



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



PART 1:

Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness

The 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

DECEMBER 2017

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Key Findings

On a single night in 2017, 553,742 people were experiencing homelessness in the United States. For every 10,000 people in the country, 17 were experiencing homelessness. Approximately two-thirds (65%) were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs, and about one-third (35%) were in unsheltered locations.

Homelessness increased for the first time in seven years. The number of people experiencing homelessness increased by a little less than one percent between 2016 and 2017. This increase reflected a nine percent increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations, which was partially offset by a three percent decline in the number of people experiencing homelessness in sheltered locations.

Recent increases in homelessness were driven mostly by specific changes happening within cities. Increases in the numbers of unsheltered individuals in the 50 largest cities accounted for nearly all of the national increase.

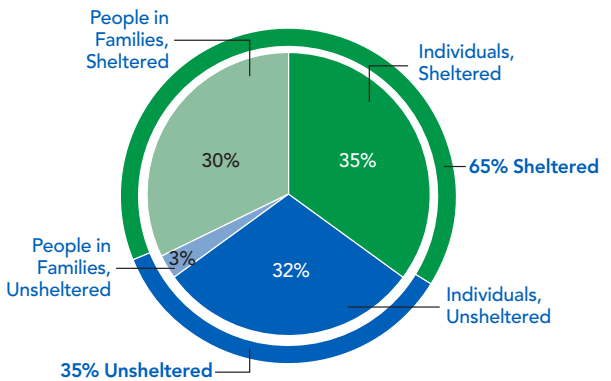
The number of people experiencing homelessness in families with children declined by five percent between 2016 and 2017—10,055 fewer people and 3,294 fewer family households. As of 2017, 184,661 people in families with children were experiencing homelessness, 33 percent of the homeless population.

In 2017, 40,799 people were experiencing homelessness as unaccompanied youth—that is, people under the age of 25 experiencing homelessness on their own. Most unaccompanied youth (88%) were between the ages of 18 and 24. Unaccompanied youth were more likely to be unsheltered (55%) than both all people experiencing homelessness (35%) and all people

experiencing homelessness as individuals (48%). **Between 2016 and 2017, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness increased for the first time since 2010. Nonetheless, homelessness among veterans dropped 45 percent since 2009.** The two percent increase during the past year was almost entirely accounted for by increases among unsheltered veterans in major cities.

There were 12 percent more individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in 2017 than in 2016, but has declined by 27 percent since 2007. Unlike other increases in the last year, the increase in chronic homelessness included both sheltered populations (8% increase) and unsheltered populations (14% increase).

Percent of Homeless People
By Household Type and Sheltered Status, 2017



	All People	Individuals	Families with Children	Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	Veterans	Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness
2017 PIT Estimate:	553,742	369,081	184,661	40,799	40,056	86,962
Change from 2016	+1% ▲	+4% ▲	-5% ▼		+2% ▲	+12% ▲

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 one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three 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 one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three 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 that assist people in the CoC who are experiencing homelessness or leaving homelessness.

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.

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

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a housing model designed to provide housing assistance (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to formerly homeless people. HUD’s Continuum of Care program, authorized by the McKinney-Vento Act, funds PSH and requires that the client have a disability for eligibility.

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

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.

Safe Havens provide temporary shelter and services to hard-to-serve individuals.

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 Homeless Youth (under 18) are people in households with only children 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 Homeless Youth (18-24) are people in households without children who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness, and who are between the ages of 18 and 24.

Unsheltered Homelessness refers to people whose primary nighttime location is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for people (for example, 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 Preventing and Ending Homelessness

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and other federal agencies collaborate with state and local partners to prevent and end homelessness across the country. This coordinated effort to end homelessness continues to be a key to making progress to preventing and ending homelessness.

GOAL

Prevent and end chronic homelessness

- The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined by 18 percent, or over 19,000 people, between 2010 and 2017.
- Just under 87,000 individuals experiencing homelessness on a particular night in January 2017 had chronic patterns of homelessness. Nearly seven in ten individuals experiencing chronic homelessness were staying outdoors, in abandoned buildings, or other locations not suitable for human habitation rather than staying in shelters, reflecting the high degree of vulnerability of this population.
- In 2017, there were nearly 94,000 more permanent supportive housing (PSH) beds dedicated to people with chronic patterns of homelessness than there were in 2010.

GOAL

Prevent and end homelessness among Veterans

- Between 2010 and 2017, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness was cut nearly in half. Veteran homelessness has dropped by 46 percent, or by more than 34,000 people since 2010.
- On a single night in January 2017, just more than 40,000 veterans were experiencing homelessness. A majority (62%) were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

GOAL

Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children

- In January 2017, about 185,000 people in families with children experienced homelessness, about 57,000 fewer people than in 2010, a 24 percent decline.
- Just fewer than 22,000 people were in families with children in which the head of household was under the age of 25
- More than 40,000 people under the age of 25 were unaccompanied youth—that is, homeless on their own rather than as part of a family. About 36,000 youth between the ages of 18 and 24 were homeless by themselves, as were about 4,800 youth under the age of 18.

GOAL

Set a path to ending all types of homelessness

- In January 2017, almost 554,000 people were homeless on a single night, with nearly two-thirds (65%) found in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.
- While the number of people experiencing homelessness increased by just under one percent between 2016 and 2017, homelessness has declined by more than 83,000 people since 2010, a 13 percent reduction. The recent increase in homelessness is attributable to an increase in the number of individuals staying in unsheltered locations in major cities.

About This Report

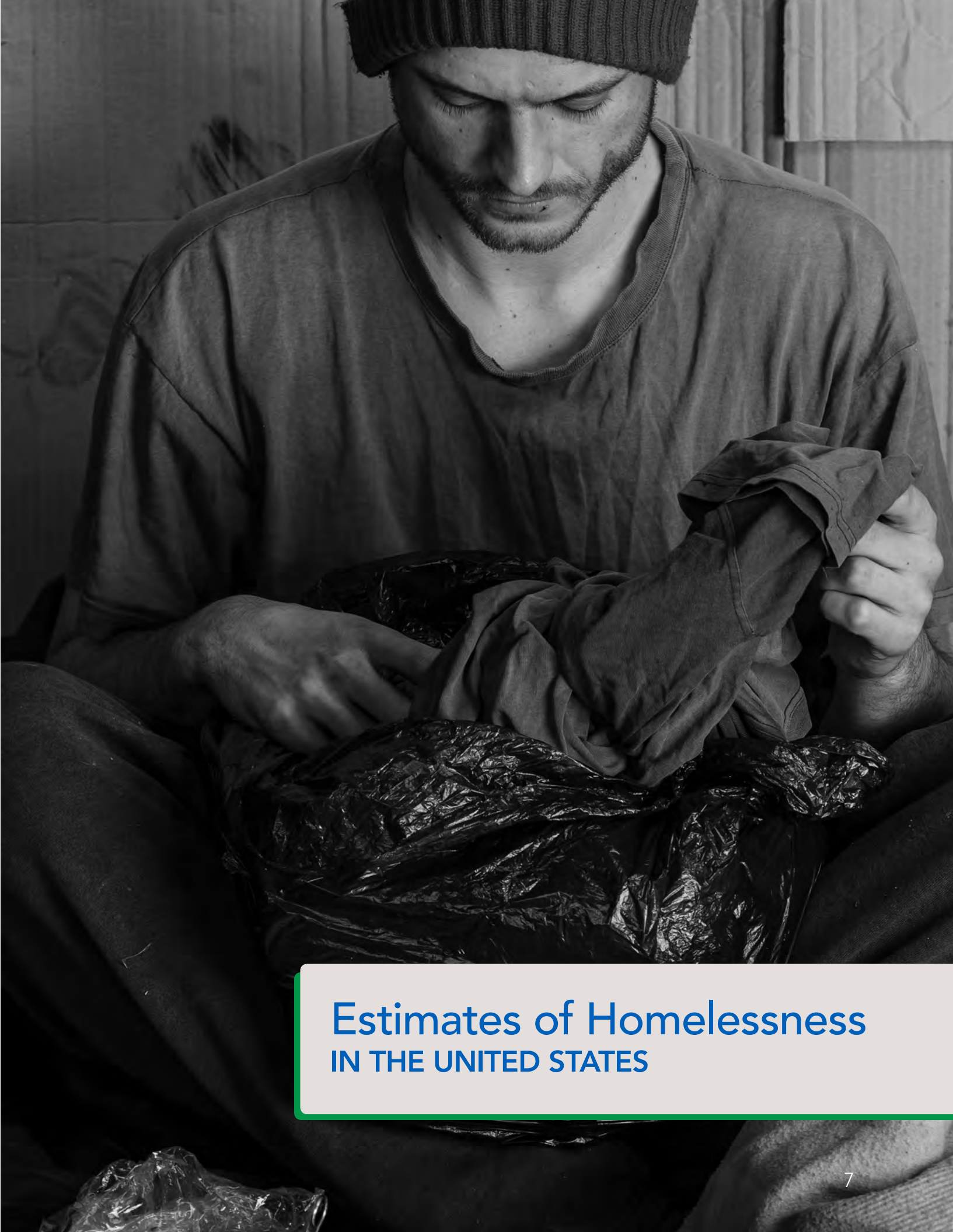
The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) releases the Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR) in two parts. Part 1 provides Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates, offering a snapshot of homelessness—both sheltered and unsheltered—on a single night. The one-night counts are conducted during the last 10 days of January each year. The PIT counts also provide an estimate of the number of people experiencing homelessness within particular homeless populations, such as people with chronic patterns of homelessness and veterans experiencing homelessness.

This year serves as the baseline year for estimates of unaccompanied youth, that is, people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the company of their parent or guardian, and who are not part of a family. Also for the first time this year, Part 1 of the AHAR includes some examination of the changes in demographic characteristics of people experiencing homelessness.

To understand our nation's capacity to serve people who are currently or formerly experiencing homelessness, this report also provides counts of beds in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, safe havens, rapid rehousing programs, permanent supportive housing programs, and other permanent housing.

In 2017, the PIT estimates of people experiencing homelessness in sheltered and unsheltered locations, as well as the number of beds available to serve them, were reported by 399 Continuums of Care (CoC) nationwide. These 399 CoCs covered virtually the entire United States. The Northern Mariana Islands are the newest CoC and reported PIT and HIC data for the first time in 2017.

HUD has methodological standards for conducting the PIT counts, and CoCs use a variety of approved methods to produce the counts. The guide for PIT methodologies can be found here: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4036/point-in-time-count-methodology-guide>. HUD reviews the data for accuracy and quality prior to creating the estimates for this report.

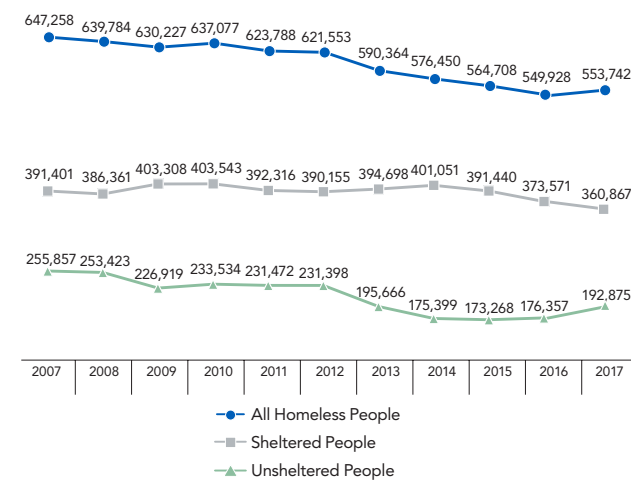


Estimates of Homelessness IN THE UNITED STATES

1 National Estimates Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2017

EXHIBIT 1.1: PIT Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness By Sheltered Status, 2007–2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

- 553,742 people were experiencing homelessness in the United States.
- Most (65% or 360,867 people) were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs, while 35 percent (192,875 people) were staying in unsheltered locations.
- Two in three people experiencing homelessness (67%) were adults in households without children. The remaining 33 percent of people experiencing homelessness did so as part of a family.
- For every 10,000 people in the United States, 17 were experiencing homelessness.

Demographic Characteristics

- In 2017, over one-fifth of people experiencing homelessness were children (21% or 114,829), 70 percent were over the age of 24, and ten percent were between the ages of 18 and 24.
- Children rarely were unsheltered. Nine in ten children experiencing homelessness were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

- Just under 61 percent of people experiencing homelessness (335,038 people) were men, and 39 percent (215,709 people) were women. Fewer than one percent were either transgender (2,092) or did not identify as male, female, or transgender (903).
- Gender varied by sheltered status. People staying in unsheltered locations were more likely to be men (71%), while people staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs were somewhat more likely to be women (55%).
- Nearly half of all people experiencing homelessness identified their race as white (47% or 260,979 people). Most other people experiencing homelessness identified as African American (41% or 224,937 people). Seven percent (35,745 people) of people experiencing homelessness identified themselves as multiracial. One in five people experiencing homelessness (22% or 119,419 people) was Hispanic or Latino.
- Demographic characteristics varied by sheltered status. For example, people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations were more likely to be white (55%) than people in sheltered locations (43%). By comparison, people in sheltered locations were more likely to be African American (46%) than people in unsheltered locations (30%).

EXHIBIT 1.2: Homelessness By Household Type and Sheltered Status, 2017

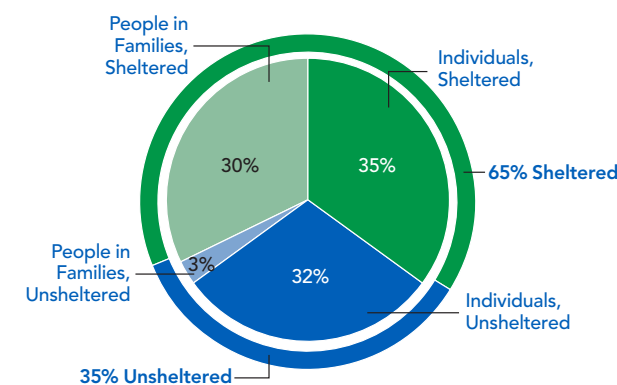


EXHIBIT 1.3: Demographic Characteristics of People Experiencing Homelessness 2017

	All Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	553,742	100	360,867	100	192,875	100
Age						
Under 18	114,829	20.7	103,289	28.6	11,540	6.0
18 to 24	53,438	9.7	31,742	8.8	21,696	11.2
Over 24	385,475	69.6	225,836	62.6	159,639	82.8
Gender						
Female	215,709	39.0	160,606	44.5	55,103	28.6
Male	335,038	60.5	198,935	55.1	136,103	70.6
Transgender	2,092	0.4	1,100	0.3	992	0.5
Does not identify as male, female or transgender	903	0.2	226	0.1	677	0.4
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	434,323	78.4	285,867	79.2	148,456	77.0
Hispanic	119,419	21.6	75,000	20.8	44,419	23.0
Race						
White	260,979	47.1	154,489	42.8	106,490	55.2
African American	224,937	40.6	167,489	46.4	57,448	29.8
Asian	6,760	1.2	3,703	1.0	3,057	1.6
Native American	16,796	3.0	8,724	2.4	8,072	4.2
Pacific Islander	8,525	1.5	4,485	1.2	4,040	2.1
Multiple Races	35,745	6.5	21,977	6.1	13,768	7.1

EXHIBIT 1.4: Change in Number of People Experiencing Homelessness 2007–2017

	Change 2016–2017		Change 2010–2017		Change 2007–2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	3,814	0.7	-83,335	-13.1	-93,516	-14.4
Sheltered People	-12,704	-3.4	-42,676	-10.6	-30,534	-7.8
Unsheltered People	16,518	9.4	-40,659	-17.4	-62,982	-24.6

1

National Estimates

Homelessness in the United States

EXHIBIT 1.5: Change in Homelessness
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2016–2017

	All Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	3,814	0.7%	-12,704	-3.4%	16,518	9.4%
Under 18	-5,990	-5.0%	-5,577	-5.1%	-413	-3.5%
18 to 24	3,437	6.9%	-1,539	-4.6%	4,976	29.8%
Over 24	6,367	1.7%	-5,588	-2.4%	11,955	8.1%

Since 2016

- Homelessness increased by one percent (or 3,814 people) overall between 2016 and 2017.
- An increase in people staying in unsheltered locations accounts for the entire overall increase. Although the number of people staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs decreased for the third straight year (by 12,704 people, or 3% between 2016 and 2017), the number of people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations increased for a second straight year (by 16,518 people, or 9% between 2016 and 2017).
- Homelessness declined among children but increased among adults, especially younger adults. The number of children experiencing homelessness declined by five percent (5,990 people), but homelessness increased by seven percent (3,437) among those ages 18 to 24 and by two percent (6,367) among those ages 24 and older.

An increase in people staying in unsheltered locations accounted for the entire increase in people experiencing homelessness between 2016 and 2017.

Data source: PIT 2007–2017

- Homelessness declined among women but increased among both men and people identifying as transgender. The number of women experiencing homelessness declined by one percent (1,559 people), while the number of men increased by one percent (4,148 people) and the number of transgender people experiencing homelessness increased by 18 percent (or 322 people).
- The number of people experiencing homelessness who identified as Hispanic or Latino declined between 2016 and 2017, by two percent overall (or 1,880 people) and by 14 percent for sheltered people (or 12,141). However, the number of people who were Hispanic and staying in unsheltered locations increased by 30 percent (or 10,261 people) between 2016 and 2017.
- The number of people experiencing homelessness increased overall among people who identified as African American (by 5%), and declined slightly among people who identified as white (by 2%).
- The number of people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations increased for all racial groups except for those who identify as Pacific Islander or multi-racial. The largest increases were among people who identified as Asian (44%) and African American (23%).

Since 2007

- Homelessness declined by 14 percent (93,516 people) overall between 2007 and 2017.
- Despite the increase in people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations between 2016 and 2017, the decline in homelessness over the longer period, 2007-2017, reflected the large decreases among people staying in unsheltered locations. The number of unsheltered people declined by 25 percent (62,982 people) over the ten-year period, while the number staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs declined by eight percent (30,534 people).



1 State Estimates

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

On a Single Night in January 2017

- Half of all people experiencing homelessness did so in one of five states: California (25% or 134,278 people); New York (16% or 89,503 people); Florida (6% or 32,190 people); Texas (4% or 23,548 people); or Washington (4% or 21,112 people).
- California and New York, the states with the largest numbers of people experiencing homelessness, also had high rates of homelessness, 34 and 45 people per 10,000, compared to the national average of 17 people per 10,000. Washington and Massachusetts also had high rates (29 and 26 people per 10,000). While Florida and Texas had among the highest numbers of people experiencing homelessness, they had rates lower than the national average.
- California accounted for nearly half of all unsheltered people in the country in 2017 (49% or 91,642 people). Florida had the second highest share of the unsheltered homeless population in the U.S., with eight percent (15,079 people).
- In four states, more than half of all people experiencing homelessness lived in unsheltered locations: California (68%), Nevada (58%), Oregon (57%), and Hawaii (53%).
- In two states, fewer than five percent of all people experiencing homelessness did so without shelter. In Iowa, just four percent of people experiencing homelessness were unsheltered (104 people), while in Nebraska, just under five percent of people experiencing homelessness were unsheltered (120 people).

EXHIBIT 1.6: Estimates of Homeless People By State, 2017

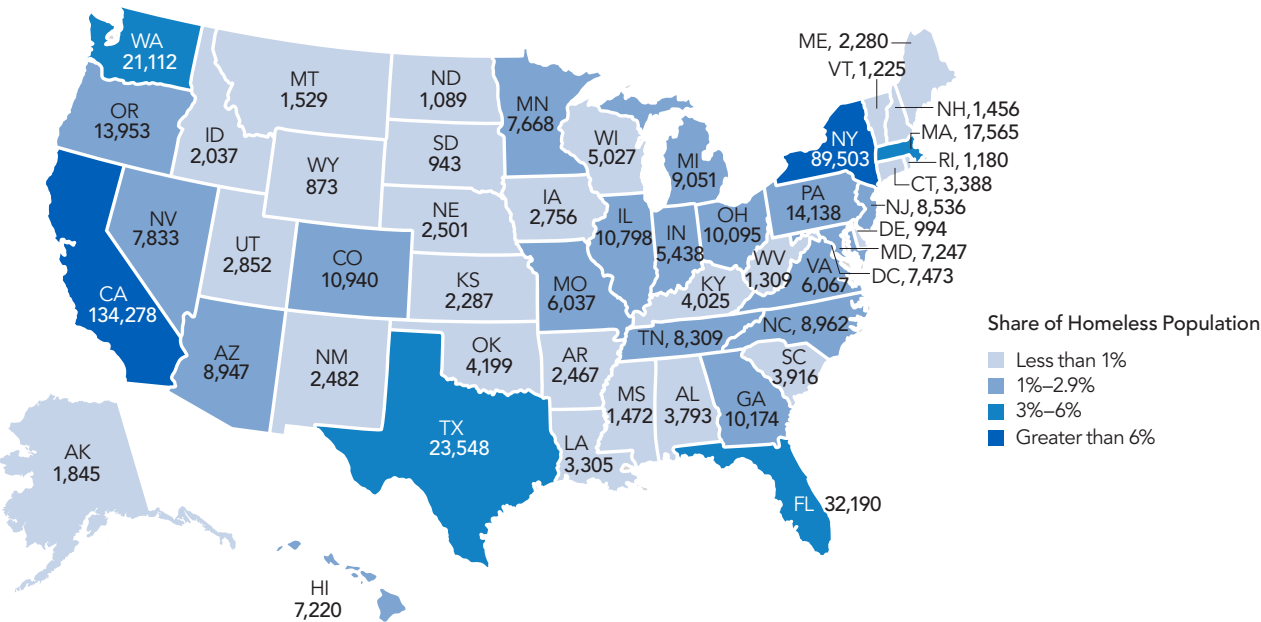


EXHIBIT 1.7: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered People Experiencing Homelessness 2017

Highest Rates				
CALIFORNIA	NEVADA	OREGON	HAWAII	MISSISSIPPI
68.2%	58.4%	57.1%	52.6%	48.8%
134,278 Homeless 91,642 Unsheltered	7,883 Homeless 4,578 Unsheltered	13,953 Homeless 7,967 Unsheltered	7,220 Homeless 3,800 Unsheltered	1,472 Homeless 719 Unsheltered
Lowest Rates				
IOWA	NEBRASKA	NEW YORK	MASSACHUSETTS	RHODE ISLAND
3.8%	4.8%	5.1%	5.6%	5.8%
2,756 Homeless 104 Unsheltered	2,501 Homeless 120 Unsheltered	89,503 Homeless 4,555 Unsheltered	17,565 Homeless 991 Unsheltered	1,180 Homeless 69 Unsheltered

EXHIBIT 1.8: Largest Changes in Homelessness by State By State, 2007–2017

2016–2017		2007–2017	
Largest Increases			
CALIFORNIA	16,136 / 13.7%	NEW YORK	26,902 / 43.0%
NEW YORK	3,151 / 3.6%	MASSACHUSETTS	2,438 / 16.1%
OREGON	715 / 5.4%	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,153 / 40.5%
NEVADA	435 / 5.9%	HAWAII	1,150 / 18.9%
TEXAS	426 / 1.8%	MONTANA	379 / 33.0%
Largest Decreases			
GEORGIA	-2,735 / -21.2%	TEXAS	-16,240 / -40.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	-2,043 / -10.4%	FLORIDA	-15,879 / -33.0%
FLORIDA	-1,369 / -4.1%	GEORGIA	-9,465 / -48.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	-1,201 / -7.8%	NEW JERSEY	-8,778 / -50.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	-1,135 / -22.5%	ARIZONA	-5,699 / -38.9%

^a Due to methodological changes, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases from 2007–2017.

Changes Over Time

- The number of people experiencing homelessness declined in 30 states and the District of Columbia between 2016 and 2017. The largest absolute decreases were in Georgia (2,735 fewer people), Massachusetts (2,043 fewer people), and Florida (1,369 fewer people). The largest percentage decreases were in South Carolina (23%), Georgia (21%), and Louisiana (17%).
- The number of people experiencing homelessness increased in 20 states between 2016 and 2017. The largest absolute increases were in California (16,136 people), New York (3,151 people), and Oregon (715 people). The largest percentage increases were in North Dakota (18%), California (14%), New Mexico (10%), and Vermont (10%).
- The number of people experiencing homelessness declined in 36 states between 2007 and 2017. The largest decreases were in Texas (16,240 fewer people or 41%), Florida (15,879 people or 33%), and Georgia (9,465 people or 48%).
- The number of people experiencing homelessness increased in 14 states, plus the District of Columbia, between 2007 and 2017. The largest absolute increases were in New York (26,902 more people or 43%), Massachusetts (2,438 people or 16%), and the District of Columbia (2,153 people or 41%).

Despite a national increase between 2016 and 2017, the number of people experiencing homelessness declined in 30 states and the District of Columbia during that time period.



Data source: PIT 2007–2017; 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=306) are jurisdictions that are neither one of the 50 largest cities in the United States nor Balance of State or Statewide CoCs.

