



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



PART 1:

Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness

The 2016 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

NOVEMBER 2016

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Key Findings

All Homeless People

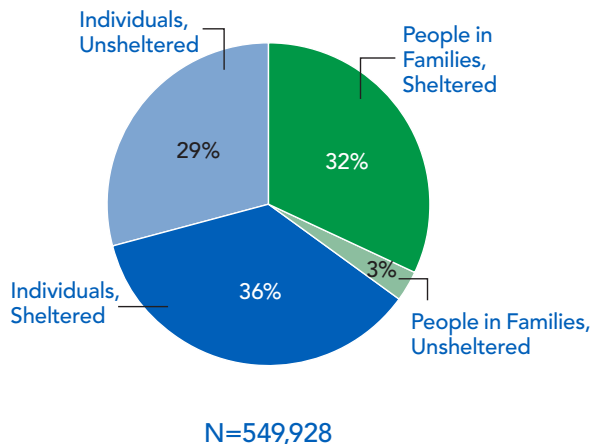
- On a single night in 2016, 549,928 people were experiencing homelessness in the United States. A majority (68%) was staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens, and 32 percent were in unsheltered locations.
- Over one-fifth of people experiencing homelessness were children (22%), 69 percent were over the age of 24, and nine percent were between the ages of 18 and 24.
- Between 2015 and 2016, the number of people experiencing homelessness declined by three percent. Declines were composed entirely of people staying in sheltered locations (which declined by 5%). Homelessness increased among people staying in unsheltered locations (by 2%).

Homelessness by Household Type

- There were 355,212 people experiencing homelessness as individuals, accounting for 65 percent of the homeless population. Most (89%) were over the age of 24. Ten percent were between 18 and 24, and one percent were under the age of 18.
- There were 194,716 people in families with children experiencing homelessness, representing 35 percent of the homeless population. Of people in families with children, 60 percent were under the age of 18, 32 percent were over 24, and eight percent were between the ages of 18 and 24.
- Between 2015 and 2016, homelessness among individuals remained relatively flat (declining by less than 1%). Declines in the numbers of sheltered individuals (4%) were offset by increases in the numbers of unsheltered individuals (3%).
- The number of homeless people in families with children counted on a single night declined by 6 percent between 2015 and 2016,

Percent of Homeless People

By Household Type and Sheltered Status, 2016



and the number of homeless family households dropped by 5 percent. The number of sheltered people and unsheltered people in families declined by 6 percent.

Homelessness by Subpopulation

- In January 2016, 39,471 veterans were experiencing homelessness. Nearly all (97%) were homeless in households without children (as individuals).
- There were 77,486 individuals and 8,646 people in families with children with chronic patterns of homelessness.
- Chronic homelessness declined among individuals by seven percent between 2015 and 2016, and by 35 percent between 2007 and 2016.
- There were 35,686 unaccompanied homeless youth in January 2016. Most (89%) were between the ages of 18 and 24. The remaining 11 percent were unaccompanied children, under the age of 18.

Definition of Terms

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

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 where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months.

Chronically Homeless People in Families refers to people in families in which the head of household has a disability and has either been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months.

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.

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

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

Individual refers to a person who is not part of a family with children during an episode of homelessness. Individuals may be homeless as single adults, unaccompanied youth, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.

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

Parenting Youth are people under age 25 who are the parents or legal guardians of one or more children (under age 18) who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent,

where there is no person over age 24 in the household.

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

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

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a program designed to provide housing (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to formerly homeless people. HUD 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 with Children are people who are homeless as part of households that have at least one adult (age 18 and older) and one child (under age 18).

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

Safe Havens are projects that provide private or semi-private long-term housing for people with severe mental illness and are limited to serving no more than 25 people within a facility. People in safe havens are included in the 1-night PIT count but, at this time, are not included from the 1-year shelter count.

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

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

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

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

Unsheltered Homelessness refers to people whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for people (for example, the streets, vehicles, or parks).

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



Progress on the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness

Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness was released by the Administration in 2010, and amended in 2015. *Opening Doors* is a comprehensive agenda to prevent and end homelessness, with four core goals as its focal point. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and other federal agencies have collaborated with state and local partners to work towards meeting these critical goals. The 2015 update to the plan provided additional guidance to communities on how to engage in systems planning, how to measure performance, and how to make housing assistance, Medicaid, and other mainstream services and supports key components of community and state-level strategies to prevent and end homelessness.

The new operational definition of ending homelessness, as set by the 2015 update to *Opening Doors*, clarifies that the number is not expected to reach zero for any particular group. Communities should have systems in place to ensure that people who become homeless have a brief and non-recurring experience of homelessness and one that keeps them safe.

GOAL

Finish the job of ending chronic homelessness by 2017

- The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined by 27 percent, or almost 28,600 people, between 2010 and 2016.
- More than 77,000 individuals experiencing homelessness on a particular night in January 2016 were reported as chronically homeless. Two-thirds were living on the streets rather than staying in sheltered locations. This is the only population for which the number of unsheltered people is greater than the number staying in sheltered locations, emphasizing the vulnerability of this group.

GOAL

Prevent and end homelessness among veterans by 2015

- On a single night in January 2016, fewer than 40,000 veterans were experiencing homelessness, and 33 percent were on the street.
- Veteran homelessness dropped by 47 percent, or nearly 35,000 people, between 2010 and 2016. Between 2015 and 2016 alone, the number of homeless veterans dropped by more than 8,000 people (or 17%).

GOAL

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

- In January 2016, about 195,000 people in families with children experienced homelessness in just fewer than 62,000 households. This represents a decline of more than 47,000 people (or 20%) and 18,000 family households (or 23%) since 2010.
- In 2016, there were approximately 10,000 young parents, under the age of 25, in families with children. Nearly all (99%) were between the ages of 18 and 24.
- Almost 36,000 people under the age of 25 were homeless on their own rather than as part of a family in January 2016. Nearly all (32,000 or 89%) were youth between the ages of 18 and 24 were homeless by themselves, as were about 3,800 youth under the age of 18.

GOAL

Set a path to ending all types of homelessness

- In January 2016, almost 550,000 people were homeless on a single night, with more than two thirds (68 percent) found in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.
- Since the release of Opening Doors, homelessness has declined by 14 percent (or 87,000 people), and unsheltered homelessness has declined by 25 percent (or 57,000 people).

About This Report

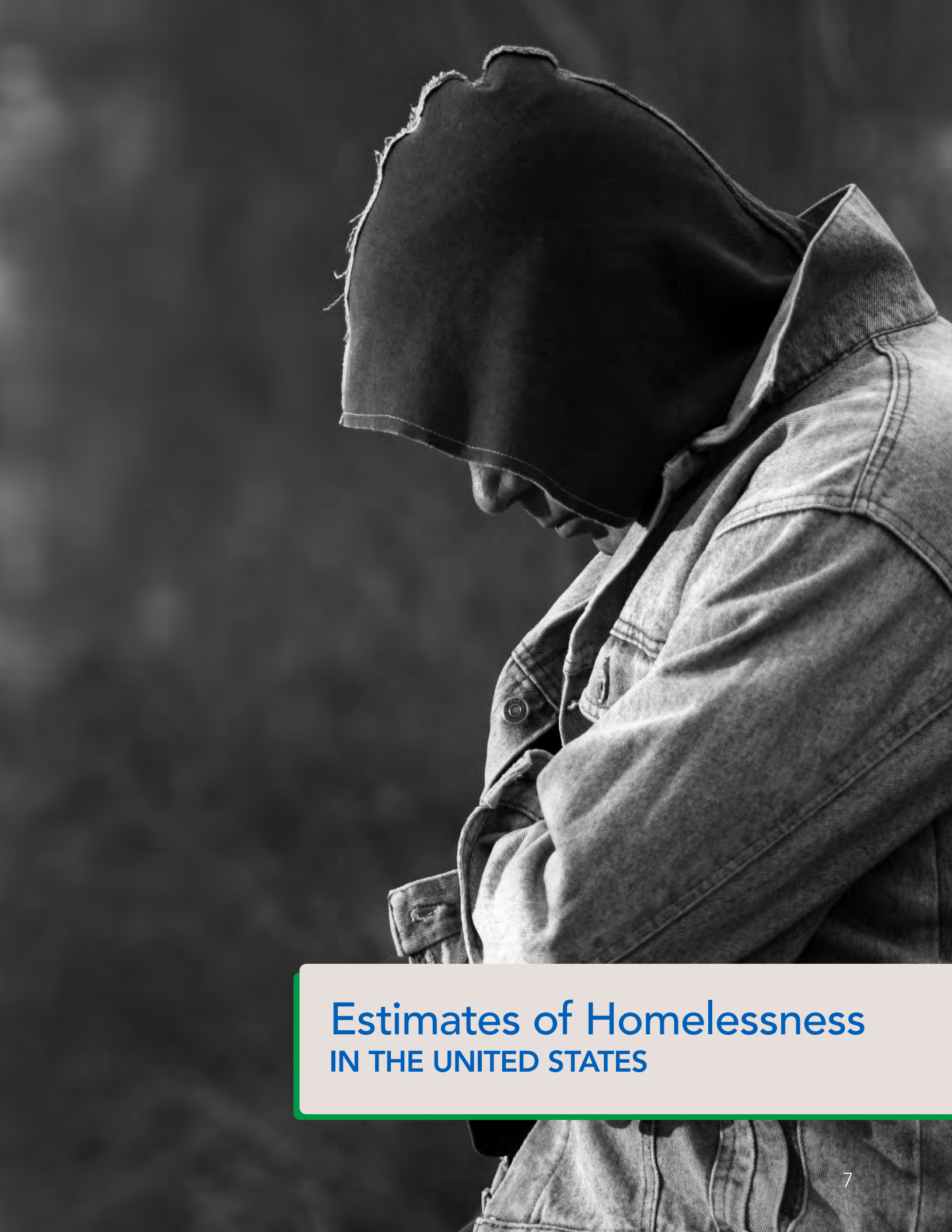
The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) releases the Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR) in two parts. Part 1 provides Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates, offering a snapshot of homelessness—both sheltered and unsheltered—on a single night. The one-night counts are conducted in late January of each year. The PIT counts also provide an estimate of the number of people experiencing homelessness within particular populations, such as people with chronic patterns of homelessness, veterans experiencing homelessness, and people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in company of their parent or guardian. Part 1 of the AHAR includes demographic characteristics for all people experiencing homelessness, people experiencing homelessness in households without children, people in families with children, and veterans experiencing homelessness. To understand our nation's capacity to serve people who are currently or formerly experiencing homelessness, this report provides counts of beds in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, safe havens, rapid rehousing programs, permanent supportive housing programs, and other permanent housing programs.

In 2016, the PIT estimates of people experiencing homelessness and beds available to serve them were reported by 403 Continuums of Care (CoC) nationwide, covering virtually the entire United States. CoCs are required to conduct PIT counts of the sheltered homeless population each year and to conduct PIT counts of the unsheltered homeless population every other year. The unsheltered PIT count was not required in 2016, but nevertheless, 345 CoCs (86% of CoCs submitting a sheltered count) reported unsheltered counts in 2016. This report accounts for the 58 CoCs that did not report an unsheltered count in 2016 by rolling over their prior year's unsheltered count.

HUD has methodological standards for conducting the PIT counts, and CoCs use a variety of approved methods to produce the counts. HUD reviews the data for accuracy and quality prior to creating the estimates for this report.

For the first time, CoC-level data was used to create a state-level appendix to this report. The appendix provides key data points on homelessness by household type and population for each state and the District of Columbia.

Over the past several years, many communities have made targeted efforts to improve their point-in-time count data collection processes to more accurately reflect the numbers of unaccompanied young people experiencing homelessness. However, methodologies are still improving. In an effort to provide communities additional time to improve their youth collaborations for the purpose of both enumeration and the provision of housing and supportive services, HUD and federal partners have decided that point-in-time counts conducted in January 2017 will serve as the baseline through which HUD and its federal partners will measure future trends in the number youth experiencing homelessness at a point in time in the United States. This means that, as HUD measures national and local progress on ending youth homelessness with the PIT count, it will generally use 2017 as the initial comparison year. For the purpose of this Part 1 of the AHAR, the 2016 youth data are included, but HUD anticipates that there may be additional changes to the numbers in 2017 purely due to improved counting methods and implementation.

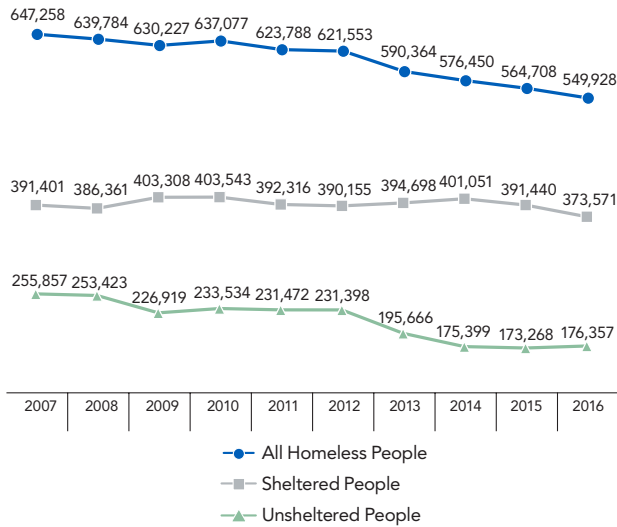


Estimates of Homelessness IN THE UNITED STATES

1 National Estimates Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2016

EXHIBIT 1.1: People Experiencing Homelessness
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2016



On a Single Night in January 2016

- 549,928 people were experiencing homelessness in the United States.
- Most (68% or 373,571 people) were staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens, while 32 percent (176,357 people) were staying in unsheltered locations.
- Two in three people experiencing homelessness (65%) were individuals in households without children or households with only children. The remaining 35 percent of people experiencing homelessness did so as part of a family.

Demographic Characteristics

- In 2016, over one-fifth of people experiencing homelessness were children (22% or 120,819), 69 percent were over the age of 24, and nine percent were between the ages of 18 and 24.
- Nine in ten children experiencing homelessness were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

- 60 percent of people experiencing homelessness (330,890 people) were men, while 40 percent (217,268 people) were women, and fewer than one percent (1,770 people) were transgender.
- Women experiencing homelessness were more likely to be sheltered than either men or transgender people. More than three-quarters of women experiencing homelessness (76% or 165,780 people) were staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens, compared to 63 percent of men (206,999 people), and 45 percent of transgender people (or 792 people).

EXHIBIT 1.2: Homelessness
By Household Type and Sheltered Status, 2016

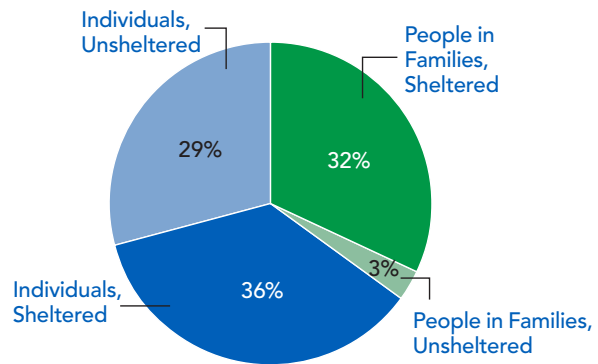


EXHIBIT 1.3: Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2016

	All Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	549,928	100.0	373,571	100.0	176,357	100.0
Under 18	120,819	22.0	108,866	29.1	11,953	6.8
18 to 24	50,001	9.1	33,281	8.9	16,720	9.5
Over 24	379,108	68.9	231,424	62.0	147,684	83.7

EXHIBIT 1.4: Demographic Characteristics of People Experiencing Homelessness
2016

Characteristic	All Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	549,928	100.0	373,571	100.0	176,357	100.0
Gender						
Female	217,268	39.5	165,780	44.4	51,488	29.2
Male	330,890	60.2	206,999	55.4	123,891	70.3
Transgender	1,770	0.3	792	0.2	978	0.6
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	428,629	77.9	286,430	76.7	142,199	80.6
Hispanic	121,299	22.1	87,141	23.3	34,158	19.4
Race						
White	265,660	48.3	163,881	43.9	101,779	57.7
African American	215,177	39.1	168,623	45.1	46,554	26.4
Asian	5,603	1.0	3,476	0.9	2,127	1.2
Native American	15,229	2.8	7,880	2.1	7,349	4.2
Pacific Islander	8,734	1.6	4,499	1.2	4,235	2.4
Multiple Races	39,525	7.2	25,212	6.8	14,313	8.1

- Nearly half of all people experiencing homelessness were white (48% or 265,660 people) and most other people experiencing homelessness were African American (39% or 215,177 people). One in five people experiencing homelessness (22% or 121,299 people) was Hispanic or Latino. Just over seven percent (39,525 people) of people experiencing homelessness were multiracial, while three percent (15,229 people) were Native American, two percent (8,734 people) were of Pacific Islander descent, and one percent (5,603 people) were of Asian descent.
- Demographic characteristics varied by sheltered status. For example, people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations were more likely to be white (58%) than people in sheltered locations (44%). By comparison, people in sheltered locations were more likely to be African American (45%) than people in unsheltered locations (26%).

EXHIBIT 1.5: Change in Numbers of People Experiencing Homelessness
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2015–2016

	All Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	-14,780	-2.6	-17,869	-4.6	3,089	1.8
Under 18	-6,968	-5.5	-5,611	-4.9	-1,357	-10.2
18 to 24	-2,972	-5.6	-2,799	-7.8	-173	-1.0
Over 24	-4,840	-1.3	-9,459	-3.9	4,619	3.2

1 National Estimates Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2016

EXHIBIT 1.6: Change in Homelessness By Sheltered Status, 2007–2016

	2015–2016		2010–2016		2007–2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Homeless People	-14,780	-2.6	-87,149	-13.7	-97,330	-15.0
Sheltered Homeless	-17,689	-4.6	-29,972	-7.4	-17,830	-4.6
Unsheltered Homeless	3,089	1.8	-57,177	-24.5	-79,500	-31.1

Since 2015

- Homelessness declined by three percent (or 14,780 people) overall between 2015 and 2016.
- Homelessness declined among all age groups. Most of the decline was among people under 25. The number of people experiencing homelessness declined by six percent (2,972 people) among those ages 18 to 24, by six percent (6,968) among those under the age of 18, and by one percent (4,840) among those ages 24 and older.
- The decline in people staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens accounted for the entire decline in homelessness between 2015 and 2016.
- The number of sheltered people declined by five percent (17,869 people) between 2015 and 2016, while the number of people in unsheltered locations increased by two percent (3,089 people) over the same period.

Since 2007

- Homelessness declined by 15 percent (97,330 people) overall between 2007 and 2016.
- Despite the slight increase in people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations between 2015 and 2016, the large decline in homelessness between 2007 and 2016 was driven by fewer people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations. The number of unsheltered people declined by 31 percent (79,500 people) over the nine-year period, while the number staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens declined by five percent (17,830 people)."



1 State Estimates

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

On a Single Night in January 2016

- Half of all people experiencing homelessness did so in one of five states: California (22% or 118,142 people); New York (16% or 86,352 people); Florida (6% or 33,559 people); Texas (4% or 23,122 people); and Washington (4% or 20,827 people).
- Of the 118,142 people experiencing homelessness in California, 66 percent (78,390 people) were without shelter and 34 percent (39,752) were staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.
- California accounted for nearly half of all unsheltered people in the country in 2016 (44%). Florida had the second highest share of the unsheltered homeless population in the U.S., with nine percent (15,361 people).
- In four states, more than half of all people experiencing homelessness lived in unsheltered locations: California (66%), Oregon (61%), Hawaii (54%), and Nevada (53%).
- In six states plus the District of Columbia, fewer than five percent of all people experiencing homelessness did so without shelter. In Delaware and Iowa, just under five percent of all people experiencing homelessness were unsheltered (51 people and 143 people, respectively). In New York, four percent were unsheltered (3,591 people), as were four percent (760 people) in Massachusetts, four percent (318 people) in the District of Columbia, four percent (101 people) in Nebraska, and three percent (37 people) in Rhode Island.

Changes Over Time

- The number of people experiencing homelessness declined in 37 states between 2015 and 2016. The largest absolute decreases were in Florida (2,341 fewer people), New York (1,898 fewer people), Illinois (1,587 people), Massachusetts (1,527 people), and Nevada (1,345 people). The largest percentage decreases were in North Dakota (29%), Vermont (27%), West Virginia (24%), Montana (17%), and Nevada (15%).

EXHIBIT 1.7: Estimates of Homeless People By State, 2016

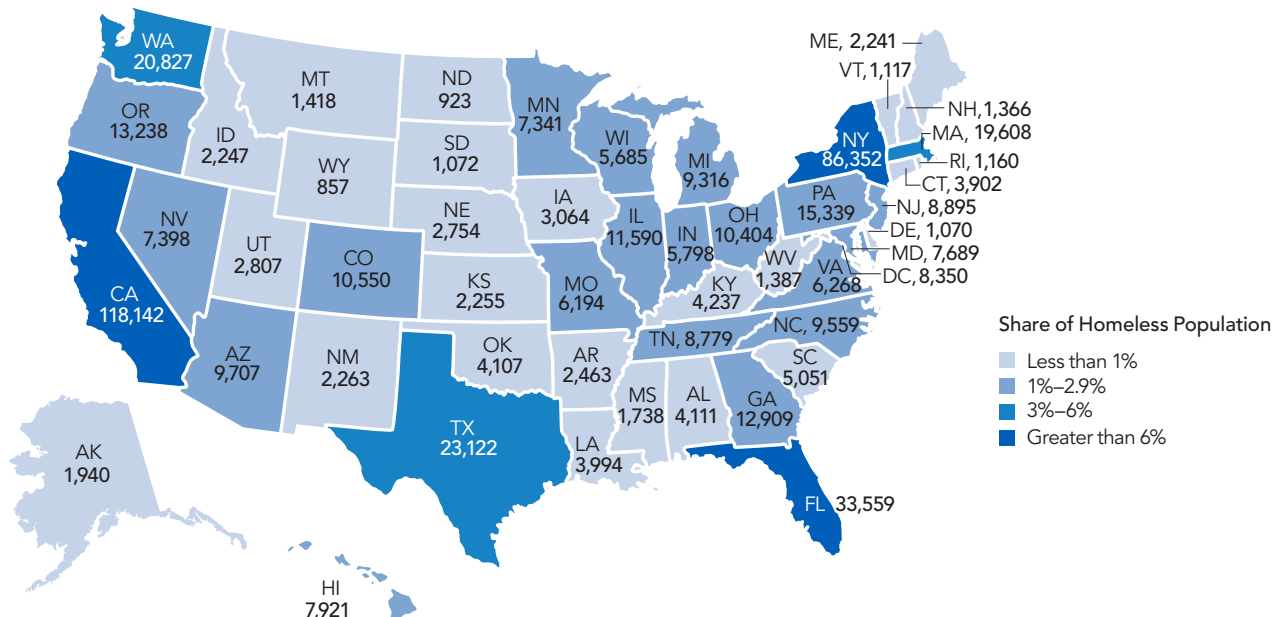


EXHIBIT 1.8: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless People 2016

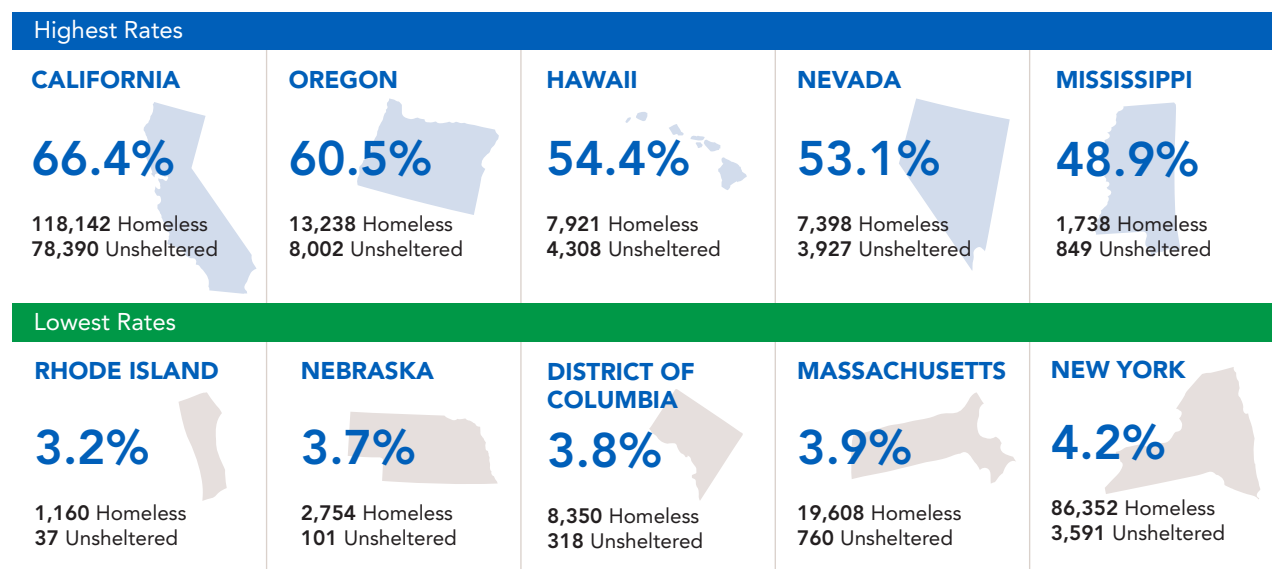


EXHIBIT 1.9: Largest Changes in Homeless People By State, 2007–2016

	2015–2016	2007–2016
Largest Increases		
CALIFORNIA	2,404 / 2.1%	NEW YORK 23,751 / 37.9%
WASHINGTON	1,408 / 7.3%	MASSACHUSETTS 4,481 / 29.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,052 / 14.4%	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 3,030 / 57.0%
COLORADO	597 / 6.0%	HAWAII 1,851 / 30.5%
OKLAHOMA	330 / 8.7%	IDAHO 498 / 28.5%
Largest Decreases		
FLORIDA	-2,341 / -6.5%	CALIFORNIA -20,844 / -15.0%
NEW YORK	-1,898 / -2.2%	TEXAS -16,666 / -41.9%
ILLINOIS	-1,587 / -12.0%	FLORIDA -14,510 / -30.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	-1,527 / -7.2%	NEW JERSEY -8,419 / -48.6%
NEVADA	-1,345 / -15.4%	GEORGIA -6,730 / -34.3%

^a Due to methodological changes, Michigan was excluded from the list of largest decreases from 2007-2016.

