled	81.2	82.5	65.3
Not Disabled	18.9	17.5	34.7

Note1: 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.

Note2: Percent of veterans with disabilities do not sum to 100% because people in PSH may have more than one type of disability.

Changes Over Time

- The share of veterans living in PSH with a dual diagnosis increased from 23.7 percent in 2010 to 33.7 percent in 2013.
- The share of veterans living in PSH with a physical disability increased from 22.1 percent in 2010 to 36 percent in 2013.

EXHIBIT 7.22: Disability Type

Veterans Living in PSH, 2010–2013 (in %)

Disability Type	2010	2012	2013
Any Type of Disability	80.5	85.4	81.2
Dual Diagnosis	23.7	36.8	33.7
Mental Health	23.3	27.2	27.2
Substance Abuse	16.7	14.6	12.3
Physical Disability	22.1	35.7	36.0
HIV/AIDS	5.8	4.8	6.2
Developmental Disability	1.8	3.5	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 2010–2013



Places Veterans Stayed Before Moving Into PSH

In 2013

- More than three-quarters of veterans living in PSH were homeless immediately before moving in (77.1%). Of those 23,022 veterans, over three-quarters were in shelter (76%) rather than in an unsheltered location.
- Of the 4,503 veterans in PSH that moved in from another housed situation, 36 percent had been in housing they rented, 24.6 percent had been living with family, and 18.7 percent had been living with friends.
- Of the 1,523 veterans who came to PSH from an institutional setting, over half (56.2%) came from a substance abuse treatment center.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2010 and 2013, the number of veterans entering PSH from another housing situation increased 85.8 percent (2,079 more veterans), with the share increasing from 11.6 to 15.1 percent.

EXHIBIT 7.23: Places Veterans Stayed Before Moving Into PSH, 2010–2013 (in %)

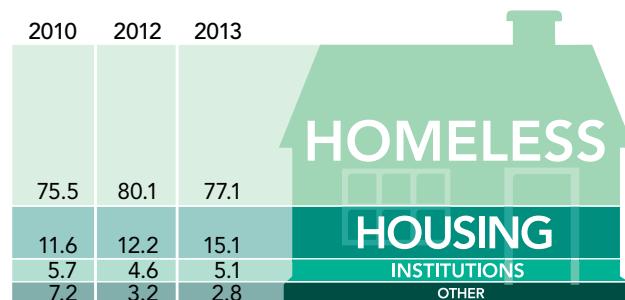


EXHIBIT 7.24: Change in Places Veterans Stayed Before Moving Into PSH, 2010–2013

Place Stayed	2012–2013		2010–2013	
	#Change	% Change	#Change	% Change
Homeless	7,234	45.8	3,594	18.5
Housing	2,079	85.8	1,543	52.1
Institutional Settings	342	29.0	415	37.5
Other Settings	-681	-45.0	59	7.6

Data Source: HMIS 2010–2013



The U.S. Department of
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