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

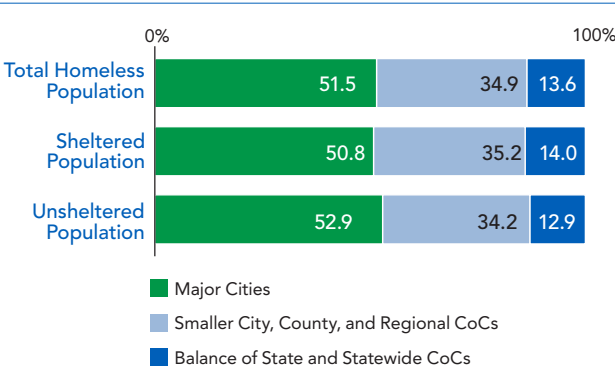
On a Single Night in January 2017

- Nearly one of every four people experiencing homelessness did so in New York City or Los Angeles. Nearly all people experiencing homelessness in New York City were sheltered (95%). By comparison, only 25 percent of those experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles were sheltered in 2017.
- Some of the most populous major cities were not among those with the largest homeless populations. Chicago, Houston, and Phoenix were among the five largest cities in the country but were not among the cities with the largest numbers of people experiencing homelessness. In contrast, Seattle was the 18th largest city in the country but had the third largest homeless population. The District of Columbia was 21st in total population and had the fifth largest homeless population.
- In two major city CoCs, fewer than five percent of all people experiencing homelessness did so without shelter. Those CoCs were: Omaha/Council Bluffs (4% or 57 people) and Boston (3% or 186 people). In three major city CoCs, all in California, more than 70 percent of people experiencing homelessness were unsheltered. Those were: Fresno/Madera County (76%), Los Angeles (75%), and San Jose/Santa Clara (74%).

¹ 5 CoCs located in Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana Islands were excluded from CoC-level analysis.

EXHIBIT 1.9: Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness

By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2017



Changes Over Time

- The number of all people experiencing homelessness increased in major cities and decreased elsewhere between 2016 and 2017. The number of people experiencing homelessness in major cities increased by just over five percent (13,922 people) between 2016 and 2017, driving the increase in homelessness nationwide. More specifically, increases in unsheltered homelessness in major cities drove the national increase, with 17,139 more unsheltered people in those CoCs (an increase of 21%).
- The number of people who experienced homelessness decreased by three percent (6,386 fewer people) in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, and by four percent (3,308 fewer people) in balance of state (BoS) and statewide CoCs.
- In addition to increasing in major cities, the number of people experiencing homelessness without shelter also increased in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs between 2016 and 2017, but the number of unsheltered homeless people declined in BoS and statewide CoCs.
- The number of people experiencing homelessness who stayed in emergency shelters or transitional housing decreased across all three categories of CoCs between

2016 and 2017. The number of people experiencing homelessness who stayed in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs dropped by two percent (3,217 fewer people) in major cities, by three percent (1,624 people) in BoS and statewide CoCs, and by six percent (7,539 people) in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs.

- Across the longer time period, 2007-2017, homelessness declined across all combinations of CoC categories and shelter status, except for sheltered homelessness in major cities, which increased by four percent. Unsheltered homelessness in major cities declined by nine percent over the same period.
- Unsheltered homelessness in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs declined by 38 percent between 2007 and 2017.



EXHIBIT 1.10: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of People Experiencing Homelessness

By CoC Category, 2017

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	76,501	Honolulu, HI	4,959	Texas Balance of State	7,153
Los Angeles City & County, CA	55,188	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	4,792	Oregon Balance of State	5,795
Seattle/King County, WA	11,643	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/ Babylon/Islip/ Huntington, NY	3,937	Washington Balance of State	4,671
San Diego City & County, CA	9,160	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	3,364	Colorado Balance of State	4,019
District of Columbia	7,473	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,835	Georgia Balance of State	3,716
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	7,394	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/ Largo/Pinellas County, FL	2,831	Indiana Balance of State	3,655
San Francisco, CA	6,858	Pasco County, FL	2,593	Wisconsin Balance of State	3,348
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	6,490	Ft Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	2,450	Ohio Balance of State	3,309
Boston, MA	6,135	Riverside City & County, CA	2,406	North Carolina Balance of State	3,054
Philadelphia, PA	5,693	Springfield, MA	2,311	Connecticut Balance of State	2,610

Data source: PIT 2007–2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 1.11: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered People Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category, 2017

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	2,016	75.8	Inyo, Mono, Alpine Counties, CA	121	95.9	Oklahoma Balance of State	432	67.8
Los Angeles City & County, CA	55,188	74.7	Pasco County, FL	2,593	93.1	Hawaii Balance of State	2,261	65.3
San Jose/ Santa Clara City & County, CA	7,394	73.7	Lake County, CA	401	93.0	Oregon Balance of State	5,795	65.0
Oakland/ Alameda County, CA	5,629	68.6	Fort Pierce/ St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	1,732	89.4	Colorado Balance of State	4,019	62.4
Las Vegas/ Clark County, NV	6,490	67.1	Imperial County, CA	1,154	88.9	Nevada Balance of State	237	61.2
Boston, MA	6,135	3.0	Lenawee County, MI	128	0.0	Nebraska Balance of State	506	2.8
Omaha/ Council Bluffs, NE	1,389	4.1	Sioux City/ Dakota, Woodbury Counties, IA	288	0.7	Iowa Balance of State	1,792	2.8
New York City, NY	76,501	5.1	Clinton County, NY	126	0.8	Wisconsin Balance of State	3,348	4.1
Memphis/ Shelby County, TN	1,426	5.5	Northwest Minnesota, MN	288	1.0	Delaware Statewide	994	5.8
Indianapolis, IN	1,783	7.1	Sullivan County, NY	167	1.2	Rhode Island Statewide	1,180	5.8

EXHIBIT 1.12: People Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2007–2017

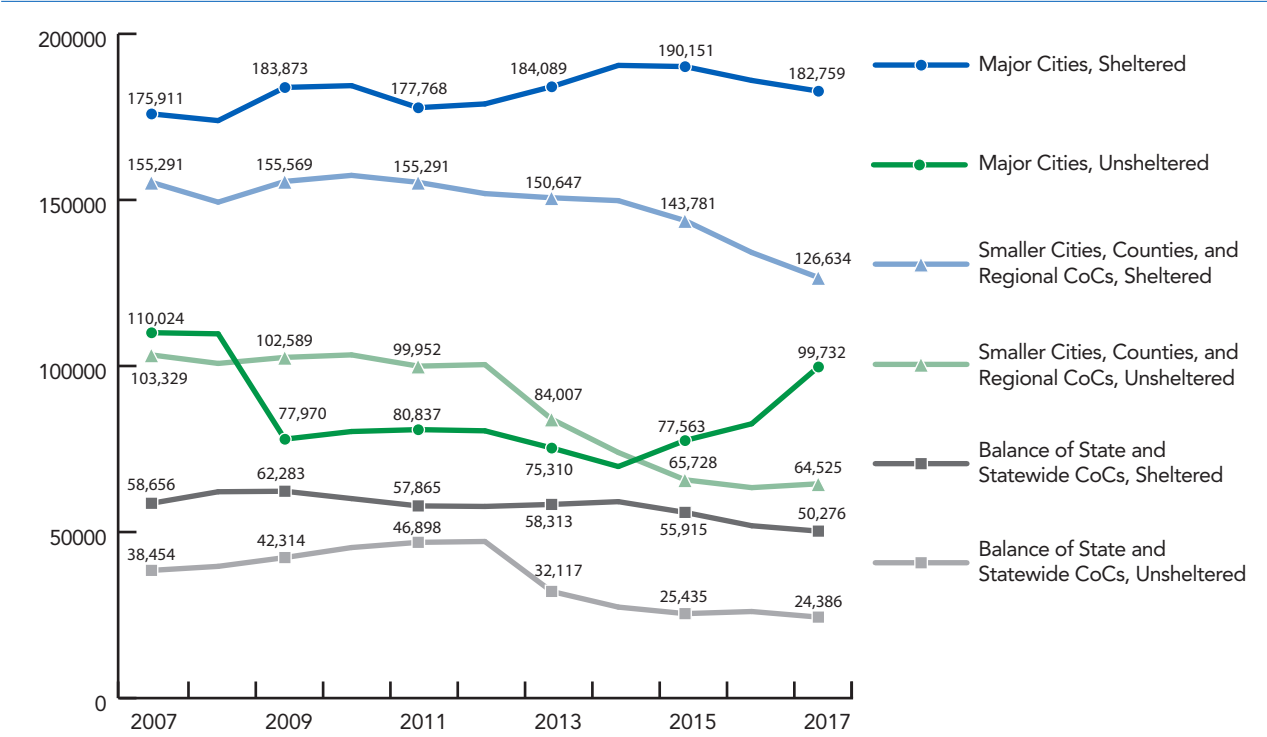


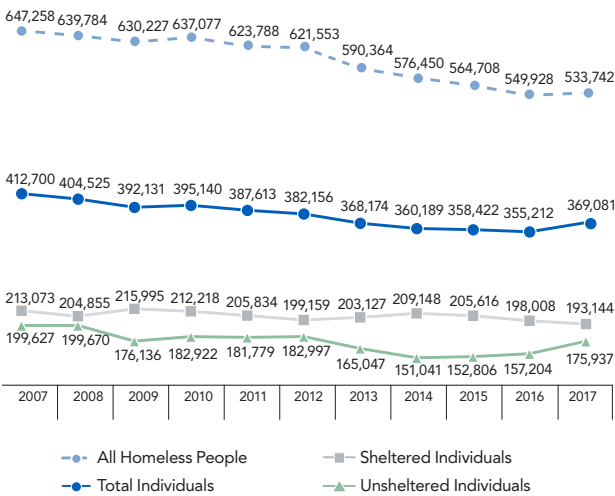
EXHIBIT 1.13: Change in Numbers of People Experiencing Homelessness
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2016–2017

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	13,922	5.2	-3,217	-1.7	17,139	20.8
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-6,386	-3.2	-7,539	-5.6	1,153	1.8
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-3,308	-4.2	-1,624	-3.1	-1,684	-6.5

2 National Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2017

EXHIBIT 2.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless Individuals By Sheltered Status, 2007–2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

- There were 369,081 people experiencing homelessness in households without children, representing 67 percent of the total homeless population.
- Almost half of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals were staying in unsheltered locations, 48 percent or 175,937 people.

Demographic Characteristics

- Most individuals experiencing homelessness (88 percent) were over the age of 24. People between 18 and 24 years old made up just 10 percent of homeless individuals, and only one percent of homeless individuals were under 18 years old.
- More than seven in ten people homeless as individuals were men, 71 percent or 262,011 men. The remaining 29 percent were women (just over 28 percent or 104,315 women), transgender, or people who did not identify as male, female or transgender.

- Women made up a somewhat greater share of sheltered individuals (30%) than of unsheltered individuals (26%).
- Across both sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness as individuals, 19 percent identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino. They were much more likely to be staying in unsheltered locations than in shelters. Almost a quarter unsheltered individuals were Hispanic (23%) compared to just 15 percent of sheltered individuals identifying as Hispanic.
- Just over half of people experiencing homelessness as individuals were white (52% or 192,671 people). An even higher percentage of unsheltered homeless individuals were white (55% or 96,448 people, while African Americans accounted for 36 percent of all homeless individuals (or 132,399 people) but only 31 percent of unsheltered individuals (or 53,844 people).

EXHIBIT 2.2: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Individuals 2017

Characteristic	All Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total homeless	369,081	100	193,144	100	175,937	100
Age						
Under 18	5,110	1.4	2,329	1.2	2,781	1.6
18 to 24	38,030	10.3	17,891	9.3	20,139	11.4
Over 24	325,941	88.3	172,924	89.5	153,017	87.0
Gender						
Female	104,315	28.3	58,017	30.0	46,298	26.3
Male	262,011	71.0	133,964	69.4	128,047	72.8
Transgender	2,007	0.5	1,030	0.5	977	0.6
Other Gender	748	0.2	133	0.1	615	0.3
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	299,960	81.3	164,692	85.3	135,268	76.9
Hispanic	69,121	18.7	28,452	14.7	40,669	23.1
Race						
White	192,671	52.2	96,223	49.8	96,448	54.8
African American	132,399	35.9	78,555	40.7	53,844	30.6
Asian	4,841	1.3	2,008	1.0	2,833	1.6
Native American	12,248	3.3	4,785	2.5	7,463	4.2
Pacific Islander	4,223	1.1	1,531	0.8	2,692	1.5
Multiple Races	22,699	6.2	10,042	5.2	12,657	7.2

EXHIBIT 2.3: Change in Numbers of Homeless Individuals By Sheltered Status, 2007–2017

	Change 2016–2017		Change 2010–2017		Change 2007–2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Individuals	13,869	3.9	-26,059	-6.6	-43,619	-10.6
Sheltered Individuals	-4,864	-2.5	-19,074	-9.0	-19,929	-9.4
Unsheltered Individuals	18,733	11.9	-6,985	-3.8	-23,690	-11.9

EXHIBIT 2.4: Change in Numbers of Homeless Individuals By Age and Sheltered Status, 2016–2017

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	997	24.2	-126	-5.1	1,123	67.7
18 to 24	4,179	12.3	-480	-2.6	4,659	30.1
Over 24	8,693	2.7	-4,258	-2.4	12,951	9.2

Since 2016

- The number of people experiencing homelessness as individuals—that is, in households without children—increased by four percent (13,869 more individuals) between 2016 and 2017. This increase was driven entirely by an increase in the number of unsheltered individuals (a 12% rise). Sheltered homelessness among individuals decreased by 4,864 people (or 3%).
- Homelessness among individuals increased across all age groups. The number of children (people under 18) experiencing homelessness as individuals increased by 997, the number of people between the ages of 18 and 24 increased by 4,179, and the number of people homeless as individuals over the age of 24 increased by 8,693.
- For each age group, increases were driven entirely by increases in the number of people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations, while the number of sheltered individuals declined across all age groups.
- For people over the age of 24 experiencing homelessness as individuals, the unsheltered number increased by nine percent (12,951 people), while the number of those sheltered decreased by two percent (or 4,258 fewer people),
- There were five percent more women experiencing homelessness as individuals in 2017 than in 2016, driven by a 14 percent rise in unsheltered women. There were three percent more men and 11 percent more unsheltered men. The only group for whom the rise in the sheltered number drove an overall increase was people who identified as transgender (310 more transgender individuals in shelter in 2017 than in 2016).
- The number of people experiencing homelessness as individuals who identified as Hispanic or Latino increased by 14 percent overall, compared to two percent for non-Hispanic or Latino individuals. Unsheltered homelessness among Hispanic individuals increased at a greater rate than among non-Hispanic individuals (by 35% compared to 6%). At the same time, the Hispanic population experienced declines in sheltered homelessness at a greater rate than non-Hispanic individuals (a 7% decline compared to a 2% decline).
- Homelessness among African American individuals increased by six percent overall (or 7,299 people) and by 27 percent among the unsheltered population (or 11,399 people). Homelessness among white individuals increased by two percent overall (or 2,856 people) and by seven percent among the unsheltered population (or 5,944 people).

Since 2007

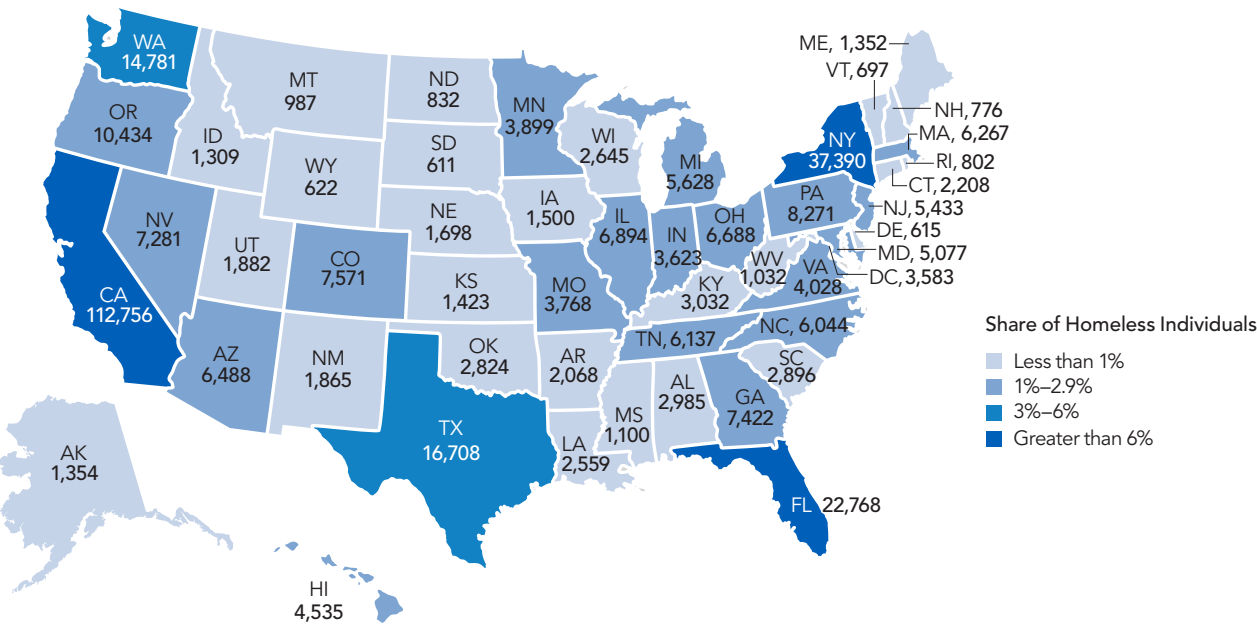
- Over a longer time period, 2007-2017, individual homelessness declined by 11 percent (43,619 fewer people). This decline was comprised of both a decline in the number of homeless individuals in unsheltered locations – which dropped by 12 percent (23,690 fewer people) – and in sheltered locations, which dropped by nine percent (or 19,929 people).

The increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness as individuals was driven entirely by an increase in the number of unsheltered individuals (a 12% rise).



Data source: PIT 2007–2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 2.5: Estimates of Homeless Individuals
By State, 2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

- California accounted for 31 percent of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals in the United States and 51 percent of all unsheltered individuals.
- More than half of all the nation's homeless individuals were in four states: California (31% or 112,756 people), New York (10% or 37,390 people), Florida (6% or 22,768 people), and Texas (5% or 16,708).
- In eight states, more than half of individuals experiencing homelessness were staying in unsheltered locations: California (78%), Hawaii (72%), Nevada (63%), Oregon (59%), Mississippi, (59%), Arkansas (55%), Washington (54%), and Florida (52%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2016 and 2017, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased in 22 states. The largest absolute increases were in California (15,096 people), New York (2,075 people), and Colorado (1,121

people). The states with the largest percentage increases were North Dakota (26%), Wyoming (20%), and New Mexico (20%).

- The number of homeless individuals declined between 2016 and 2017 in 28 states and the District of Columbia. The largest absolute declines occurred in Georgia (1,843 fewer people), Florida (1,433 fewer people), and South Carolina (862 fewer people). The largest percentage declines were in South Carolina (23%), Georgia (20%), and Louisiana (19%).
- In 23 states, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased between 2007 and 2017. The largest increase was in New York (9,334 more people), a 33 percent rise. California and Washington also had large increases (1,804 and 1,492 more people).
- During the same ten-year period, 27 states and the District of Columbia experienced a decline in the number of homeless individuals. The largest declines were experienced in Florida (10,272), Texas (9,598), and Georgia (5,099).

EXHIBIT 2.6: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Individuals,
By State, 2017

Highest Rates				
CALIFORNIA	HAWAII	NEVADA	OREGON	MISSISSIPPI
77.8%	72.3%	62.6%	58.9%	58.9%
112,756 Homeless 87,743 Unsheltered	4,535 Homeless 3,277 Unsheltered	7,281 Homeless 4,560 Unsheltered	10,434 Homeless 6,141 Unsheltered	1,100 Homeless 648 Unsheltered
Lowest Rates				
IOWA	NEBRASKA	MAINE	DELAWARE	RHODE ISLAND
6.9%	7.1%	8.0%	8.5%	8.6%
1,500 Homeless 104 Unsheltered	1,698 Homeless 120 Unsheltered	1,352 Homeless 108 Unsheltered	615 Homeless 52 Unsheltered	802 Homeless 69 Unsheltered



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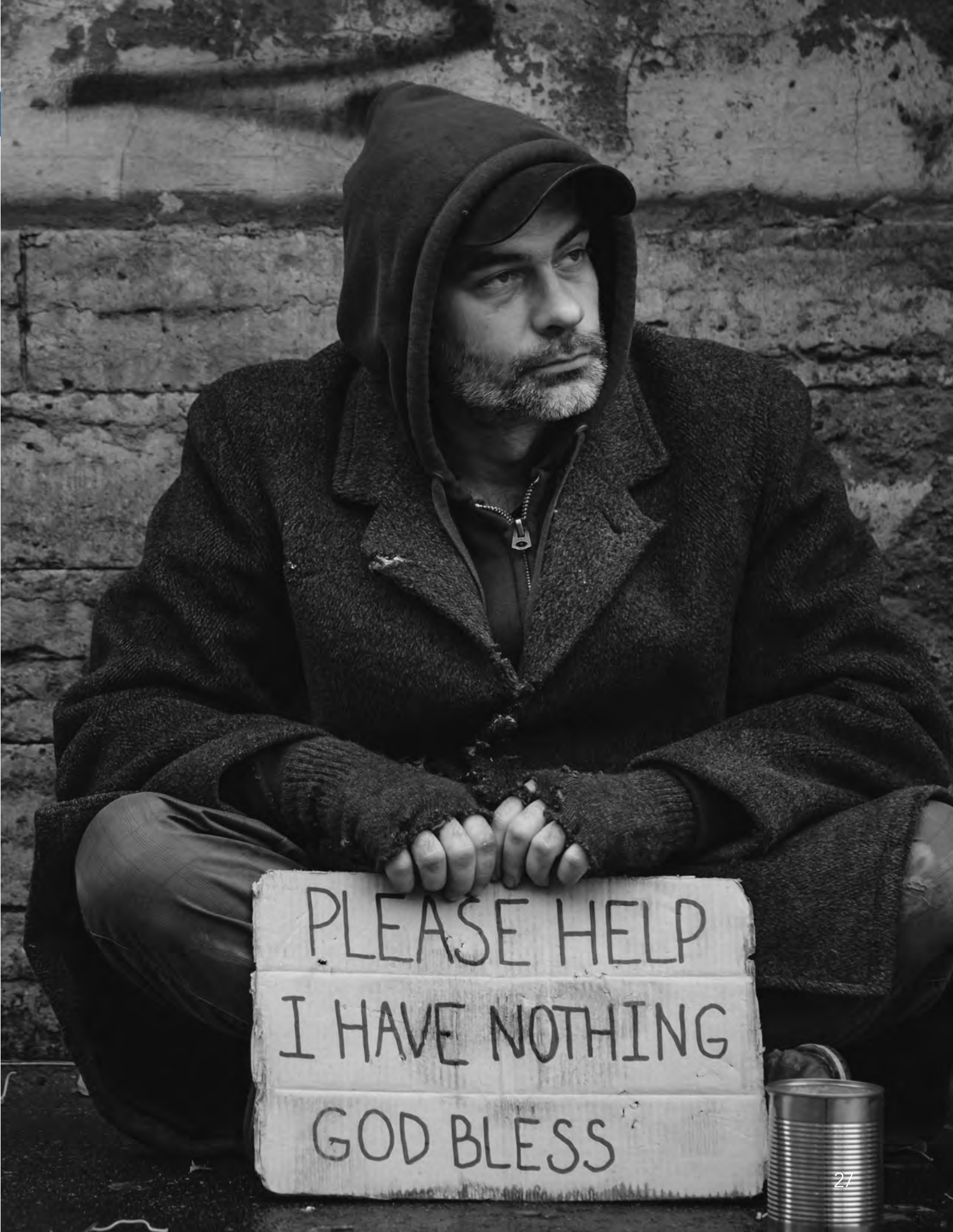
State Estimates
Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 2.7: Largest Changes in Homeless Individuals
By State, 2007–2017

2016–2017		2007–2017	
Largest Increases			
CALIFORNIA	15,096 / 15.5%	NEW YORK	9,334 / 33.3%
NEW YORK	2,075 / 5.9%	CALIFORNIA	1,804 / 1.6%
COLORADO	1,121 / 17.4%	WASHINGTON	1,492 / 11.2%
OREGON	1,055 / 11.2%	HAWAII	1,200 / 36.0%
WASHINGTON	881 / 6.3%	NEVADA	804 / 12.4%
Largest Decreases ^a			
GEORGIA	-1,843 / -19.9%	FLORIDA	-10,272 / -31.1%
FLORIDA	-1,433 / -5.9%	TEXAS	-9,598 / -36.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	-862 / -22.9%	GEORGIA	-5,099 / -40.7%
LOUISIANA	-617 / -19.4%	NEW JERSEY	-3,539 / -39.4%
TENNESSEE	-515 / -7.7%	ARIZONA	-3,532 / -35.2%

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

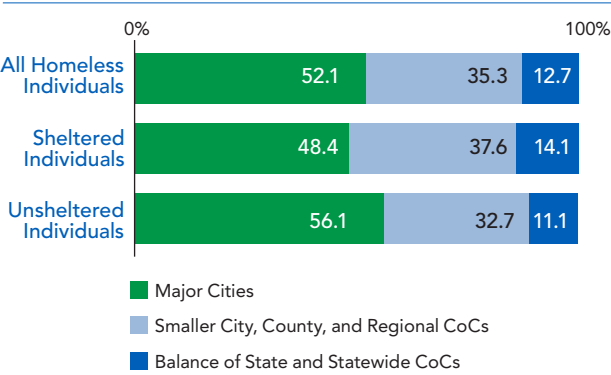


Data source: PIT 2007–2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

On a Single Night in January 2017

- Major cities accounted for more than half of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals (52% or 282,491 people). Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs accounted for 35 percent (or 190,077 people), and BoS or statewide CoCs had 13 percent (46,254 people).
- Three of the ten major cities with the largest numbers of individuals experiencing homelessness were not also among the cities with the largest homeless populations overall. Oakland, Denver, and Phoenix replaced Boston, Philadelphia, and the District of Columbia as the major cities with the largest numbers of homeless individuals.
- Major cities accounted for a larger share of the national total of unsheltered individuals than of sheltered individuals (56% compared to 48%).
- Three major cities reported that more than 80 percent of homeless individuals were unsheltered. All three were in California: Fresno (88%), Los Angeles (84%), and San Jose (82%).
- Of smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, nine reported individual unsheltered rates exceeding 90 percent. Two of the highest rates were in the CoC abutting Lake Okeechobee (Hendry, Hardee, Highlands counties) in Florida (98%) and in the Inyo, Mono, and Alpine counties in California, which border Nevada (97%).
- The lowest rates of unsheltered homeless individuals in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs were in Sioux City/Dakota Woodbury Counties, IA at one percent and Sullivan County, NY at two percent.
- The Nebraska BoS had the lowest rates of unsheltered individuals, at five percent. Iowa BoS also reported low rates, at six percent.