- The number of people experiencing homelessness increased in 13 states, plus the District of Columbia, between 2015 and 2016. The largest absolute increases were in California (2,404 people), Washington (1,408 people), the District of Columbia (1,052 people), Colorado (597 people), and Oklahoma (330 people). The largest percentage increases were in the District of Columbia (14%), Idaho (14%), Delaware (12%), Oklahoma (9%), and Wyoming (7%).
- The number of people experiencing homelessness declined in 34 states between 2007 and 2016. The largest decreases were in California (20,844 fewer people), Texas (16,666 fewer people), Florida (14,510 people), and New Jersey (8,419 people).
- The number of people experiencing homelessness increased in 16 states, plus the District of Columbia, between 2007 and 2016. The largest absolute increases were in New York (23,751 people), Massachusetts (4,481 people), the District of Columbia (3,030 people), Hawaii (1,851 people), and Idaho (498 people).



HOME-LESS
PLEASE SPARE
ANY CHANGE
THANK-YOU
GOD BLESS

1 Estimates by CoC

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

Continuums of Care (CoC) Were Divided into Three Geographic Categories¹

Major city CoCs (n=48) cover the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases (Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX), two large cities were located in the same CoC.

Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs (n=311) are jurisdictions that are neither one of the 50 largest cities in the United States nor Balance of State and Statewide CoCs.

Balance of State (BoS) and statewide CoCs (n=40) are typically composed of multiple rural counties or represent an entire state.

On a Single Night in January 2016

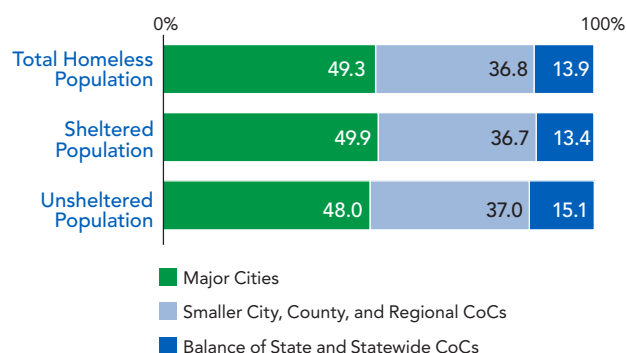
- One of every five people experiencing homelessness did so in New York City or Los Angeles. Nearly all people experiencing homelessness in New York City were sheltered (96% or 70,685 people). By comparison, only 25 percent (11,073 people) of those experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles were sheltered in 2016.
- Half of all people experiencing homelessness (49% or 268,322 people) were in one of the major city CoCs. Most people experiencing homelessness in a major city were staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens (69% or 185,779).
- In four major city CoCs, fewer than five percent of all people experiencing homelessness did so without shelter. Those CoCs were: New York City (4% or 2,838 people); District of Columbia (4% or 318); Omaha/Council Bluffs (4% or 57); and Boston (3% or 167). In three major city CoCs, all in California, more than 70 percent of people experiencing homelessness were unsheltered. Those were: Fresno/Madera County (76% or 1,431 people); Los Angeles (75% or 32,781 people); and San Jose/Santa Clara (71% or 4,627 people).

- Balance of State (BoS) and statewide CoCs made up a slightly higher share of the unsheltered population (15%) than the sheltered population (13%). About 37 percent of both sheltered and unsheltered populations were found in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs.

Changes Over Time

- The number of all people experiencing homelessness increased slightly in major city CoCs and decreased elsewhere between 2015 and 2016. The number of people experiencing homelessness in major city CoCs increased by less than one percent (848 people) between 2015 and 2016, compared to a decrease of six percent (12,227 fewer people) in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, and a decrease of four percent (3,110 fewer people) in BoS and statewide CoCs.
- The number of people experiencing homelessness without shelter increased in major city CoCs and BoS and statewide CoCs between 2015 and 2016, but declined in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs. The number of people experiencing homelessness without shelter increased by seven percent (5,015 people) in major city CoCs, and by two percent (586 people) in BoS and statewide CoCs.

EXHIBIT 1.10: Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2016



¹ CoCs located in PR, VI, and GU were excluded from the CoC Category analysis.

EXHIBIT 1.11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of People Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category, 2016

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Homeless	CoC	Total Homeless	CoC	Total Homeless
New York City, NY	73,523	Honolulu, HI	4,940	Texas Balance of State	6,048
Los Angeles City & County, CA	43,854	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	4,319	Oregon Balance of State	5,710
Seattle/King County, WA	10,730	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/ Babylon/Islip/ Huntington, NY	3,960	Georgia Balance of State	5,575
San Diego City and County, CA	8,669	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	3,022	Washington Balance of State	5,294
District of Columbia	8,350	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,906	Indiana Balance of State	3,711
San Francisco, CA	6,996	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/ Largo/Pinellas Count, FL	2,777	Colorado Balance of State	3,520
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	6,524	Eastern Pennsylvania	2,599	Wisconsin Balance of State	3,445
Boston, MA	6,240	Springfield, MA	2,385	Ohio Balance of State	3,032
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	6,208	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	2,382	Connecticut Balance of State	3,016
Philadelphia, PA	6,112	Ft. Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	2,302	Hawaii Balance of State	2,981



Estimates by CoC

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 1.12: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered People Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category, 2016

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Homeless	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
Fresno/Madera County, CA	1,883	76.0	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	1,145	91.6	Hawaii Balance of State	2,981	71.6
Los Angeles City & County, CA	43,854	74.8	Inyo, Mono, Alpine Counties, CA	130	91.5	Oregon Balance of State	5,710	67.4
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	6,524	70.9	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	2,382	89.6	Georgia Balance of State	5,575	63.1
Long Beach, CA	2,250	67.2	Jackson/West Tennessee	1,541	89.4	Oklahoma Balance of State	295	61.4
San Francisco, CA	6,996	62.3	Lake County, CA	332	86.7	Arizona Balance of State	2,240	54.3
Lowest Rates								
Boston, MA	6,240	2.7	Sullivan County, NY	163	0.0	Nebraska Balance of State	551	2.2
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	1,509	3.8	Carroll County, MD	136	0.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	2,008	3.0
District of Columbia	8,350	3.8	West Central Illinois	102	0.0	Rhode Island Statewide	1,160	3.2
New York City, NY	73,523	3.9	Racine City & County, WI	196	0.5	Iowa Balance of State	1,923	3.4
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	3,056	5.6	Reading/Berks County, PA	521	0.6	Wisconsin Balance of State	3,445	3.8

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

- The number of people experiencing homelessness who stayed in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens decreased across all three categories of CoCs between 2015 and 2016. The number of people experiencing homelessness who stayed in sheltered locations dropped by two percent (4,167 fewer people) in major city CoCs between 2015 and 2016, by seven percent (9,935 people) in BoS and statewide CoCs, and by seven percent (3,696 people) in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs.
- Homelessness declined across all combinations of CoC categories and shelter status
- between 2007 and 2016, except for sheltered homelessness in major cities, which increased by six percent (9,998 people). Unsheltered homelessness in major cities declined by 25 percent (27,424 fewer people) over the same period.
- Unsheltered homelessness in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs declined by 39 percent (40,031 people) between 2007 and 2016. This was the largest percentage decline of any CoC category and shelter status combination over that period.

EXHIBIT 1.13: People Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2007–2016

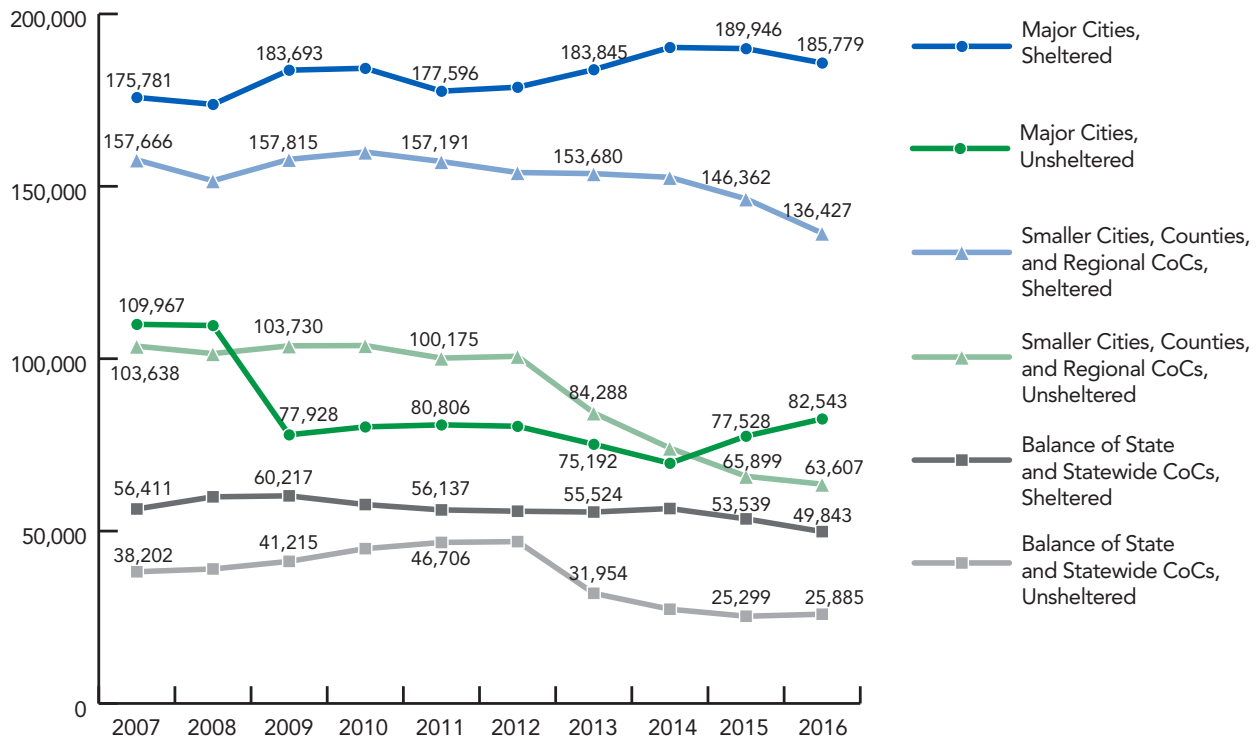


EXHIBIT 1.14: Change in Numbers of People Experiencing Homelessness
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2015–2016

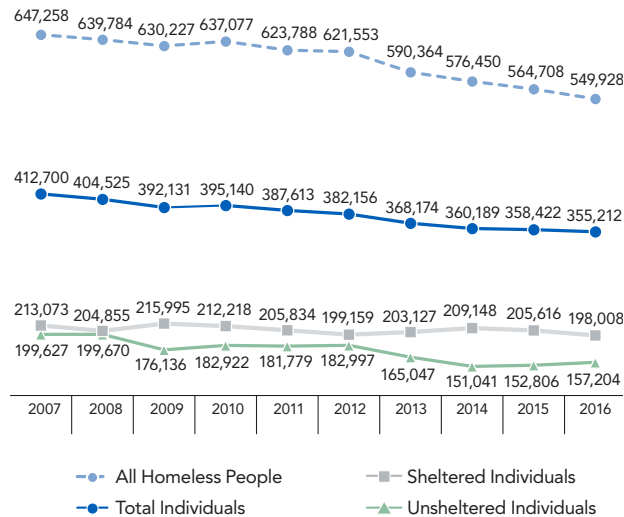
	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	848	0.3	-4,167	-2.2	5,015	6.5
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-12,227	-5.8	-9,935	-6.8	-2,292	-3.5
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-3,110	-3.9	-3,696	-6.9	586	2.3

2

National Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2016

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



On a Single Night in January 2016

- There were 351,099 people experiencing homelessness in households without children under age 18 and 4,113 people experiencing homelessness in households with only children under 18. Together, these 355,212 people are described as “individuals” in AHAR reports, although they include a small minority of households with more than one person.
- Fifty-six percent (or 198,008 people) of all homeless individuals were sheltered—that is, staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.
- Less than half of all homeless individuals (157,204 people) were staying in unsheltered locations.

EXHIBIT 2.2: Percent of Homeless Individuals By Age and Sheltered Status, 2016

	All Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	355,212	100.0	198,008	100.0	157,204	100.0
Under 18	4,113	1.2	2,455	1.2	1,658	1.1
18 to 24	33,851	9.5	18,371	9.3	15,480	9.9
Over 24	317,248	89.3	177,182	89.5	140,066	89.1

Demographic Characteristics

- Most individuals experiencing homelessness (89 percent) were over the age of 24. Individuals between 18 and 24 years old made up 10 percent of homeless individuals, and only one percent of homeless individuals were under 18 years old.
- About three quarters of people homeless as individuals were men (72% or 254,380 men).
- Women were a much smaller proportion of homeless individuals (28%) than of the overall homeless population (40%).
- Overall, 17 percent of people experiencing homelessness as individuals in 2016 were Hispanic or Latino. A somewhat lower percentage of sheltered (15 percent) than unsheltered individuals (19 percent) were Hispanic or Latino.
- Most people experiencing homelessness as individuals were either white (53%) or African American (35%). African Americans were more likely to be sheltered than not: 66 percent were sheltered and 34 percent were unsheltered. By comparison, just 52 percent of whites were sheltered, compared to 48 percent who were not.

EXHIBIT 2.3: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Individuals
2016

Characteristic	All Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total homeless	355,212	100.0	198,008	100.0	157,204	100.0
Gender						
Female	99,135	27.9	58,610	29.6	40,525	25.8
Male	254,380	71.6	138,642	70.0	115,738	73.6
Transgender	1,697	0.5	756	0.4	941	0.6
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	294,680	83.0	167,555	84.6	127,125	80.9
Hispanic	60,532	17.0	30,453	15.4	30,079	19.1
Race						
White	189,815	53.4	99,311	50.2	90,504	57.6
African American	125,100	35.2	82,655	41.7	42,445	27.0
Asian	3,915	1.1	1,910	1.0	2,005	1.3
Native American	11,032	3.1	4,372	2.2	6,660	4.2
Pacific Islander	4,254	1.2	1,565	0.8	2,689	1.7
Multiple Races	21,096	5.9	8,195	4.1	12,901	8.2

EXHIBIT 2.4: Change in Numbers of Homeless Individuals
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2015-2016

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	-773	-15.8	-28	-1.1	-745	-31.0
18 to 24	-1,058	-3.0	-1,093	-5.6	35	0.2
Over 24	-1,379	-0.4	-6,487	-3.5	5,108	3.8

EXHIBIT 2.5: Change in Numbers of Homeless Individuals
By Sheltered Status, 2007-2016

	2015-2016		2010-2016		2007-2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Individuals	-3,210	-0.9	-39,928	-10.1	-57,488	-13.9
Sheltered Individuals	-7,608	-3.7	-14,210	-6.7	-15,065	-7.1
Unsheltered Individuals	4,398	2.9	-25,718	-14.1	-42,423	-21.3

2

National Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2016

Since 2015

- The number of people experiencing homelessness as individuals declined by less than one percent (3,210 fewer individuals) between 2015 and 2016. This decline was a net of 7,608 fewer sheltered homeless individuals and 4,398 more unsheltered homeless individuals.
- After declining between 2010 and 2014, the number of unsheltered individuals rose each year since 2014. Between 2015 and 2016 there was an increase in people experiencing homelessness as individuals of 4,398, or three percent.
- The number of children (people under 18) experiencing homelessness as individuals rather than as part of a family with at least one adult dropped by 773 people (16%) between 2015 and 2016. That decline was almost entirely made up of fewer unsheltered children.
- The number of sheltered individuals between the ages of 18 and 24 declined by six percent (1,093 fewer people), while the number of unsheltered individuals in that age group rose by less than one percent (35 more people).

- For people over the age of 24 experiencing homelessness as individuals, the unsheltered number increased by 4 percent (5,108 people), offset by a similar decrease in sheltered individuals in that age group (four percent or 6,487 fewer individuals)."

Since 2007

- Individual homelessness declined by 14 percent (57,488 fewer people) between 2007 and 2016.
- Most of the decline was in the number of homeless individuals in unsheltered locations, which dropped by 21 percent (42,423 fewer people). The number of homeless individuals in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens on a single night declined by seven percent (15,065 fewer people)."

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

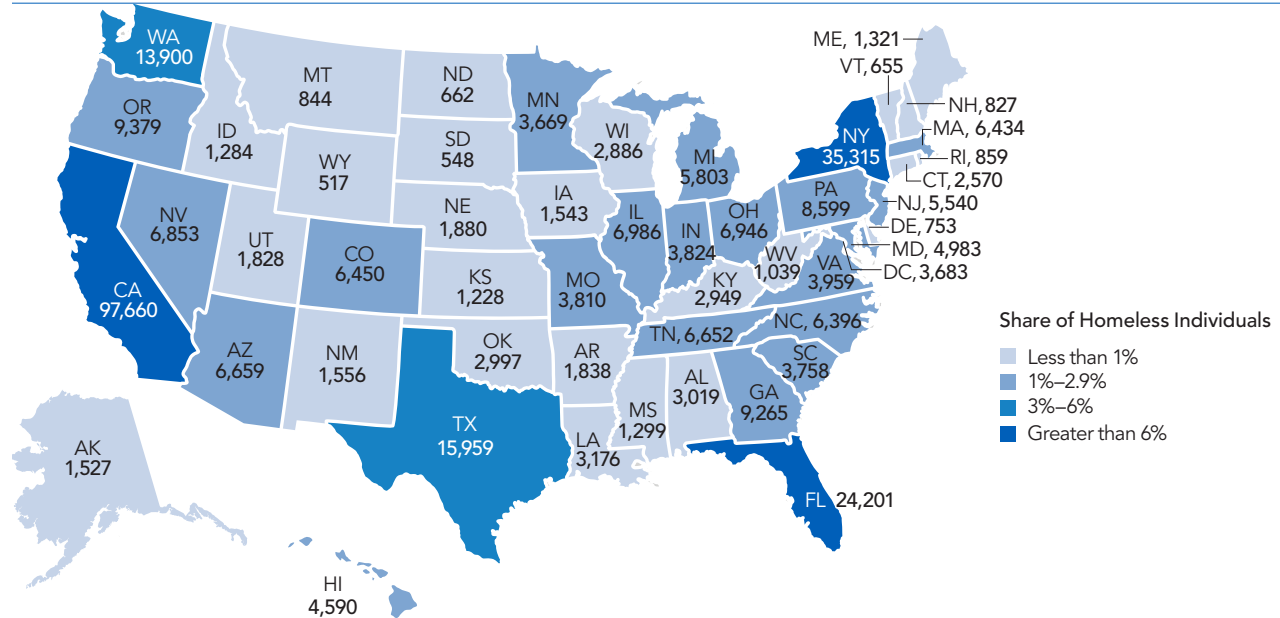


2

State Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 2.6: Estimates of Homeless Individuals
By State, 2016**



On a Single Night in January 2016

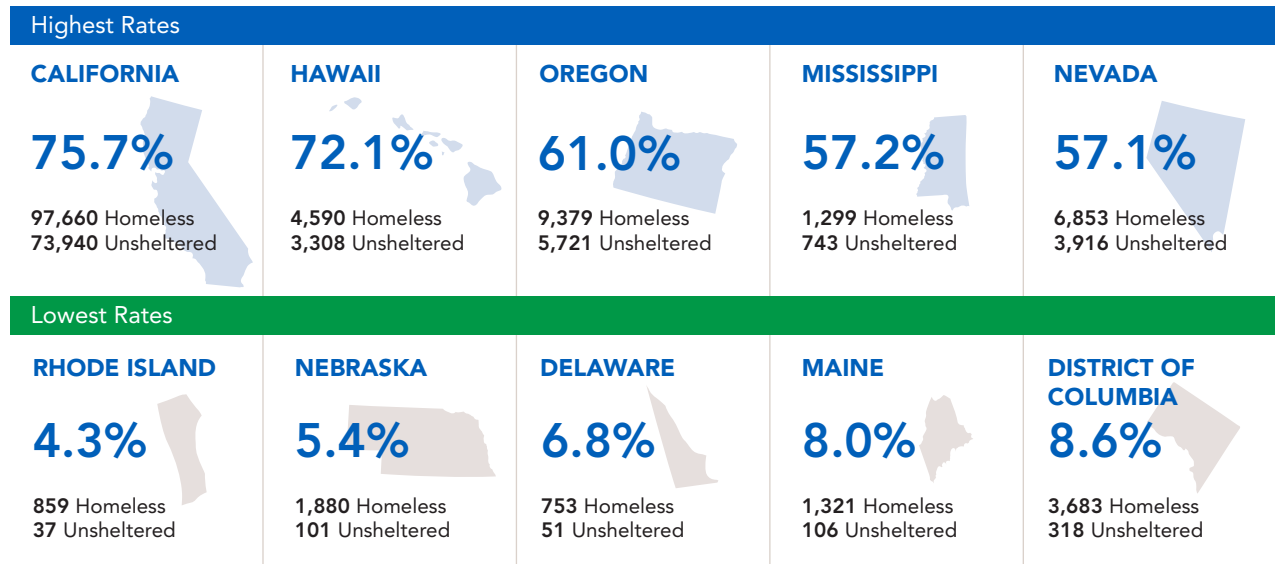
- California accounted for 28 percent of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals in the United States.
- More than half of all the nation's homeless individuals were in five states: California (28% or 97,660 people), New York (10% or 35,315 people), Florida (seven percent or 24,201 people), Texas (five percent or 15,959), and Washington (four percent or 13,900).
- In seven states, more than half of individuals experiencing homelessness were staying in unsheltered locations: California (76%), Hawaii (72%), Oregon (61%), Mississippi (57%), Nevada (57%), Washington (54%), and Florida (52%).
- More than 90 percent of people experiencing homelessness as individuals in Rhode Island, Delaware, Nebraska, Maine, and the District of Columbia were sheltered.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2015 and 2016, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased in 22 states. The largest absolute increases were in California (4,504 people), Washington (1,374 people), and Colorado (721 people). The states with the largest percent increases were Delaware (25%), Rhode Island (22%), Arkansas (14%), and Colorado (13%).
- The number of homeless individuals declined between 2015 and 2016 in 28 states and the District of Columbia. The largest absolute declines occurred in Florida (2,124 fewer people), Illinois (1,166 fewer people), Nevada (1,005), and New York (820). The largest percentage declines were in Vermont (28%), West Virginia (27%), Montana (25%), and North Dakota (23%).