EXHIBIT 2.8: Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2017



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=306) 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 2.9: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2017

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Individuals	CoC	Total Individuals	CoC	Total Individuals
Los Angeles City & County, CA	47,082	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	3,527	Texas Balance of State	4,808
New York City, NY	31,124	Honolulu, HI	3,112	Oregon Balance of State	3,902
Seattle/King County, WA	8,810	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	2,719	Washington Balance of State	2,875
San Diego City and County, CA	7,571	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,509	Colorado Balance of State	2,568
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	6,319	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	2,466	Indiana Balance of State	2,340
San Francisco, CA	6,257	Riverside City & County, CA	2,172	Georgia Balance of State	2,219
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	6,190	Ft. Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	2,037	North Carolina Balance of State	1,911
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	4,918	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	1,846	Ohio Balance of State	1,779
Denver, CO	4,031	San Bernardino City & County, CA	1,432	Connecticut Balance of State	1,778
Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County, AZ	3,805	Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County, CA	1,422	Wisconsin Balance of State	1,499

EXHIBIT 2.10: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2017

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	1,742	87.8	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	377	97.6	Hawaii Balance of State	1,423	82.8
Los Angeles City & County, CA	47,082	84.3	Inyo, Mono, Alpine Counties, CA	102	97.1	Georgia Balance of State	2,219	76.8
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	6,319	81.5	Lake County, CA	294	96.6	Nevada Balance of State	180	75.0
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	4,918	78.0	Ft. Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties, FL	247	94.3	Oklahoma Balance of State	151	72.2
San Diego City & County, CA	7,571	70.4	Imperial County, CA	1,034	94.2	Oregon Balance of State	3,902	65.5
Lowest Rates								
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	1,037	5.5	Sioux City/Dakota, Woodbury Counties, IA	159	1.3	Nebraska Balance of State	276	5.1
Boston, MA	2,492	7.5	Sullivan County, NY	114	1.8	Iowa Balance of State	807	6.2
Memphis/Shelby County, TN	915	8.6	Monroe City & County, MI	122	2.5	Maine Balance of State	1,352	8.0
Indianapolis, IN	1,283	9.8	Bergen County, NJ	182	2.7	Delaware Statewide	615	8.5
New York, NY	31,124	12.6	Somerset County, NJ	176	2.8	Rhode Island Statewide	802	8.6

Excludes CoCs with less than 100 total homeless people.

Data source: PIT 2007–2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

Changes Over Time

- Between 2016 and 2017 individual homelessness increased by nine percent (15,540 people) in the nation’s major cities. This increase was driven by a 22 percent increase in unsheltered individuals (17,663 more people). Los Angeles accounted for half (8,758) of the entire increase in unsheltered individuals.
- After Los Angeles, New York reported the second largest increase, with 2,159 more individuals experiencing homelessness. This increase was evenly split between people staying in sheltered and unsheltered locations.
- Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs saw a slight decline in the number of people experiencing homelessness as individuals (1% or 1,253 fewer people) since 2016. There was a three percent decline in the number of sheltered individuals (2,499 fewer people), which offset a two percent increase (1,246 more people) in the number of unsheltered individuals.
- In BoS and statewide CoCs, individual homelessness from 2016 to 2017 remained flat.
- From 2007 to 2017, smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs experienced the largest declines in the number of homeless individuals, with 34,203 fewer people (or 21%). The number of unsheltered individuals in this CoC category declined by 27 percent (or 21,334) during the same time period.
- BoS and statewide CoCs experienced declines in homeless individuals between 2007 and 2017, with 13 percent fewer homeless individuals, nine percent fewer sheltered individuals, and 17 percent fewer unsheltered individuals in 2017 than in 2007.
- The number of homeless individuals in major cities in 2017 was slightly lower than the number of homeless individuals in 2007 (1% fewer people). However, in recent years the number of homeless individuals, unsheltered individuals in particular, in major cities has risen sharply. In 2017 there were only two percent more unsheltered individuals in major cities than there were in 2014, the year after which the number began to rise.

Between 2016 and 2017, individual homelessness increased by nine percent (15,540 people) in the nation’s major cities. Los Angeles accounted for 60% of this increase.

EXHIBIT 2.11: Individuals Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2007–2017

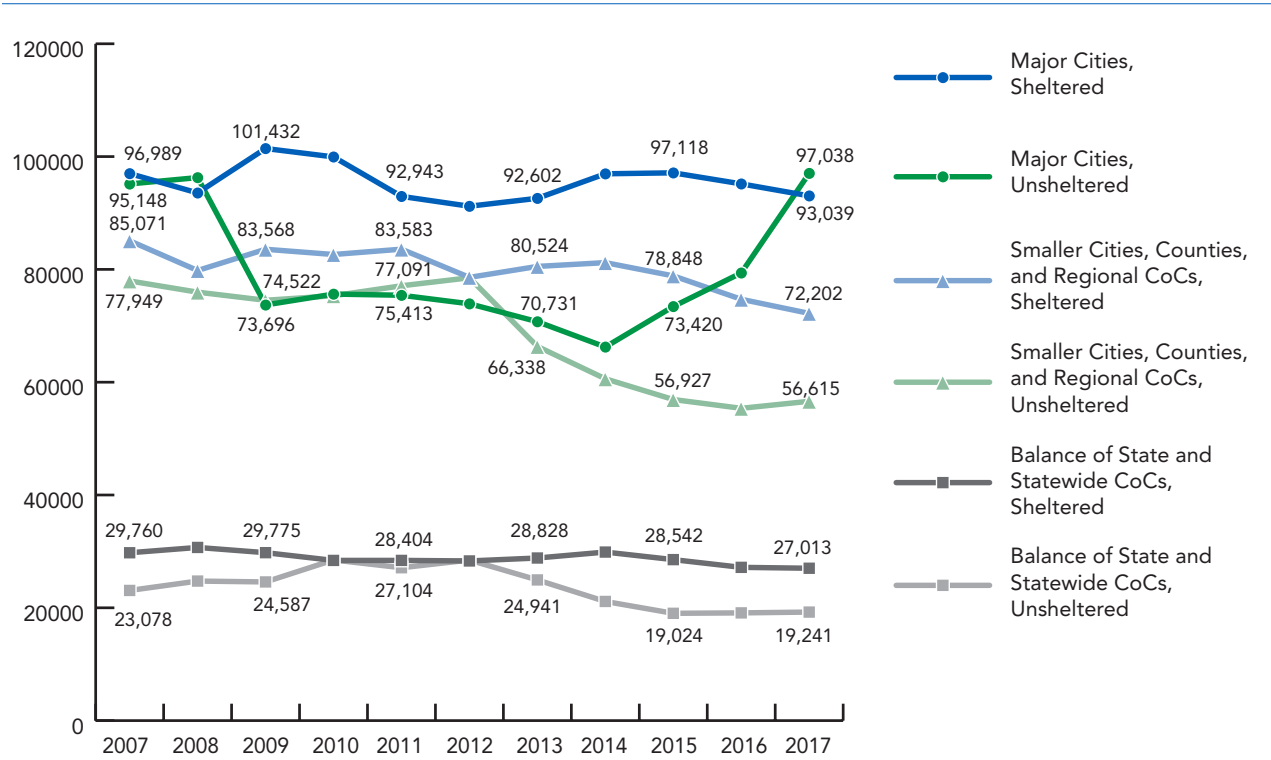
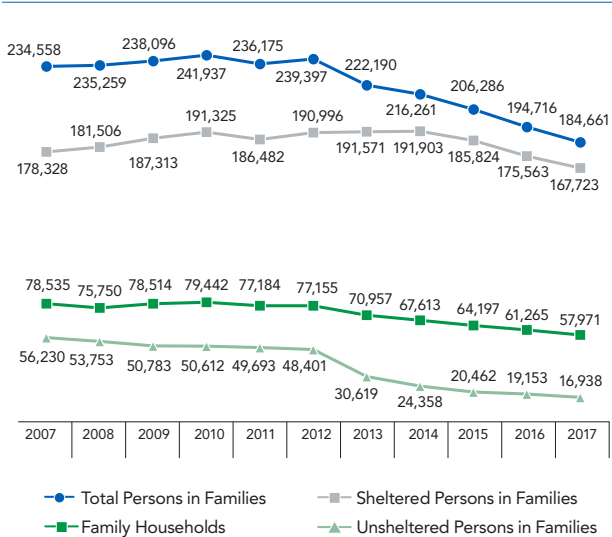


EXHIBIT 2.12: Change in Numbers of Homeless Individuals
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2016–2017

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	15,540	8.9	-2,123	-2.2	17,663	22.3
Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs	-1,253	-1.0	-2,499	-3.3	1,246	2.3
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-17	0.0	-159	-0.6	142	0.7

Data source: PIT 2007–2017

EXHIBIT 3.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless People in Families with Children
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

- 184,661 people were homeless in 57,971 families with children, representing one-third (33%) of the total homeless population in 2017.
- More than 90 percent of homeless people in families with children were sheltered (167,723 people). There were 16,938 people in families with children who were counted in unsheltered locations.
- On average, a homeless family household consisted of three people.

EXHIBIT 3.2: Parenting Youth
By Sheltered Status, 2017

	People in Parenting Youth Families		Sheltered People in Parenting Youth Families		Unsheltered People in Parenting Youth Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Parents under 25	9,436	100	8,859	100	577	100
Parenting Youth (Under 18)	96	1.0	83	0.9	13	2.3
Parenting Youth Age (18 to 24)	9,340	99.0	8,776	99.1	564	97.7
Children of Parenting Youth	12,152		11,433		719	

Demographic Characteristics

- Children under the age of 18 made up 59 percent of people experiencing homelessness in families. Most of the adults were 25 years of age or older.
- Children were especially likely to be sheltered rather than unsheltered, with only eight percent of children found in unsheltered locations.
- The racial composition of people in families with children varied by whether they were sheltered or unsheltered. More than half of sheltered people in families with children were African American (53%), while African Americans represented just 21 percent of the unsheltered population. About a third (35%) of sheltered people in families with children were white, while people identifying as white accounted for 59 percent of the unsheltered population.
- More than 25 percent of people experiencing homelessness in families with children were Hispanic or Latino (27%), and this was higher than the Hispanic share of people experiencing homelessness as individuals (18%). Hispanics comprised a slightly larger share of sheltered people in families (28%) and a smaller share of those in unsheltered locations (22%).

EXHIBIT 3.3: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless People in Families with Children 2017

Characteristic	All Homeless People in Families		Sheltered People in Families		Unsheltered People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
People in Families with Children	184,661	100	167,723	100	16,938	100
Age						
Under 18	109,719	59.4	100,960	60.2	8,759	51.7
18 – 24	15,408	8.3	13,851	8.3	1,557	9.2
Over 24	59,534	32.2	52,912	31.5	6,622	39.1
Gender						
Female	111,394	60.3	102,589	61.2	8,805	52.0
Male	73,027	39.5	64,971	38.7	8,056	47.6
Transgender	85	0.0	70	0.0	15	0.1
Don't identify as male, female, or transgender	155	0.1	93	0.1	62	0.4
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	134,363	72.8	121,175	72.2	13,188	77.9
Hispanic	50,298	27.2	46,548	27.8	3,750	22.1
Race						
White	68,308	37.0	58,266	34.7	10,042	59.3
African American	92,538	50.1	88,934	53.0	3,604	21.3
Asian	1,919	1.0	1,695	1.0	224	1.3
Native American	4,548	2.5	3,939	2.3	609	3.6
Pacific Islander	4,302	2.3	2,954	1.8	1,348	8.0
Multiple Races	13,046	7.1	11,935	7.1	1,111	6.6

EXHIBIT 3.4: Change in Number of Homeless People in Families with Children
By Sheltered Status, 2007-2017

	Change 2016-2017		Change 2010-2017		Change 2007-2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Persons in families	-10,055	-5.2	-57,276	-23.7	-49,897	-21.3
Sheltered	-7,840	-4.5	-23,602	-12.3	-10,605	-5.9
Unsheltered	-2,215	-11.6	-33,674	-66.5	-39,292	-69.9
Family households	-3,294	-5.4	-21,471	-27.0	-20,564	-26.2

EXHIBIT 3.5: Change in Numbers of Homeless People in Families with Children
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2016–2017

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	-6,987	-6.0	-5,451	-5.1	-1,536	-14.9
18 to 24	-742	-4.6	-1,059	-7.1	317	25.6
Over 24	-2,326	-3.8	-1,330	-2.5	-996	-13.1

3 National Estimates Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2017

Additional Characteristics

- Only five percent of homeless people in families with children were in households with chronic patterns of homelessness (8,457 people). Those with chronic patterns of homelessness were more likely to be unsheltered than people in homeless families overall, with three in ten (29% or 2,477 people) currently staying in unsheltered locations.
- Approximately 17 percent of people in families who were under the age of 25 were people in parenting youth households. Nearly all of these parents (99%) were between 18 and 24 years of age.²
- Only six percent of people in families with a parent under 25 were found in unsheltered locations.

Since 2016

- The number of homeless people in families with children counted on a single night declined by five percent (or 10,055 people) between 2016 and 2017, as did the number of homeless family households (3,294 households).
- Declines occurred among both sheltered people in families with children (by 5% or 7,840 people) and unsheltered people in families with children (by 12% or 2,215 people).
- Between 2016 and 2017, family homelessness declined across all age groups, and the number of family members found in unsheltered locations declined for most, but not all, age groups. The number of children experiencing unsheltered homelessness with their parents declined by 15 percent. The only age group to experience an increase in unsheltered homelessness was people between the ages 18 and 24, an increase of 317 people or 26 percent. People in this age group 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.

- Between 2016 and 2017, the number of people in families with children experiencing homelessness who identified as Hispanic or Latino declined by 17 percent, or 10,469 fewer people, including an eight percent decline in unsheltered homelessness. While sheltered homelessness among Hispanics dropped, it increased for non-Hispanic or Latino people in families over the same time period (by 2% or 2,300 people).
- Homelessness increased among people in families who identified as African American (by 3%), while declining among people in families with children who identified as white (by 10%).

Since 2007

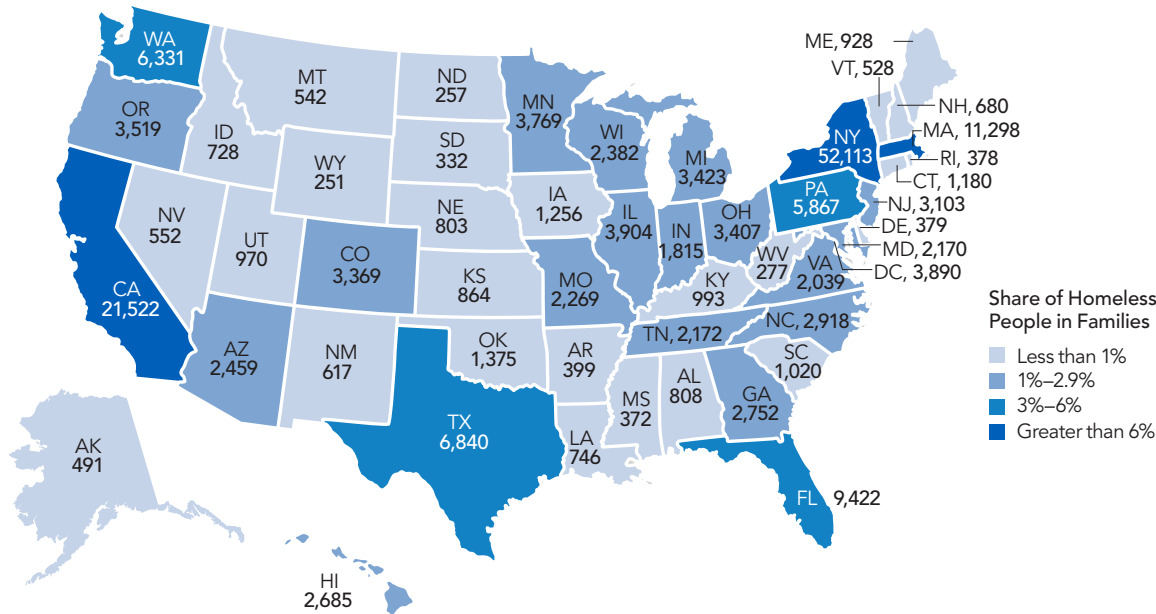
- Over the last 10 years, the number of homeless people in families dropped by 21 percent (49,897 fewer people), and the number of homeless family households dropped by 26 percent (20,564 family households).
- This decline was driven by a substantial drop in the number of people counted in families with children staying in unsheltered locations. Between 2007 and 2017, the number of unsheltered people in families with children declined by 70 percent (or 39,292 people). The number of people in families with children staying in sheltered locations also declined, though by a more modest margin (by 6% or 10,605 people).

² 96 people under the age of 18 and their children are included in this estimate. People under the age of 18 who are experiencing homelessness with their children are reported under “child-only” households, and are also included in the individuals section of this report. They are not included in the total number of people experiencing homelessness in families.



Data source: PIT 2007–2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 3.6: Estimates of Family Homelessness
By State, 2017



On a Single Night in 2017

- Nearly 30 percent of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness were in New York, or 52,113 people. All but 55 people (or 0.1%) were staying in sheltered locations.
- More than half of all homeless people in families with children were in four states: New York (29% or 52,113 people), California (12% or 21,522 people), Massachusetts (6% or 11,298 people), and Florida (5% or 9,422 people).
- California, Florida, Oregon, and Colorado together accounted for nearly two-thirds of all unsheltered people in families with children (63%).
- In five states, more than one third of people experiencing homelessness in families with children were unsheltered: North Dakota (58%), Oregon (52%), Wyoming (49%), Montana (35%), and Florida (34%). These rates were considerably higher than the national rate of just under 10 percent.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2016 and 2017, 13 states had increases in the number of people in families with children experiencing homelessness. The largest increases were in New York and California, each which had more than 1,000 more homeless people in families in 2017 than in 2016.
- Thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia experienced declines between 2016 and 2017. Massachusetts experienced the largest decline in homeless people in families, with 1,876 fewer people in 2017, a 14 percent decline. Other states with large declines in homeless people in families with children were Georgia (892 fewer people or 25%), Pennsylvania (873 fewer people or 13%), and the District of Columbia (777 fewer people or 17%).
- Over a longer period, 2007–2017, the number of people experiencing homelessness in families with children increased in 13 states. New York experienced the largest increase, with 17,568

more homeless people in families, a 51 percent rise. Though Massachusetts and the District of Columbia experienced declines in the last year, the number of homeless people in families in both states were considerably higher in 2017 than in 2007 (by 4,463 people or 65% in Massachusetts and 2,287 people or 143% in the District of Columbia).

- In the last 10 years, the number of homeless people in families with children declined in 38 states. Though California experienced an increase between 2016 and 2017, the number of people in families with children was considerably lower in 2017 than it was in 2007 (by 6,512 people or 23%). Other states with large declines over the last decade include Texas (6,642 or 49%), Florida (5,607 or 37%), and New Jersey (5,239 or 63%).



EXHIBIT 3.7: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered People in Families with Children
By State, 2017

Highest Rates				
NORTH DAKOTA	OREGON	WYOMING	MONTANA	FLORIDA
58.0%	51.9%	49.4%	35.1%	34.4%
257 Homeless 149 Unsheltered	3,519 Homeless 1,826 Unsheltered	251 Homeless 124 Unsheltered	542 Homeless 190 Unsheltered	9,422 Homeless 3,242 Unsheltered
Lowest Rates				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	IOWA	UTAH	NEBRASKA	ALASKA
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3,090 Homeless 0 Unsheltered	1,256 Homeless 0 Unsheltered	970 Homeless 0 Unsheltered	803 Homeless 0 Unsheltered	491 Homeless 0 Unsheltered

Note: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

Data source: PIT 2007–2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 3.8: Largest Changes in Homeless People in Families with Children
By State, 2007–2017

2016–2017			2007–2017		
Largest Increases					
NEW YORK		1,076 / 2.1%	NEW YORK		17,568 / 50.9%
CALIFORNIA		1,040 / 5.1%	MASSACHUSETTS		4,463 / 65.3%
OKLAHOMA		265 / 23.9%	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		2,287 / 142.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE		141 / 26.2%	OKLAHOMA		136 / 11.0%
MINNESOTA		97 / 2.6%	MISSISSIPPI		110 / 42.0%
Largest Decreases*					
MASSACHUSETTS		-1,876 / -14.2%	TEXAS		-6,642 / -49.3%
GEORGIA		-892 / -24.5%	CALIFORNIA		-6,512 / -23.2%
PENNSYLVANIA		-873 / -13.0%	FLORIDA		-5,607 / -37.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		-777 / -16.6%	NEW JERSEY		-5,239 / -62.8%
COLORADO		-731 / -17.8%	GEORGIA		-4,366 / -61.3%

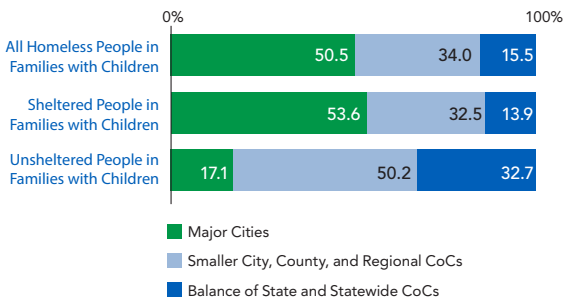
* Due to methodological changes, Michigan was excluded from the list of largest decreases from 2007-2017.

Approximately 17 percent of people in families who were under the age of 25 were people in parenting youth households



Data source: PIT 2007–2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 3.9: Homeless People in Families with Children
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

- More than half of all people experiencing homelessness in families with children were in the 50 largest cities (92,414 people). Smaller cities, counties and regional CoCs had 34 percent of the total, and the remaining 16 percent were in BoS and statewide CoCs.
- New York City accounted for one quarter all family homelessness in the U.S., or 45,377 people experiencing homelessness in families with children. While this is not surprising given the size of New York City, some large cities have relatively low numbers of people in homeless families compared to the size of the city. For example, Houston has the fourth largest population in the country but is not among the ten cities with the largest numbers of people experiencing homelessness in families with children.
- Six of the ten major cities with the largest numbers of homeless people in families are not among those with largest numbers of homeless individuals. Chicago and Phoenix, the third and fifth largest cities, were in the ten places with the largest numbers of homeless families though they did not appear among the largest total homeless populations.
- In major cities, almost all homeless people in families with children were sheltered, 97

percent. By comparison, only 87 percent of people in homeless families were sheltered in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs and 82 percent in BoS and statewide CoCs.

- Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs include eight CoCs where over 80 percent of homeless people in families with children were unsheltered. The highest unsheltered rate was found in Pasco County on the west coast of Florida, where 96 percent of homeless people with families were living in unsheltered locations.
- BoS or Statewide CoCs accounted for 16 percent of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness (or 28,408 people) and for 33 percent of all unsheltered people in families (5,145 people).
- The communities with the highest rates of unsheltered homelessness among families in major cities and smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs were, for the most part, in warmer climates like California and Florida. However, the highest rates of unsheltered family homelessness for BoS or statewide CoCs were found in colder climates, with the exception of Oklahoma Balance of State.

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=306) 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 3.10: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless People in Families with Children
By CoC Category, 2017

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	45,377	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/ Babylon/Islip/ Huntington, NY	2,943	Texas Balance of State	2,345
Los Angeles City & County, CA	8,106	Springfield, MA	1,941	Oregon Balance of State	1,893
District of Columbia	3,890	Honolulu, HI	1,847	Wisconsin Balance of State	1,849
Boston, MA	3,643	Pasco County, FL	1,755	Washington Balance of State	1,796
Seattle/King County, WA	2,833	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	1,265	Massachusetts Balance of State	1,564
Philadelphia, PA	2,352	Yonkers/Mount Vernon/New Rochelle/Westchester, NY	1,163	Ohio Balance of State	1,530
Chicago, IL	1,933	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	982	Georgia Balance of State	1,497
Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional, AZ	1,800	Eastern Pennsylvania	961	Colorado Balance of State	1,451
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	1,662	Worcester City & County, MA	923	Indiana Balance of State	1,315
San Diego City and County, CA	1,589	Newark/Essex County, NJ	795	North Carolina Balance of State	1,143

Nearly 30 percent of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness were in New York.