- Between 2007 and 2016, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased in 24 states. The largest increase was in New York (7,259 more people), a 26 percent rise. Other states that saw large increases were Hawaii (1,255 more people) and Washington (611 more people).
- During the same nine year period, 27 states experienced a decline in the number of homeless individuals. California experienced the largest decline, with 13,292 fewer homeless individuals in 2016 than in 2007. Other states with large declines were Texas (10,347), Florida (8,839), New Jersey (3,432), and Arizona (3,361).

EXHIBIT 2.7: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Individuals, By State, 2016



2

State Estimates Homeless Individuals

EXHIBIT 2.8: Largest Changes in Homeless Individuals
By State, 2007–2016

2015–2016		2007–2016	
Largest Increases			
CALIFORNIA	4,504 / 4.8%	NEW YORK	7,259 / 25.9%
WASHINGTON	1,374 / 11.0%	HAWAII	1,255 / 37.6%
COLORADO	721 / 12.6%	WASHINGTON	611 / 4.6%
MISSOURI	376 / 11.0%	WISCONSIN	483 / 20.1%
HAWAII	283 / 6.6%	MISSOURI	474 / 14.2%
Largest Decreases^a			
FLORIDA	-2,124 / -8.1%	CALIFORNIA	-13,292 / -12.0%
ILLINOIS	-1,166 / -14.3%	TEXAS	-10,347 / -39.3%
NEVADA	-1,005 / -12.8%	FLORIDA	-8,839 / -26.8%
NEW YORK	-820 / -2.3%	NEW JERSEY	-3,432 / -38.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	-760 / -10.6%	ARIZONA	-3,361 / -33.5%

^aDue to methodological changes, Michigan was excluded from the list of largest decreases from 2007-2016.





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Estimates by CoC Homeless Individuals

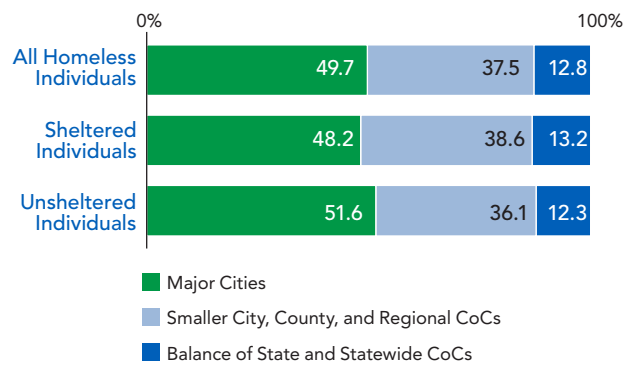
Data source: PIT 2007–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

On a Single Night in January 2016

- Nearly 1 in 5 people experiencing homelessness as individuals were counted in either Los Angeles (11% or 37,726 people) or New York City (8% or 28,965 people).
- The major city CoCs (CoCs covering the 50 largest U.S. cities) accounted for just under half of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals (174,384 people). BoS and statewide CoCs had 13 percent, while smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs had 38 percent.
- Three major cities reported that more than 80 percent of homeless individuals were unsheltered. All three were in California: Fresno (84%), San Jose (82%), and Los Angeles (82%).
- Of the smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, eight of them reported unsheltered rates for homeless individuals at or above 90 percent. They were in Florida, California, and Oregon.
- The lowest rates of unsheltered homeless individuals in major city CoCs were in Omaha, NE, at five percent and Boston, MA, at seven percent.
- The Rhode Island statewide and Nebraska BoS had the lowest rates of unsheltered individuals, at four percent. Delaware statewide and Maine BoS also reported low rates, both at seven percent.

Increases in the numbers of unsheltered individuals in major cities drove the most recent national increase in unsheltered homelessness.

EXHIBIT 2.9: Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2016



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

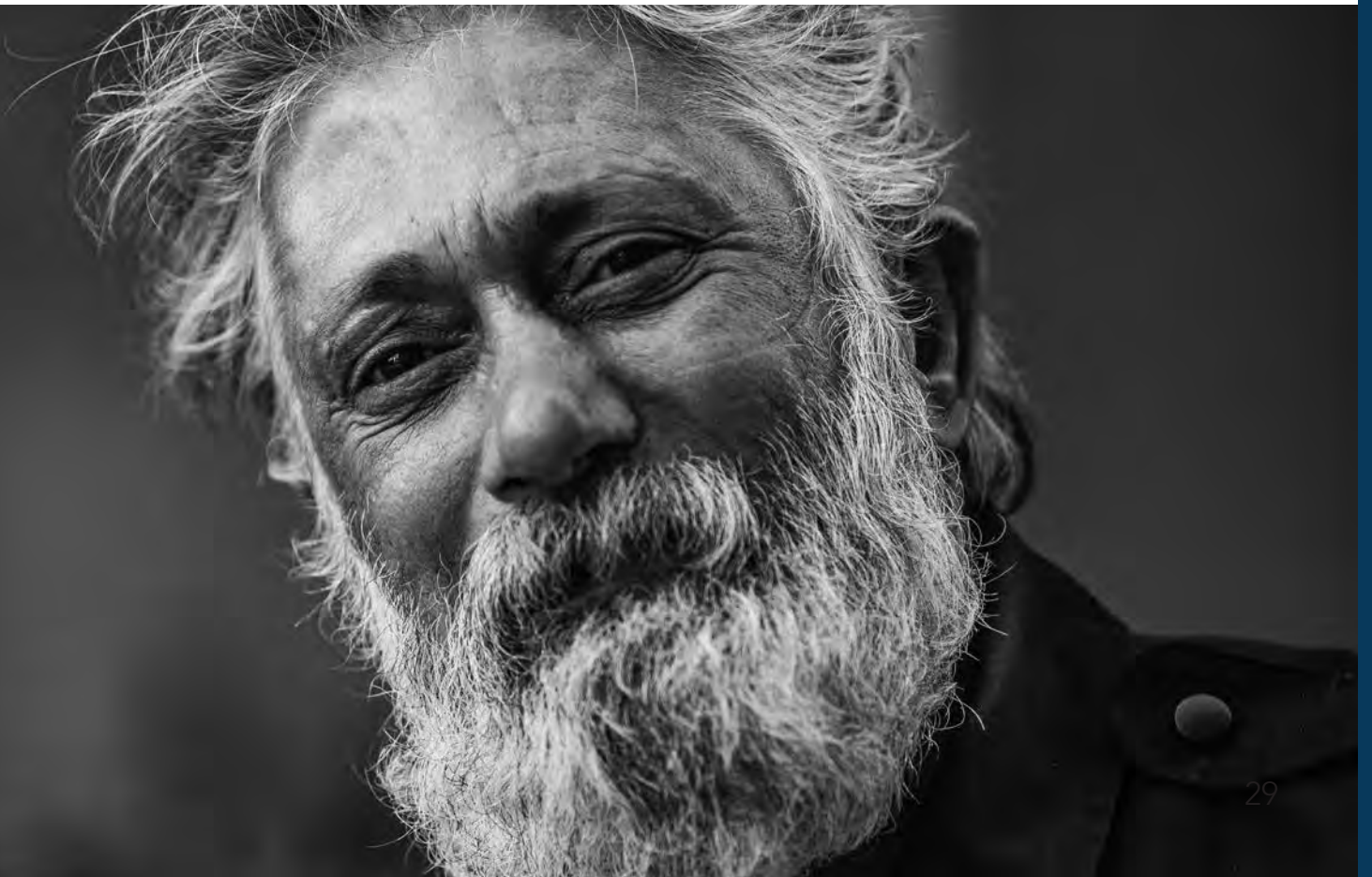
Major city CoCs (n=48) cover the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases (Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX), two large cities were located in the same CoC.

Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs (n=311) are jurisdictions that are neither one of the 50 largest cities in the United States nor Balance of State and Statewide CoCs.

Balance of State (BoS) and statewide CoCs (n=40) are typically composed of multiple rural counties or represent an entire state.

EXHIBIT 2.10: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless Individuals
 By CoC Category, 2016

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Individuals	CoC	Total Individuals	CoC	Total Individuals
Los Angeles City & County, CA	37,726	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	3,028	Texas Balance of State	3,898
New York City, NY	28,965	Honolulu, HI	2,797	Oregon Balance of State	3,429
Seattle/King County, WA	7,748	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	2,536	Georgia Balance of State	3,392
San Diego City and County, CA	6,955	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,517	Washington Balance of State	3,181
San Francisco, CA	6,309	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	2,383	Indiana Balance of State	2,367
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	5,851	Riverside City & County, CA	1,900	Connecticut Balance of State	2,045
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	5,585	Ft. Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	1,844	Colorado Balance of State	2,006
Chicago, IL	3,721	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	1,454	North Carolina Balance of State	1,851
District of Columbia	3,683	San Bernardino City & County, CA	1,422	Hawaii Balance of State	1,793
Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County, AZ	3,620	Eastern Pennsylvania, PA	1,391	Arizona Balance of State	1,734



2

Estimates by CoC Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 2.11: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2016

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs ^a			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Individuals	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Individuals	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Individuals	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
Fresno/Madera County, CA	1,684	83.6	Inyo, Mono, Alpine Counties, CA	110	99.1	Georgia Balance of State	3,392	80.5
Los Angeles City & County, CA	37,726	82.0	Lake County, CA	210	99.0	Hawaii Balance of State	1,793	80.0
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	5,585	81.7	Colusa, Glenn, Trinity Counties, CA	71	94.4	Oklahoma Balance of State	153	76.5
Long Beach, CA	1,908	71.3	Clackamas County, OR	298	94.3	Arizona Balance of State	1,734	62.1
San Francisco, CA	6,309	68.6	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	885	93.9	Oregon Balance of State	3,429	61.9
Lowest Rates								
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	1,110	5.1	Sullivan County, NY	90	0.0	Nebraska Balance of State	284	4.2
Boston, MA	2,485	6.7	West Central Illinois	72	0.0	Rhode Island Statewide	859	4.3
District of Columbia	3,683	8.6	Carroll County, MD	70	0.0	Delaware Statewide	753	6.8
New York, NY	28,965	9.8	Reading/Berks County, PA	356	0.8	Maine Balance of State	774	6.8
Memphis/Shelby County, TN	1,121	10.8	Racine City & County, WI	123	0.8	Wisconsin Balance of State	1,547	7.7

^a Excludes CoCs with less than 100 total homeless people.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2015 and 2016 individual homelessness increased by two percent (3,976 people) in the nation's major city CoCs. This increase was largely driven by a 12 percent increase in Los Angeles (4,057 more people).
- In smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, individual homelessness declined by four percent (5,821 fewer people) during the same time period. There was a 5 percent decline in the number of sheltered individuals (4,340 fewer people), and a three percent decline (1,481 fewer people) in the number of unsheltered individuals.
- In BoS and statewide CoCs, individual homelessness decreased by three percent between 2015 and 2016. Unsheltered homeless individuals increased by less than one percent (24 more people), and sheltered homeless individuals declined by four percent (1,180 fewer people).
- Although declining overall from 2007 to 2014, unsheltered individual homelessness in major cities increased in each of the last two years, growing from 66,199 in 2014 to 79,325 in 2016.

EXHIBIT 2.12: Individuals Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2015–2016

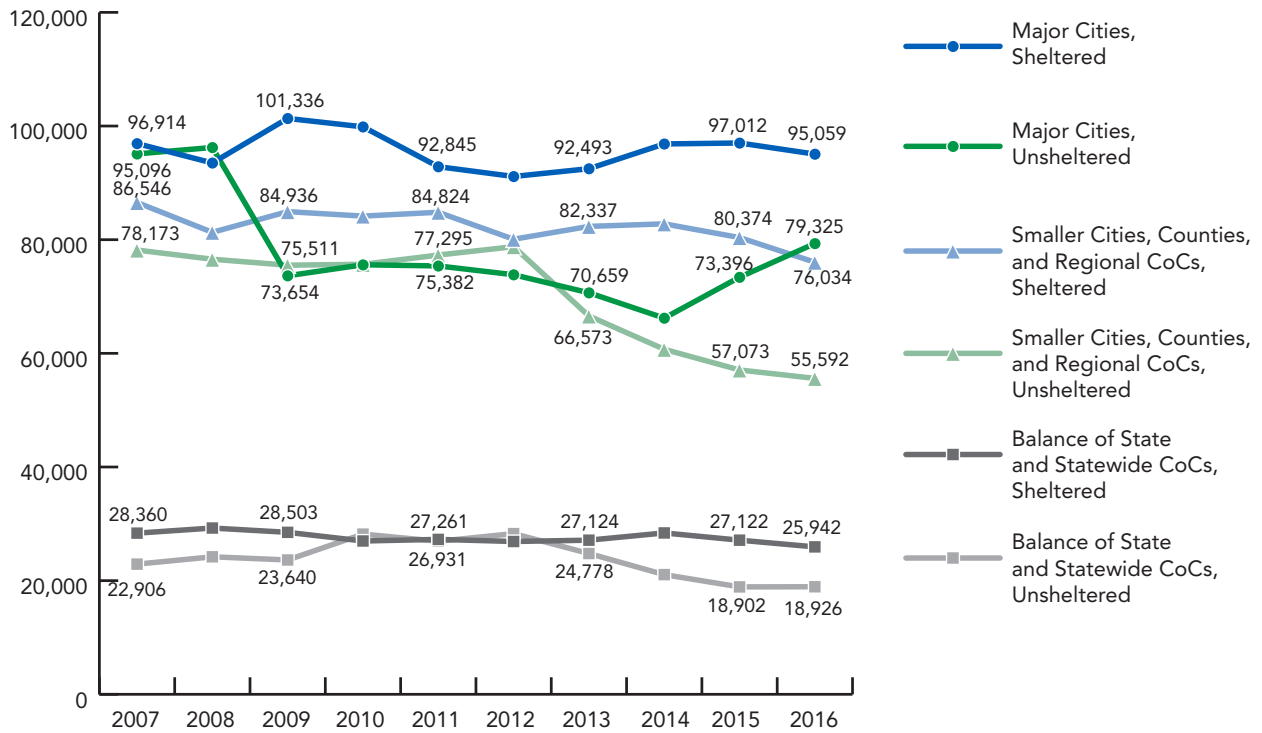


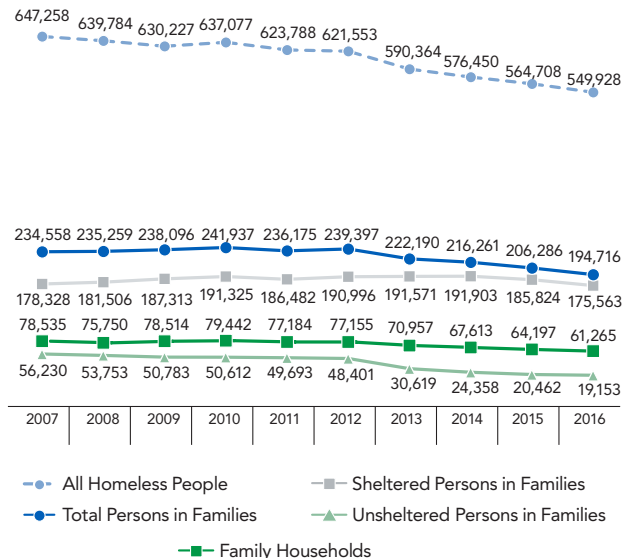
EXHIBIT 2.13: Change in Numbers of Homeless Individuals
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2015–2016

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	3,976	2.3	-1,953	-2.0%	5,929	8.1
Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs	-5,821	-4.2	-4,340	-5.4%	-1,481	-2.6
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-1,156	-2.5	-1,180	-4.4%	24	0.1

3 National Estimates Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2016

**EXHIBIT 3.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless People in Families with Children
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2016**



37 percent were white, 10 percent were multi-racial, and the remaining four percent were Asian, Native American, or Pacific Islander. By comparison, 59 percent of the unsheltered people in families were white, 22 percent were African American, eight percent were Pacific Islander, seven percent were multi-racial, and the remaining four percent were Asian or Native American.

- Nearly one-third of people experiencing homelessness in families with children were Hispanic or Latino (31%), nearly double the Hispanic share of people experiencing homelessness as individuals (17%). Of people experiencing homelessness in families, a smaller share of those found in unsheltered locations were Hispanic (21%) than of those in emergency shelter or transitional housing programs (32%).

On a Single Night in January 2016

- 194,716 people were homeless in 61,265 families with children, representing 35 percent of the total homeless population in 2016.
- On average, a homeless family household consisted of 3 people.
- Nine in ten homeless people in families with children were sheltered (175,563 people). Only 19,153 people in families with children were counted in unsheltered locations.

Demographic Characteristics

- Just under 60 percent of people experiencing homelessness in families were children under 18 years of age. Nearly one-third were 25 or older, and the remaining eight percent were between 18 and 24 years old.
- The racial composition of people in families with children varied by sheltered status. Nearly half of sheltered people in families with children were African American (49%),

**EXHIBIT 3.2: Percent of Homeless People in Families
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2016**

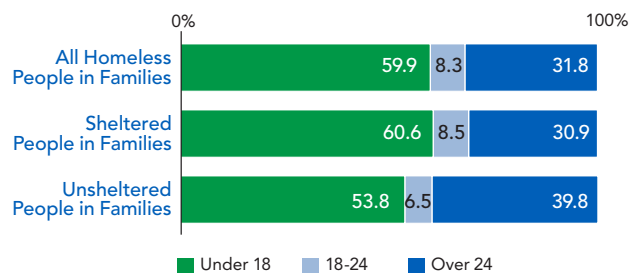


EXHIBIT 3.3: Parenting Youth By Sheltered Status, 2016

	People in Parenting Youth Families		Sheltered People in Parenting Youth Families		Unsheltered People in Parenting Youth Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Parents under 25	9,892	100.0	9,372	100.0	520	100.0
Parenting Youth (Under 18)	92	0.9	90	1.0	2	0.4
Parenting Youth Age (18 to 24)	9,800	99.1	9,282	99.0	518	99.6
Children of Parenting Youth	13,318		12,656		662	

EXHIBIT 3.4: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless People in Families with Children 2016

Characteristic	All Homeless People in Families		Sheltered People in Families		Unsheltered People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
People in Families with Children	194,716	100.0	175,563	100.0	19,153	100.0
Gender						
Female	118,133	60.7	107,170	61.0	10,963	57.2
Male	76,510	39.3	68,357	38.9	8,153	42.6
Transgender	73	0.0	36	0.0	37	0.2
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	133,949	68.8	118,875	67.7	15,074	78.7
Hispanic	60,767	31.2	56,688	32.3	4,079	21.3
Race						
White	75,845	39.0	64,570	36.8	11,275	58.9
African American	90,077	46.3	85,968	49.0	4,109	21.5
Asian	1,688	0.9	1,566	0.9	122	0.6
Native American	4,197	2.2	3,508	2.0	689	3.6
Pacific Islander	4,480	2.3	2,934	1.7	1,546	8.1
Multiple Races	18,429	9.5	17,017	9.7	1,412	7.4

EXHIBIT 3.5: Change in Numbers of Homeless People in Families with Children By Age and Sheltered Status, 2015–2016

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	-6,195	-5.0	-5,583	-5.0	-612	-5.6
18 to 24	-1,914	-10.6	-1,706	-10.3	-208	-14.4
Over 24	-3,461	-5.3	-2,972	-5.2	-489	-6.0

3 National Estimates Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2016

Additional Characteristics²

- There were 8,646 people in families experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness. Less than two-thirds of people in chronically homeless families were staying in shelters (64% or 5,512 people), while just over a third were found in unsheltered locations (36% or 3,134 people).
- There were 23,210 people experiencing homelessness in families with a parent under the age of 25. Almost all of the parents in these households (99% or 9,800 people) were between 18 and 24 years of age. Only 92 of the parents in these households were under the age of 18.
- Only 5 percent of people in families with a parent under 25 were found in unsheltered locations.

Since 2015

- The number of homeless people in families with children counted on a single night declined by six percent (or 11,570 people) between 2015 and 2016, and the number of homeless family households dropped by five percent (2,932 households).
- This decline was attributable to both a six percent drop in the number of sheltered people in families (10,261 people) and a six percent decline in the number of unsheltered people in families with children (or 1,309 people).²
- The number of people in families who were between 18 and 24 years old declined overall by 11 percent (1,914 fewer people) between 2015 and 2016. This age group declined both for those experiencing sheltered homelessness (by 1,706 people or 10%), and for those in unsheltered locations (by 208 people or 14%).

2 The two groups described here, chronically homeless families and families with parenting youth, each draw from multiple populations: families with at least one adult and one child (like the other families described in this section) and child-only families, where the head of household is under age 18. This latter population of families with only children and no adults, though described here as “families,” is considered part of the population of “individuals” experiencing homelessness. The 194,716 people in families with children do not include these individuals.

People in this age range may be the parent of the family, or they may be young adults in a household that has both another adult and at least one child under 18.

- The number of adults aged 25 or older in families with children declined by five percent (3,461 fewer people). Percentage declines were similar for sheltered and unsheltered people in families.
- The number of people in chronically homeless families declined by 34 percent (or 4,459 people) between 2015 and 2016. Declines occurred both in the sheltered population (2,900 or 35% fewer people) and in the unsheltered population (1,559 or 33% fewer people).

Since 2007

- The number of homeless people in families declined by 17 percent (39,842 fewer people) between 2007 and 2016, and the number of homeless family households dropped by 22 percent (17,270 family households).
- This decline reflected a considerable drop in the number of unsheltered people counted in families with children. In 2016 there were 66 percent (or 37,077) fewer people in families with children who were experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations than in 2007. The number of sheltered people in families with children declined modestly over the same period, by two percent or 2,765 people.