Data source: PIT 2007–2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 3.11: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless People in Families with Children
By CoC Category, 2017

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								
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	1,075	27.5%	Pasco County, FL	1,755	96.3%	Oklahoma Balance of State	281	65.5%
Long Beach, CA	217	26.3%	El Dorado County, CA	156	88.5%	Oregon Balance of State	1,893	64.1%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	8,106	18.6%	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	982	88.0%	Colorado Balance of State	1,451	62.6%
San Diego City and County, CA	1,589	18.4%	Northwest North Carolina	267	85.4%	North Dakota Statewide	257	58.0%
Portland-Gresham-Multnomah County, OR	657	11.7%	Central Oregon	284	83.8%	Wyoming Statewide	251	49.4%
Lowest Rates								
New York City CoC	45,377	0.0%	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/Babylon/Islip/Huntington, NY	2,943	0.0%	Massachusetts Balance of State	1,564	0.0%
District of Columbia CoC	3,890	0.0%	Springfield, MA	1,941	0.0%	Iowa Balance of State	985	0.0%
Boston CoC, MA	3,643	0.0%	Yonkers/Mount Vernon/New Rochelle/Westchester, NY	1,163	0.0%	Kansas Balance of State	429	0.0%
Miami/Dade County CoC, FL	1,175	0.0%	Quincy/Brockton/Weymouth/Plymouth City and County, MA	750	0.0%	Rhode Island Statewide	378	0.0%
Memphis/Shelby County CoC, TN	511	0.0%	Salt Lake City & County, UT	699	0.0%	Nebraska Balance of State	230	0.0%

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

Changes over Time

- Between 2016 and 2017, the number of homeless people in families with children declined in all three types of CoCs. The largest percentage change occurred in BoS or statewide CoCs (by 3,291 or 10%), followed by smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs (by 5,133 people or 8%), with more modest declines in major cities (1,618 or 2%).
- New York City and Los Angeles have experienced considerable fluctuations in the number of homeless people in families in recent years. These two communities experienced the largest increases between 2014 and 2015, the largest declines in people experiencing homelessness in families with children between 2015 and 2016, and between 2016 and 2017 represented two of the top three increases. Los Angeles had the largest

- increase between 2016 and 2017, with 1,978 more people (or 32%). In New York, there were 819 more people in families experiencing homelessness, a two percent increase.
- Over a longer time period, 2007-2017, sheltered homelessness among people in families in major cities increased by 14 percent (10,798 people). Sheltered homelessness declined in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs (by 23%) and in BoS and statewide CoCs (by 20%) during the same time period.
 - Over the last decade, unsheltered homelessness declined dramatically across CoC categories. Homelessness among people in families in major cities declined by 82 percent (12,182 fewer people), 69 percent in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs (or 17,470 people), and by 67 percent in BoS and statewides (or 10,231 people).

EXHIBIT 3.12: People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2007–2017

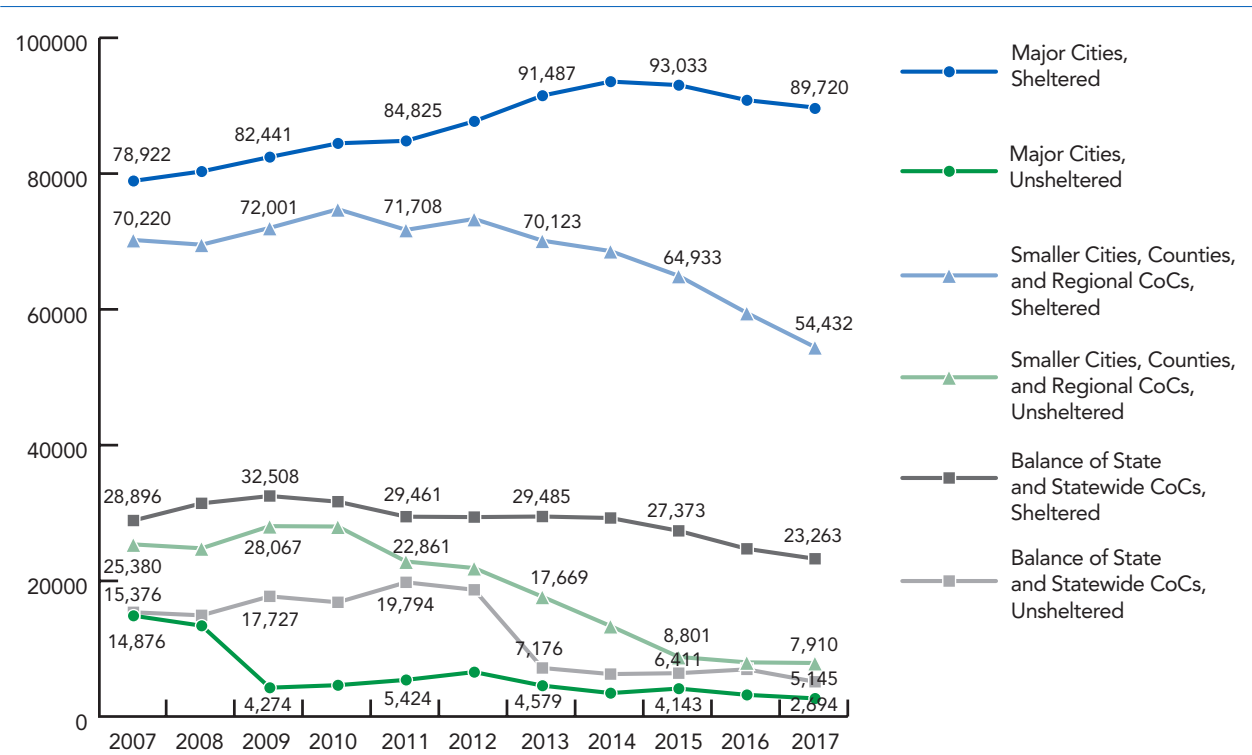


EXHIBIT 3.13: Change in Numbers of Homeless People in Families with Children
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2016–2017

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	-1,618	-1.7	-1,094	-1.2	-524	-16.3
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-5,133	-7.6	-5,040	-8.5	-93	-1.2
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-3,291	-10.4	-1,465	-5.9	-1,826	-26.2

Data source: PIT 2017

In recent years, HUD has expanded Point-in-Time (PIT) count 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. These estimates include both unaccompanied homeless youth who are under the age of 18, and are a part of the households with only children population and unaccompanied homeless youth between the ages of 18 and 24, who are a part of the households without children population. HUD and its federal partners selected the PIT counts from January 2017 as the baseline measure of homelessness among unaccompanied youth. The baseline measure will be used to assess future trends in the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness in the United States.

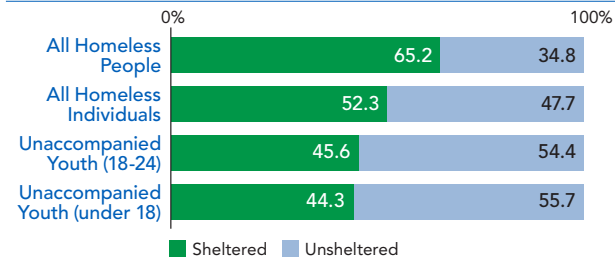
EXHIBIT 4.1: Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

By Age and Sheltered Status, 2017

	Total Unaccompanied Homeless Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (under 25)	40,799	100.0%	18,542	100.0%	22,257	100.0%
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (under 18)	4,789	11.7%	2,122	11.4%	2,667	12.0%
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (18-24)	36,010	88.3%	16,420	88.6%	19,590	88.0%

EXHIBIT 4.2: Sheltered and Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

By Sheltered Status, 2017



On a Single Night in January

- There were 40,799 unaccompanied homeless youth under the age of 25. This represents just over seven percent of the total homeless population and eleven percent of people experiencing homelessness as individuals.
- In addition, there were 9,436 parents and 12,152 children in families in which the parent was a youth. They are not included in this chapter, but are described in the Families chapter of this report.
- People between the ages of 18 and 24 account for most of the unaccompanied homeless youth population (88% or 36,010 people). The remaining 12 percent (or 4,789 people) were under the age of 18.
- Unaccompanied homeless youth are much more likely to be unsheltered (55%) than all people experiencing homelessness (35%) or people experiencing homelessness as individuals (48%). The younger unaccompanied homeless youth—people under age 18—are a slightly more likely to be unsheltered (56%) than unaccompanied homeless youth age 18 to 24 (54%).

Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Youth

- The majority of unaccompanied homeless youth experiencing homelessness were men or boys (62% or 25,131 people). The size of the majority varied by sheltered status. More than two thirds of unsheltered unaccompanied homeless youth were male (67% or 14,929 people) compared to 55 percent of sheltered unaccompanied homeless youth.
- Transgender youth accounted for approximately two percent of the unaccompanied homeless youth population, regardless of sheltered status. While accounting for an extremely small share of

the overall unaccompanied homeless youth population, people who did not identify as male, female, or transgender comprised a higher share of the unsheltered population than the sheltered population (0.5% compared to 0.2%).

- More than one-third (37%) of unaccompanied homeless youth are women or girls, which is a larger share than those experiencing homelessness as individuals (28%).
- One-quarter of unaccompanied homeless youth were Hispanic or Latino (or 10,296 people). The rate is higher among unsheltered unaccompanied homeless youth (31% or 6,785 people). Unaccompanied homeless youth were more likely to be Hispanic or Latino than all homeless individuals (25% of youth were Hispanic or Latino compared to 19%), demonstrating that younger individuals were

more likely Hispanic than older individuals.

- Nearly half of unaccompanied homeless youth were white (49%), and about one-third (34%) were African American. Multiracial youth accounted for 10 percent. Native American youth represented four percent of the homeless youth population, and Asian and Pacific Islander youth together accounted for the remaining three percent.
- Compared to all homeless individuals (including people over the age of 24), unaccompanied homeless youth were more likely to identify as a race other than white or African American (18% versus 12%).

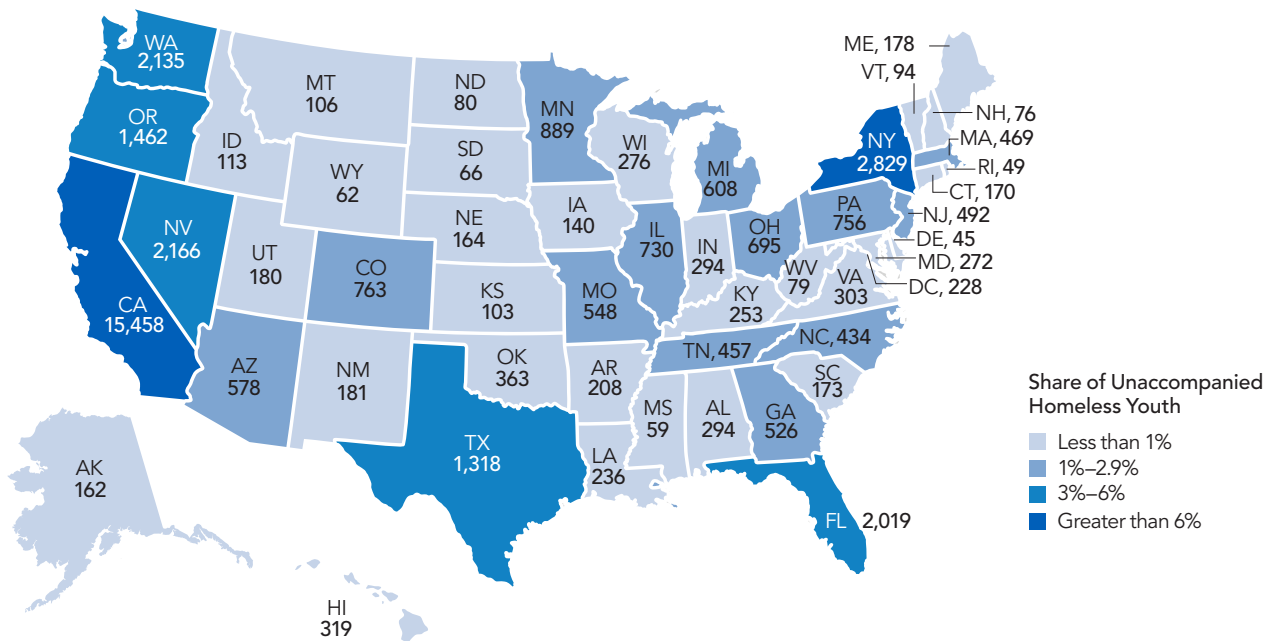
EXHIBIT 4.3: Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness

2017

	All Unaccompanied Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	40,799	100	18,542	100	22,257	100
Age						
Under 18	4,789	11.7	2,122	11.4	2,667	12.0
18 – 24	36,010	88.3	16,420	88.6	19,590	88.0
Gender						
Female	14,930	36.6	8,036	43.3	6,894	31.0
Male	25,131	61.6	10,202	55.0	14,929	67.1
Transgender	597	1.5	270	1.5	327	1.5
Does Not Identify as Male, Female, or Transgender	141	0.3	34	0.2	107	0.5
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	30,503	74.8	15,031	81.1	15,472	69.5
Hispanic	10,296	25.2	3,511	18.9	6,785	30.5
Race						
White	19,842	48.6	8,629	46.5	11,213	50.4
African American	13,817	33.9	7,830	42.2	5,987	26.9
Asian	770	1.9	193	1.0	577	2.6
Native American	1,724	4.2	621	3.3	1,103	5.0
Pacific Islander	579	1.4	135	0.7	444	2.0
Multiple Races	4,067	10.0	1,134	6.1	2,933	13.2

Data source: PIT 2017; Excludes PR and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 4.4: Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By State, 2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

- California reported the largest numbers of unaccompanied homeless youth (15,458 people), which represents 38 percent of the national total. Other states with large numbers of unaccompanied homeless youth were: New York (2,829), Nevada (1,931), Washington (2,135), and Florida (2,019).
- California accounted for 58 percent of all unsheltered unaccompanied youth (12,749 people). The state with the next largest number was Nevada, with 90 percent of unaccompanied homeless people under 25 in unsheltered situations, or 1,931 people.
- Nevada had the highest rate of unsheltered unaccompanied youth, with 89 percent (or 1,931 people) staying in places not meant for human habitation. California and Hawaii followed, with 82 percent of unaccompanied youth in those states staying in unsheltered locations.
- Iowa had the lowest rate of unsheltered unaccompanied youth, with only four of the 140 youth staying in unsheltered locations (3%).

Unaccompanied homeless youth are much more likely to be unsheltered (55%) than all people experiencing homelessness (35%) or people experiencing homelessness as individuals (48%).

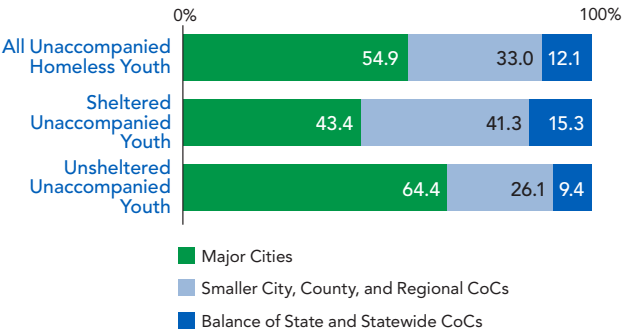
EXHIBIT 4.5: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By State, 2017

Highest Rates				
NEVADA	CALIFORNIA	HAWAII	WASHINGTON	OREGON
89.2%	82.5%	82.4%	65.7%	65.3%
2,166 Homeless 1,931 Unsheltered	15,458 Homeless 12,749 Unsheltered	319 Homeless 263 Unsheltered	2,135 Homeless 1,402 Unsheltered	1,462 Homeless 955 Unsheltered
Lowest Rates				
IOWA	DELAWARE	NEBRASKA	NEW YORK	MICHIGAN
2.9%	4.4%	7.9%	10.4%	11.3%
140 Homeless 4 Unsheltered	45 Homeless 2 Unsheltered	164 Homeless 13 Unsheltered	2,829 Homeless 294 Unsheltered	608 Homeless 69 Unsheltered



Data source: PIT 2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 4.6: Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

- More than half (55%) of all unaccompanied homeless youth were counted in the nation's major cities. Major cities accounted for a much larger share of the unsheltered population (64%) than the sheltered population (43%).
- Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs had one-third of all unaccompanied homeless youth. These CoCs accounted for a smaller share of unsheltered youth (26%) than of sheltered youth (41%).
- BoS and statewide CoCs account for 12 percent of all unaccompanied homeless youth, nine percent of unsheltered youth and 15 percent of sheltered youth.
- Five major cities (Los Angeles, San Jose, Las Vegas, New York City, and Seattle) accounted for one-third of all unaccompanied homeless youth in the country. Los Angeles had the largest number (5,163 or 13%), followed by San Jose (2,530 or 6%).
- Los Angeles had the largest number of unaccompanied homeless youth, more than double the number in the next largest city, San Jose. When Los Angeles is removed from the major cities category, major cities account for only 27 percent of sheltered unaccompanied youth, and smaller cities, counties and regional

- CoCs account for 53 percent. Removing Los Angeles has only a slight effect on the percentage of unsheltered unaccompanied youth located in major cities (64% with Los Angeles, 62% without Los Angeles).
- Major cities account for a higher percentage of unsheltered unaccompanied youth than they do all unsheltered individuals (64% compared to 56%) and a lower percentage of sheltered unaccompanied youth compared to sheltered individuals (43% compared to 48%).
 - In four major cities, more than 80 percent of unaccompanied youth were unsheltered. The highest rate was in San Jose, where 96 percent of unaccompanied youth were unsheltered. In Las Vegas, 93 percent of unaccompanied youth were unsheltered, in San Francisco, 88 percent, and in Los Angeles, 80 percent were staying in unsheltered locations.

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=306) 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.

- Among smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, seven of the ten CoCs with the largest numbers of unaccompanied homeless youth experiencing homelessness were located in California. The CoC covering Monterey and San Benito Counties had the largest number (627).
- Eleven smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs had rates of unsheltered unaccompanied youth above 90 percent. The highest rates were found in Santa Cruz, where 98 percent of unaccompanied homeless youth were staying in places not meant for human habitation, and Pasco County, Florida, which had an unsheltered rate of 96 percent.
- Of BoS and statewide CoCs, Hawaii BoS had the highest rate of unsheltered unaccompanied youth (95%), followed by Oregon BoS (77%).

EXHIBIT 4.7: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By CoC Category, 2017

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State or Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
Los Angeles City & County, CA	5,163	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	627	Oregon Balance of State	847
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,530	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	586	Texas Balance of State	417
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	2,052	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	532	Washington Balance of State	314
New York City, NY	2,003	Pasco County, FL	329	Colorado Balance of State	240
Seattle/King County, WA	1,498	Riverside City & County, CA	257	Indiana Balance of State	221
San Francisco, CA	1,274	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	210	Ohio Balance of State	201
San Diego City and County, CA	1,160	Honolulu, HI	210	Maine Balance of State	178
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	991	San Luis Obispo County, CA	196	Georgia Balance of State	177
Metropolitan Denver Homeless Initiative, CO	436	San Bernardino City & County, CA	166	Wisconsin Balance of State	142
Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional, AZ	320	St. Louis County, MO	155	Kentucky Balance of State	135

4

Estimates by CoC
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

Data source: PIT 2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 4.8: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth Who are Unsheltered
By CoC Category, 2017

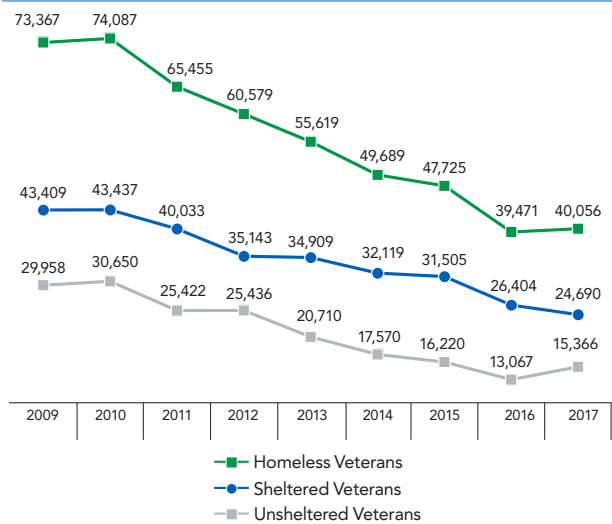
Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,530	96.3	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	586	97.8	Hawaii Balance of State	109	94.5
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	2,052	92.6	Pasco County, FL	329	96.4	Oregon Balance of State	847	76.5
San Francisco, CA	1,274	88.2	San Luis Obispo County, CA	196	95.4	Colorado Balance of State	240	68.8
Los Angeles City & County, CA	5,163	80.4	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	627	93.9	Georgia Balance of State	177	59.3
Seattle/King County, WA	1,498	76.2	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	532	90.8	Texas Balance of State	417	58.8
Lowest Rates								
Detroit, MI	134	3.0	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/Babylon/Islip/Huntington, NY	118	2.5	Wisconsin Balance of State	142	3.5
Boston, MA	190	3.7	Rochester/Southeast Minnesota, MN	133	5.3	Indiana Balance of State	221	14.5
Kansas City, Independence, Lee's Summit/Jackson, Wyandotte Counties, MO & KS	124	6.5	Rochester/Irondequoit/Greece/Monroe County, NY	112	6.3	Maine Balance of State	178	19.7
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	243	8.6	St. Louis County, MO	155	7.7	Michigan Balance of State	135	21.5
Atlanta Continuum of Care, GA	199	9.0	Anchorage, AK	115	12.2	Ohio Balance of State	201	21.9

Excludes CoCs with fewer than 100 unaccompanied youth.



Data source: PIT 2009–2017

EXHIBIT 5.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless Veterans
By Sheltered Status, 2009–2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

- 40,056 veterans were experiencing homelessness in the U.S., just over nine percent of all homeless adults.
- Three in five homeless veterans (62% or 24,690 veterans) were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs, while two in five (38% or 15,366 veterans) were found in places not suitable for human habitation.
- Almost all veterans were experiencing homelessness in households without children (98% or 39,101 veterans). About two percent (955) were veterans who were homeless as part of a family.

Demographic Characteristics

- Nine in ten veterans experiencing homelessness were men (91% or 36,302 veterans).
- Nearly six in ten veterans experiencing homelessness (57%) were white, higher than the percent of all people experiencing homelessness who were white (47%), and slightly higher than the percentage of people in

households without children who were white (52%). One-third of veterans experiencing homelessness were African American, and five percent were multiracial.

- Veterans experiencing homelessness were nearly half as likely to be Hispanic as individuals experiencing homelessness (10% compared to 19%) and less than half as likely as all people experiencing homelessness (10% compared to 22%).

Since 2016

- The number of homeless veterans increased by 585 people between 2016 and 2017.
- This 2016-2017 increase was driven entirely by an 18 percent increase in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness in unsheltered places (2,299 more veterans). Partly offsetting the increase in unsheltered veterans, the number of sheltered veterans decreased by 1,714 people (or 7%).
- The number of homeless veterans who were women increased by seven percent (243 additional female veterans), and the number of veterans who were men increased by one percent (347 additional male veterans). These increases were driven by increases in the unsheltered population for both genders.
- The number of veterans who were Hispanic increased between 2016 and 2017, by 586 people (or 17%). Hispanic veterans comprise 10 percent of all homeless veterans and 15 percent of unsheltered veterans, up from 9 percent and 13 percent in 2016.
- Increases among veterans experiencing homelessness were due entirely to increases among veterans in households without children. The number of veterans in families declined overall (by 16%), among sheltered veterans (by 11%) and unsheltered veterans (by 29%).

Since 2009

- Point-in-time data started to identify veterans in 2009. The number of veterans experiencing homelessness increased between 2009 and 2010 and then dropped every year until this past year.
- Since 2009, veteran homelessness has dropped considerably, with 45 percent (or 33,311) fewer veterans experiencing homelessness in 2017 than in 2009.
- Veteran homelessness decreased both among those in shelters and those found in unsheltered locations. Between 2009 and 2017, the number of unsheltered veterans decreased by 49 percent (or 14,592 fewer veterans), and by 43 percent (or 18,719 fewer veterans) among those staying in shelters.

EXHIBIT 5.2: Proportion of Adults Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Veterans
Sheltered Status, 2017

Sheltered Status	# of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	# of Adults Experiencing Homelessness	% of Adults Experiencing Homelessness Who are Veterans
Total	40,056	438,913	9.1
Sheltered	24,690	257,578	9.6
Unsheltered	15,366	181,335	8.5

EXHIBIT 5.3: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Veterans
2017

Characteristic	All Veterans		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Veterans	40,056	100	24,690	100%	15,366	100
Gender						
Female	3,571	8.9	2,071	8.4	1,500	9.8
Male	36,302	90.6	22,556	91.4	13,746	89.5
Transgender	131	0.3	51	0.2	80	0.5
Don't Identify as Male, Female, or Transgender	52	0.1	12	0.0	40	0.3
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic	35,912	89.7	22,781	92.3	13,131	85.5
Hispanic	4,144	10.3	1,909	7.7	2,235	14.5
Race						
White	22,744	56.8	13,718	55.6	9,026	58.7
African American	13,260	33.1	9,245	37.4	4,015	26.1
Asian	447	1.1	188	0.8	259	1.7
Native American	1,307	3.3	496	2.0	811	5.3
Pacific Islander	376	0.9	134	0.5	242	1.6
Multiple Races	1,922	4.8	909	3.7	1,013	6.6

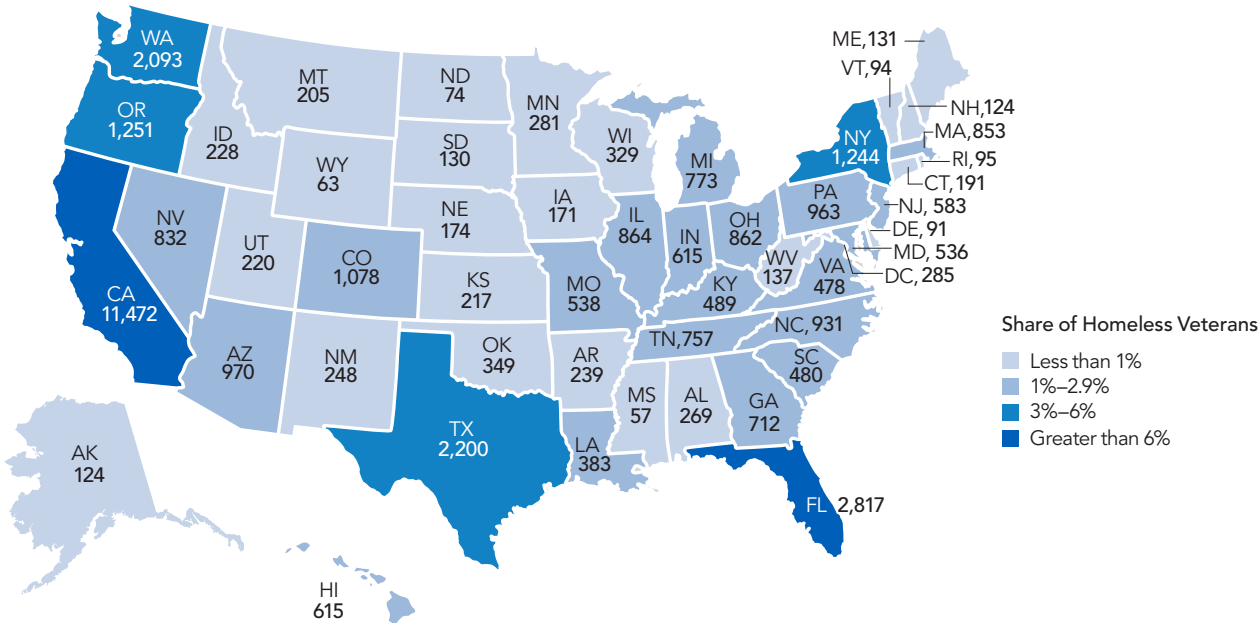
EXHIBIT 5.4: Change in Numbers of Homeless Veterans
By Sheltered Status, 2009–2017

	2016–2017		2010–2017		2009–2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Veterans	585	1.5	-34,031	-45.9	-33,311	-45.4
Sheltered	-1,714	-6.5	-18,747	-43.2	-18,719	-43.1
Unsheltered	2,299	17.6	-15,284	-49.9	-14,592	-48.7

5 State Estimates Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009-2017

EXHIBIT 5.5: Estimates of Homeless Veterans
By State, 2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

- Just under 30 percent of all veterans experiencing homelessness were in California (29% or 11,472 veterans).
- In three states, more than half of all veterans experiencing homelessness were unsheltered. Those states were: California (67%), Hawaii (62%), and Oregon (53%).
- Three states sheltered more than 95 percent of homeless veterans. In Nebraska, only one percent of veterans were unsheltered, in Rhode Island only three percent, and in New York five percent.
- Some states with large numbers of homeless veterans are not among the states with the largest numbers of veterans. Oregon had the fifth largest number of veterans experiencing homelessness, but the 25th largest number of veterans. Colorado had the seventh largest homeless veteran population and the 19th largest population of all veterans. In Virginia, the reverse was true. The state had the eighth

largest population of veterans and was 25th in its population of veterans experiencing homelessness.

Since 2016

- While homelessness among veterans increased nationwide between 2016 and 2017, veteran homelessness decreased in 36 states and the District of Columbia. The largest absolute decreases were in Georgia (343 fewer veterans) and South Carolina (258). The largest percentage decrease was in Mississippi (60%), followed by North Dakota (36%), South Carolina (35%), and Utah (34%).
- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness increased in 14 states between 2016 and 2017. The largest absolute increases, and those driving the nationwide increase, were in California (1,860 more veterans), Washington (609), and Texas (432). The largest percentage increases were in Washington (41%), Kansas (28%), Texas (24%), and Montana (24%).



Data source: PIT 2009–2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 5.6: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Veterans
2017

Highest Rates				
CALIFORNIA	HAWAII	OREGON	WASHINGTON	NEW MEXICO
66.7%	61.5%	53.4%	47.7%	45.6%
11,472 Homeless 7,657 Unsheltered	615 Homeless 378 Unsheltered	1,251 Homeless 668 Unsheltered	2,093 Homeless 999 Unsheltered	248 Homeless 113 Unsheltered
Lowest Rates				
NEBRASKA	RHODE ISLAND	NEW YORK	MASSACHUSETTS	VERMONT
1.1%	3.2%	4.7%	5.3%	5.3%
174 Homeless 2 Unsheltered	95 Homeless 3 Unsheltered	1,244 Homeless 58 Unsheltered	853 Homeless 45 Unsheltered	94 Homeless 5 Unsheltered

Since 2009

- Between 2009 and 2017, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness decreased in 45 states plus the District of Columbia, with the largest absolute decreases in California (6,501 fewer veterans), New York (4,635), and Florida (4,318). New York also had a large percentage decrease, 79 percent. Other large percentage decreases were in Mississippi (84%), Louisiana (81%), and Alabama (75%).
- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness increased in five states between 2009 and 2017. The largest absolute increases were in Washington (130 more veterans) and Hawaii (116). The largest percentage increases were in Vermont (54%) and Utah (33%).

EXHIBIT 5.7: Largest Changes in Homeless Veterans
By State, 2016-2017 and 2009-2017

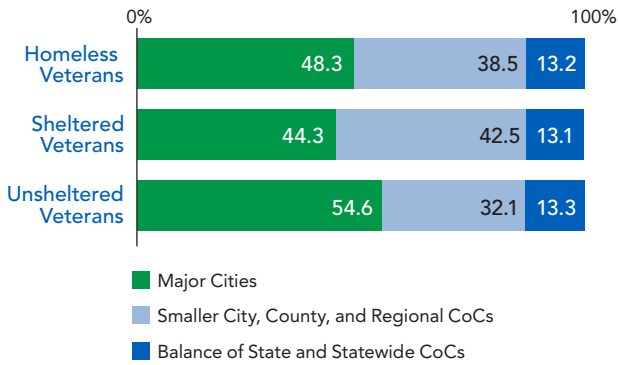
2016–2017		2009–2017	
Largest Increases			
CALIFORNIA	1,860 / 19.4%	WASHINGTON	130 / 6.6%
WASHINGTON	609 / 41.0%	HAWAII	116 / 23.3%
TEXAS	432 / 24.4%	UTAH	54 / 32.5%
KANSAS	48 / 28.4%	VERMONT	33 / 53.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	43 / 4.8%	MAINE	8 / 6.5%
Largest Decreases			
GEORGIA	-343 / -32.5%	CALIFORNIA	-6,501 / -36.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	-258 / -35.0%	NEW YORK	-4,635 / -78.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	-173 / -15.2%	FLORIDA	-4,318 / -60.5%
UTAH	-115 / -34.3%	TEXAS	-3,291 / -59.9%
ALABAMA	-104 / -27.9%	GEORGIA	-2,048 / -74.2%

Note: Figures from 2009-2017 exclude North Dakota, Colorado, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Michigan.



Data source: PIT 2009-2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 5.8: Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

- Nearly half of all homeless veterans were in major cities (48%). Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs accounted for a 39 percent, while 13 percent of homeless veterans were in BoS and statewide CoCs.
- Major cities accounted for a higher percentage of unsheltered veterans than of sheltered veterans (55% versus 44%). In contrast, smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs had a larger share of all sheltered veterans (43%) than of unsheltered veterans (32%).
- Some major cities with the largest numbers of homeless veterans are not among the cities with the largest numbers of veterans. Seattle, WA has the second largest number of homeless veterans but was 34th in its number of all veterans. San Antonio, TX and Jacksonville, FL had the second and fifth largest numbers of veterans but the 25th and 39th largest populations of homeless veterans.
- The five major cities with the highest percentage of homeless veterans staying in unsheltered locations were in California. Los Angeles had the highest rate, with 76 percent of homeless veterans staying in unsheltered locations there.

- The smaller city, county, and regional CoCs of Santa Cruz City and County and Orange County in California had rates of unsheltered veterans at or above 85 percent (92% and 88%). Somerset County in New Jersey sheltered all veterans experiencing homelessness in 2017.
- Hawaii BoS and Georgia BoS had the highest rates of unsheltered veterans in the BoS and statewide category, with 86 percent and 75 percent, respectively.

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=306) 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.

Changes over Time

- Between 2016 and 2017 all of the increases in veteran homelessness occurred in major cities. The number of veterans experiencing homelessness increased by 12 percent in major cities (2,026 more veterans) but declined across the other two categories of CoCs. In major cities, a 48 percent increase in the number of unsheltered veterans was only partly offset by a six percent decline in sheltered veterans.

- However, since these data were collected in 2009, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness has dropped considerably across all CoC categories. The number of veterans experiencing homelessness dropped by 31 percent in major cities and by 29 percent in both smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs and BoS and statewide CoCs.
- Between 2009 and 2017, both smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs and BoS and statewide CoCs experienced larger declines in the numbers of veterans in unsheltered locations (44% and 40%, respectively) than in sheltered locations (19% and 20%). In major cities the reverse was true. Since 2009 the number of veterans in shelter in major cities declined by 43 percent, and by five percent in unsheltered locations. This is due in large part to the recent uptick in unsheltered veterans in major cities.

EXHIBIT 5.9: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category, 2017

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	4,476	Honolulu, HI	449	Texas Balance of State	674
Seattle/King County, WA	1,329	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	405	Washington Balance of State	383
San Diego City and County, CA	1,067	St.Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	329	Oregon Balance of State	379
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	691	Asheville/Buncombe County, NC	239	Colorado Balance of State	332
San Francisco, CA	684	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	236	Indiana Balance of State	287
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	660	Chester County, PA	224	Arizona Balance of State	238
Denver, CO	548	Pasco County, FL	220	Montana Statewide	205
New York City, NY	535	Orlando/Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties, FL	218	Wisconsin Statewide	180
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	531	Pittsfield/Berkshire County, MA	213	North Carolina Balance of State	176
Chicago, IL	528	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	211	Hawaii Balance of State	166

Data source: PIT 2009-2017

EXHIBIT 5.10: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Veterans Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category, 2017

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								
Los Angeles City & Count, CA	4,476	76.1%	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	236	91.9%	Hawaii Balance of State	166	86.1%
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	531	71.2%	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	405	88.1%	Georgia Balance of State	157	74.5%
Sacramento City & County, CA	469	69.7%	Pasco County, FL	220	79.5%	Texas Balance of State	674	65.9%
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County CoC, CA	660	68.5%	Eugene/Springfield/Lane County, OR	164	73.2%	Oregon Balance of State	379	63.3%
Fresno/Madera County, CA	211	58.3%	Chico/Paradise/Butte County, CA	110	72.7%	Colorado Balance of State	332	57.5%
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	104	1.0%	Somerset County, NJ	100	0.0%	Wisconsin Balance of State	180	5.0%
Minneapolis/Hennepin, MN	110	2.7%	Chester County, PA	224	0.4%	South Dakota Statewide	130	5.4%
Boston, MA	233	3.4%	Cincinnati/Hamilton, OH	192	1.0%	Connecticut Statewide	143	8.4%
Memphis/Shelby County, TN	213	4.2%	Pittsfield/Berkshire County, MA	213	1.9%	Maine Balance of State	131	8.4%
Indianapolis, IN	328	4.6%	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/Babylon/Islip/Huntington, NY	141	2.1%	Indiana Balance of State	287	10.8%

Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories, and CoCs with fewer than 100 total homeless veterans.

EXHIBIT 5.11: Veterans Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2009–2017

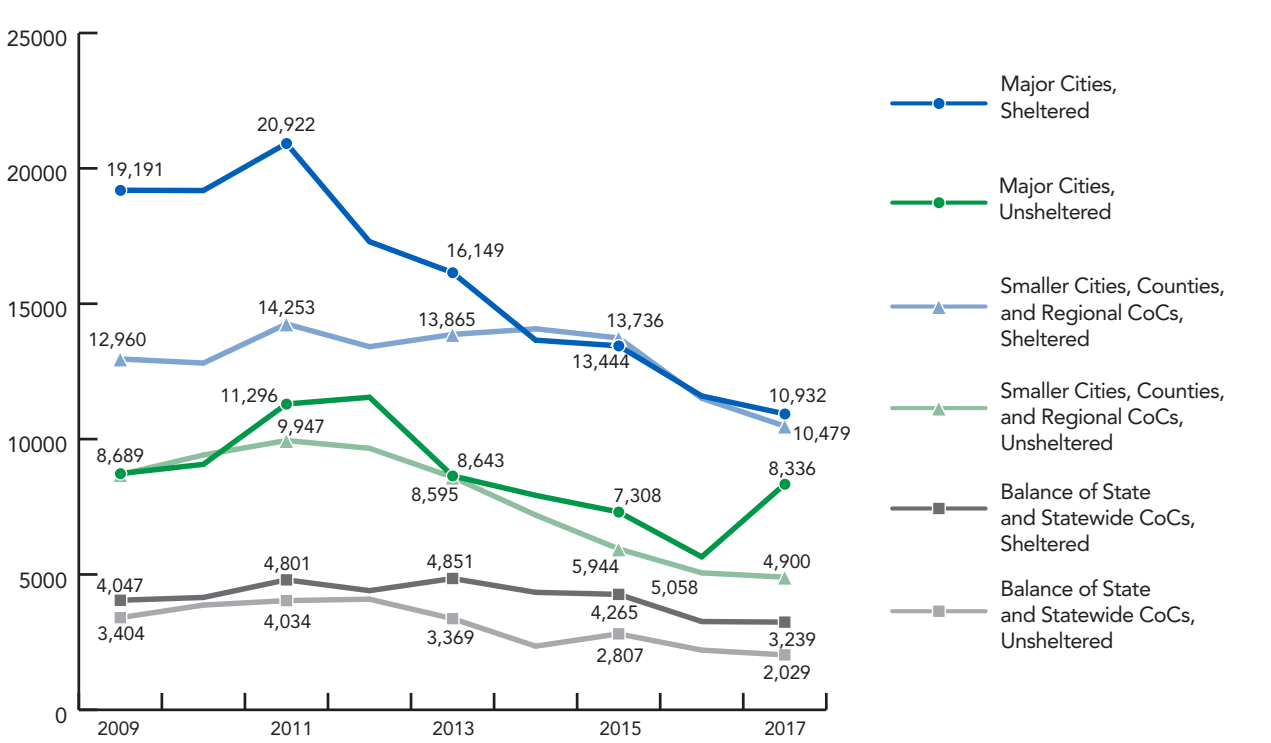


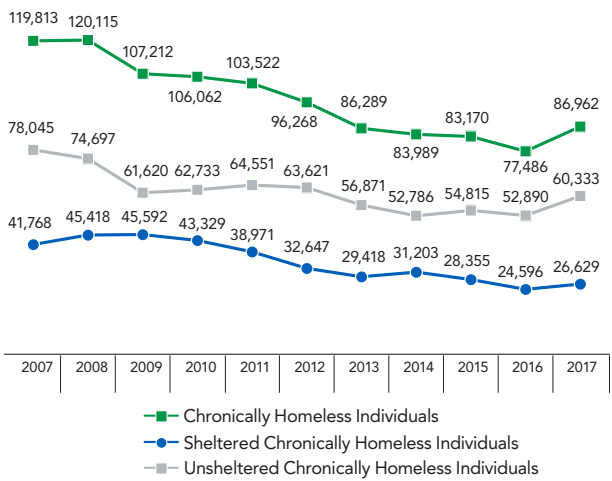
EXHIBIT 5.12: Change in Numbers of Homeless Veterans
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2016–2017

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	2,026	11.8	-660	-5.7	2,686	47.5
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-1,185	-7.2	-1,027	-8.9	-158	-3.1
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-198	-3.6	-22	-0.7	-176	-8.0

6 National Estimates Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2017

EXHIBIT 6.1: PIT Estimates of Chronically Homeless Individuals By Sheltered Status, 2007–2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

- Nearly one-quarter of individuals experiencing homelessness had chronic patterns of homelessness (86,962 of 369,081 homeless individuals, or 24%).
- Nearly seven in ten chronically homeless individuals (69% or 60,333 people) were staying in unsheltered locations such as under bridges, in cars, or in abandoned buildings. This is much higher than the unsheltered rate for all people experiencing homelessness as individuals in the United States, which was 48 percent.

Since 2016:

- For the first time since 2008, the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness increased. Between 2016 and 2017, chronic homelessness increased by 12 percent overall (or by 9,476 people), by eight percent (or 2,033) among sheltered individuals, and by 14 percent (or 7,443 people) among unsheltered individuals.
- Individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness made up a slightly larger share of all homeless individuals in 2017 (24%) than in 2016 (22%).

Since 2007:

- While chronic homelessness increased recently, 27 percent fewer individuals had chronic patterns of homelessness in 2017 than did in 2007, a decline of 32,851 people. The number of individuals who were unsheltered and chronically homeless decreased by 17,712 (23%), and the number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals declined by 15,139 (36%).
- Between 2007 and 2017, the share of individuals experiencing homelessness who had chronic patterns of homelessness declined from 29 percent to 24 percent.
- The share of chronically homeless individuals who were unsheltered was higher in 2017 (69%) than in 2007 (65%).

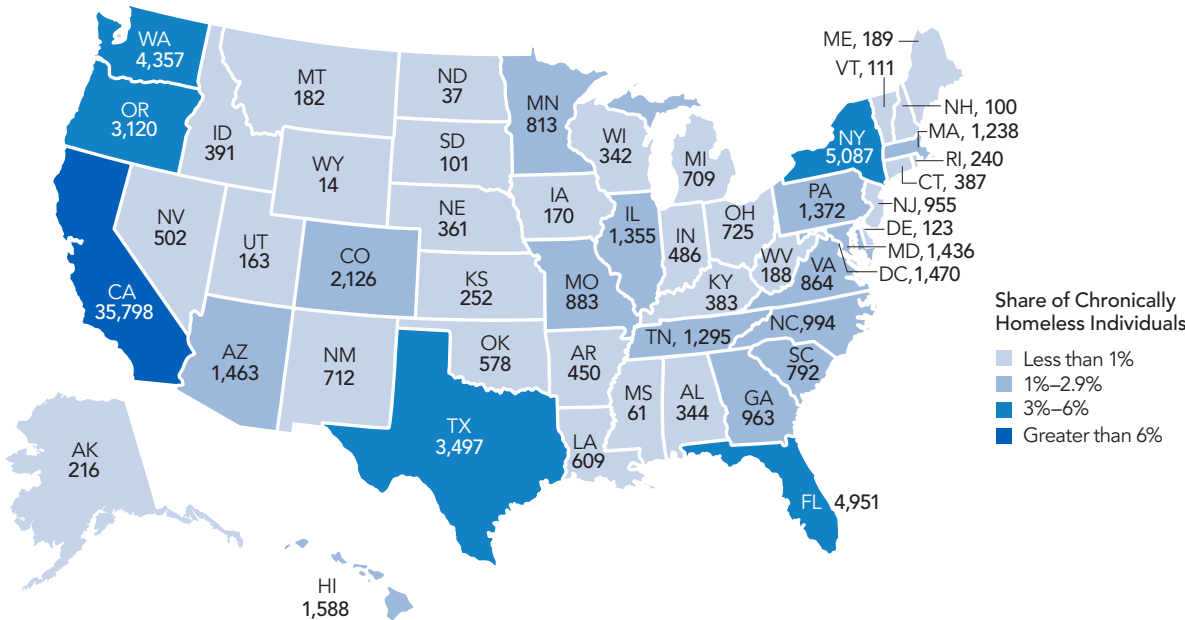
EXHIBIT 6.2: Change in Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals By Sheltered Status, 2007–2017

	Change 2016–2017		Change 2010–2017		Change 2007–2017	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	9,476	12.2%	-19,100	-18.0%	-32,851	-27.4%
Sheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	2,033	8.3%	-16,700	-38.5%	-15,139	-36.2%
Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	7,443	14.1%	-2,400	-3.8%	-17,712	-22.7%



Data source: PIT 2007-2017, Excludes PR and US territories

EXHIBIT 6.3: Estimates of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By State, 2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

- California accounted for 42 percent of all individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in the United States, which is higher than its share of all individuals experiencing homelessness in the United States (31%). California accounted for more than half of the nation's unsheltered chronically homeless individuals (53%).
- More than half of all chronically homeless individuals were in three states: CA (42%), NY (6%), and FL (6%).
- In nine states, the percent of chronically homeless individuals staying in unsheltered locations exceeded 70 percent, with California and Hawaii reporting the highest rates (88% and 90%).
- Wyoming and Maine sheltered all individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. Rhode Island and Indiana also had low rates of unsheltered chronic homelessness, with 10

percent of individuals living in unsheltered locations in Rhode Island and 11 percent in Indiana.

- Individuals were most likely to have chronic patterns of homelessness if they were in the District of Columbia, with 41 percent of homeless individuals there experiencing chronic homelessness. Three states had rates above 30 percent: New Mexico (38%), Hawaii (35%), and California (32%). These three states and the District of Columbia also had among the highest rates of homeless individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in 2016.

EXHIBIT 6.4: States with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals
2017

Highest Rates				
HAWAII	CALIFORNIA	MISSISSIPPI	FLORIDA	NEVADA
89.7%	87.6%	78.7%	77.2%	75.9%
1,588 Homeless 1,424 Unsheltered	35,798 Homeless 31,368 Unsheltered	61 Homeless 48 Unsheltered	4,951 Homeless 3,824 Unsheltered	502 Homeless 381 Unsheltered
Lowest Rates				
MAINE	WYOMING	RHODE ISLAND	INDIANA	WISCONSIN
0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	11.1%	19.6%
189 Homeless 0 Unsheltered	14 Homeless 0 Unsheltered	240 Homeless 25 Unsheltered	486 Homeless 54 Unsheltered	342 Homeless 67 Unsheltered

EXHIBIT 6.5: Largest Change in the Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By State, 2007-2017

2016–2017			2007–2017		
Largest Increases					
CALIFORNIA	5,996	/	20.1%	WASHINGTON	1,754 / 67.4%
WASHINGTON	2,050	/	88.9%	HAWAII	810 / 104.1%
NEW YORK	975	/	23.7%	IDAHO	296 / 311.6%
COLORADO	484	/	29.5%	OREGON	291 / 10.3%
ILLINOIS	418	/	44.6%	SOUTH CAROLINA	219 / 38.2%
Largest Decreases					
GEORGIA	-695	/	-41.9%	CALIFORNIA	-4,543 / -11.3%
FLORIDA	-464	/	-8.6%	TEXAS	-4,434 / -55.9%
TENNESSEE	-345	/	-21.0%	FLORIDA	-2,512 / -33.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-127	/	-55.9%	OHIO	-1,583 / -68.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	-121	/	-13.3%	NEW JERSEY	-1,570 / -62.2%

Due to methodological changes, Michigan was excluded from the list of largest changes 2007-2017.

6 State Estimates

Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2017; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

Changes Over Time

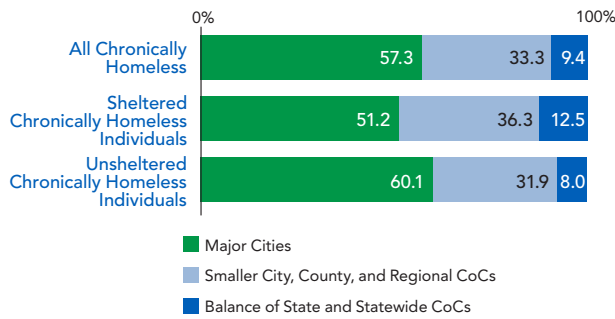
- Over half of all states, 28, experienced an increase between 2016 and 2017 in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. California by far had the largest increase, with 5,996 more chronically homeless individuals in 2017 than in 2016. The next largest increase occurred in Washington, with 2,050 more individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness there in 2017. Other states with the largest absolute increases were: New York (975), Colorado (484), and Illinois (418).
- Of the 22 states and the District of Columbia that had declines in the number of chronically homeless individuals between 2016 and 2017, the largest absolute decreases occurred in Georgia (695 fewer people), Florida (464), and Tennessee (345).
- Over a longer period of time, 2007-2017, 38 states and the District of Columbia had decreases in chronic homelessness among individuals. California experienced the largest decline in the number of chronically homeless individuals, with 4,543 fewer chronically homeless individuals in 2017 than in 2007. Texas also experienced a considerable decline, with 4,434 fewer chronically homeless individuals. Other states with large absolute declines were: Florida (2,512 fewer people), Ohio (1,583), New Jersey (1,570), Massachusetts (1,552), and Georgia (1,521).
- Among the 12 states that experienced increases in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness between 2007 and 2017, the largest absolute increases occurred in Washington, with 1,754 more chronically homeless individuals in 2017 than in 2007. Other states with large absolute increases were: Hawaii (810 more chronically homeless individuals), Idaho (296), and Oregon (291).

More than half of all chronically homeless individuals were in three states: CA (42%), NY (6%), and FL (6%).



Data source: PIT 2007-2017

EXHIBIT 6.6: Chronically Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

- Los Angeles had the largest number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness, with 19 percent of the nation’s chronically homeless individuals, 16,016 people. New York City had the second largest number, with 4,401 individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness.
- Major city CoCs accounted for 57 percent of all individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness, smaller cities, counties and regional CoCs had 33 percent, and BoS and statewide CoCs accounted for nine percent of chronically homeless individuals.
- Major cities accounted for a larger share of the chronically homeless individual population found in places not suitable for human habitation, (60%) than of the sheltered chronic population (51%).
- Boston, MA had the lowest percentage of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness who were unsheltered, at seven percent. Maine BoS reported no unsheltered chronically homeless individuals on the night of the count. Among smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, Cambridge, MA reported the lowest unsheltered rate (14%) followed closely by Grand Rapids, MI (15%).

- The District of Columbia and Long Beach, CA had the highest rates of chronic homelessness among homeless individuals of major cities, each with 41 percent. While Los Angeles and New York had the largest numbers of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness, their rates of chronic homelessness were not among the highest (34% in Los Angeles and 14% in New York).
- Among smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, Hendry, Hardee, and Highlands Counties in Florida had the highest rate of chronic homelessness among individuals (63%) followed by Norman, OK (61%). In New Mexico BoS, almost half (48%) of individuals experiencing homelessness had chronic patterns of homelessness, the highest rate of its CoC category.