EXHIBIT 3.6: Change in Numbers of Homeless People in Families with Children By Sheltered Status, 2007–2016

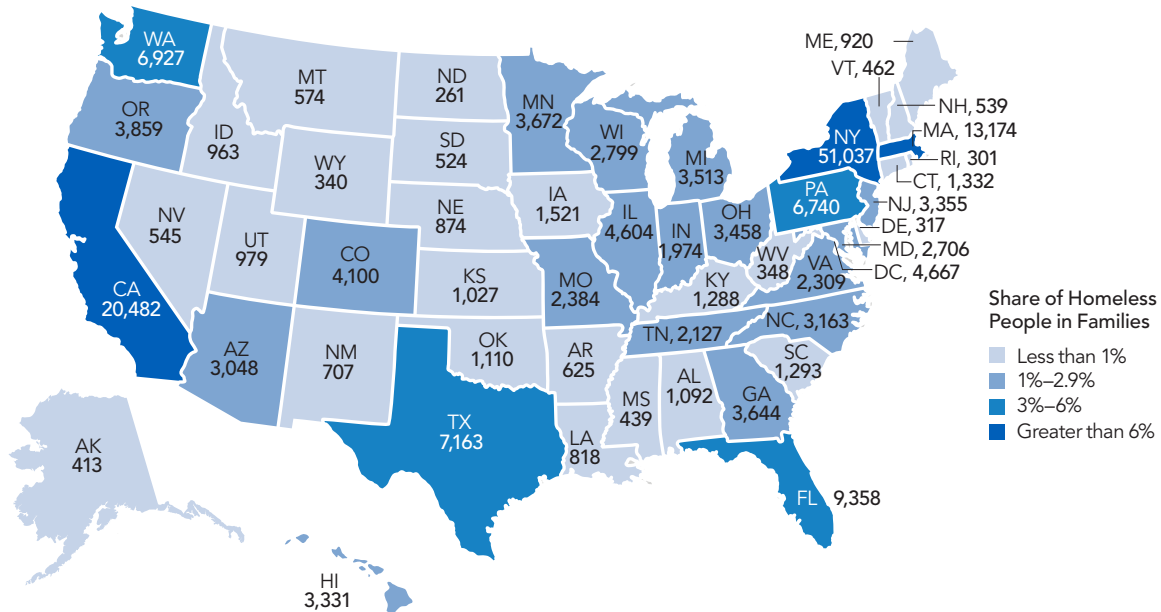
	2015–2016		2010–2016		2007–2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Homeless People in Families	-11,570	-5.6	-47,221	-19.5	-39,842	-17.0
Sheltered	-10,261	-5.5	-15,762	-8.2	-2,765	-1.6
Unsheltered	-1,309	-6.4	-31,459	-62.2	-37,077	-65.9
Family Households	-2,932	-4.6	-18,177	-22.9	-17,270	-22.0



3 State Estimates Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 3.7: Estimates of Family Homelessness
By State, 2016**

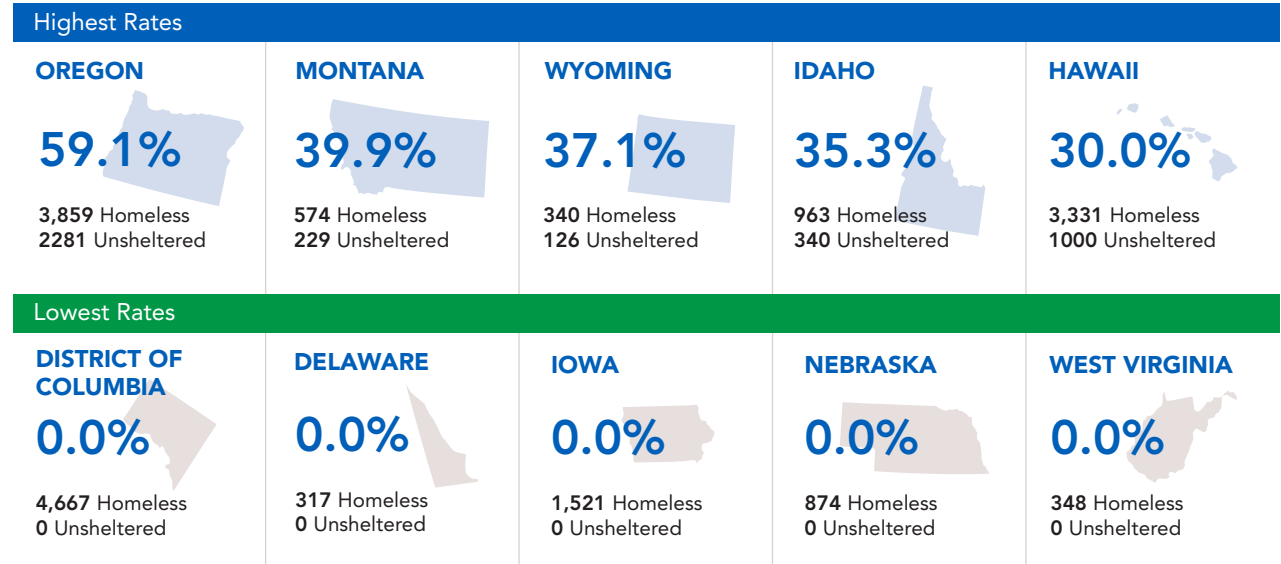


On a Single Night in 2016

- About a quarter of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness were in New York: 26 percent or 51,037 people. Virtually all were staying in shelters or transitional housing programs, and less than one percent was unsheltered.
- More than half (53%) of all homeless people in families with children were in five states: New York (26% or 51,037 people), California (11% or 20,482 people), Massachusetts (7% or 13,174 people), Florida (5% or 9,358 people), and Texas (4% or 7,163 people). These five states accounted for the same share of homelessness in 2015.
- California, Florida, and Oregon together accounted for more than half of all unsheltered people in families with children.
- In five states, 30 percent or more of people experiencing homelessness in families with children were unsheltered. Those were: Oregon (59%), Montana (40%), Wyoming (37%), Idaho (35%), and Hawaii (30%). These rates were considerably higher than the national rate of 10 percent.
- In 28 states and the District of Columbia, fewer than five percent of people experiencing homelessness in families with children were unsheltered, including six states with no unsheltered homeless families.

More than half of all homeless people in families with children were in five states: NY, CA, MA, FL, and TX.

**EXHIBIT 3.8: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered People in Families with Children
By State, 2016**



3 State Estimates

Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 3.9: Largest Changes in Homeless People in Families with Children
By State, 2007–2016

2015–2016		2007–2016	
Largest Increases			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,190 / 34.2%	NEW YORK	16,492 / 47.7%
IDAHO	169 / 21.3%	MASSACHUSETTS	6,339 / 92.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	118 / 29.1%	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3,064 / 191.1%
OKLAHOMA	114 / 11.5%	HAWAII	596 / 21.8%
OREGON	94 / 2.5%	IDAHO	316 / 48.8%
Largest Decreases*			
CALIFORNIA	-2,100 / -9.3%	CALIFORNIA	-7,552 / -26.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	-1,583 / -10.7%	TEXAS	-6,319 / -46.9%
NEW YORK	-1,078 / -2.1%	FLORIDA	-5,671 / -37.7%
MISSOURI	-664 / -21.8%	NEW JERSEY	-4,987 / -59.8%
NEW JERSEY	-554 / -14.2%	OREGON	-3,860 / -50.0%

*Due to methodological changes, Michigan was excluded from the list of largest decreases from 2007-2016.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2015 and 2016, the number of people experiencing homelessness as part of a family with children increased in nine states and the District of Columbia. The largest absolute increases were in the District of Columbia (1,190 more people), Idaho (169), and South Dakota (118). The largest increases by percentage were in the District of Columbia (34%), South Dakota (29%), and Idaho (21%).
- Between 2015 and 2016, the number of people experiencing homelessness as part of a family with children decreased in 41 states. The largest absolute declines were in California (2,100 fewer people), Massachusetts (1,583), and New York (1,078). The largest decreases by percentage were in North Dakota (41%), Nevada (38%), and Alaska (33%).
- Between 2007 and 2016, the number of homeless people in families with children people increased in 13 states and the District of Columbia. The largest absolute increases were in New York (16,492 more people), Massachusetts (6,339), and the District of Columbia (3,064). The largest increases by percentage were in the District of Columbia (191%), Massachusetts (93%), and South Dakota (69%).
- Between 2007 and 2016, the number of people experiencing homelessness as part of a family decreased in 37 states. The largest absolute decreases were in California (7,552 fewer people), Texas (6,319), and Florida (5,671). The largest decreases by percentage were in Nevada (75%), Kentucky (69%), and Louisiana (68%).



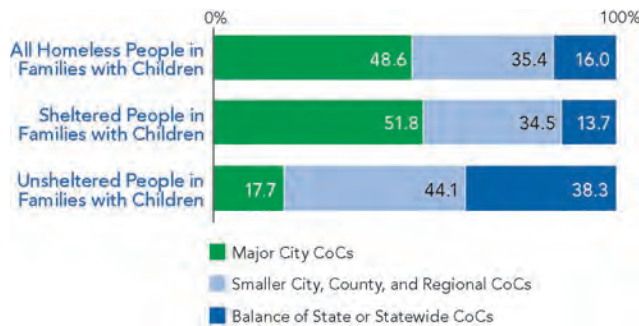
3 Estimates by CoC

Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 3.10: Homeless People in Families with Children

By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2016



On a Single Night in January 2016

- Nearly half of all people experiencing homelessness in families with children were in CoCs covering the 50 largest cities (93,938 people). BoS and statewide CoCs accounted for another 16 percent of people experiencing homelessness as family members, while smaller cities, counties and regional CoCs had 35 percent of the total.
- Homeless people in BoS and statewide CoCs were more likely to be in families (41%) than homeless people in other types of jurisdictions (35% in major cities and 34% in smaller cities, counties, and regions).
- New York City had a substantial share of all family homelessness in the U.S., with 23 percent or 44,558 people experiencing homelessness in families with children.
- Homeless people in families were usually in sheltered locations on the night of the count, and those in major cities were the most likely to be sheltered, 97 percent compared to 88 percent in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs and 78 percent in BoS and statewide CoCs.

- Although only 12 percent of homeless people in families in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs were staying in unsheltered locations, this category includes five CoCs where over 80 percent of homeless people in families with children were unsheltered: Jackson/West Tennessee (89%); Fort Pierce/St. Lucie Indian River, Martin Counties, FL (87%); Northwest North Carolina (85%), Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL (84%); and Tuscaloosa, AL (81%). These five CoCs had the highest rates in 2015 as well.”

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

Major city CoCs (n=48) cover the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases (Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX), two large cities were located in the same CoC.

Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs (n=311) are jurisdictions that are neither one of the 50 largest cities in the United States nor Balance of State and Statewide CoCs.

Balance of State (BoS) and statewide CoCs (n=40) are typically composed of multiple rural counties or represent an entire state.

EXHIBIT 3.11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless People in Families with Children
By CoC Category, 2016

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	
CoC	# of People in Families	CoC	# of People in Families	CoC	# of People in Families
New York City, NY	44,558	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/ Babylon/Islip/ Huntington, NY	2,884	Oregon Balance of State	2,281
Los Angeles City & County, CA	6,128	Honolulu, HI	2,143	Georgia Balance of State	2,183
District of Columbia	4,667	Springfield, MA	2,006	Texas Balance of State	2,150
Boston, MA	3,755	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	1,457	Washington Balance of State	2,113
Seattle/King County, WA	2,982	Quincy/Brockton/Weymouth/ Plymouth City and County, MA	1,293	Wisconsin Balance of State	1,898
Philadelphia, PA	2,682	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	1,291	Massachusetts Balance of State	1,694
Chicago, IL	2,168	Eastern Pennsylvania	1,208	Colorado Balance of State	1,514
Metropolitan Denver Homeless Initiative, CO	2,147	Yonkers/Mount Vernon/New Rochelle/Westchester, NY	1,092	Ohio Balance of State	1,357
Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional, AZ	2,082	Worcester City & County, MA	1,044	Indiana Balance of State	1,344
San Diego City and County, CA	1,714	Gloucester/Haverhill/Salem/ Essex County, MA	966	Hawaii Balance of State	1,188

3 Estimates by CoC

Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 3.12: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless People in Families with Children
By CoC Category, 2016

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Homeless People in Families	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless People in Families	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless People in Families	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
Long Beach, CA	342	44.4	Jackson/West Tennessee	422	89.1	Oregon Balance of State	2,281	75.8
Los Angeles City & County, CA	6,128	29.9	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	1457	87.2	Louisiana Balance of State	26	61.5
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	997	24.5	Northwest North Carolina	304	84.5	Hawaii Balance of State	1,188	59.0
Portland-Gresham-Multnomah County, OR	705	22.4	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	260	83.8	Arkansas Balance of State	215	54.9
San Diego City and County, CA	1,714	16.5	Tuscaloosa City & County, AL	72	80.6	Alabama Balance of State	212	50.0
Lowest Rates								
New York City, NY	44,558	0.0	Springfield, MA	2,006	0.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	1,694	0.0
District of Columbia	4,667	0.0	Quincy/Brockton/Weymouth/Plymouth City and County, MA	1,293	0.0	Iowa Balance of State	1,101	0.0
Boston, MA	3,755	0.0	Yonkers/Mount Vernon/New Rochelle/Westchester, NY	1,092	0.0	Delaware Statewide	317	0.0
Philadelphia, PA	2,682	0.0	Worcester City & County, MA	1,044	0.0	Rhode Island Statewide	301	0.0
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	1,591	0.0	Salt Lake City & County, UT	631	0.0	Nebraska Balance of State	267	0.0

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

Changes over Time

- Between 2015 and 2016, the number of homeless people in families with children declined by three percent (or 3,128 people) in major cities. Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs and BoS and statewide CoCs experienced larger declines, with nine percent and six percent.
- New York City and Los Angeles, communities that experienced the largest increases between

2014 and 2015, experienced the largest declines in people experiencing homelessness in families with children between 2015 and 2016. Los Angeles experienced a 1,377 person (or 18%) decline, and New York City had 1,153 (or 3%) fewer homeless people in families in 2016 than in 2015.

- While the number of people in families with children declined by six percent in BoS and statewide CoCs, the number of unsheltered

EXHIBIT 3.13: People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2007–2016

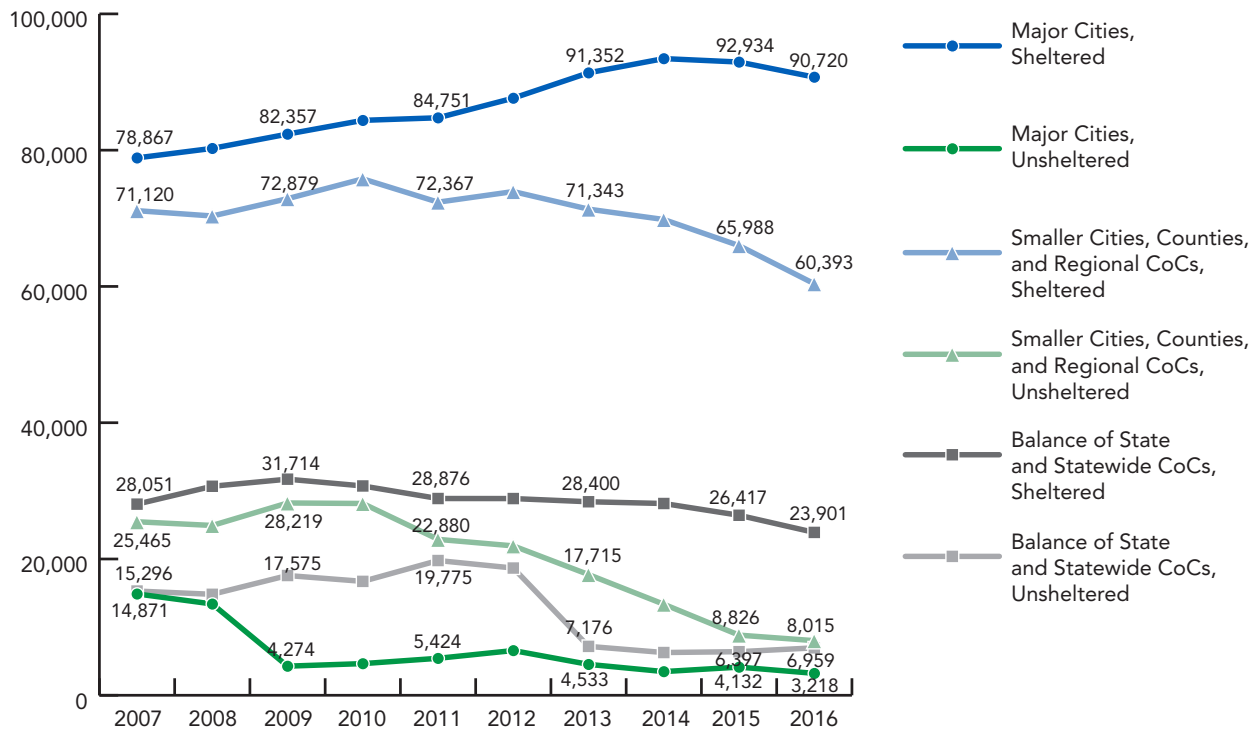


EXHIBIT 3.14: Change in Numbers of Homeless People in Families with Children
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2015-2016

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	-3,128	-3.2	-2,214	-2.4	-914	-22.1
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-6,406	-8.6	-5,595	-8.5	-811	-9.2
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-1,954	-6.0	-2,516	-9.5	562	8.8

people in families increased by nine percent (or 562 people).

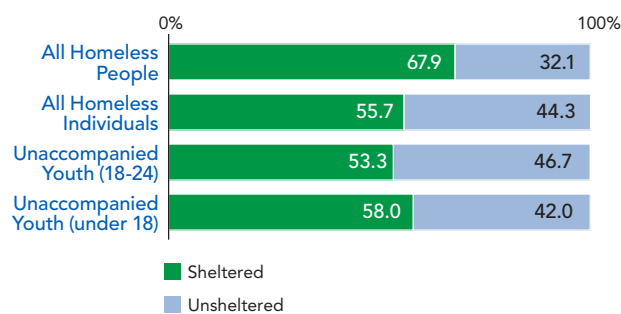
- Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs experienced similar rates of decline for sheltered and unsheltered people in families. Both declined by nine percent between 2015 and 2016.
- Sheltered homelessness among people in families in major cities increased by 15 percent (11,853 people) between 2007 and 2016.
- Unsheltered homelessness among people in families in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs declined by 69 percent (17,450 fewer people) between 2007 and 2016.

4 National Estimates Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

Data source: PIT 2016

In recent years, HUD has expanded point-in-time data collection to include information on the number of young adults and children who are experiencing homelessness without a parent or guardian present. Unaccompanied youth are people under the age of 25 who are not accompanied by a parent or guardian and are not a parent presenting with or sleeping in the same place as his or her children.

EXHIBIT 4.1: Sheltered and Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth By Sheltered Status, 2016



On a Single Night in January 2016

- There were 35,686 unaccompanied homeless youth,³ roughly seven percent of the total homeless population and 10 percent of people experiencing homelessness as individuals.
- Another 9,800 people were in families in which the parent was a youth under the age of 25. They are described in Section 3 of this report.
- Most unaccompanied youth (89% or 31,862 people) were between the ages of 18 and 24. The remaining 11 percent (or 3,824 people) were under the age of 18.
- Older unaccompanied youth (ages 18 to 24) are somewhat more likely to be unsheltered (47%) than unaccompanied youth under 18 (42%), and all homeless individuals (44%).

EXHIBIT 4.2: Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth By Age and Sheltered Status, 2016

	Total Unaccompanied Homeless Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Youth (under 25)	35,686	100.0	19,188	100.0	16,498	100.0
Homeless Youth (under 18)	3,824	10.7	2,218	11.6	1,606	9.7
Homeless Youth (18-24)	31,862	89.3	16,970	88.4	14,892	90.3

³ Includes 92 people in families with a parent and child both under 18 years old.

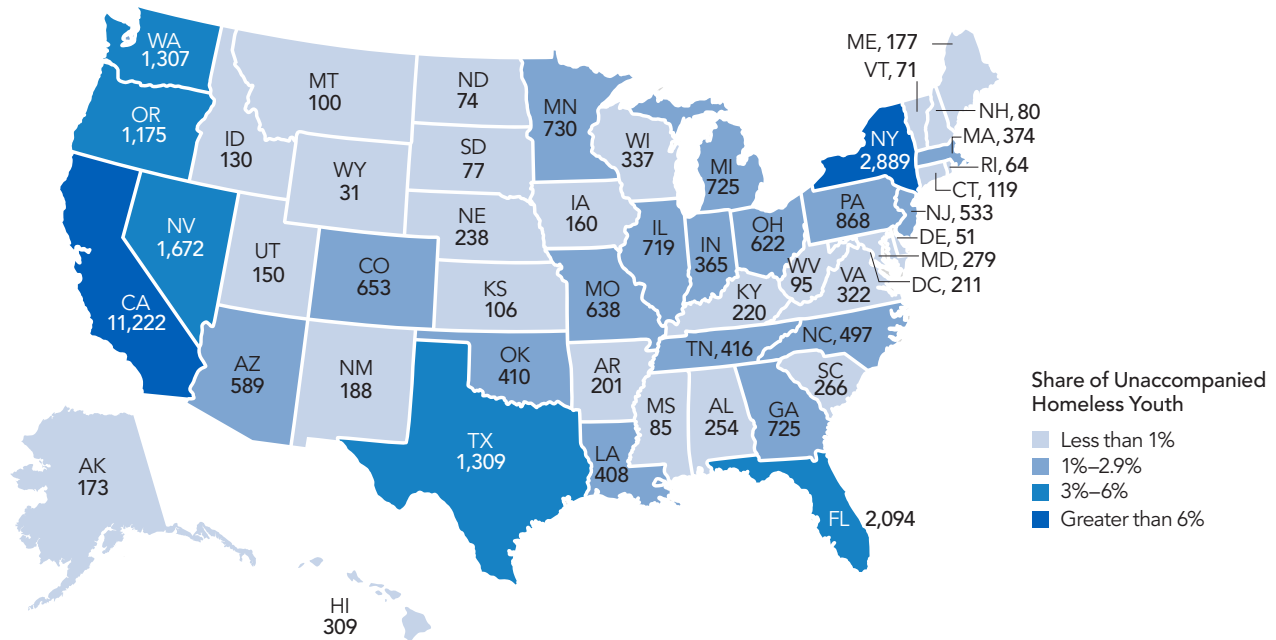
Over the past several years, many communities have made targeted efforts to improve their point-in-time count data collection processes to more accurately reflect the numbers of unaccompanied young people experiencing homelessness. However, methodologies are still improving. In an effort to provide communities additional time to improve their youth collaborations for the purpose of both enumeration and the provision of housing and supportive services, HUD and federal partners have decided that point-in-time counts conducted in January 2017 will serve as the baseline through which HUD and its federal partners will measure future trends in the number youth experiencing homelessness at a point in time in the United States. This means that, as HUD measures national and local progress on ending youth homelessness with the PIT count, it will generally use 2017 as the initial comparison year. For the purpose of this Part 1 of the AHAR, the 2016 youth data are included, but HUD anticipates that there may be additional changes to the numbers in 2017 purely due to improved counting methods and implementation.



4 State Estimates Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

Data source: PIT 2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 4.3: Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By State, 2016**



On a Single Night in January 2016

- California reported the largest numbers of homeless unaccompanied youth (11,222 people), which represents 31 percent of the national total. The other states with the largest numbers of homeless unaccompanied youth were: New York (2,889), Florida (2,094), and Nevada (1,672).
- States with the largest numbers of unaccompanied homeless youth who were under the age of 18 were: California (847), Florida (514), Nevada (292), and Oregon (236). Together, these four states had half of the nation's unaccompanied youth under age 18.
- California (10,375), New York (2,701), and Florida (1,580) had the largest numbers of unaccompanied homeless youth who were 18 to 24 years old.
- Some states had high rates of unsheltered unaccompanied youth. Nevada had the highest rate, with 82 percent of unaccompanied homeless people under 25 in unsheltered situations. California and Hawaii also had very high rates of unsheltered unaccompanied youth, at 78 and 74 percent.
- In Nebraska, none of the 238 unaccompanied youth were found in unsheltered locations. In Rhode Island, only one unaccompanied youth was staying in an unsheltered location (2% of the total).
- In Nevada, 25 percent of all individuals were unaccompanied youth, as were 20 percent in Minnesota.

EXHIBIT 4.4: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By State, 2016

Highest Rates				
<p>NEVADA</p> <p>81.5%</p> <p>1,672 Homeless 1,363 Unsheltered</p>	<p>CALIFORNIA</p> <p>77.5%</p> <p>11,222 Homeless 8,691 Unsheltered</p>	<p>HAWAII</p> <p>73.5%</p> <p>309 Homeless 227 Unsheltered</p>	<p>OREGON</p> <p>64.4%</p> <p>1,175 Homeless 757 Unsheltered</p>	<p>MONTANA</p> <p>48.0%</p> <p>100 Homeless 48 Unsheltered</p>
Lowest Rates				
<p>NEBRASKA</p> <p>0.0%</p> <p>238 Homeless 0 Unsheltered</p>	<p>RHODE ISLAND</p> <p>1.6%</p> <p>64 Homeless 1 Unsheltered</p>	<p>IOWA</p> <p>6.3%</p> <p>160 Homeless 10 Unsheltered</p>	<p>NEW YORK</p> <p>8.6%</p> <p>2,889 Homeless 248 Unsheltered</p>	<p>MAINE</p> <p>9.0%</p> <p>177 Homeless 16 Unsheltered</p>



4 Estimates by CoC

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

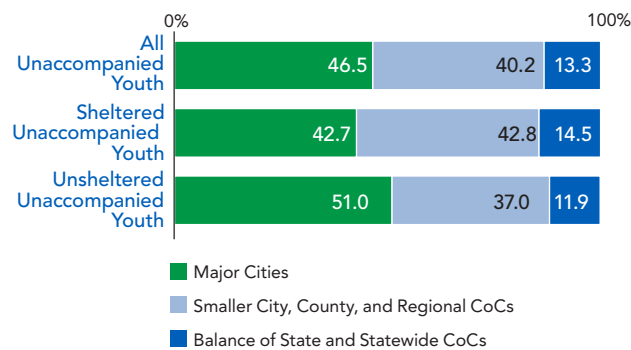
Data source: PIT 2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

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

On a Single Night in January 2016

- Major city CoCs accounted for 47 percent of unaccompanied youth in the nation. BoS and statewide CoCs had 13 percent of all unaccompanied youth, and smaller city, county and regional CoCs had 40 percent.
- Major city CoCs accounted for a smaller percentage of the sheltered unaccompanied youth population than of the unsheltered population, 43 versus 51 percent. The other two CoC categories had smaller shares of all unsheltered unaccompanied youth than of all sheltered unaccompanied youth.

EXHIBIT 4.5: Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2016



- CoCs covering five major cities (Los Angeles, New York City, Las Vegas, San Francisco, and San Jose) accounted for about a quarter of all unaccompanied youth in the country. Los Angeles had the largest number (3,086 or 9%), followed by New York City (1,805 or 5%).
- Oregon BoS had the largest number of unaccompanied youth in the BoS and statewide category, with 601 unaccompanied youth under the age of 25.
- Some major cities had very high rates of unaccompanied youth who were found in unsheltered locations. In San Francisco, 92 percent of unaccompanied youth were unsheltered. Las Vegas and San Jose had rates above 85 percent.
- Many CoCs in other categories also had high rates at which unaccompanied youth were unsheltered. Among BoS and statewide CoCs, Oklahoma BoS and Hawaii BoS both had rates of unsheltered youth over 80 percent (84% and 82%, respectively).
- Other CoCs sheltered all unaccompanied youth. Among small city, county, and regional CoCs, Lincoln, NE; Newburgh/Middletown, Orange County, NY; Northwest Minnesota; Northeast Oklahoma; and Reading, PA reported that all unaccompanied youth were sheltered.
- Of major cities, Omaha, NE, reported that all unaccompanied youth were sheltered, as did Kansas BoS and Nebraska BoS in the BoS and statewide category.

EXHIBIT 4.6: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

By CoC Category, 2016

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State or Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children and Youth	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children and Youth	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children and Youth
Los Angeles City & County, CA	3,086	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	664	Oregon Balance of State	601
New York City, NY	1,805	San Luis Obispo County, CA	406	Texas Balance of State	457
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	1,531	Marin County, CA	354	Washington Balance of State	313
San Francisco, CA	1,488	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	322	Indiana Balance of State	243
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	885	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	303	Georgia Balance of State	210
San Diego City and County, CA	830	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, CA	266	Colorado Balance of State	204
Seattle/King County, WA	724	Mendocino County, CA	236	Wisconsin Balance of State	170
Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional, AZ	370	Eastern Pennsylvania	209	Michigan Balance of State	162
Metropolitan Denver Homeless Initiative, CO	354	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/Babylon/Islip/ Huntington, NY	203	North Carolina Balance of State	161
Atlanta, GA	347	Pasco County, FL	188	Hawaii Balance of State	141

4 Estimates by CoC

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

Data source: PIT 2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 4.7: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By CoC Category, 2016

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children & Youth	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children & Youth	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children & Youth	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
San Francisco, CA	1,488	91.6	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	50	100.0	Oklahoma Balance of State	37	83.8
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	885	88.1	Marin County, CA	354	99.2	Hawaii Balance of State	141	82.3
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	1,531	86.0	San Luis Obispo County, CA	406	95.8	Georgia Balance of State	210	77.1
Los Angeles City & County, CA	3,086	73.6	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	266	95.1	Oregon Balance of State	601	75.0
Long Beach, CA	69	72.5	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	114	94.7	Arkansas Balance of State	82	74.4
Lowest Rates								
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	125	0.0	Lincoln, NE	69	0.0	Kansas Balance of State	27	0.0
Detroit, MI	151	3.3	Newburgh/Middletown/Orange County, NY	49	0.0	Nebraska Balance of State	44	0.0
Memphis/Shelby County, TN	63	4.8	Northwest Minnesota	45	0.0	Rhode Island Statewide	64	1.6
Atlanta, GA	347	5.2	Northeast Oklahoma	36	0.0	New Hampshire Balance of State	43	2.3
Miami/Dade County, FL	177	6.8	Reading/Berks County, PA	33	0.0	Iowa Balance of State	112	6.3

Notes: Excludes CoCs with fewer than 20 unaccompanied youth.



5 National Estimates Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2016

EXHIBIT 5.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless Veterans
By Sheltered Status, 2009–2016



EXHIBIT 5.2: Percent of Homeless Veterans
By Sheltered Status, 2016

	# of Homeless Veterans	# of Homeless Adults	% of Homeless Adults Who Are Veterans
Total	39,471	429,109	9.2
Sheltered	26,404	264,705	10.0
Unsheltered	13,067	164,404	8.0

On a Single Night in January 2016

- 39,471 veterans were experiencing homelessness in the U.S., accounting for just over nine percent of all homeless adults.
- Two thirds of homeless veterans (67% or 26,404 veterans) were staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens, while a third (33% or 13,067 veterans) were found in places not suitable for human habitation.
- Almost all veterans were experiencing homelessness in households without children (97% or 38,340 veterans). About three percent (1,131) were veterans who were homeless as part of a family.
- Veterans experiencing homelessness as part of a family were more likely to be staying in sheltered locations than veterans experiencing homelessness as individuals (75% compared to 67%).

Demographic Characteristics

- Nine in ten veterans experiencing homelessness were men (91% or 35,955 veterans), while eight percent (3,328 veterans) were women. Very few (less than 1% or 188 veterans) were transgender.
- Nine in ten veterans experiencing homelessness were either white or African American. Six of ten veterans experiencing homelessness (58%) were white, 33 percent were black, and five percent were multiracial. The remaining five percent were of Native American, Pacific Islander, or Asian descent.
- One in ten veterans experiencing homelessness (9% or 3,558 veterans) was Hispanic.

Homelessness among veterans declined by 47 percent between 2009 and 2016.

Since 2015

- Homelessness among veterans declined by 17 percent (8,254 fewer veterans) overall between 2015 and 2016.
- Unsheltered veteran homelessness declined faster than sheltered veteran homelessness between 2015 and 2016. The number of veterans experiencing homelessness decreased by 19 percent (3,153 fewer veterans) for those without shelter and by 16 percent (5,101) for those staying in emergency shelter, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.”
- Veterans experiencing homelessness in families with children accounted for three percent of all

veterans experiencing homelessness in 2016, the same proportion as in 2015. While the share remained steady, homelessness among veterans in families declined by 27 percent between 2015 and 2016.

Since 2009

- Veteran homelessness declined by 46 percent (33,896 veterans) overall.
- Between 2009 and 2016, the number of unsheltered veterans decreased by 56 percent (16,891 fewer veterans), and by 39 percent (17,005) among those staying in sheltered locations.

EXHIBIT 5.3: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Veterans 2016

Characteristic	All Homeless Veterans		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Veterans	39,471	100.0	26,404	100.0	13,067	100.0
Gender						
Female	3,328	8.4	2,208	8.4	1,120	8.6
Male	35,955	91.1	24,104	91.3	11,851	90.7
Transgender	188	0.5	92	0.4	96	0.7
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	35,913	91.0	24,513	92.8	11,400	87.2
Hispanic	3,558	9.0	1,891	7.2	1,667	12.8
Race						
White	22,965	58.2	14,974	56.7	7,991	61.2
African American	12,987	32.9	9,869	37.4	3,118	23.9
Asian	253	0.6	153	0.6	100	0.8
Native American	1,087	2.8	501	1.9	586	4.5
Pacific Islander	331	0.8	125	0.5	206	1.6
Multiple Races	1,848	4.7	782	3.0	1,066	8.2

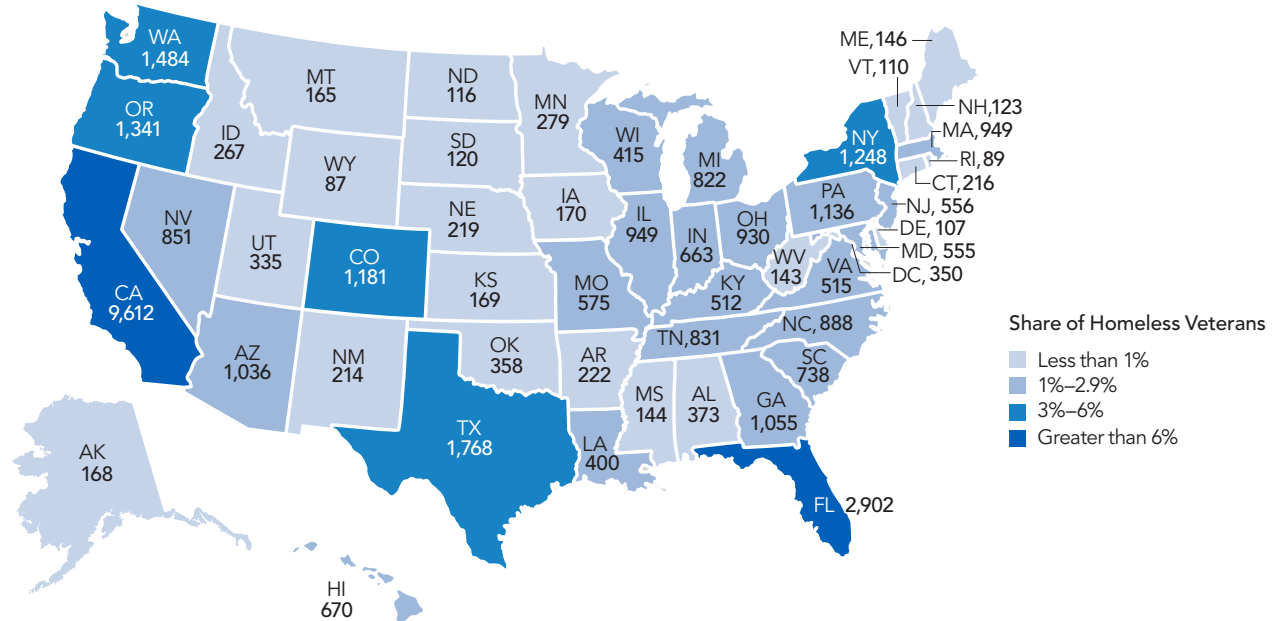
EXHIBIT 5.4: Change in Numbers of Homeless Veterans By Sheltered Status, 2009–2016

	2015–2016		2010–2016		2009–2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Veterans	-8,254	-17.3	-34,616	-46.7	-33,896	-46.2
Sheltered	-5,101	-16.2	-17,033	-39.2	-17,005	-39.2
Unsheltered	-3,153	-19.4	-17,583	-57.4	-16,891	-56.4

5 State Estimates Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 5.5: Estimates of Homeless Veterans
By State, 2016**



On a Single Night in January 2016

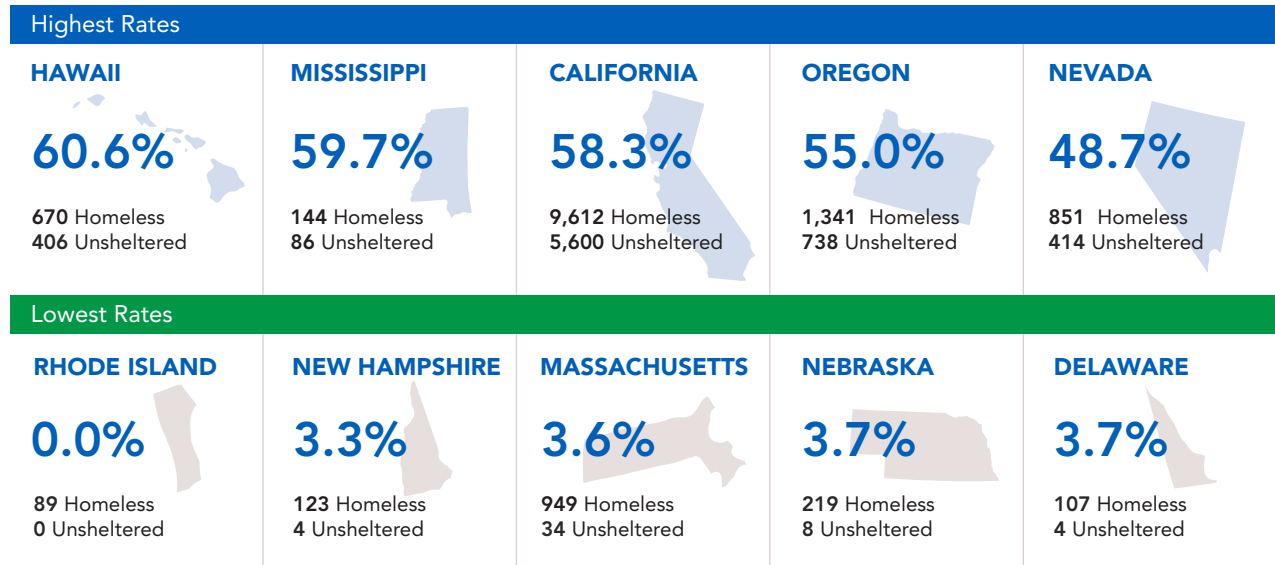
- One in four veterans experiencing homelessness did so in California (24% or 9,612 veterans).
- In four states, more than half of all veterans experiencing homelessness were unsheltered. Those states were: Hawaii (61%), Mississippi (60%), California (58%), and Oregon (55%).
- In five states, fewer than five percent of veterans experiencing homelessness were unsheltered. Those states are: Delaware (4%), Nebraska (4%), Massachusetts (4%), New Hampshire (3%), and Rhode Island (0%).

Since 2015

- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness increased in eight states between 2015 and 2016. The largest absolute increases were in Colorado (231 more veterans), Washington (191), South Carolina (57), and Missouri (35). The largest percentage increases were in Delaware (35%), Colorado (24%), Washington (15%), and South Carolina (8%).
- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness decreased in 42 states plus the District of Columbia between 2015 and 2016. The largest absolute decreases were in California (1,699 fewer veterans), New York (1,151), Florida (1,024), and Texas (625). The largest percentage decreases were in West Virginia (53%), Arkansas (51%), New York (48%), and Kansas (46%).

Between 2015 and 2016, veteran homelessness increased in eight states and decreased in 42 states and the District of Columbia.

EXHIBIT 5.6: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Veterans
2016



5 State Estimates Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

Since 2009

- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness increased in seven states between 2009 and 2016. The largest absolute increases were in Hawaii (171 more veterans), Utah (169), South Carolina (109), and Oregon (64). The largest percentage increases were in Utah (102%), Vermont (80%), Hawaii (34%), and Maine (19%).
- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness decreased in 43 states plus the District of Columbia between 2009 and 2016. The largest absolute decreases were in California (8,361 fewer veterans), New York (4,631), Florida (4,233), and Texas (3,723). The largest percentage decreases were in Louisiana (80%), New York (79%), Kansas (74%), and Texas (68%).

EXHIBIT 5.7: Largest Changes in Homeless Veterans

By State, 2009–2016

2015–2016		2009–2016	
Largest Increases			
COLORADO	231 / 24.3%	HAWAII	171 / 34.4%
WASHINGTON	191 / 14.8%	UTAH	169 / 101.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	57 / 8.4%	SOUTH CAROLINA	109 / 17.3%
MISSOURI	35 / 6.5%	OREGON	64 / 5.0%
DELAWARE	28 / 35.4%	VERMONT	49 / 79.7%
Largest Decreases			
CALIFORNIA	-1,699 / -15.0%	CALIFORNIA	-8,361 / -46.5%
NEW YORK	-1,151 / -48.0%	NEW YORK	-4,631 / -78.8%
FLORIDA	-1,024 / -26.1%	FLORIDA	-4,233 / -59.3%
TEXAS	-625 / -26.1%	TEXAS	-3,723 / -67.8%
GEORGIA	-493 / -31.9%	GEORGIA	-1,705 / -61.8%

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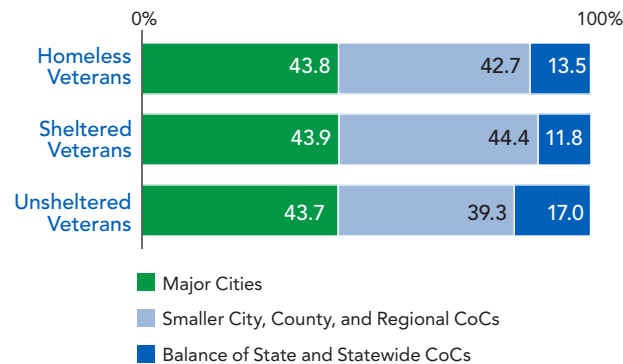
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Estimates by CoC Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 5.8: Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2016



On a Single Night in January 2016

- Major city CoCs accounted for 44 percent of all veterans experiencing homelessness. Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs accounted for a similar share (43%), while 14 percent of homeless veterans were in BoS and statewide CoCs.
 - BoS and statewide CoCs had a lower share of the national total of sheltered veterans (12%) than of unsheltered veterans (17%). In contrast, smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, had a higher share of all sheltered veterans (44%) than of unsheltered veterans (39%). Major cities accounted for 44 percent of both sheltered and unsheltered veterans.
 - Four of the five major city CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered veterans were in CA: San Jose/Santa Clara, where 64 percent of veterans experiencing homelessness were unsheltered, Fresno (63%), San Francisco (61%), and Oakland (58%). Las Vegas, NV also had a high rate, with 55 percent of veterans sleeping outdoors or in other places not suitable for human habitation.
- Outside of major cities, several CoCs had rates of unsheltered veterans at or above 80 percent. Among smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, Myrtle Beach SC (81%); Santa Rosa, CA (80%); and Columbia, Suwanee, Lafayette, Hamilton Counties, FL (80%), had the highest rates. Georgia BoS and Hawaii BoS had the highest rates in the BoS and statewide category, with 90 percent and 84 percent, respectively.

Changes Over Time

- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness declined across all three categories of CoCs between 2015 and 2016. The number of veterans experiencing homelessness in BoS and statewide CoCs decreased by 23 percent (1,599 fewer veterans) between 2015 and 2016. The decrease was 17 percent (3,510 fewer veterans) in major city CoCs and 16 percent (3,123 fewer veterans) in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs.
- In major city CoCs, declines in the number of unsheltered veterans (23%) between 2015 and 2016 outpaced declines in sheltered veterans (14%). In smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, however, declines among sheltered veterans (16%) slightly outpaced declines among unsheltered veterans (15%). Similarly in BoS and statewide CoCs, the number of sheltered veterans declined at a greater rate than declines among unsheltered veterans (22% compared to 24%).
- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness declined across all CoC and shelter categories between 2009 and 2016.

EXHIBIT 5.9: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category, 2016

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	CoC	Total Homeless Veterans
Los Angeles City & County, CA	2,728	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	455	Oregon Balance of State	525
San Diego City & County, CA	1,156	Honolulu, HI	413	Georgia Balance of State	468
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	730	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	380	Washington Balance of State	422
Metropolitan Denver Homeless Initiative, CO	722	Salt Lake City & County, UT	275	Arizona Balance of State	305
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	701	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	274	Colorado Balance of State	291
Seattle/King County, WA	656	Pittsfield/Berkshire County, MA	266	Indiana Balance of State	283
Chicago, IL	601	Orlando/Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties, FL	231	Hawaii Balance of State	257
San Francisco, CA	580	Chester County, PA	231	Wisconsin Balance of State	236
New York City, NY	559	Myrtle Beach/Sumter City & County, SC	231	Ohio Balance of State	207
Houston/Harris County, TX	523	Columbia/Midlands, SC	224	Montana Statewide	165



5 Estimates by CoC Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 5.10: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category, 2016

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	701	63.6%	Myrtle Beach/Sumter City & County, SC	231	81.4%	Georgia Balance of State	468	89.7%
Fresno/Madera County, CA	228	63.2%	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	274	80.3%	Hawaii Balance of State	257	84.4%
San Francisco, CA	580	60.7%	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	140	80.0%	Arizona Balance of State	305	63.3%
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	401	57.6%	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	455	78.2%	Oregon Balance of State	525	60.6%
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	730	55.1%	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	146	77.4%	Colorado Balance of State	291	54.3%
Lowest Rates								
Atlanta, GA	369	0.8%	Chester County, PA	231	0.0%	Wisconsin Balance of State	236	3.4%
Boston, MA	222	2.3%	Shreveport/Bossier/Northwest, LA	105	0.0%	Delaware Statewide	107	3.7%
Indianapolis, IN	326	2.8%	Pittsfield/Berkshire County, MA	266	0.4%	South Dakota Statewide	120	9.2%
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	134	4.5%	Worcester City & County, MA	160	0.6%	Ohio Balance of State	207	13.5%
Memphis/Shelby County, TN	240	5.0%	Western Pennsylvania	119	0.8%	Maine Balance of State	104	13.5%

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

EXHIBIT 5.11: Veterans Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2007–2016

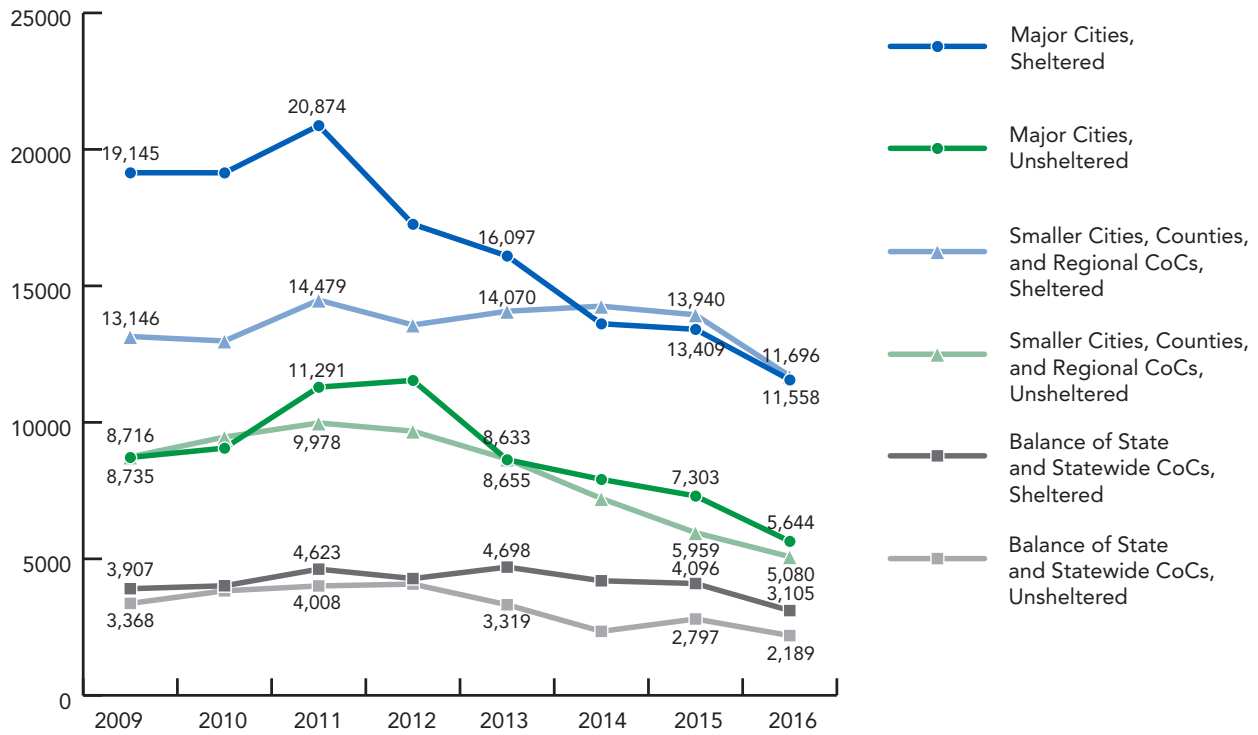


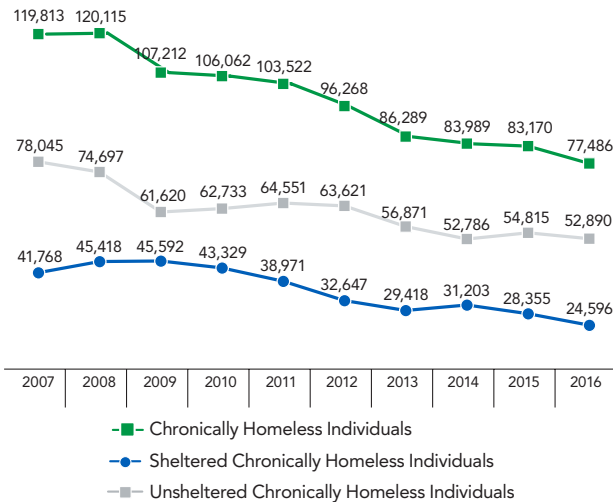
EXHIBIT 5.12: Change in Numbers of Homeless Veterans
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2015–2016

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	-3,510	-17.0	-1,851	-13.8	-1,659	-22.7
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-3,123	-15.7	-2,244	-16.1	-879	-14.8
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-1,599	-23.2	-991	-24.2	-608	-21.7

6 National Estimates Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2016

EXHIBIT 6.1: PIT Estimates of Chronically Homeless Individuals By Sheltered Status, 2007–2016



On a Single Night in January 2016

- One in five individuals experiencing homelessness in the United States (22% or 77,486 people) had chronic patterns of homelessness.
- Of chronically homeless individuals, more than two thirds (68% or 52,890 people) were staying in unsheltered locations such as under bridges, in cars, or in abandoned buildings. This is much greater than the unsheltered rate for all people experiencing homelessness as individuals in the United States, which was 44 percent.