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=306) 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 6.7: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2017

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	16,016	Honolulu, HI	1,037	Washington Balance of State	834
New York City, NY	4,401	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	900	Texas Balance of State	764
Seattle/King County, WA	2,483	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	873	Colorado Balance of State	722
San Francisco, CA	2,112	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	690	Oregon Balance of State	668
San Diego City and County, CA	2,088	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	577	Hawaii Balance of State	551
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,018	Eugene/Springfield/Lane County, OR	568	New Mexico Balance of State	368
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	1,620	Ft Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	558	Arizona Balance of State	358
District of Columbia	1,470	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	525	Connecticut Balance of State	339
Portland-Gresham-Multnomah County, OR	1,240	Chico/Paradise/Butte County CoC, CA	495	North Carolina Balance of State	321
Sacramento City & County, CA	1,091	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	425	Indiana Balance of State	305

Changes Over Time

- Between 2016 and 2017, the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness increased both in major cities and in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, while it dropped in BoS and statewide CoCs.
- Increases between 2016 and 2017 were steepest in major cities, with 9,234 more chronically homeless individuals in those CoCs (a 23% rise). Major cities experienced increases in the number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals (14% increase) and unsheltered chronically homeless individuals (27%).
- Los Angeles, CA experienced the largest increase, with 3,046 more individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in 2017 than in 2016 -- 33 percent of the total increase in the major cities CoC category. Of the 48 CoCs in the major cities category, 29 experienced increases

and 19 experienced declines, signifying that these increases were not accounted for by only a few CoCs. Between 2007 and 2017, the number of people with chronic patterns of homelessness fell nationally by 27 percent. Declines occurred across CoC types, with a 14 percent decline in major cities, 39 percent decrease in smaller cities, counties and regional CoCs, and a 38 percent decline in BoS or statewide CoCs.

- While the number of unsheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in major cities in 2017 was lower than it was in 2007, it has risen steadily since 2014. Much of the variability is related to fluctuations in the number of unsheltered chronically homelessness individuals in Los Angeles. Removing Los Angeles from analysis shows unsheltered chronic homelessness in major cities declining each year between 2011 and 2016, but increasing by 34 percent in the last year.

Data source: PIT 2007-2017, 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, 2017

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								
Los Angeles City & County, CA	16,016	95.4%	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	236	100.0%	Hawaii Balance of State	551	95.1%
Fresno/Madera County, CA	688	93.5%	Ocala/Marion County, FL	137	100.0%	Arizona Balance of State	358	83.5%
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,018	87.1%	Amarillo, TX	112	100.0%	Georgia Balance of State	210	79.0%
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	1,620	86.8%	Merced City & County, CA	120	99.2%	Texas Balance of State	764	78.1%
San Antonio/Bexar County, TX	646	85.3%	Lake County, CA	134	98.5%	Washington Balance of State	834	75.9%
Lowest Rates								
Boston, MA	526	7.2%	Cambridge, MA	181	14.4%	Maine Balance of State	189	0.0%
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	276	13.8%	Grand Rapids/Wyoming/Kent County, MI	108	14.8%	Indiana Balance of State	305	3.9%
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	318	18.6%	Pittsburgh/McKeesport/Penn Hills/Allegheny County, PA	117	16.2%	Rhode Island Statewide	240	10.4%
Dallas City & County/Irving, TX	511	20.7%	Yonkers/Mount Vernon/New Rochelle/Westchester, NY	109	16.5%	Wisconsin Balance of State	169	16.0%
Indianapolis, IN	181	23.2%	Boise/Ada County, ID	302	18.9%	South Dakota Statewide	101	19.8%

^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, 2007–2017

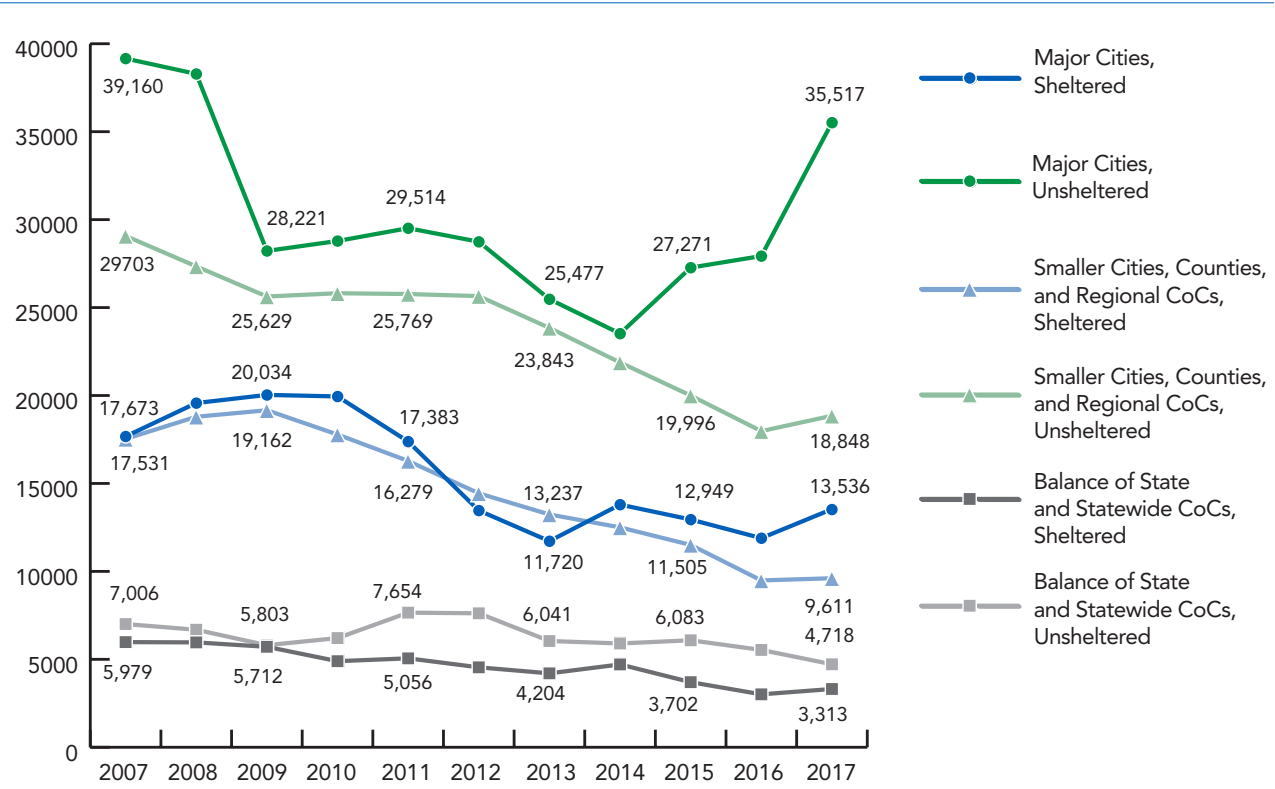


EXHIBIT 6.10: Change in Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2016–2017

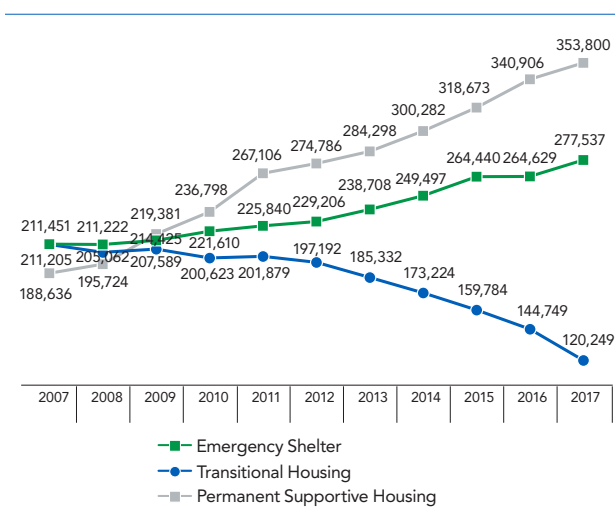
	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Major Cities	9,234	23.2%	1,646	13.8%	7,588	27.2%
Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs	1,000	3.6%	126	1.3%	874	4.9%
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-513	-6.0%	303	10.1%	-816	-14.7%

Los Angeles, CA experienced the largest increase, with 3,046 more individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in 2017 than in 2016

Inventory of Beds in the United States

Data source: HIC 2007–2017

EXHIBIT 7.1: Inventory of Beds for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People 2007–2017

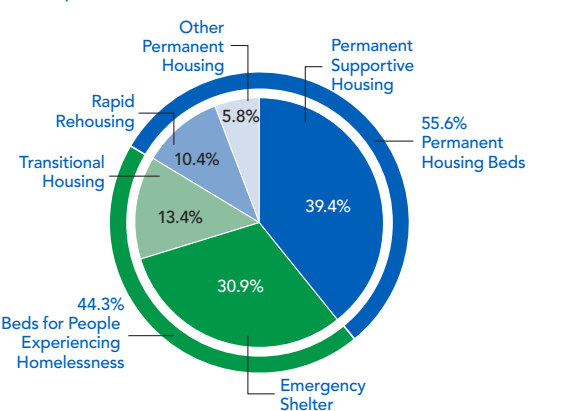


Note: The number of Permanent Supportive Housing beds in 2015 is lower than originally reported in the 2015 AHAR. The PSH inventory was reduced by 539 beds in the Riverside City and County CoC.

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 estimates of the number of beds for two types of projects available on the night of the Point-in-Time count:

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

EXHIBIT 7.2: Distribution of Bed Inventory By Type, 2017



Note: The small share of Safe Haven beds (0.1%) not included in this exhibit.

On a Single Night in January 2017

- 899,059 beds available on a year-round basis were available in emergency shelters (ES), safe havens (SH), transitional housing (TH), rapid rehousing (RRH), permanent supportive housing (PSH), or other permanent housing (OPH).
- For the second consecutive year, a larger share of beds was dedicated to housing people who were formerly experiencing homelessness (56%) rather than to providing temporary places to stay in in emergency shelters, safe havens, or transitional housing programs (44%).
- Of the 399,439 beds dedicated to sheltering people currently experiencing homelessness, 70 percent were ES beds, and 30 percent were TH beds. Less than one percent of these beds were provided through SH projects (0.4%).
- Of the 499,620 beds in housing for formerly homeless people, 71 percent were in PSH. Smaller shares were in RRH (19%) and OPH (10%).

Beds by Household Type, 2017

- 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 families and adult-only households in approximately equal proportions, 51 and 48 percent.
- TH beds were also evenly split, with 50 percent dedicated to families and 49 percent to adult-only households.
- RRH was initially designed to primarily serve families. In recent years, RRH has been also targeted to individuals, veterans, and youth. In 2017, nearly three-quarters of RRH beds (73%) were targeted to people in families.
- Almost 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 4,042 beds in total—but were most prevalent in ES projects.

EXHIBIT 7.3: Project Types for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People

SHELTER FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE

Emergency Shelter (ES): is a facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter for homeless people

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): 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): 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

EXHIBIT 7.4: Inventory of Beds By Household Type, 2017

	Beds for Adult-Only Households		Beds for People in Families		Beds for Child-Only Households		Total Year-Round Beds	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter	133,344	48.0%	141,350	50.9%	2,843	1.0%	277,537	30.9%
Transitional Housing	59,294	49.3%	59,936	49.8%	1,019	0.8%	120,249	13.4%
Safe Haven	1,653	100.0%			0	0.0%	1,653	0.2%
Rapid Rehousing	24,893	26.6%	68,789	73.4%	36	0.0%	93,718	10.4%
Permanent Supportive Housing	227,523	64.3%	126,186	35.7%	91	0.0%	353,800	39.4%
Other Permanent Housing	17,969	34.5%	34,080	65.4%	53	0.1%	52,102	5.8%
Total Beds	464,676	51.7%	430,341	47.9%	4,042	0.4%	899,059	100%

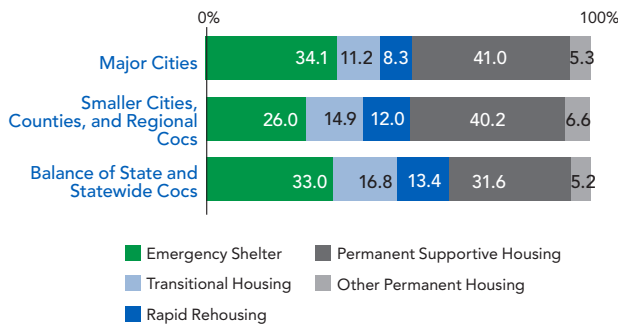
Data source: HIC 2007–2017

EXHIBIT 7.5: Inventory of Beds Dedicated to Specific Populations
By Household Type, 2007–2017

Bed Type	Total Beds	Beds Dedicated to People with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness		Beds Dedicated to Veterans		Beds Dedicated to Youth*	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter	277,537			4,756	1.7%	6,140	2.2%
Transitional Housing	120,249			15,681	13.0%	10,077	8.4%
Safe Haven	1,653			314	19.0%	8	0.5%
Rapid Rehousing	93,718			18,281	19.5%	2,323	2.5%
Permanent Supportive Housing	353,800	149,005	42.1%	100,652	28.4%	4,117	1.2%
Other Permanent Housing	52,102			1,857	3.6%	627	1.2%
Total Beds	899,059	149,005	16.6%	141,541	15.7%	23,292	2.6%

* Beds dedicated to youth are beds set aside by programs to serve people under the age of 25 unless there are no people under 25 present. In the case of parenting youth, these beds include beds for their children

EXHIBIT 7.6: Distribution of Beds
By Type and CoC Category*



*Excludes SH, which accounts for 0.1 or 0.2% of beds in all three CoC types

Beds Targeted to Specific Populations, 2017

- PSH programs may dedicate all or a subset of their inventory to people with chronic patterns of homelessness. In 2017, there were 149,005 PSH beds dedicated to people experiencing chronic homelessness, representing 42 percent of all PSH beds.
- Sixteen percent of all beds (141,541 beds) were dedicated to households with veterans. More than seven in ten beds dedicated to veterans were PSH beds. PSH beds dedicated to veterans accounted for 28 percent of all PSH beds.

- There were 23,292 beds targeted to unaccompanied youth and families with youth parents (where all members are under the age of 25). Of these beds, 43 percent (or 10,077) were in TH, representing about eight percent of all TH beds.

Beds by CoC Category, 2017

- In major cities, 55 percent of all beds were in permanent housing (RRH, PSH, OPH), and 45 percent in shelters (ES, TH, SH). In smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, 59 percent of beds were in permanent housing, and permanent housing beds represented half of all beds in BoS and statewide CoCs.
- In all three categories of CoCs, PSH beds represented the majority of the inventory of permanent housing projects, but they were most prevalent in major city CoCs (75%).
- Considering the inventory for both currently and formerly homeless people, in major cities, PSH beds accounted for the largest share of the housing inventory (41%), followed by ES beds (34%).
- Similarly, PSH represented 40 percent of the inventory in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, but ES beds comprised a

smaller share of the bed inventory (26%) than the other CoC types.

- In BoS and statewide CoCs, PSH does not represent the largest share of beds. In these CoCs, ES represents 33 percent of their inventory, followed by PSH (32%). BoS and statewide CoCs have the largest share of TH beds (17%) and RRH beds (13%).

Since 2016

- Between 2016 and 2017, the total inventory of year-round beds for people currently or formerly experiencing homelessness increased by 31,957 beds, a five percent increase driven primarily by growth in the permanent housing inventory.
- The number of beds in shelter projects (ES, TH, and SH) declined by 11,846 beds, or three percent. The number of ES beds increased by 12,908 beds (or 5%), but the TH inventory declined by almost twice that margin, with 24,500 fewer beds (a 17% decrease). The number of SH beds also decreased, by 254 beds.

- The inventory in housing for people formerly experiencing homelessness grew by 43,803 beds, or 10 percent. Each project type experienced increases since 2016: 16,577 more beds in RRH (a 22% increase), 12,894 more beds in PSH (4%), and 14,332 more beds in OPH (38%).
- The number of PSH beds dedicated to serving people experiencing chronic homelessness increased by 37,615 beds (34%).
- The number of beds dedicated to veteran households increased by 12,251 (10%), and the number of beds dedicated to unaccompanied youth and families with youth parents increased by 2,089 (10%).

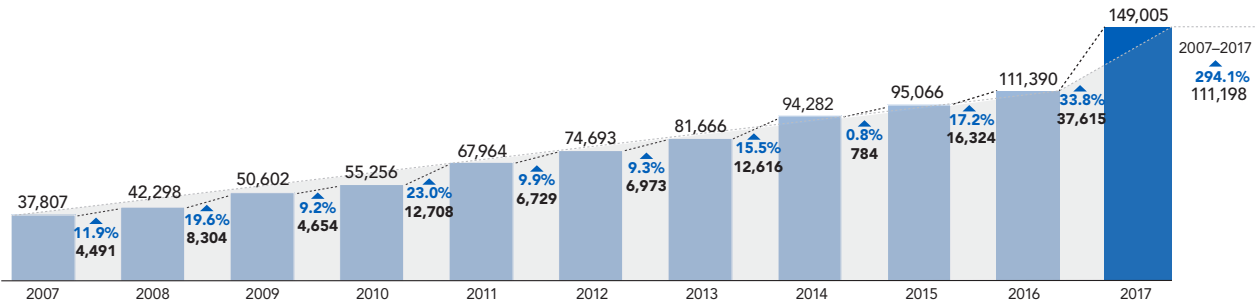
EXHIBIT 7.7: Change in the National Inventory of Beds
By Project Type, 2007-2017

	Change 2016-2017		Change 2007-2017	
	#	%	#	%
Total Beds	31,957	3.7%	287,767	47.1%
Emergency Shelter	12,908	4.9%	66,086	31.3%
Transitional Housing	-24,500	-16.9%	-90,956	-43.1%
Safe Haven	-254	-13.3%		
Rapid Rehousing	16,577	21.5%		
Permanent Supportive Housing	12,894	3.8%	165,164	87.6%
Other Permanent Housing	14,332	37.9%		

Inventory of Beds in the United States

Data source: HIC 2007–2017

EXHIBIT 7.8: Inventory of PSH Beds for Chronically Homeless People
2007-2017

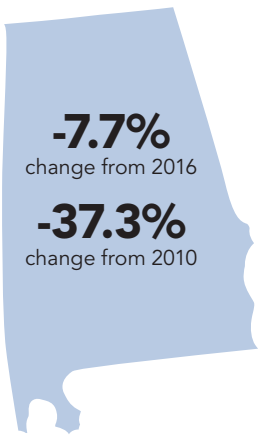


Since 2007

- There were 287,767 more beds in 2017 for people currently or formerly experiencing homelessness than there were in 2007, an increase of 47 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 declined. Between 2007 and 2017, the number of TH beds dropped by 43 percent.
- The number of PSH beds has risen each year since 2007, as communities have increasingly devoted resources to PSH. Over the ten-year period from 2007 to 2017, the PSH inventory grew by 165,164 beds in total, an increase of 88 percent.
- Much of the increase in PSH beds is for beds targeting people experiencing chronic homelessness. The number of those beds increased dramatically between 2007 and 2017; 111,198 PSH beds for chronically homeless people were added in this 10-year period, a 294 percent increase.

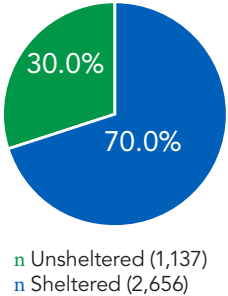


ALABAMA



Total Homeless, 2017
3,793

8 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

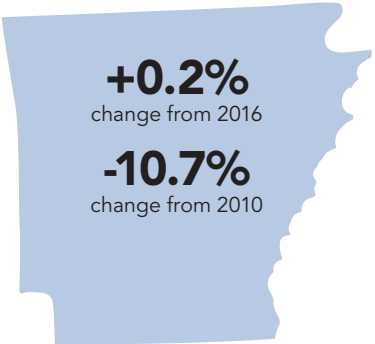


■ Unsheltered (1,137)
■ Sheltered (2,656)

Estimates of Homelessness

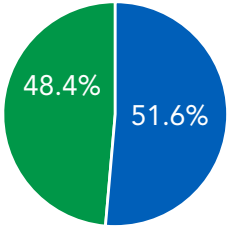
- 2,985** individuals
- 808** people in families with children
- 294** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 269** veterans
- 344** chronically homeless individuals

ARKANSAS



Total Homeless, 2017
2,467

8 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

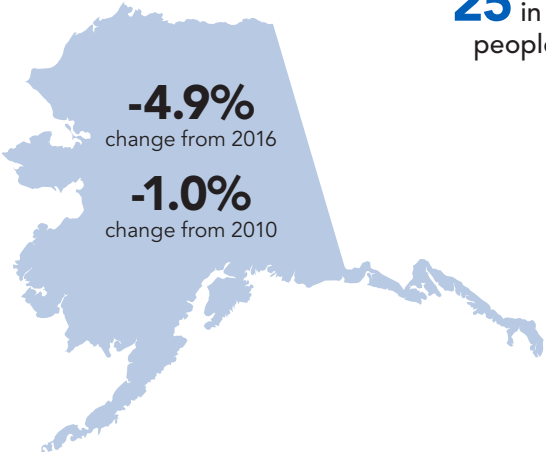


■ Unsheltered (1,194)
■ Sheltered (1,273)

Estimates of Homelessness

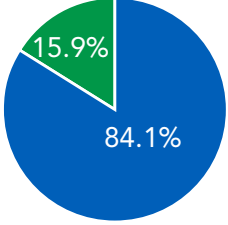
- 2,068** individuals
- 399** people in families with children
- 208** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 239** veterans
- 450** chronically homeless individuals

ALASKA



Total Homeless, 2017
1,845

25 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

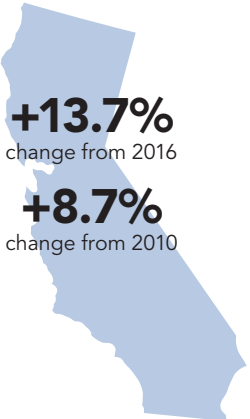


■ Unsheltered (294)
■ Sheltered (1,551)

Estimates of Homelessness

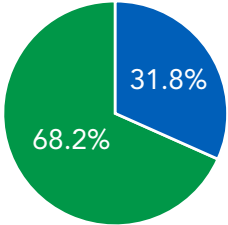
- 1,354** individuals
- 491** people in families with children
- 162** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 124** veterans
- 216** chronically homeless individuals

CALIFORNIA



Total Homeless, 2017
134,278

34 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

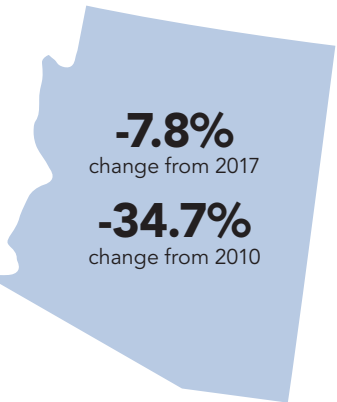


■ Unsheltered (91,642)
■ Sheltered (42,636)

Estimates of Homelessness

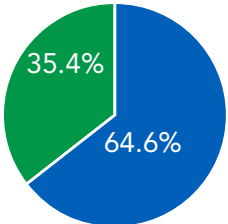
- 112,756** individuals
- 21,522** people in families with children
- 15,458** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 11,472** veterans
- 35,798** chronically homeless individuals

ARIZONA



Total Homeless, 2017
8,947

13 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

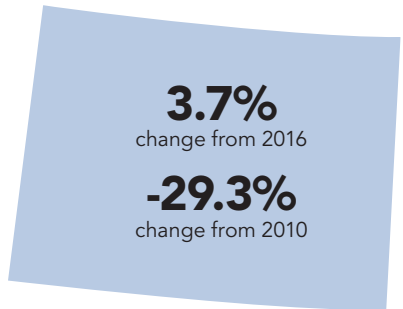


■ Unsheltered (3,166)
■ Sheltered (5,781)

Estimates of Homelessness

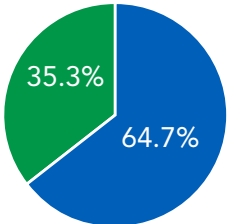
- 6,488** individuals
- 2,459** people in families with children
- 578** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 970** veterans
- 1,463** chronically homeless individuals

COLORADO



Total Homeless, 2017
10,940

20 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

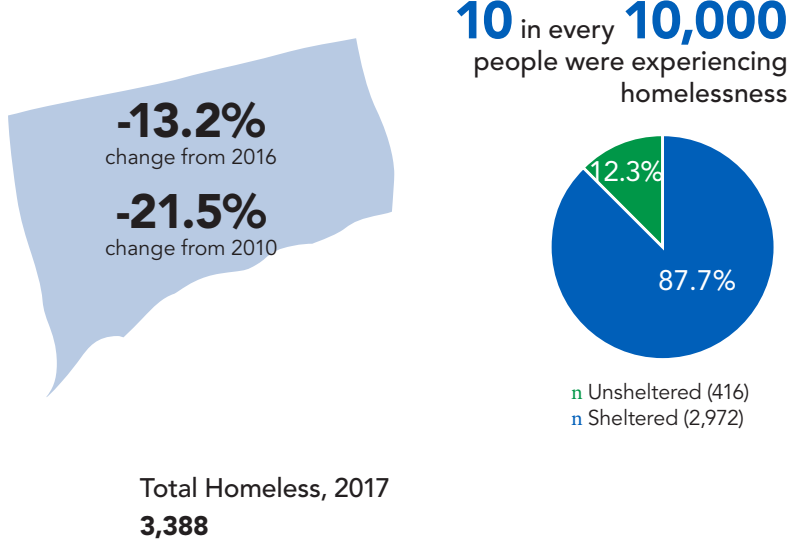


■ Unsheltered (3,859)
■ Sheltered (7,081)