Since 2015:

- Between 2015 and 2016, there was a seven percent decline (5,684 fewer people) in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. The number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals decreased by 13 percent (3,759 fewer people), while the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals decreased by four percent (1,925 fewer people).
- Individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness made up a slightly smaller share of all homeless individuals in 2016 (22%) than in 2015 (23%).

Since 2007:

- The number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness declined by 42,327 people (35%) between 2007 and 2016. The number of individuals who were unsheltered and chronically homeless decreased by 25,155 (32%), and the number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals declined by 17,172 (41%).
- Between 2007 and 2016, the share of individuals experiencing homelessness who had chronic patterns of homelessness dropped from 29 percent to 22 percent.

EXHIBIT 6.2: Change in Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals By Sheltered Status, 2007–2016

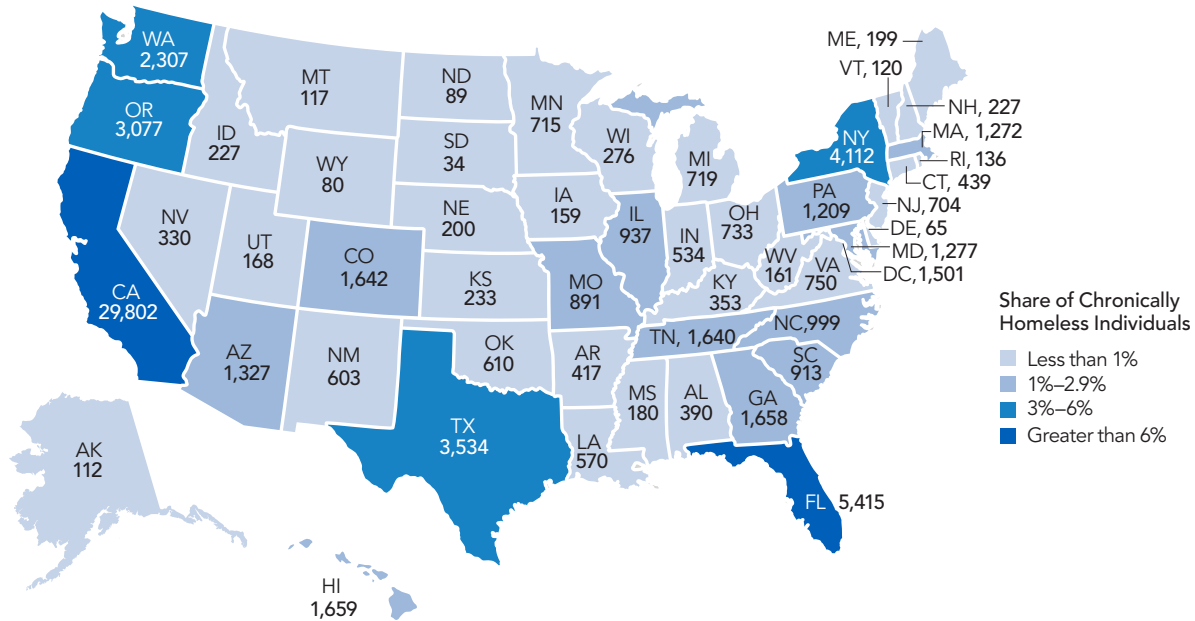
	2015–2016		2010–2016		2007–2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	-5,684	-6.8	-28,576	-26.9	-42,327	-35.3
Sheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	-3,759	-13.3	-18,733	-43.2	-17,172	-41.1
Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	-1,925	-3.5	-9,843	-15.7	-25,155	-32.2



6 State Estimates Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

**EXHIBIT 6.3: Estimates of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By State, 2016**



On a Single Night in January 2016

- Four in ten individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in the United States were in California.
- More than half of all chronically homeless individuals were in four states: CA (29,802 or 39%), FL (5,415 or 7%), NY (4,112 or 5%), and TX (3,534 or 5%).
- In the District of Columbia, 41 percent of the population experiencing homelessness as individuals had chronic patterns of homelessness, nearly twice the national rate

of 22 percent. Four states had rates above 30 percent: NM (39%), HI (36%), OR (33%), and CA (31%).

- At five percent, Nevada had the lowest rate of chronic homelessness among people experiencing homelessness as individuals, followed by South Dakota with six percent, and Arkansas with seven percent. Other states with low rates of chronic homelessness among individuals were Delaware and Utah.
- In eight states, the unsheltered rate for individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness was at or above 75 percent: Hawaii (93%), California (87%), Nevada (86%), Mississippi (84%), Oregon (84%), Montana (82%), Florida (78%), and Georgia (75%).
- In three states, fewer than 10 percent or all individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were counted in unsheltered locations: Rhode Island (2%), Delaware (3%), and Utah (6%).

42 percent of homeless individuals in the District of Columbia had chronic patterns of homelessness, nearly twice the national rate of 22 percent.

EXHIBIT 6.4: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals
2016

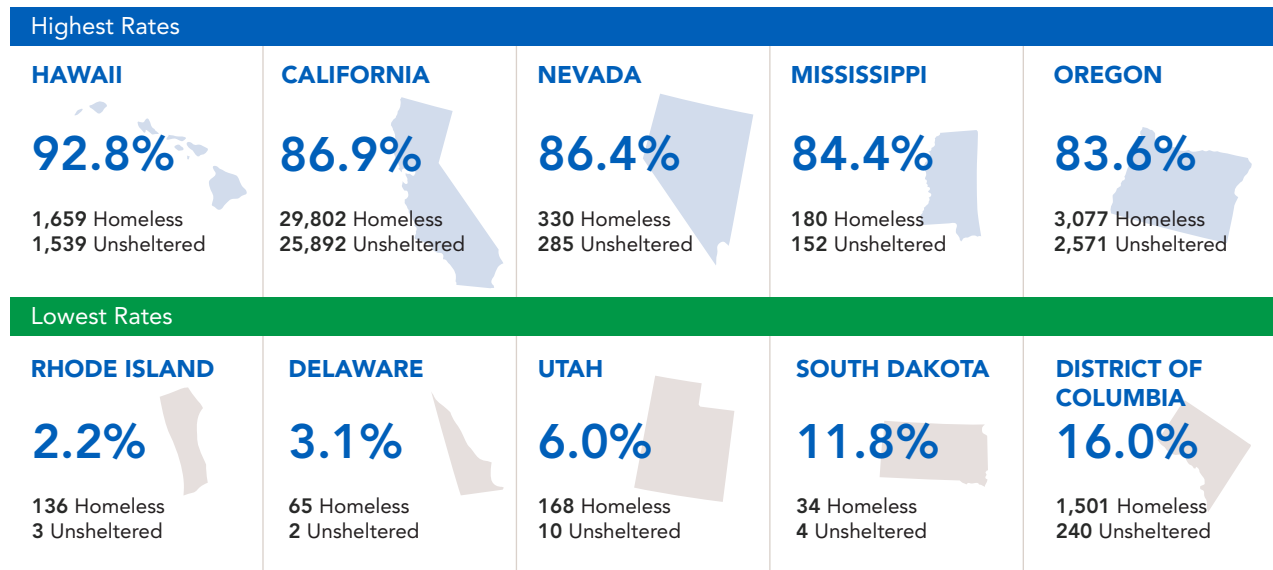


EXHIBIT 6.5: Largest Change in the Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By State, 2007–2016

2015–2016		2007–2016	
Largest Increases			
CALIFORNIA	624 / 2.1%	HAWAII	881 / 113.2%
HAWAII	287 / 20.9%	SOUTH CAROLINA	340 / 59.3%
TENNESSEE	148 / 9.9%	OREGON	248 / 8.8%
OKLAHOMA	102 / 20.1%	IDAHO	132 / 139.0%
ARIZONA	81 / 6.5%	MAINE	102 / 105.2%
Largest Decreases			
ILLINOIS	-862 / -47.9%	CALIFORNIA	-10,539 / -26.1%
FLORIDA	-606 / -10.1%	TEXAS	-4,397 / -55.4%
NEW JERSEY	-478 / -40.4%	NEW YORK	-2,364 / -36.5%
OREGON	-444 / -12.6%	FLORIDA	-2,048 / -27.4%
OHIO	-427 / -36.8%	NEW JERSEY	-1,821 / -72.1%

Due to methodological changes, Michigan was excluded from the list of largest changes 2007-2016.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2015 and 2016, 13 states experienced increases in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. California had the largest increase, with 624 more chronically homeless individuals in 2016 than in 2015. Other states with the largest absolute increases were: Hawaii (287), Tennessee (148), and Oklahoma (102). States with the largest percentage increases were Idaho (38%), North Dakota (27%), Rhode Island (24%), Hawaii (21%), and Oklahoma (20%).
- Between 2015 and 2016, 37 states and the District of Columbia had declines in the number of chronically homeless individuals. The largest absolute decreases in chronic homelessness occurred in Illinois (862 fewer people), Florida (606), New Jersey (478), Oregon (444), and Ohio (427). States with the largest percentage decreases were South Dakota (60%), West Virginia (54%), Illinois (48%), Nevada (44%), and New Jersey (40%).
- Between 2007 and 2016, 39 states and the District of Columbia experienced declines in chronic homelessness. California had the largest decline, with 10,539 fewer chronically homeless individuals in 2016 than in 2007. Other states with the largest declines since 2007 were TX (4,397), NY (2,364), FL (2,048), and NJ (1,821).
- A total of 11 states had increases in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness between 2007 and 2016. Hawaii experienced the largest increase in the number of chronically homeless individuals, at 113 percent or 881 more people over the nine-year period. South Carolina also experienced a considerable increase (59% or 340 more people), as did Oregon (9% or 248 more chronically homeless individuals).



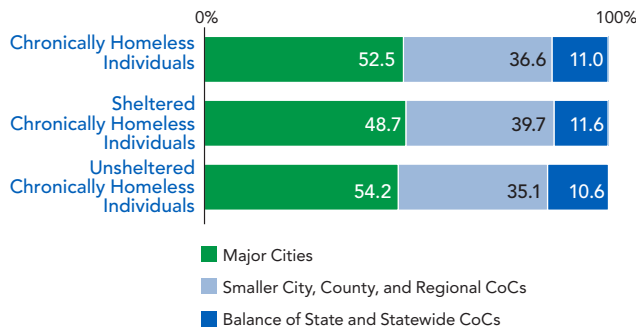
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Need MONEY
God Bless You

6 Estimates by CoC

Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 6.6: Chronically Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2016



On a Single Night in January 2016

- Among major cities, Los Angeles had the largest number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness, with 12,970 such people. New York City had the second largest number, with 3,230 individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness.
- Major city CoCs had just over half of all individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness, with 39,775 such people. BoS and statewide CoCs accounted for 11 percent of chronically homeless individuals, while smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs accounted for 37 percent.
- The five major city CoCs reporting the largest rates of unsheltered homelessness among chronically homeless individuals were: Fresno, CA (97%), Los Angeles, CA (95%), San Jose, CA (95%), Long Beach, CA (89%), and Las Vegas, NV (89%).
- Among BoS and statewide CoCs, Hawaii BoS, Georgia BoS, and Arizona BoS had the highest rates of unsheltered homelessness for chronically homeless individuals, each at or over 90 percent.

- Of the major city CoCs, Boston, MA, had the lowest rate of unsheltered homelessness among individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness, three percent. Rhode Island statewide had the lowest rate of unsheltered chronic homelessness among BoS and statewide CoCs at two percent.
- In the two smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, 100 percent of chronically homeless individuals were staying in unsheltered locations (Humboldt County, CA, and Clackamas County, OR).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2015 and 2016, Los Angeles, CA, experienced the largest increase in chronically homeless individuals, with 614 more individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness (a 5% rise). Out of the smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, Honolulu, HI, reported the largest increase, of 215 more individuals (a 28% increase).
- Major cities were the only CoC category to experience an increase in the population of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals between 2015 and 2016, with 645 more such individuals (a 2% increase). All other CoC categories experienced declines in the numbers of both sheltered and unsheltered chronically homeless individuals.
- In smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, the number of chronically homeless individuals declined by 13 percent between 2015 and 2016 (or 4,053 individuals). There were declines in both sheltered (10%) and unsheltered (18%) populations.
- Between 2015 and 2016, the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals in BoS and statewide CoCs declined by nine percent (or 564 individuals), and sheltered chronic homelessness among individuals decreased by 19 percent (or 663 individuals).

- The number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness declined across CoC types and shelter status between 2007 and 2016. The largest declines occurred in the number of sheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness, in BoS and statewide CoCs (52%) and smaller city, county, and regional CoCs (45%).
- While declining overall between 2007 and 2016, the number of unsheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness has increased in recent years in major cities.



EXHIBIT 6.7: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2016

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless Individuals
Los Angeles City & County, CA	12,970	Honolulu, HI	994	Oregon Balance of State	919
New York City, NY	3,230	Santa Ana/Anaheim/ Orange County, CA	711	Texas Balance of State	823
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,095	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	699	Georgia Balance of State	793
San Francisco, CA	1,805	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	631	Washington Balance of State	693
District of Columbia	1,501	St. Petersburg/ Clearwater/ Largo/ Pinellas County, FL	603	Hawaii Balance of State	665
San Diego City and County, CA	1,345	Eugene/Springfield/Lane County, OR	506	Colorado Balance of State	571
Portland-Gresham-Multnomah County, OR	1,000	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	498	Arizona Balance of State	407
Nashville/Davidson County, TN	953	West Palm Beach/Palm Beach County, FL	452	New Mexico Balance of State	363
Long Beach, CA	800	Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County, CA	426	Indiana Balance of State	357
Seattle/King County, WA	785	Ft Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	400	Connecticut Balance of State	356

6 Estimates by CoC

Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2016; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 6.8: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2016

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs ^a			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
Fresno/Madera County, CA	529	96.6%	Humboldt County, CA	362	100.0%	Hawaii Balance of State	665	98.0%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	12,970	95.3%	Clackamas County, OR	194	100.0%	Georgia Balance of State	793	95.5%
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,095	94.7%	San Luis Obispo County, CA	388	98.5%	Arizona Balance of State	407	91.2%
Long Beach, CA	800	89.3%	Daly/San Mateo County, CA	235	97.9%	Washington Balance of State	693	85.3%
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	285	88.8%	Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties, CA	129	97.7%	Idaho Balance of State	107	82.2%
Lowest Rates								
Boston, MA	605	3.1%	Burlington County, NJ	103	0.0%	Rhode Island Statewide	136	2.2%
District of Columbia	1,501	16.0%	Salt Lake City & County, UT	142	2.1%	Wisconsin Balance of State	129	17.8%
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	360	16.1%	Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County, NY	181	9.4%	New Hampshire Balance of State	164	23.2%
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	167	19.2%	Yonkers/Mount Vernon/New Rochelle/Westchester, NY	126	11.1%	Missouri Balance of State	134	33.6%
Kansas City, Independence, Lee's Summit/Jackson, Wyandotte Counties, MO & KS	385	19.7%	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	175	13.7%	Connecticut Balance of State	356	40.2%

^aExcludes CoCs with less than 100 total chronically homeless individuals.

EXHIBIT 6.9: Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2007–2016

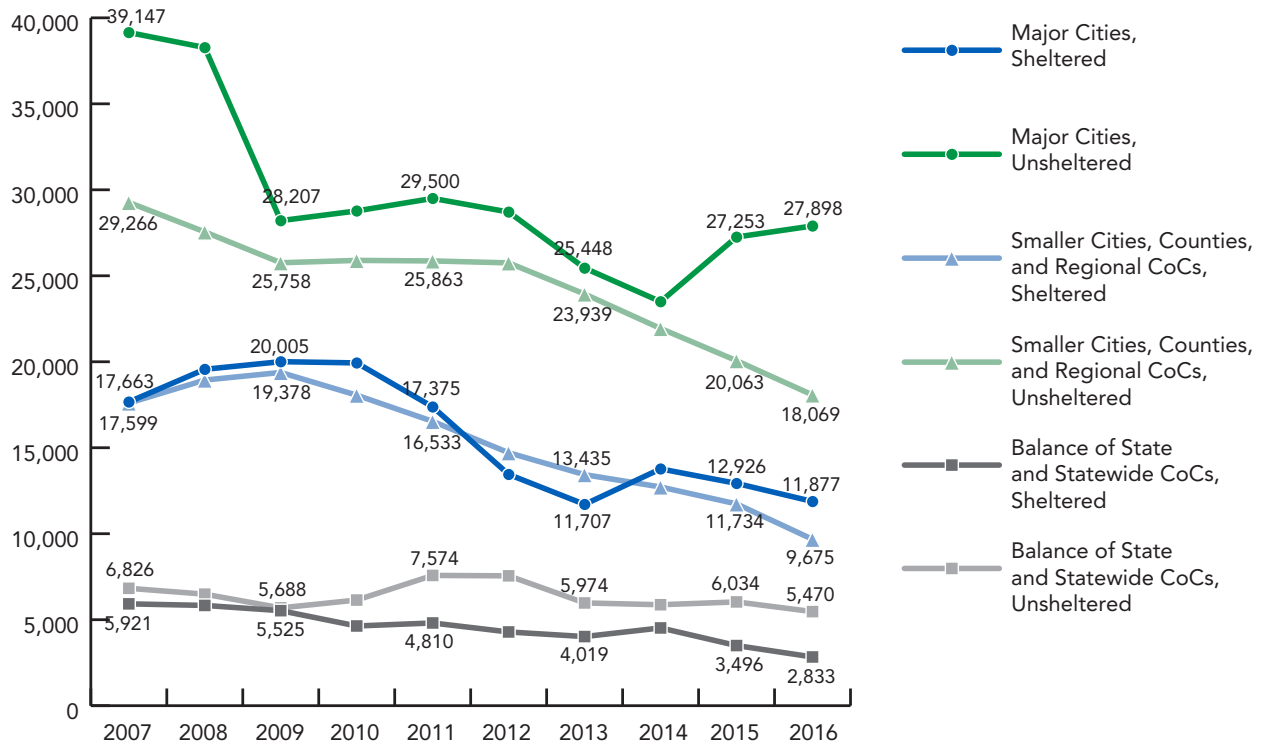


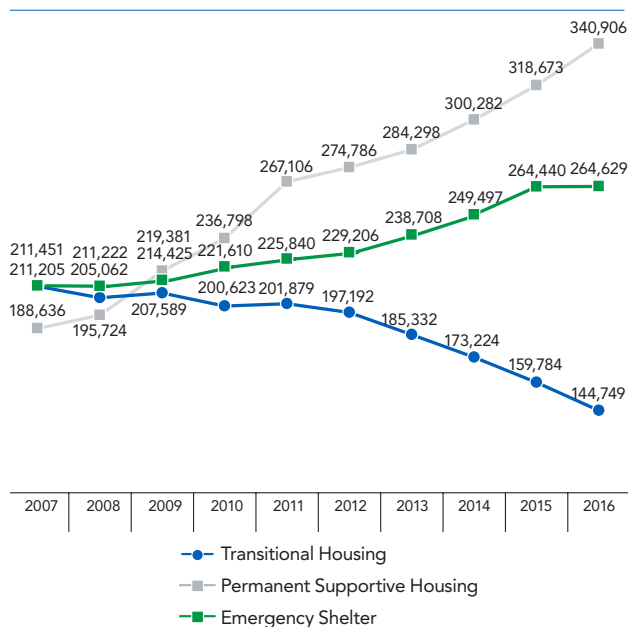
EXHIBIT 6.10: Change in Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2015–2016

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	-404	-1.0	-1,049	-8.1	645	2.4
Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs	-4,053	-12.8	-2,059	-17.6	-1,994	-9.9
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-1,227	-12.9	-663	-19.0	-564	-9.4

Inventory of Beds in the United States

Data source: HIC 2007–2016

EXHIBIT 7.1: Inventory of Beds for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People 2007–2016



Note: The number of Permanent Supportive Housing beds in 2015 is lower than originally reported in the 2015 AHAR. The PSH inventory was reduced by 539 beds in the Riverside City and County CoC.

This section describes the nation's capacity to house homeless and formerly homeless people using housing inventory data submitted by communities each year. These data provide snapshot estimates of the number of beds for two types of projects:

1. Shelter projects, serving people currently experiencing homelessness: Emergency Shelters, Transitional Housing projects, and Safe Havens
2. Permanent Housing projects, serving formerly homeless people: Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Rehousing, and Other Permanent Housing

On a Single Night in January 2016

- 867,102 year-round beds were available in emergency shelters (ES), safe havens (SH), transitional housing (TH), rapid rehousing (RRH), permanent supportive housing (PSH), and other permanent housing (OPH).
- For the first time since HUD began tracking this information, a larger share of beds was dedicated to permanently housing people who were formerly experiencing homelessness (53%) than to temporarily housing people in homeless shelter projects (47%).
- Of the 411,285 beds for currently homeless people, almost two-thirds (64%) were ES beds, and just over a third were TH beds (35%). Very few beds for people experiencing homelessness were provided through SH (0.5%).
- Of the 455,817 beds in permanent housing, three-quarters were in PSH. Smaller shares were in RRH (17%) and OPH (8%).

Beds by Household Type, 2016

- Communities were asked to identify the number of beds targeted to households with adults and children (i.e., families), households without children (i.e., adult-only households), and households with only children.
- ES beds targeted people in families and adult-only households in approximately equal proportions, 51 and 49 percent.
- TH beds were also roughly evenly split, with slightly more beds targeted to people in families (52%) than to adult-only households (47%).
- RRH was designed primarily to serve families. As a result, nearly three-quarters of RRH beds were targeted to people in families.
- About two-thirds (64%) of PSH beds were targeted to adult-only households, while about two-thirds (65%) of OPH beds were targeted to families.
- Beds targeting child-only households were rarer—only 4,023 year-round beds in total—and by far the largest number was in ES projects.

EXHIBIT 7.2: Inventory of Beds By Household Type, 2016

	Beds for Adult-Only Households		Beds for People in Families		Beds for Child-Only Households		Total Year-Round Beds	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter	128,315	48.5	133,523	50.5	2,791	1.1	264,629	100.0
Transitional Housing	68,025	47.0	75,599	52.2	1,125	0.8	144,749	100.0
Safe Haven	1,907	100.0					1,907	100.0
Rapid Rehousing ¹	20,541	26.6	56,589	73.4	11	0.0	77,141	100.0
Permanent Supportive Housing	217,841	63.9	122,978	36.1	87	0.0	340,906	100.0
Other Permanent Housing	13,224	35.0	24,537	65.0	9	0.0	37,770	100.0
Total Beds	449,853	51.9	413,226	47.7	4,023	0.5	867,102	100.0

¹Includes Rapid Rehousing Demonstration Beds

EXHIBIT 7.3: Change in National Inventory of Beds for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People By Household Type, 2007–2016

	2015–2016		2007–2016	
	#	%	#	%
Total Beds	37,521	4.5	255,810	41.9
Emergency Shelter	189	0.1	53,178	25.2
Transitional Housing*	-15,035	-9.4	-66,456	-31.5
Safe Haven	-136	-6.7	N/A	N/A
Rapid Rehousing*	16,829	27.9	N/A	N/A
Permanent Supportive Housing	22,233	7.0	152,270	80.7
Other Permanent Housing*	13,441	55.3	N/A	N/A

* Data collection on RRH in the past was limited and often included in the TH category. HUD began collecting and reporting data on RRH in 2013 and will use that as its baseline for RRH inventory data. HUD began collecting data on OPH in 2014, and the change between 2015 and 2016 may reflect more complete reporting rather than additional units in service.

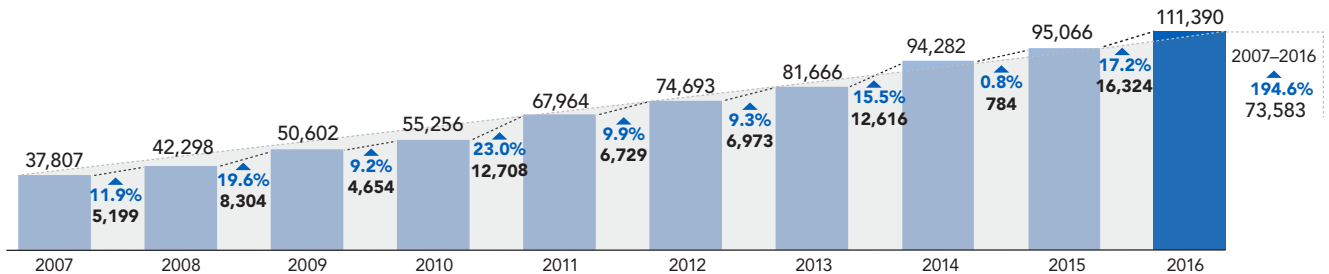
Beds by CoC Category, 2016

- The distribution of year-round beds across the different types of CoCs in the United States varied by the type of program.
- In BoS and statewide CoCs, fewer beds were dedicated to permanent housing (45%) than to homeless shelters (ES, TH, and SH, 55%). However, the pattern was the opposite in both major city CoCs (where 52% of beds were in permanent housing) and smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs (where 56% were in permanent housing).
- In all three categories of CoCs, a majority of beds for currently homeless people were ES beds. But ES beds were most common in major city CoCs (70%) and least common in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs (58%).
- Transitional housing represented less than a third of the inventory for currently homeless people in major city CoCs. In contrast, TH beds comprised 41 percent of the shelter inventory in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs.
- In BoS and statewide CoCs, about a quarter of beds in permanent housing for formerly homeless people were RRH beds, the highest proportion of any CoC category.

Inventory of Beds in the United States

Data source: HIC 2007–2016

**EXHIBIT 7.4: Inventory of PSH Beds for Chronically Homeless People
2007–2016**



Beds Targeted to Specific Populations, 2016

- PSH programs may dedicate all or a subset of their inventory to people with chronic patterns of homelessness. In 2016, a third of all PSH beds were dedicated to people experiencing chronic homelessness.
- There were 129,290 beds dedicated to households with veterans experiencing homelessness. Over two-thirds of beds targeted to veteran households (69%) were in PSH beds; 14 percent were in TH, and 13 percent were in RRH. Fewer veteran beds were in ES, SH, or OPH.
- There were 21,203 beds targeted to unaccompanied youth and other youth-only households (where all members are under the age of 25). Of these beds, 44 percent were in TH, 29 percent in ES, and 19 percent in PSH. Fewer youth beds were in SH, RRH, or OPH.

Since 2015

- Between 2015 and 2016, the total inventory of beds for currently homeless and formerly homeless people increased by 37,521 or five percent, an increase driven primarily by growth in the permanent housing inventory.
- The number of beds in shelter projects (ES, TH, and SH) declined by 14,982 beds, or four percent, as the TH and SH inventories

decreased (by 9% and 7% beds). The ES inventory remained roughly the same, increasing by less than one percent.

- Meanwhile, the inventory in permanent housing for formerly homeless people grew by 52,503 beds, or 13 percent. Growth in the PSH inventory (22,233 more beds) accounts for 42 percent of this increase. The RRH and OPH inventories also increased, by 16,829 and 13,441 beds.
- After having increased by just 0.8 percent between 2014 and 2015, the number of PSH beds targeted to people experiencing chronic homelessness increased by 17.2 percent from 2015 to 2016 (16,324 more beds).

Since 2007

- There were 255,810 more beds for currently homeless and formerly homeless people in 2016 than there were in 2007, an increase of 42 percent.
- In 2007, there were about as many ES beds (211,451) as there were TH beds (211,205). Over time, the ES inventory increased, more resources were devoted to permanent housing, and the TH inventory dwindled. Between 2007 and 2016, the number of TH beds dropped by 31 percent.

- The number of PSH beds has risen each year since 2007 as communities have increasingly devoted resources to PSH. Over the nine-year period from 2007 to 2016, the PSH inventory grew by 152,270 beds in total, an increase of 81 percent.
- The number of PSH beds targeted to people experiencing chronic homelessness increased dramatically between 2007 and 2016. The nation added 73,583 PSH beds for chronically homeless people, a 195% increase.



EXHIBIT 7.5: Project Types for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People

SHELTER FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE

Emergency Shelter (ES): provides temporary or nightly shelter beds to people experiencing homelessness

Transitional Housing (TH): typically provides homeless people with up to 24 months of shelter and supportive services

Safe Haven (SH): provides temporary shelter and services to hard-to-serve individuals

PERMANENT HOUSING FOR FORMERLY HOMELESS PEOPLE

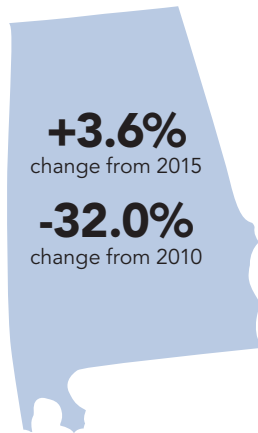
Rapid Rehousing (RRH): provides short-term rental assistance and stabilizing services to formerly homeless people experiencing homelessness

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH): provides long-term housing with supportive services for formerly homeless people with disabilities, and often those with chronic patterns of homelessness

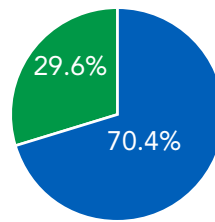
Other Permanent Housing (OPH): provides housing with or without services that is specifically for formerly homeless people but that does not require people to have a disability

Appendix

ALABAMA



Total Homeless, 2016
4,111



■ Unsheltered (1,218)
■ Sheltered (2,893)

Estimates of Homelessness

3,019 individuals

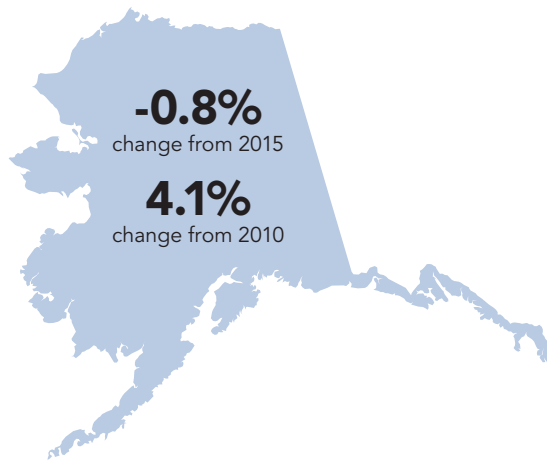
1,092 people in families with children

254 unaccompanied youth

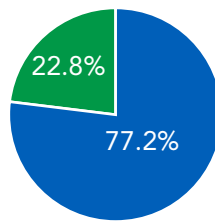
373 veterans

390 chronically homeless individuals

ALASKA



Total Homeless, 2016
1,940



■ Unsheltered (442)
■ Sheltered (1,498)

Estimates of Homelessness

1,527 individuals

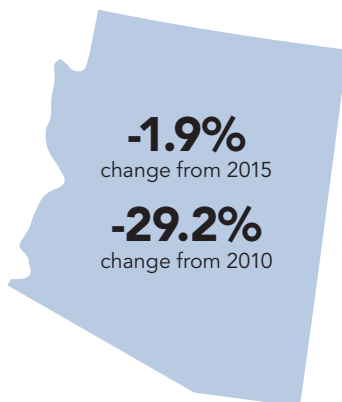
413 people in families with children

173 unaccompanied youth

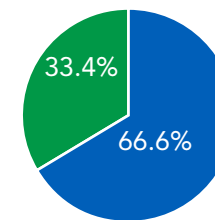
168 veterans

112 chronically homeless individuals

ARIZONA



Total Homeless, 2016
9,707



■ Unsheltered (3,244)
■ Sheltered (6,463)

Estimates of Homelessness

6,659 individuals

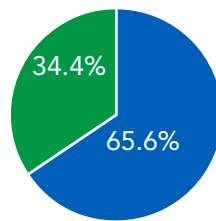
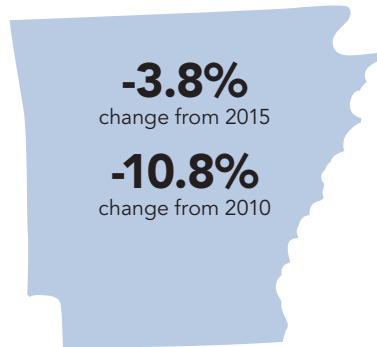
3,048 people in families with children

589 unaccompanied youth

1,036 veterans

1,327 chronically homeless individuals

ARKANSAS



■ Unsheltered (847)
■ Sheltered (1,616)

Total Homeless, 2016
2,463

Estimates of Homelessness

1,838 individuals

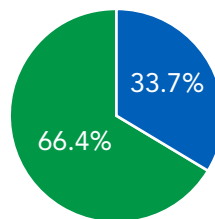
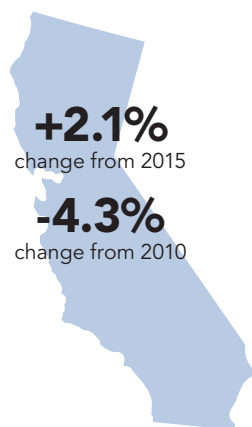
625 people in families with children

201 unaccompanied youth

222 veterans

417 chronically homeless individuals

CALIFORNIA



■ Unsheltered (78,390)
■ Sheltered (39,752)

Total Homeless, 2016
118,142

Estimates of Homelessness

97,660 individuals

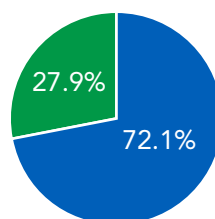
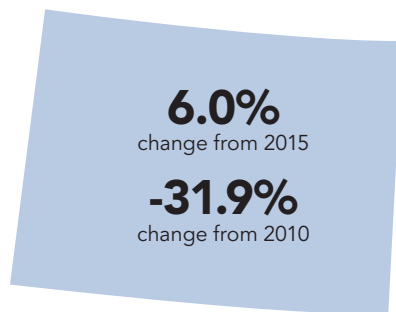
20,482 people in families with children

11,222 unaccompanied youth

9,612 veterans

29,802 chronically homeless individuals

COLORADO



■ Unsheltered 2,939
■ Sheltered (7,611)

Total Homeless, 2016
10,550

Estimates of Homelessness

6,450 individuals

4,100 people in families with children

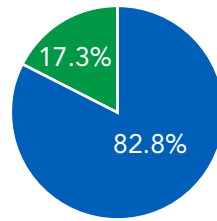
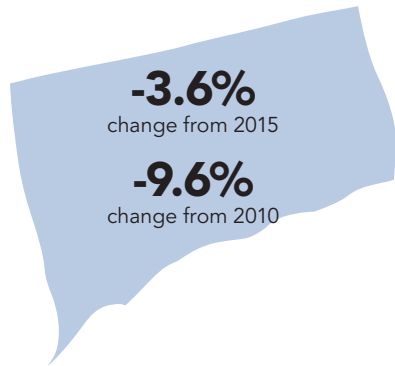
653 unaccompanied youth

1,181 veterans

1,642 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix

CONNECTICUT



■ Unsheltered (673)
■ Sheltered (3,229)

Total Homeless, 2016
3,902

Estimates of Homelessness

2,570 individuals

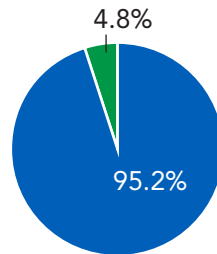
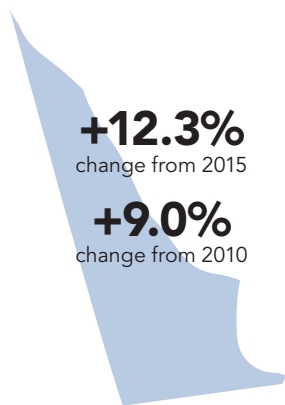
1,332 people in families with children

119 unaccompanied youth

216 veterans

439 chronically homeless individuals

DELAWARE



■ Unsheltered (51)
■ Sheltered (1,019)

Total Homeless, 2016
1,070

Estimates of Homelessness

753 individuals

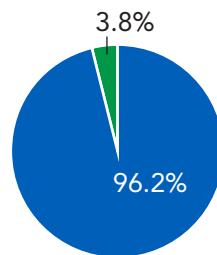
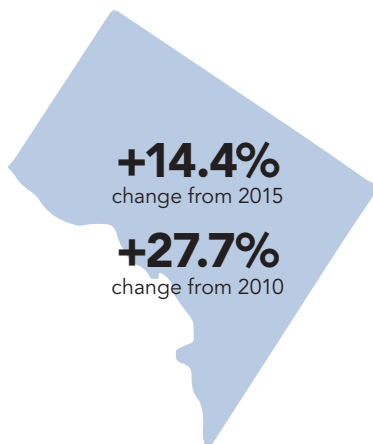
317 people in families with children

51 unaccompanied youth

107 veterans

65 chronically homeless individuals

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



■ Unsheltered (318)
■ Sheltered (8,032)

Total Homeless, 2016
8,350

Estimates of Homelessness

3,683 individuals

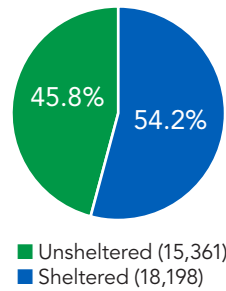
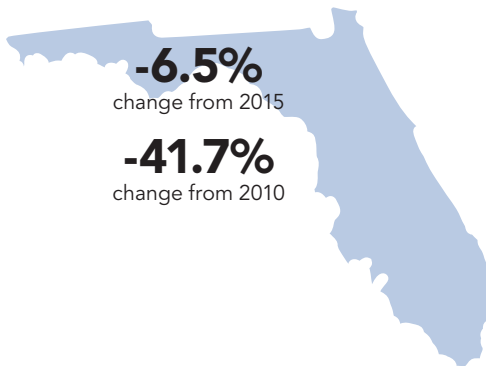
4,667 people in families with children

211 unaccompanied youth

350 veterans

1,501 chronically homeless individuals

FLORIDA

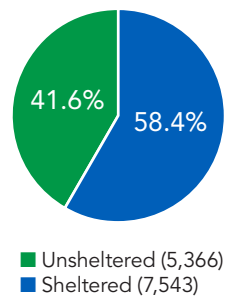
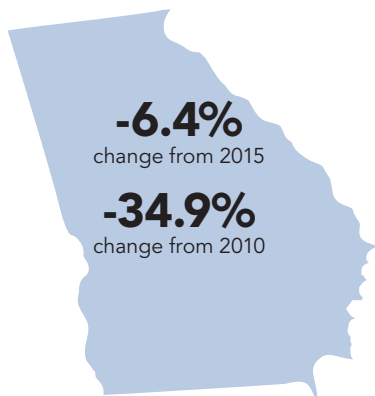


Total Homeless, 2016
33,559

Estimates of Homelessness

- 24,201** individuals
- 9,358** people in families with children
- 2,094** unaccompanied youth
- 2,902** veterans
- 5,415** chronically homeless individuals

GEORGIA

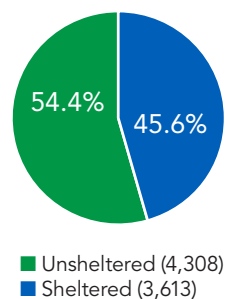
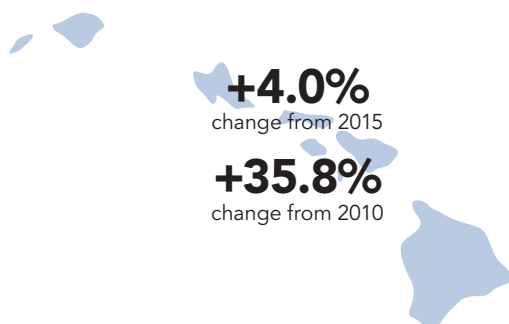


Total Homeless, 2016
12,909

Estimates of Homelessness

- 9,265** individuals
- 3,644** people in families with children
- 725** unaccompanied youth
- 1,055** veterans
- 1,658** chronically homeless individuals

HAWAII



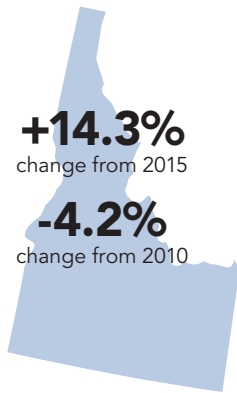
Total Homeless, 2016
7,921

Estimates of Homelessness

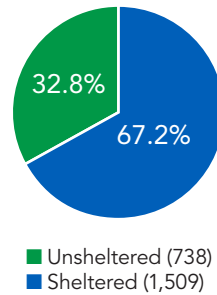
- 4,590** individuals
- 3,331** people in families with children
- 309** unaccompanied youth
- 670** veterans
- 1,659** chronically homeless individuals

Appendix

IDAHO



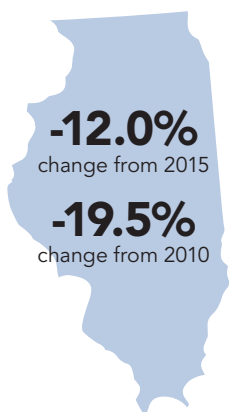
Total Homeless, 2016
2,247



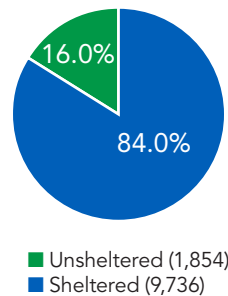
Estimates of Homelessness

- 1,284** individuals
- 963** people in families with children
- 130** unaccompanied youth
- 267** veterans
- 227** chronically homeless individuals

ILLINOIS



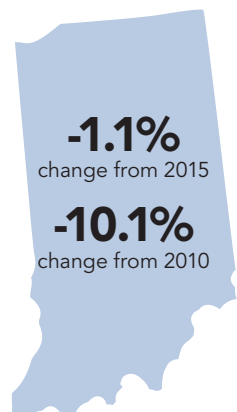
Total Homeless, 2016
11,590



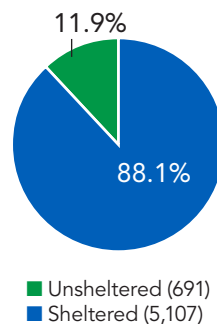
Estimates of Homelessness

- 6,986** individuals
- 4,604** people in families with children
- 719** unaccompanied youth
- 949** veterans
- 937** chronically homeless individuals

INDIANA



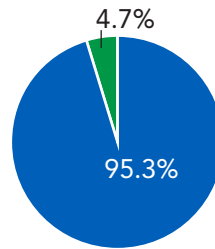
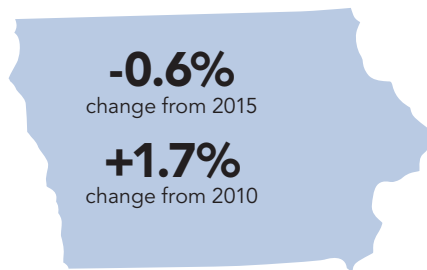
Total Homeless, 2016
5,798



Estimates of Homelessness

- 3,824** individuals
- 1,974** people in families with children
- 365** unaccompanied youth
- 663** veterans
- 534** chronically homeless individuals

IOWA



■ Unsheltered (143)
■ Sheltered (2,921)

Total Homeless, 2016
3,064

Estimates of Homelessness

1,543 individuals

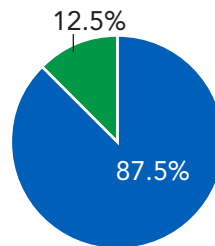
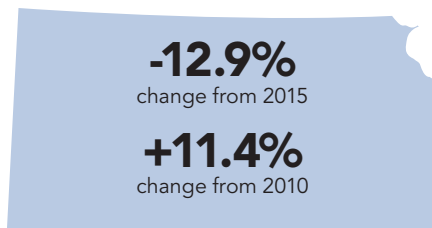
1,521 people in families with children

160 unaccompanied youth

170 veterans

159 chronically homeless individuals

KANSAS



■ Unsheltered (282)
■ Sheltered (1,973)

Total Homeless, 2016
2,255

Estimates of Homelessness

1,228 individuals

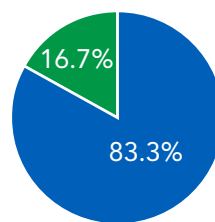
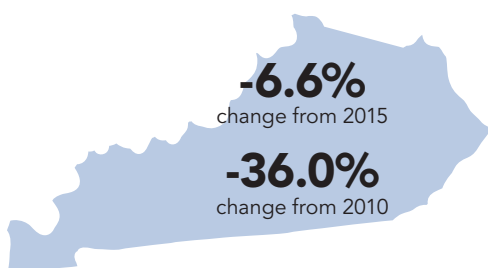
1,027 people in families with children

106 unaccompanied youth

169 veterans

233 chronically homeless individuals

KENTUCKY



■ Unsheltered (706)
■ Sheltered (3,531)

Total Homeless, 2016
4,237

Estimates of Homelessness

2,949 individuals

1,288 people in families with children

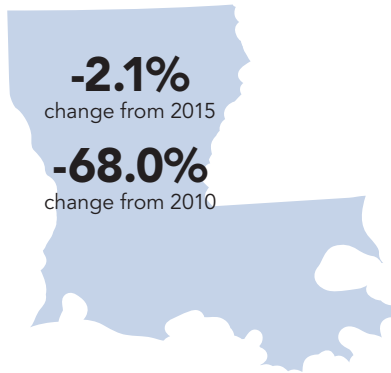
220 unaccompanied youth

512 veterans

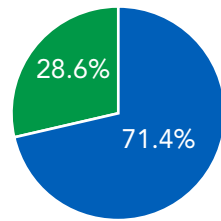
353 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix

LOUISIANA



Total Homeless, 2016
3,994



■ Unsheltered (1,141)
■ Sheltered (2,853)

Estimates of Homelessness

3,176 individuals

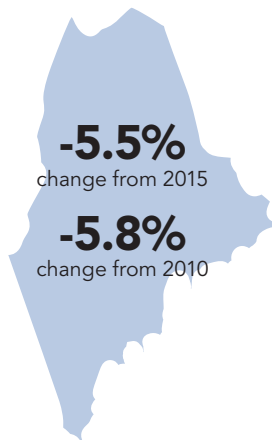
818 people in families with children

408 unaccompanied youth

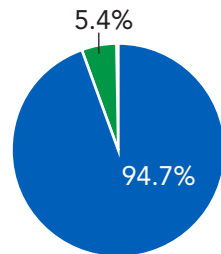
400 veterans

570 chronically homeless individuals

MAINE



Total Homeless, 2016
2,241



■ Unsheltered (120)
■ Sheltered (2,121)

Estimates of Homelessness

1,321 individuals

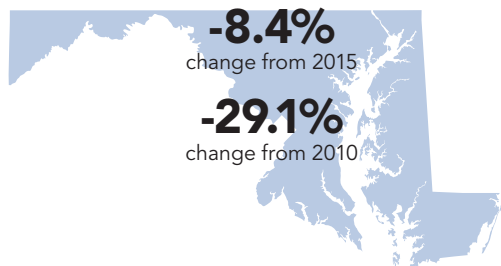
920 people in families with children

177 unaccompanied youth

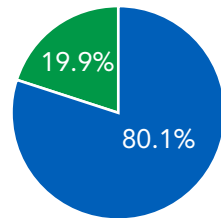
146 veterans

199 chronically homeless individuals

MARYLAND



Total Homeless, 2016
7,689



■ Unsheltered (1,528)
■ Sheltered (6,161)

Estimates of Homelessness

4,983 individuals

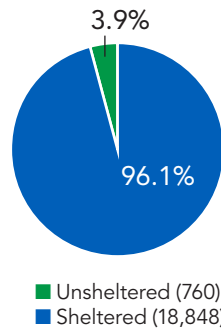
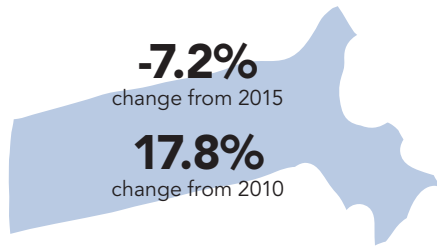
2,706 people in families with children