Estimates of Homelessness

- 7,571** individuals
- 3,369** people in families with children
- 763** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 1,078** veterans
- 2,126** chronically homeless individuals

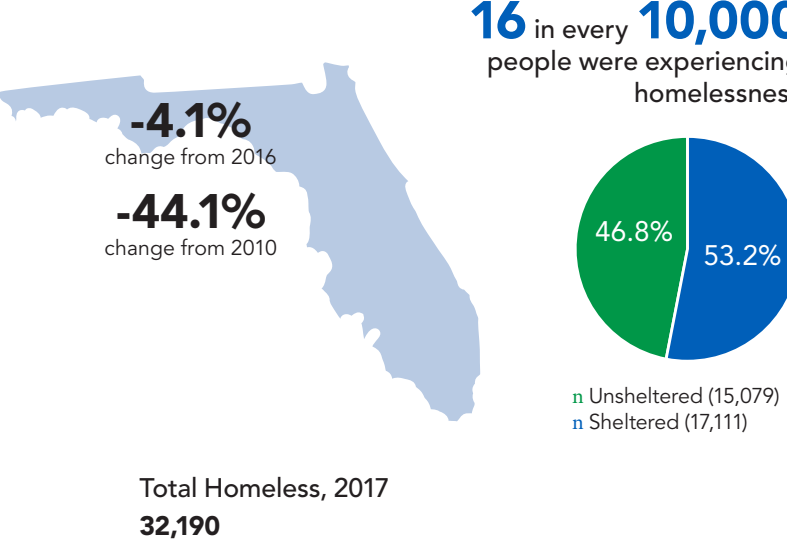
CONNECTICUT



Estimates of Homelessness

- 2,208** individuals
- 1,180** people in families with children
- 170** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 191** veterans
- 387** chronically homeless individuals

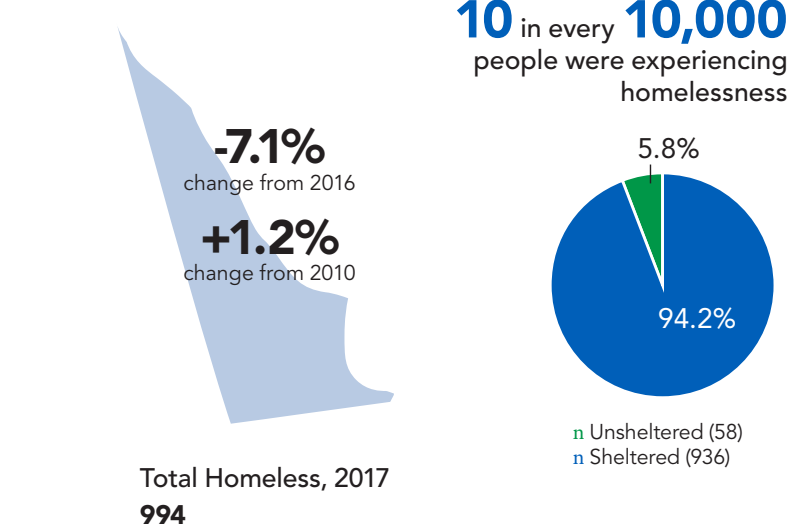
FLORIDA



Estimates of Homelessness

- 22,768** individuals
- 9,422** people in families with children
- 2,019** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 2,817** veterans
- 4,951** chronically homeless individuals

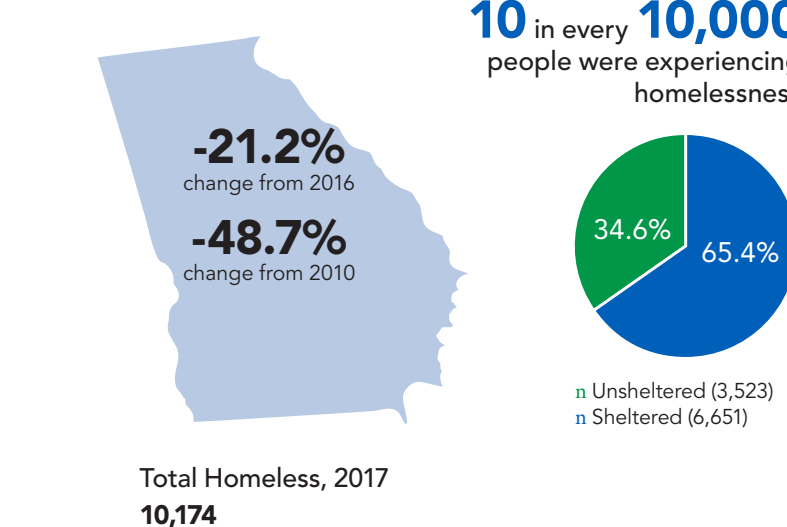
DELAWARE



Estimates of Homelessness

- 615** individuals
- 379** people in families with children
- 45** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 91** veterans
- 123** chronically homeless individuals

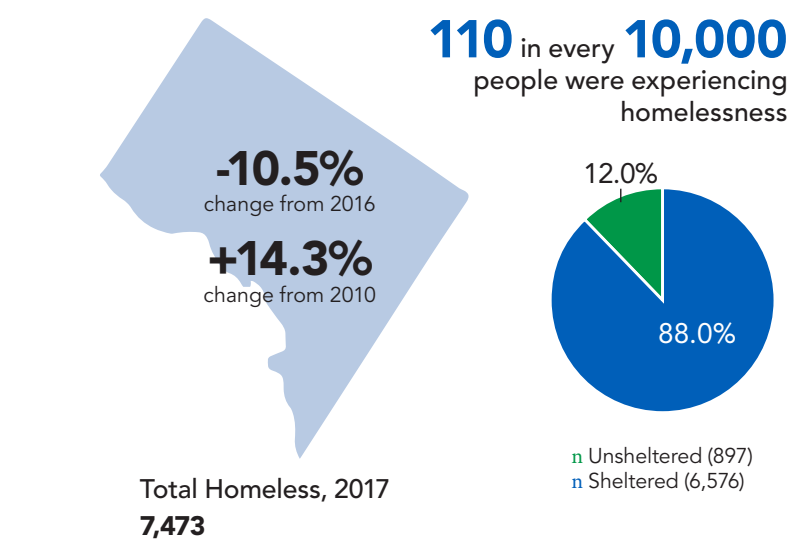
GEORGIA



Estimates of Homelessness

- 7,422** individuals
- 2,752** people in families with children
- 526** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 712** veterans
- 963** chronically homeless individuals

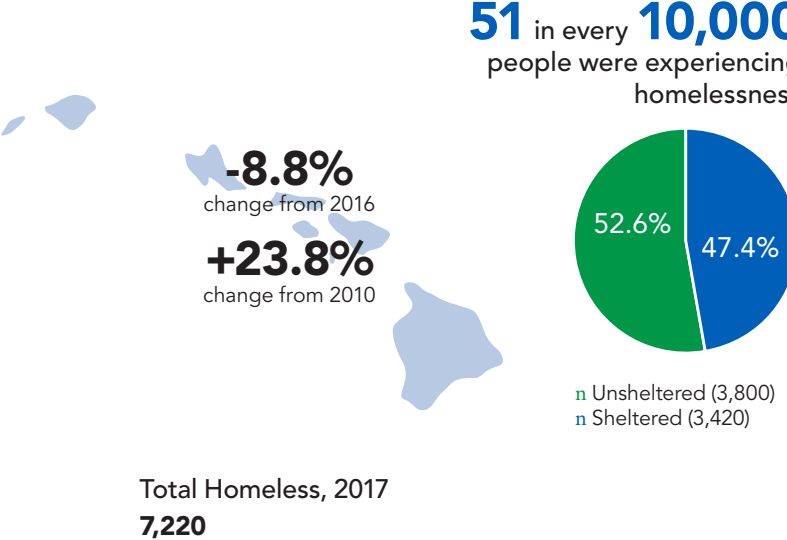
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



Estimates of Homelessness

- 3,583** individuals
- 3,890** people in families with children
- 228** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 285** veterans
- 1,470** chronically homeless individuals

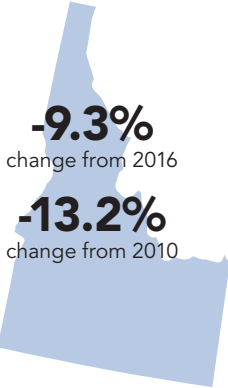
HAWAII



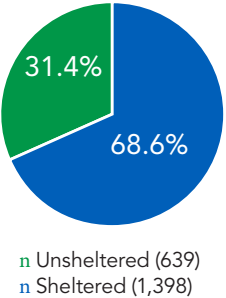
Estimates of Homelessness

- 4,535** individuals
- 2,685** people in families with children
- 319** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 615** veterans
- 1,588** chronically homeless individuals

IDAHO



12 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

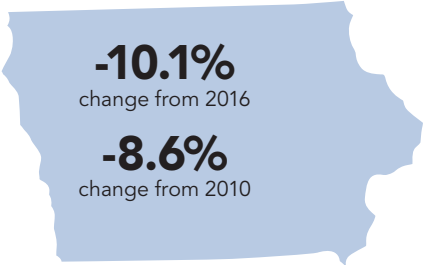


Total Homeless, 2017
2,037

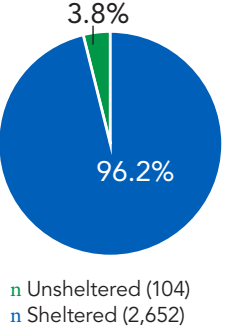
Estimates of Homelessness

- 1,309** individuals
- 728** people in families with children
- 113** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 228** veterans
- 391** chronically homeless individuals

IOWA



9 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

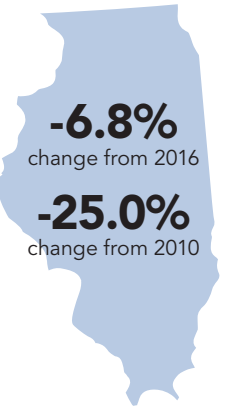


Total Homeless, 2017
2,756

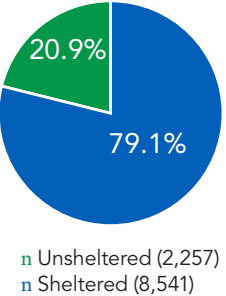
Estimates of Homelessness

- 1,500** individuals
- 1,256** people in families with children
- 140** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 171** veterans
- 170** chronically homeless individuals

ILLINOIS



8 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

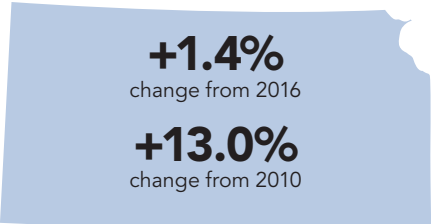


Total Homeless, 2017
10,798

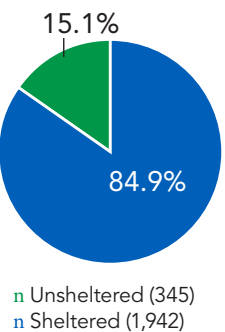
Estimates of Homelessness

- 6,894** individuals
- 3,904** people in families with children
- 730** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 864** veterans
- 1,355** chronically homeless individuals

KANSAS



8 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

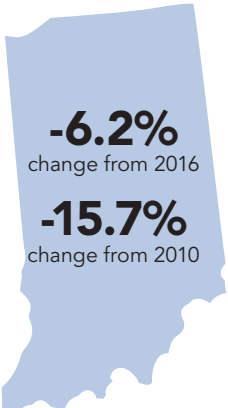


Total Homeless, 2017
2,287

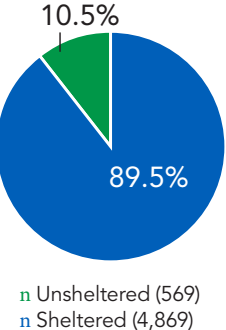
Estimates of Homelessness

- 1,423** individuals
- 864** people in families with children
- 103** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 217** veterans
- 252** chronically homeless individuals

INDIANA



8 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

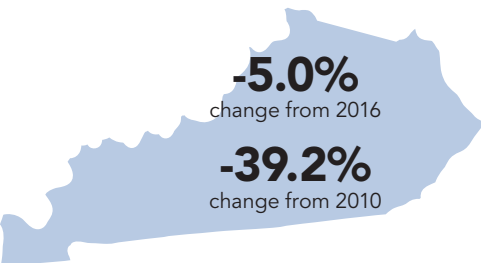


Total Homeless, 2017
5,438

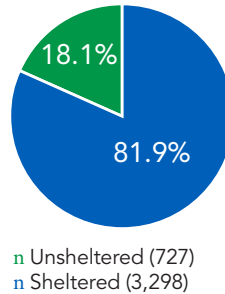
Estimates of Homelessness

- 3,623** individuals
- 1,815** people in families with children
- 294** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 615** veterans
- 486** chronically homeless individuals

KENTUCKY



9 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

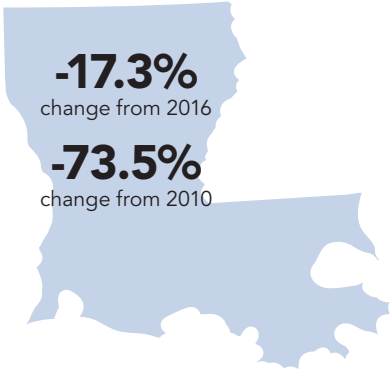


Total Homeless, 2017
4,025

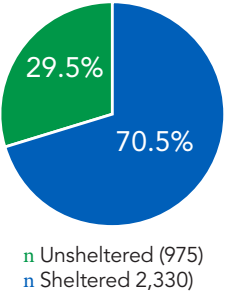
Estimates of Homelessness

- 3,032** individuals
- 993** people in families with children
- 253** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 489** veterans
- 383** chronically homeless individuals

LOUISIANA



7 in every 10,000 people were experiencing homelessness

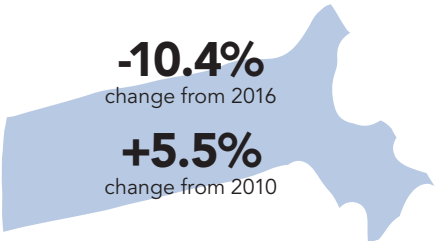


Total Homeless, 2017
3,305

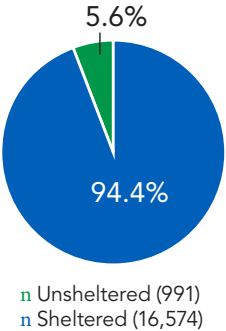
Estimates of Homelessness

- 2,559 individuals
- 746 people in families with children
- 236 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 383 veterans
- 609 chronically homeless individuals

MASSACHUSETTS



26 in every 10,000 people were experiencing homelessness



Total Homeless, 2017
17,565

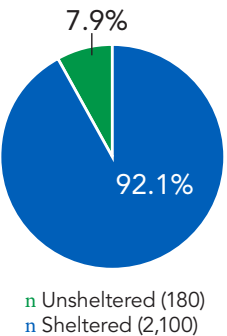
Estimates of Homelessness

- 6,267 individuals
- 11,298 people in families with children
- 469 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 853 veterans
- 1,238 chronically homeless individuals

MAINE



17 in every 10,000 people were experiencing homelessness

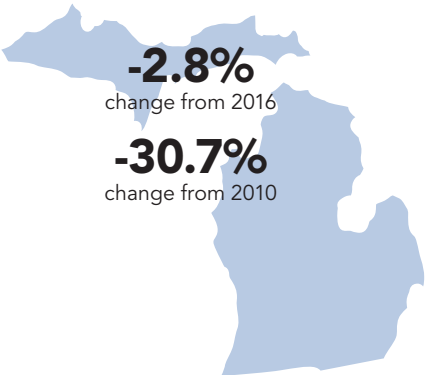


Total Homeless, 2017
2,280

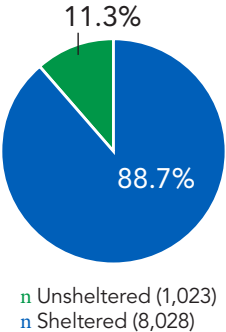
Estimates of Homelessness

- 1,352 individuals
- 928 people in families with children
- 178 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 131 veterans
- 189 chronically homeless individuals

MICHIGAN



9 in every 10,000 people were experiencing homelessness

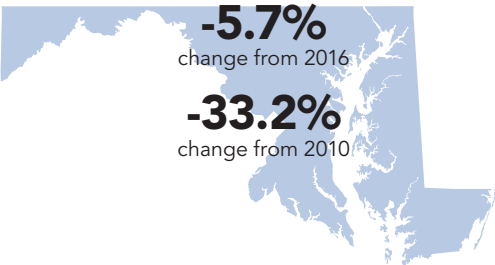


Total Homeless, 2017
9,051

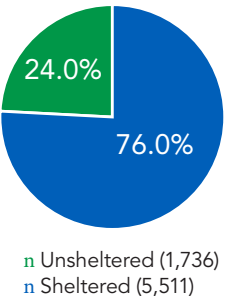
Estimates of Homelessness

- 5,628 individuals
- 3,423 people in families with children
- 608 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 773 veterans
- 709 chronically homeless individuals

MARYLAND



12 in every 10,000 people were experiencing homelessness

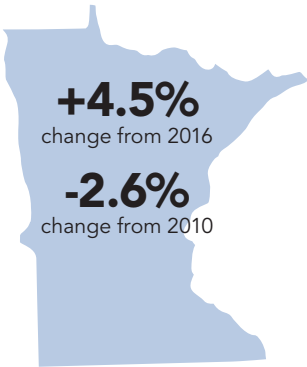


Total Homeless, 2017
7,247

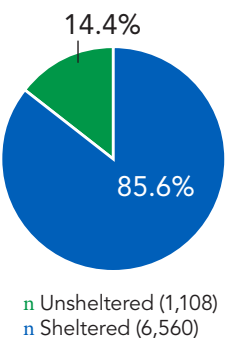
Estimates of Homelessness

- 5,077 individuals
- 2,170 people in families with children
- 272 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 536 veterans
- 1,436 chronically homeless individuals

MINNESOTA



14 in every 10,000 people were experiencing homelessness

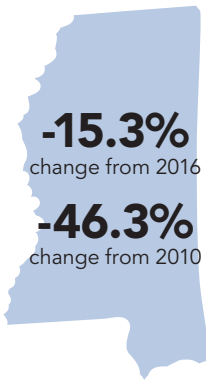


Total Homeless, 2017
7,668

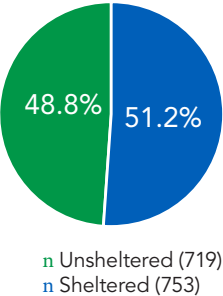
Estimates of Homelessness

- 3,899 individuals
- 3,769 people in families with children
- 889 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 281 veterans
- 813 chronically homeless individuals

MISSISSIPPI



5 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

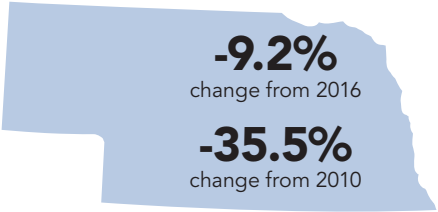


Total Homeless, 2017
1,472

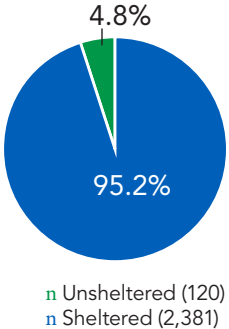
Estimates of Homelessness

- 1,100** individuals
- 372** people in families with children
- 59** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 57** veterans
- 61** chronically homeless individuals

NEBRASKA



13 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

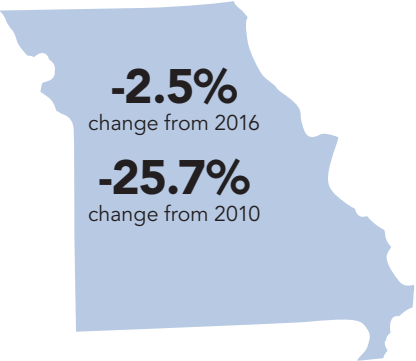


Total Homeless, 2017
2,501

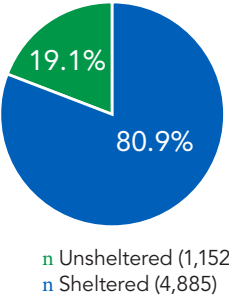
Estimates of Homelessness

- 1,698** individuals
- 803** people in families with children
- 164** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 174** veterans
- 361** chronically homeless individuals

MISSOURI



10 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

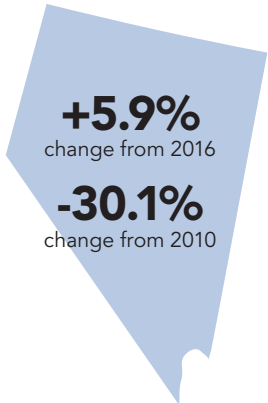


Total Homeless, 2017
6,037

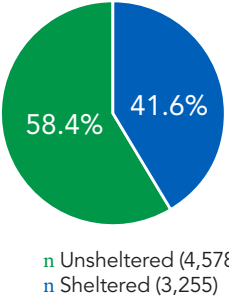
Estimates of Homelessness

- 3,768** individuals
- 2,269** people in families with children
- 548** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 538** veterans
- 883** chronically homeless individuals

NEVADA



27 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

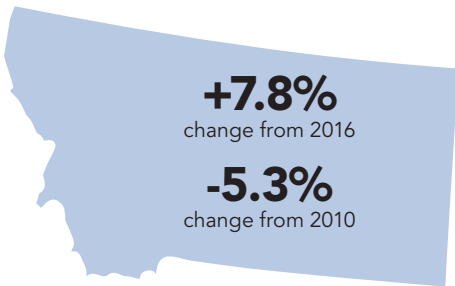


Total Homeless, 2017
7,833

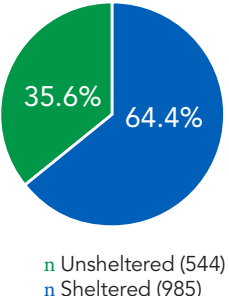
Estimates of Homelessness

- 7,281** individuals
- 552** people in families with children
- 2,166** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 832** veterans
- 502** chronically homeless individuals

MONTANA



15 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

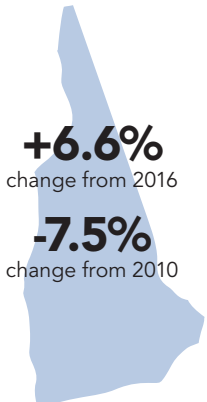


Total Homeless, 2017
1,529

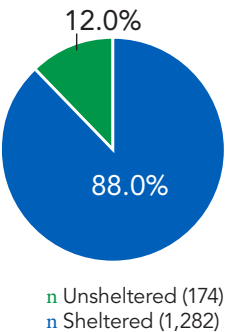
Estimates of Homelessness

- 987** individuals
- 542** people in families with children
- 106** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 205** veterans
- 182** chronically homeless individuals

NEW HAMPSHIRE



11 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

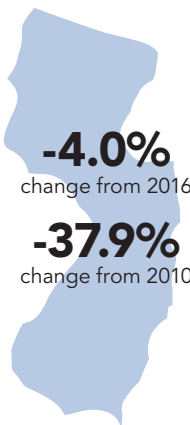


Total Homeless, 2017
1,456

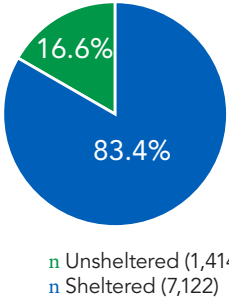
Estimates of Homelessness

- 776** individuals
- 680** people in families with children
- 76** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 124** veterans
- 100** chronically homeless individuals

NEW JERSEY



10 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness



Total Homeless, 2017
8,536

Estimates of Homelessness

5,433 individuals

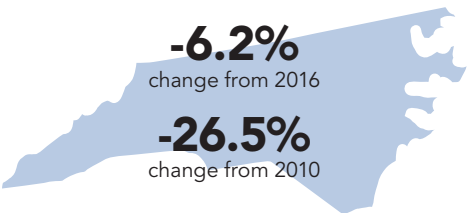
3,103 people in families
with children

492 unaccompanied
homeless youth

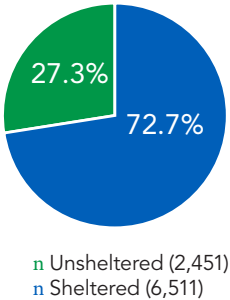
583 veterans

955 chronically homeless
individuals

NORTH CAROLINA



9 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness



Total Homeless, 2017
8,962

Estimates of Homelessness

6,044 individuals

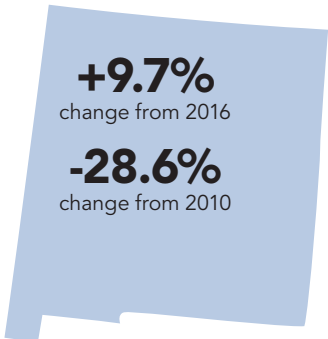
2,918 people in families
with children

434 unaccompanied
homeless youth

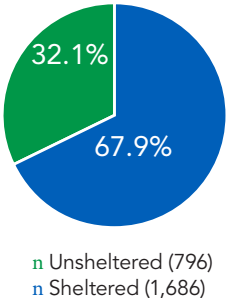
931 veterans

994 chronically homeless
individuals

NEW MEXICO



12 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness



Total Homeless, 2017
2,482

Estimates of Homelessness

1,865 individuals

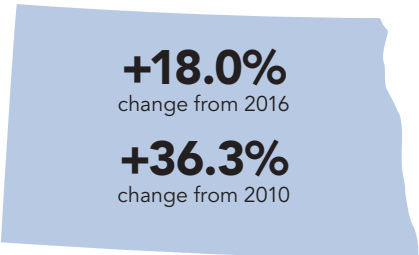
617 people in families
with children

181 unaccompanied
homeless youth

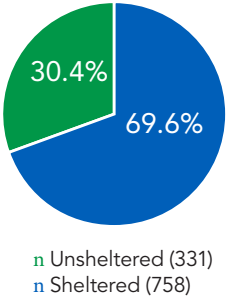
248 veterans

712 chronically homeless
individuals

NORTH DAKOTA



14 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness



Total Homeless, 2017
1,089

Estimates of Homelessness

832 individuals

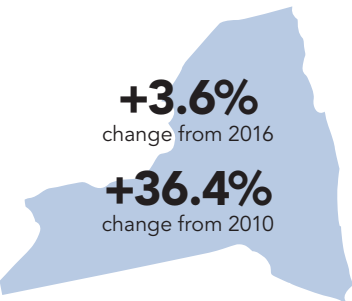
257 people in families
with children

80 unaccompanied
homeless youth

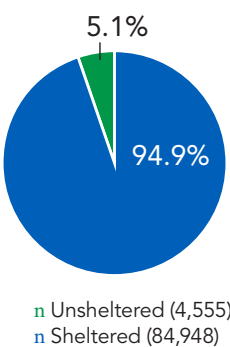
74 veterans

37 chronically homeless
individuals

NEW YORK



45 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness



Total Homeless, 2017
89,503

Estimates of Homelessness

37,390 individuals

52,113 people in families
with children

2,829 unaccompanied
homeless youth

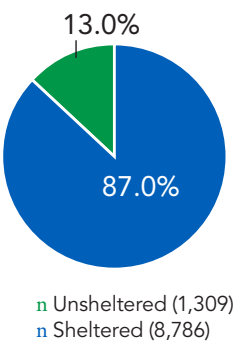
1,244 veterans

5,087 chronically homeless
individuals

OHIO



9 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness



Total Homeless, 2017
10,095

Estimates of Homelessness

6,688 individuals

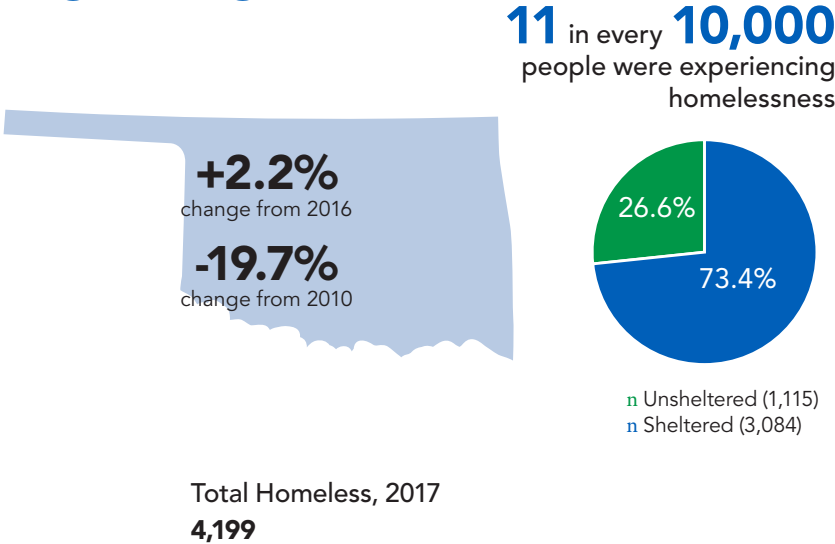
3,407 people in families
with children

695 unaccompanied
homeless youth

862 veterans

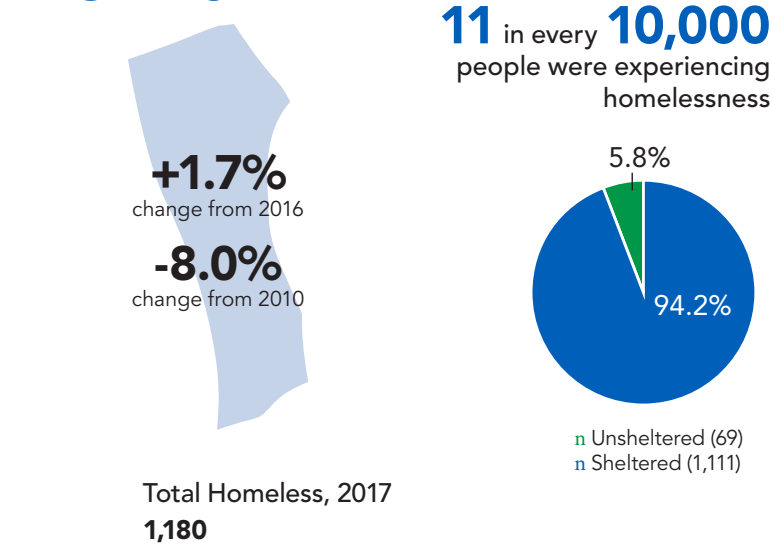
725 chronically homeless
individuals

OKLAHOMA



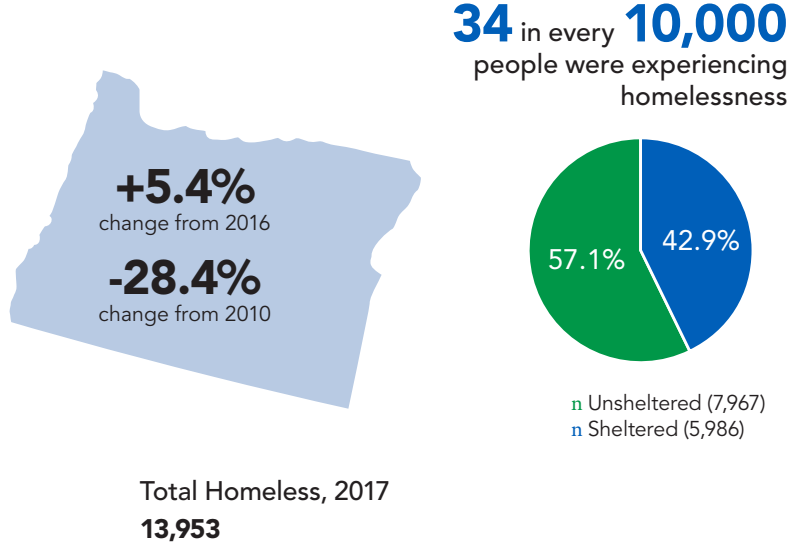
- Estimates of Homelessness**
- 2,824** individuals
 - 1,375** people in families with children
 - 363** unaccompanied homeless youth
 - 349** veterans
 - 578** chronically homeless individuals

RHODE ISLAND



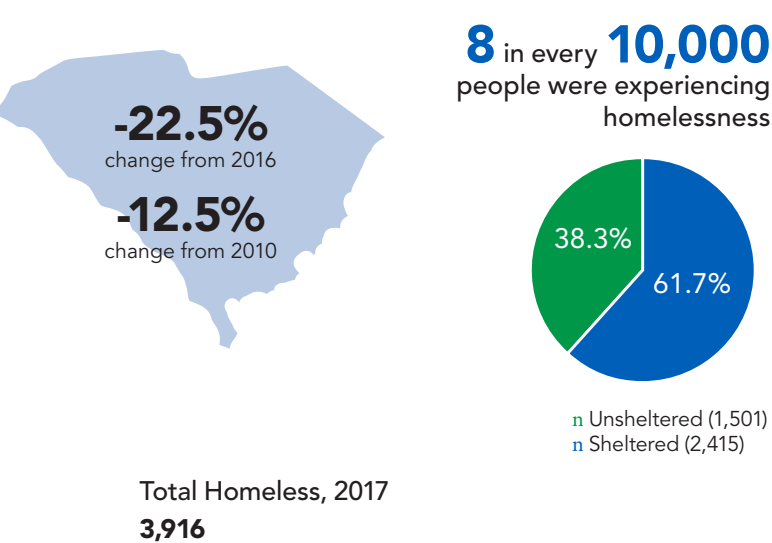
- Estimates of Homelessness**
- 802** individuals
 - 378** people in families with children
 - 49** unaccompanied homeless youth
 - 95** veterans
 - 240** chronically homeless individuals

OREGON



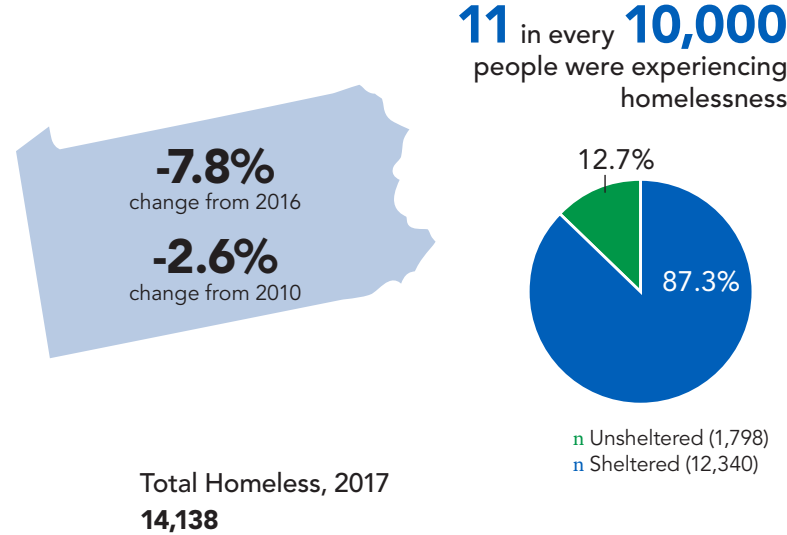
- Estimates of Homelessness**
- 10,434** individuals
 - 3,519** people in families with children
 - 1,462** unaccompanied homeless youth
 - 1,251** veterans
 - 3,120** chronically homeless individuals

SOUTH CAROLINA



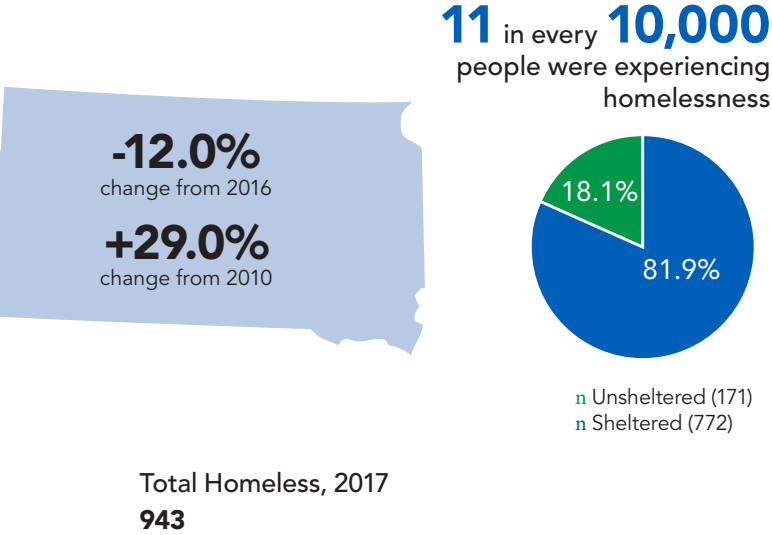
- Estimates of Homelessness**
- 2,896** individuals
 - 1,020** people in families with children
 - 173** unaccompanied homeless youth
 - 480** veterans
 - 792** chronically homeless individuals

PENNSYLVANIA



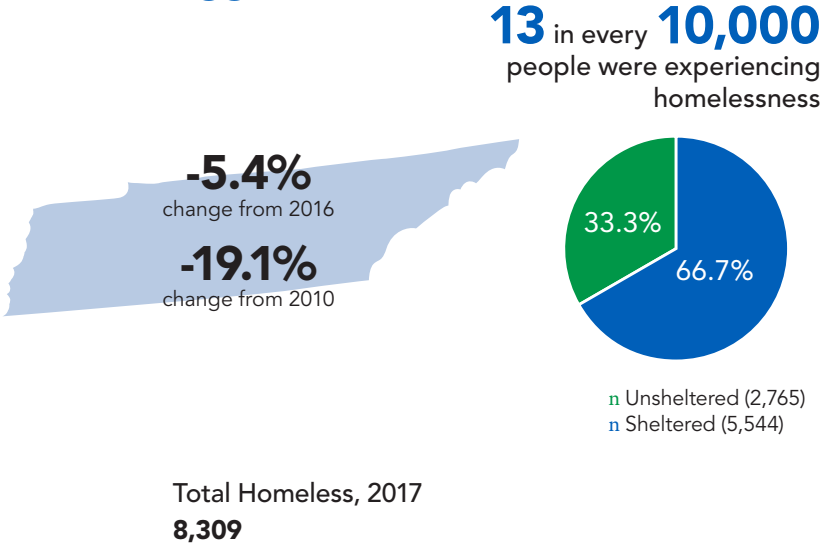
- Estimates of Homelessness**
- 8,271** individuals
 - 5,867** people in families with children
 - 756** unaccompanied homeless youth
 - 963** veterans
 - 1,372** chronically homeless individuals

SOUTH DAKOTA



- Estimates of Homelessness**
- 611** individuals
 - 332** people in families with children
 - 66** unaccompanied homeless youth
 - 130** veterans
 - 101** chronically homeless individuals

TENNESSEE



Estimates of Homelessness

6,137 individuals

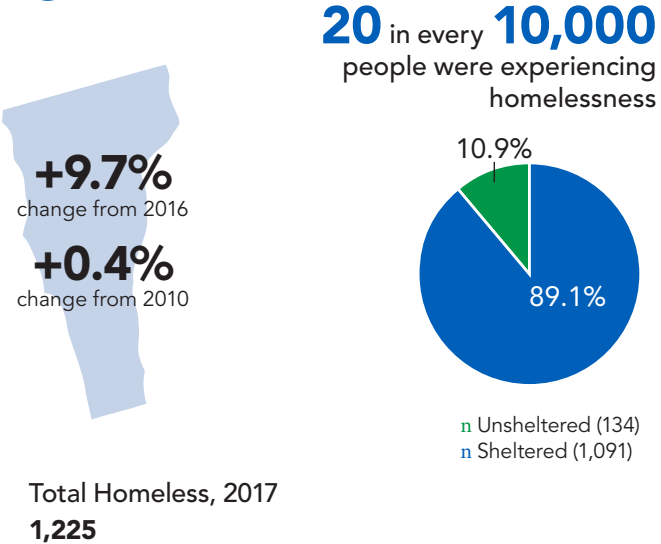
2,172 people in families with children

457 unaccompanied homeless youth

757 veterans

1,295 chronically homeless individuals

VERMONT



Estimates of Homelessness

697 individuals

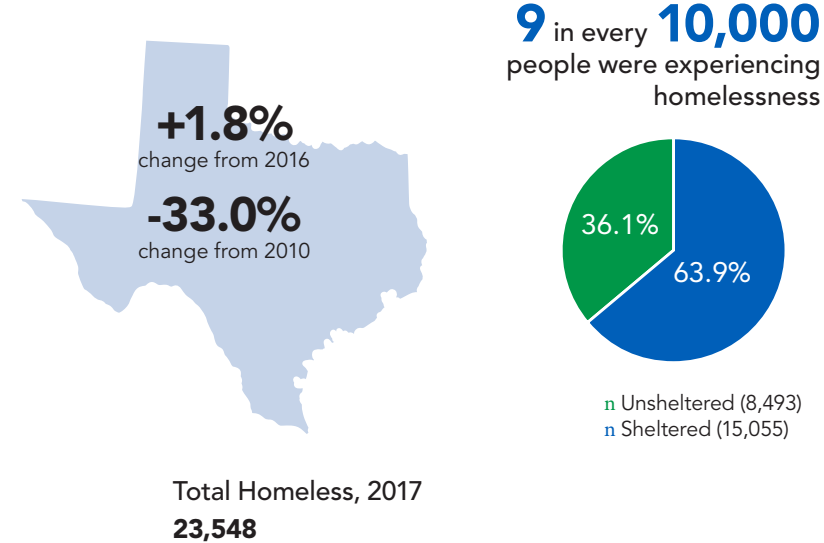
528 people in families with children

94 unaccompanied homeless youth

94 veterans

111 chronically homeless individuals

TEXAS



Estimates of Homelessness

16,708 individuals

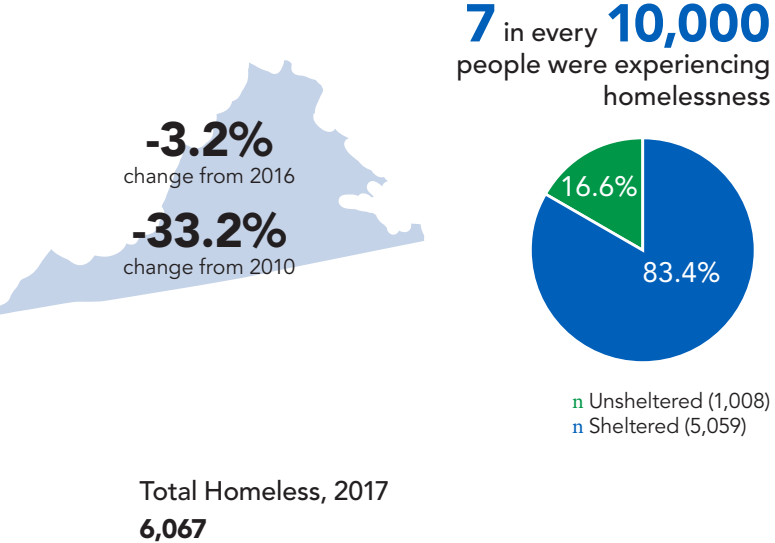
6,840 people in families with children

1,318 unaccompanied homeless youth

2,200 veterans

3,497 chronically homeless individuals

VIRGINIA



Estimates of Homelessness

4,028 individuals

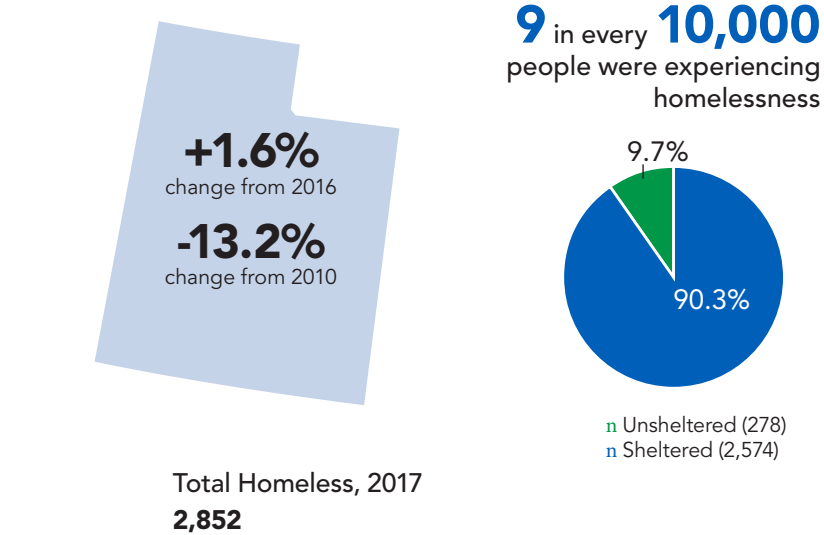
2,039 people in families with children

303 unaccompanied homeless youth

478 veterans

864 chronically homeless individuals

UTAH



Estimates of Homelessness

1,882 individuals

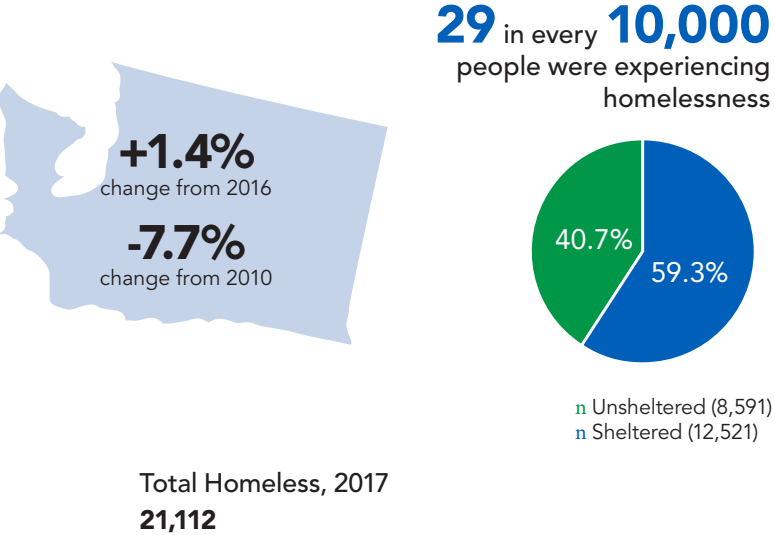
970 people in families with children

180 unaccompanied homeless youth

220 veterans

163 chronically homeless individuals

WASHINGTON



Estimates of Homelessness

14,781 individuals

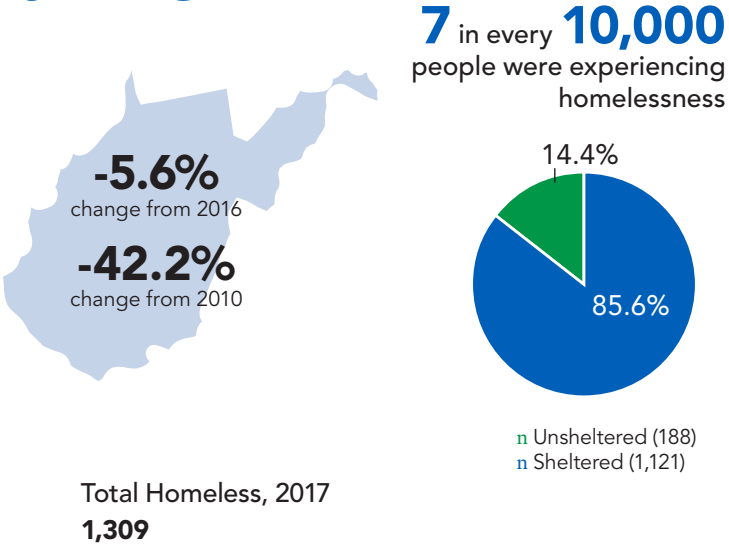
6,331 people in families with children

2,135 unaccompanied homeless youth

2,093 veterans

4,357 chronically homeless individuals

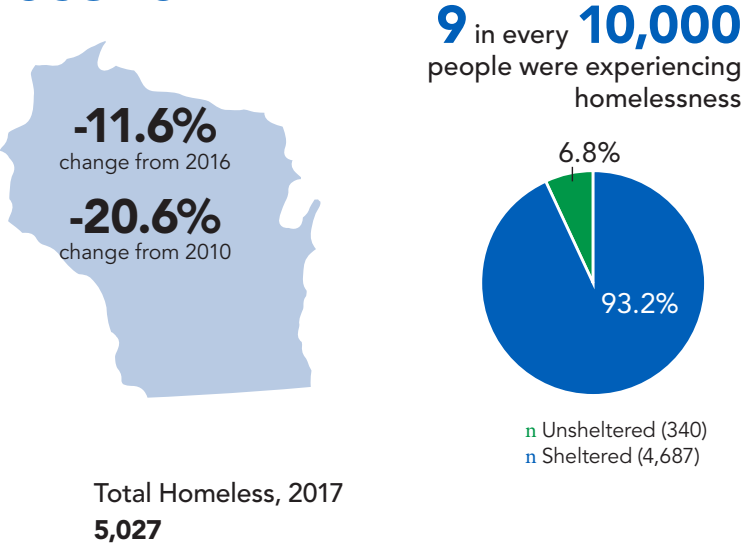
WEST VIRGINIA



Estimates of Homelessness

- 1,032** individuals
- 277** people in families with children
- 79** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 137** veterans
- 188** chronically homeless individuals

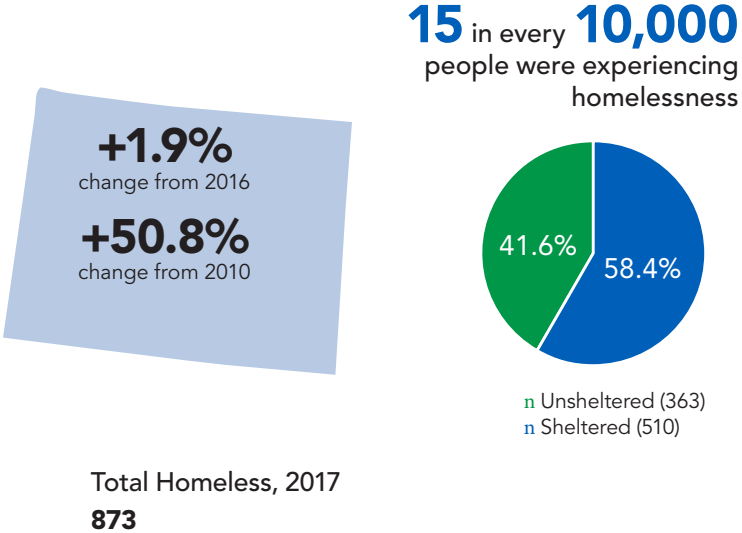
WISCONSIN



Estimates of Homelessness

- 2,645** individuals
- 2,382** people in families with children
- 276** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 329** veterans
- 342** chronically homeless individuals

WYOMING



Estimates of Homelessness

- 622** individuals
- 251** people in families with children
- 62** unaccompanied homeless youth
- 63** veterans
- 14** chronically homeless individuals



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