279 unaccompanied youth

555 veterans

1,277 chronically homeless individuals

MASSACHUSETTS



Total Homeless, 2016
19,608

Estimates of Homelessness

6,434 individuals

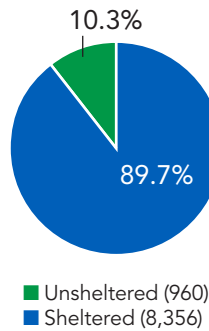
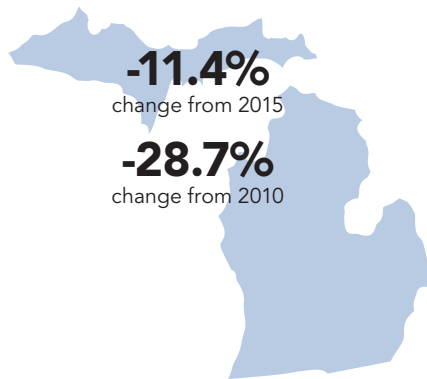
13,174 people in families with children

374 unaccompanied youth

949 veterans

1,272 chronically homeless individuals

MICHIGAN



Total Homeless, 2016
9,316

Estimates of Homelessness

5,803 individuals

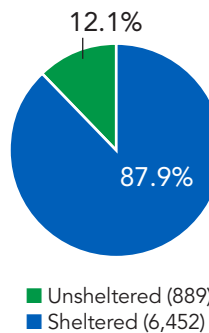
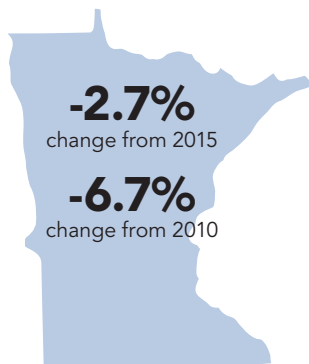
3,513 people in families with children

725 unaccompanied youth

822 veterans

719 chronically homeless individuals

MINNESOTA



Total Homeless, 2016
7,341

Estimates of Homelessness

3,669 individuals

3,672 people in families with children

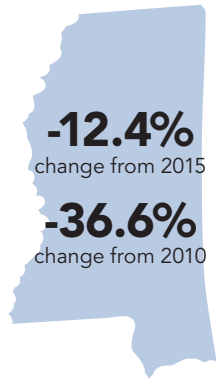
730 unaccompanied youth

279 veterans

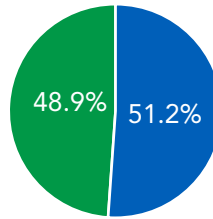
715 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix

MISSISSIPPI



Total Homeless, 2016
1,738



■ Unsheltered (849)
■ Sheltered (889)

Estimates of Homelessness

1,299 individuals

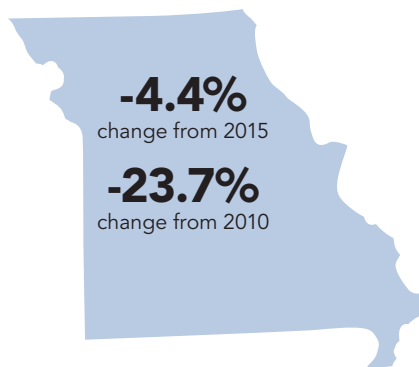
439 people in families with children

85 unaccompanied youth

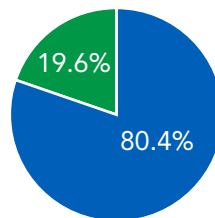
144 veterans

180 chronically homeless individuals

MISSOURI



Total Homeless, 2016
6,194



■ Unsheltered (1,216)
■ Sheltered (4,978)

Estimates of Homelessness

3,810 individuals

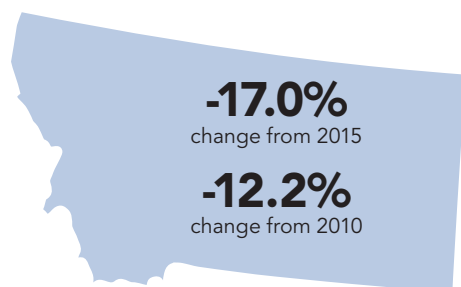
2,384 people in families with children

638 unaccompanied youth

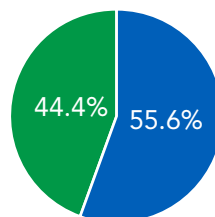
575 veterans

891 chronically homeless individuals

MONTANA



Total Homeless, 2016
1,418



■ Unsheltered (630)
■ Sheltered (788)

Estimates of Homelessness

844 individuals

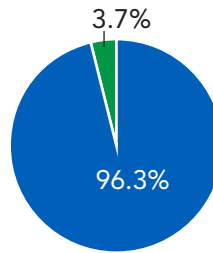
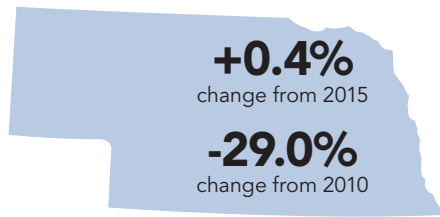
574 people in families with children

100 unaccompanied youth

165 veterans

117 chronically homeless individuals

NEBRASKA



■ Unsheltered (101)
■ Sheltered (2,653)

Total Homeless, 2016
2,754

Estimates of Homelessness

1,880 individuals

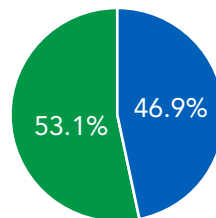
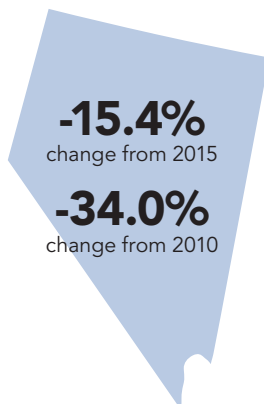
874 people in families with children

238 unaccompanied youth

219 veterans

200 chronically homeless individuals

NEVADA



■ Unsheltered (3,927)
■ Sheltered (3,471)

Total Homeless, 2016
7,398

Estimates of Homelessness

6,853 individuals

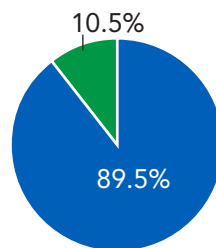
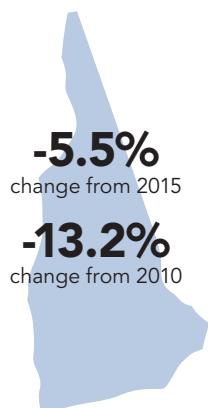
545 people in families with children

1,672 unaccompanied youth

851 veterans

330 chronically homeless individuals

NEW HAMPSHIRE



■ Unsheltered (143)
■ Sheltered (1,223)

Total Homeless, 2016
1,366

Estimates of Homelessness

827 individuals

539 people in families with children

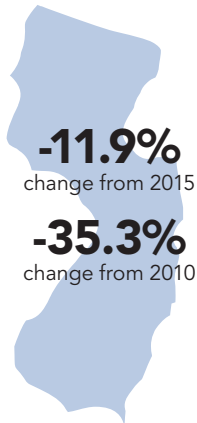
80 unaccompanied youth

123 veterans

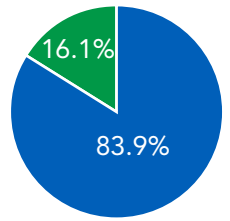
227 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix

NEW JERSEY



Total Homeless, 2016
8,895



■ Unsheltered (1,434)
■ Sheltered (7,461)

Estimates of Homelessness

5,540 individuals

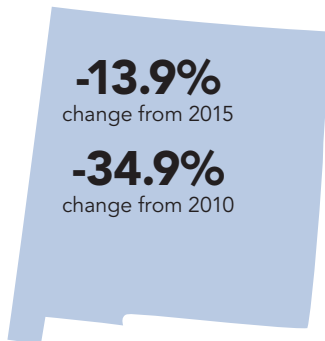
3,355 people in families with children

533 unaccompanied youth

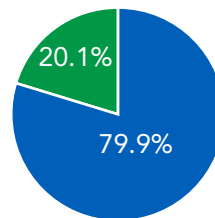
556 veterans

704 chronically homeless individuals

NEW MEXICO



Total Homeless, 2016
2,263



■ Unsheltered (454)
■ Sheltered (1,809)

Estimates of Homelessness

1,556 individuals

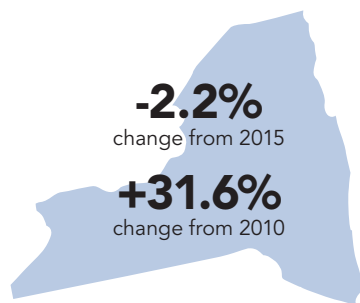
707 people in families with children

188 unaccompanied youth

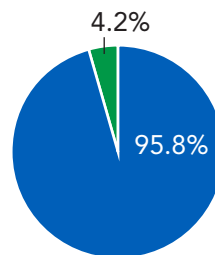
214 veterans

603 chronically homeless individuals

NEW YORK



Total Homeless, 2016
86,352



■ Unsheltered (3,591)
■ Sheltered (82,761)

Estimates of Homelessness

35,315 individuals

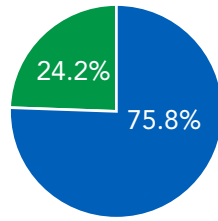
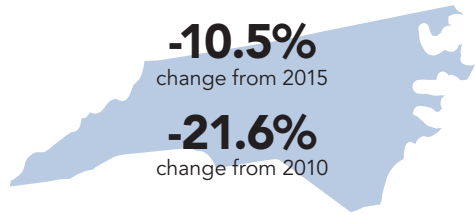
51,037 people in families with children

2,889 unaccompanied youth

1,248 veterans

4,112 chronically homeless individuals

NORTH CAROLINA



■ Unsheltered (2,309)
■ Sheltered (7,250)

Total Homeless, 2016
9,559

Estimates of Homelessness

6,396 individuals

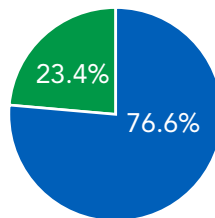
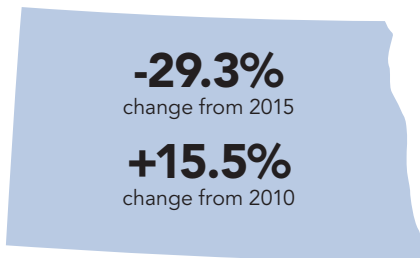
3,163 people in families with children

497 unaccompanied youth

888 veterans

999 chronically homeless individuals

NORTH DAKOTA



■ Unsheltered (216)
■ Sheltered (707)

Total Homeless, 2016
923

Estimates of Homelessness

662 individuals

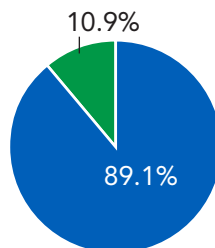
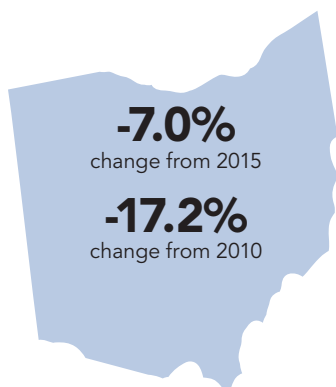
261 people in families with children

74 unaccompanied youth

116 veterans

89 chronically homeless individuals

OHIO



■ Unsheltered (1,138)
■ Sheltered (9,266)

Total Homeless, 2016
10,404

Estimates of Homelessness

6,946 individuals

3,458 people in families with children

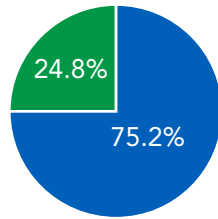
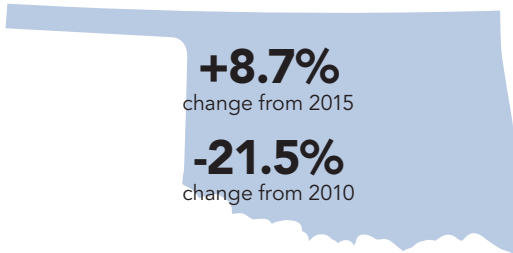
622 unaccompanied youth

930 veterans

733 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix

OKLAHOMA



■ Unsheltered (1,020)
■ Sheltered (3,087)

Total Homeless, 2016
4,107

Estimates of Homelessness

2,997 individuals

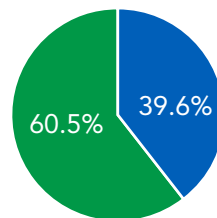
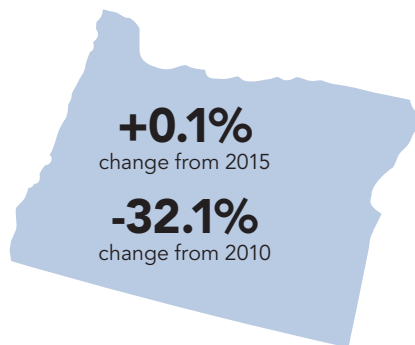
1,110 people in families with children

410 unaccompanied youth

358 veterans

610 chronically homeless individuals

OREGON



■ Unsheltered (8,002)
■ Sheltered (5,236)

Total Homeless, 2016
13,238

Estimates of Homelessness

9,379 individuals

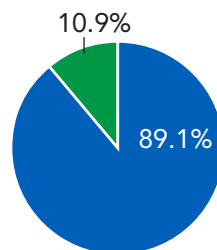
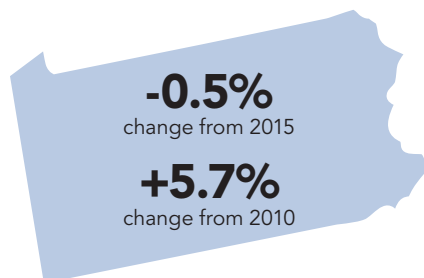
3,859 people in families with children

1,175 unaccompanied youth

1,341 veterans

3,077 chronically homeless individuals

PENNSYLVANIA



■ Unsheltered (1,675)
■ Sheltered (13,664)

Total Homeless, 2016
15,339

Estimates of Homelessness

8,599 individuals

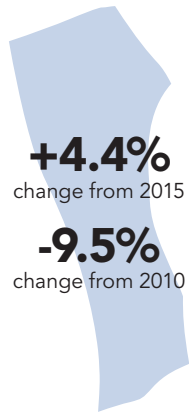
6,740 people in families with children

868 unaccompanied youth

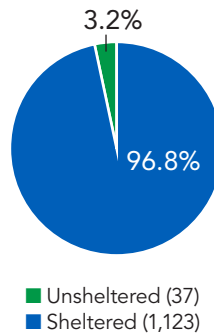
1,136 veterans

1,209 chronically homeless individuals

RHODE ISLAND



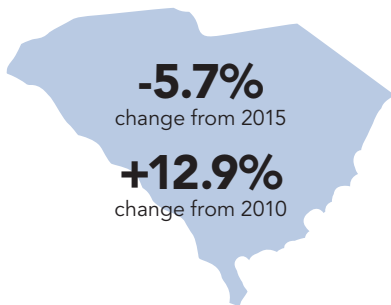
Total Homeless, 2016
1,160



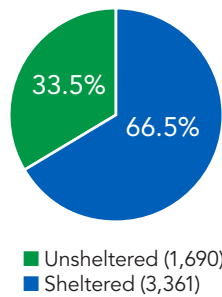
Estimates of Homelessness

- 859** individuals
- 301** people in families with children
- 64** unaccompanied youth
- 89** veterans
- 136** chronically homeless individuals

SOUTH CAROLINA



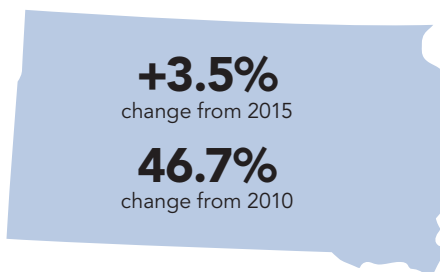
Total Homeless, 2016
5,051



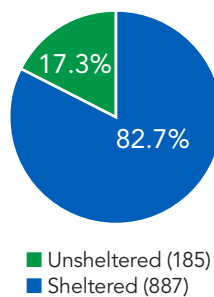
Estimates of Homelessness

- 3,758** individuals
- 1,293** people in families with children
- 266** unaccompanied youth
- 738** veterans
- 913** chronically homeless individuals

SOUTH DAKOTA



Total Homeless, 2016
1,072

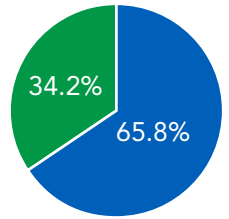
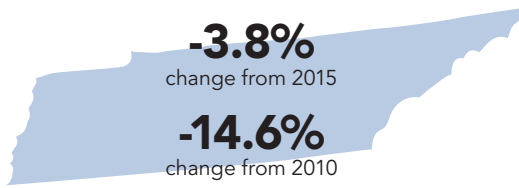


Estimates of Homelessness

- 548** individuals
- 524** people in families with children
- 77** unaccompanied youth
- 120** veterans
- 34** chronically homeless individuals

Appendix

TENNESSEE



■ Unsheltered (3,006)
■ Sheltered (5,773)

Total Homeless, 2016
8,779

Estimates of Homelessness

6,652 individuals

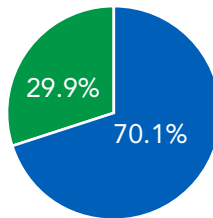
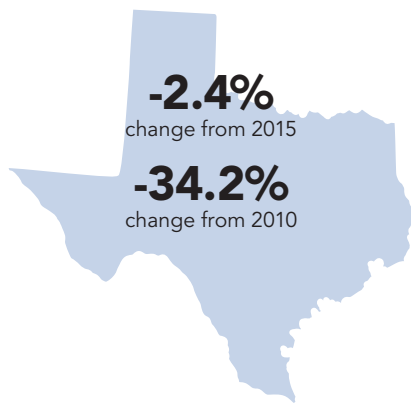
2,127 people in families with children

416 unaccompanied youth

831 veterans

1,640 chronically homeless individuals

TEXAS



■ Unsheltered (6,908)
■ Sheltered (16,214)

Total Homeless, 2016
23,122

Estimates of Homelessness

15,959 individuals

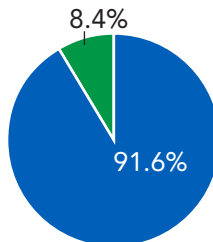
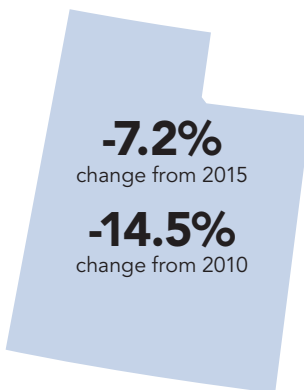
7,163 people in families with children

1,309 unaccompanied youth

1,768 veterans

3,534 chronically homeless individuals

UTAH



■ Unsheltered (236)
■ Sheltered (2,571)

Total Homeless, 2016
2,807

Estimates of Homelessness

1,828 individuals

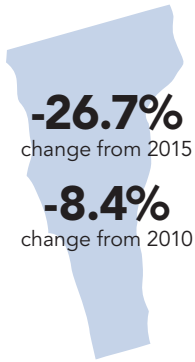
979 people in families with children

150 unaccompanied youth

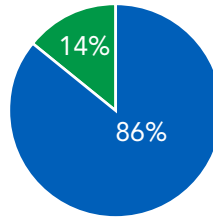
335 veterans

168 chronically homeless individuals

VERMONT



Total Homeless, 2016
1,117



■ Unsheltered (156)
■ Sheltered (961)

Estimates of Homelessness

655 individuals

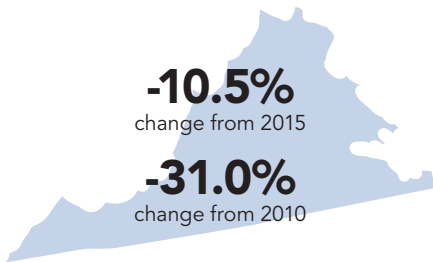
462 people in families with children

71 unaccompanied youth

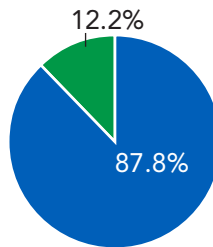
110 veterans

120 chronically homeless individuals

VIRGINIA



Total Homeless, 2016
6,268



■ Unsheltered (766)
■ Sheltered (5,502)

Estimates of Homelessness

3,959 individuals

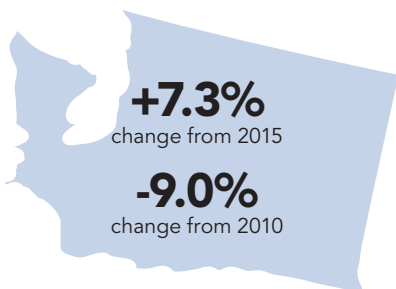
2,309 people in families with children

322 unaccompanied youth

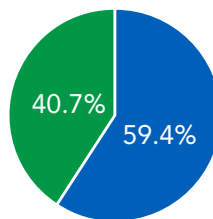
515 veterans

750 chronically homeless individuals

WASHINGTON



Total Homeless, 2016
20,827



■ Unsheltered (8,466)
■ Sheltered (12,361)

Estimates of Homelessness

13,900 individuals

6,927 people in families with children

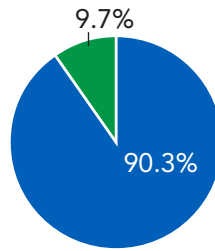
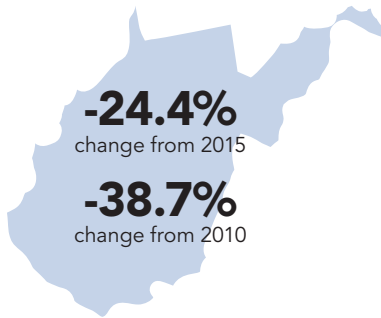
1,307 unaccompanied youth

1,484 veterans

2,307 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix

WEST VIRGINIA



■ Unsheltered (135)
■ Sheltered (1,252)

Total Homeless, 2016
1,387

Estimates of Homelessness

1,039 individuals

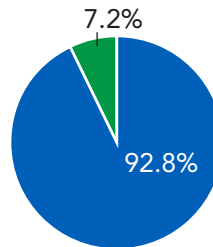
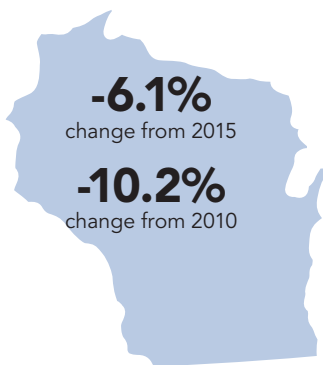
348 people in families with children

95 unaccompanied youth

143 veterans

161 chronically homeless individuals

WISCONSIN



■ Unsheltered (410)
■ Sheltered (5,275)

Total Homeless, 2016
5,685

Estimates of Homelessness

2,886 individuals

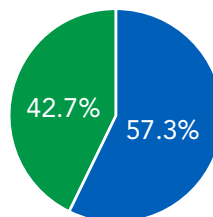
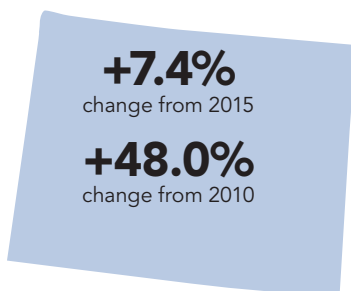
2,799 people in families with children

337 unaccompanied youth

415 veterans

276 chronically homeless individuals

WYOMING



■ Unsheltered (366)
■ Sheltered (491)

Total Homeless, 2016
857

Estimates of Homelessness

517 individuals

340 people in families with children

31 unaccompanied youth

87 veterans

80 chronically homeless individuals



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