



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



PART 1 | Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness

The 2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

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Key Findings

All Homeless People

- In January 2014, 578,424 people were homeless on a given night. Most (69 percent) were staying in residential programs for homeless people, and the rest (31 percent) were found in unsheltered locations.
- Nearly one-quarter of all homeless people were children under the age of 18 (23 percent or 135,701). Ten percent (or 58,601) were between the ages of 18 and 24, and 66 percent (or 384,122) were 25 years or older.
- Homelessness declined by 2 percent (or 13,344 people) between 2013 and 2014 and by 11 percent (or 72,718) since 2007.

Homelessness by Household Type

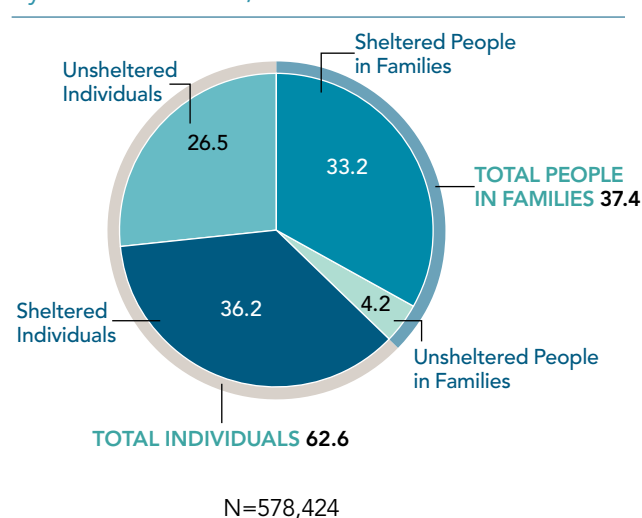
- In January 2014, 362,163 people experienced homelessness as individuals (63 percent of all homeless people).
- There were 216,261 homeless people in families on a single night in January 2014, accounting for 37 percent of all homeless people.
- Homelessness among individuals declined by 2 percent (or 7,408) between 2013 and 2014, and by 13 percent (or 53,434) between 2007 and 2014.
- Homelessness among people in families declined by 3 percent (or 5,936) between 2013 and 2014, and by 8 percent (or 19,284) between 2007 and 2014.

Homelessness among Subpopulations

- In January 2014, 84,291 individuals and 15,143 people in families were chronically homeless.
- Chronic homelessness among individuals declined by 3 percent (or 2,164) over the past year, and by 30 percent (or 36,197) between 2007 and 2014.
- In January 2014, 49,933 veterans were homeless on a single night. Just fewer than 10 percent (4,722) were women.
- Between 2013 and 2014, homelessness among veterans declined by 11 percent (or 5,846). Homelessness among veterans declined by 33 percent (or 24,117) between 2009 and 2014.
- There were 45,205 unaccompanied homeless children and youth on a single night in 2014. Most (86 percent or 38,931) were youth between the ages of 18 and 24, and 14 percent (or 6,274) were children under the age of 18.

Percent of Homeless People by Household Type

By Sheltered Status, 2014



Definition of Terms

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.

Chronically Homeless People in Families are people experiencing homelessness in families in which the head of household has a disability and has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years.

Chronically Homeless Individuals are unaccompanied homeless individuals with disabilities who have either been continuously homeless for a year or more or have experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years.

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

Individuals are people who are not part of a family during their episode of homelessness. They are homeless as single adults, unaccompanied youth, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.

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.

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

Permanent Supportive Housing is designed to provide housing and supportive services on a long-term basis for formerly homeless people, who have disabilities.

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

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

Safe Havens provide private or semi-private long-term housing for people with severe mental illness and are limited to serving no more than 25 people within a facility.

Sheltered Homeless People are individuals who are staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.

Transitional Housing Program provides homeless people a place to stay combined with supportive services for up to 24 months in order to help them overcome barriers to moving into and retaining permanent housing.

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

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

Unsheltered Homeless People are people who stay in places not meant for human habitation, such as the streets, abandoned buildings, vehicles, or parks.

Progress on the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness

In June 2010, the Administration released *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness*, a comprehensive plan to prevent and end homelessness in America. With *Opening Doors*, the Administration set forth a bold agenda to prevent and end homelessness with four core goals as its focal point. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and its Federal partners have engaged in unprecedented collaborations and partnerships with Federal, State and local partners to work towards meeting these critical goals. While these efforts have resulted in significant progress, the latest national estimates also remind us that hundreds of thousands of Americans each year are homeless.

GOAL

Finish the job of ending chronic homelessness by 2015

Progress to Date

- In January 2014, more than 84,000 individuals experiencing homelessness were reported as chronically homeless (84,291 people), and almost two-thirds of them were living on the streets (63 percent or 53,088 chronically homeless people).
- The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined by 21 percent, or 22,892 people, between 2010 and 2014.

GOAL

Prevent and end homelessness among Veterans by 2015

Progress to Date

- In January 2014, there were nearly 50,000 veterans experiencing homelessness (49,933), including almost 5,000 women (4,722).
- The number of homeless veterans declined by 33 percent (or 24,837 people) since 2010, and most of the decline was in the number of veterans staying in unsheltered locations.

GOAL

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

Progress to Date

- In January 2014, more than 216,000 people in families experienced homelessness (216,261), including more than 194,000 homeless children and youth. An additional 45,205 homeless children and youth experienced homelessness on their own, roughly 8 percent of the total homeless population.
- Year-to-year changes in family homelessness have been uneven. However, since 2010 the number of homeless people in families has declined by 11 percent (or 25,690 people).

GOAL

Set a path to ending all types of homelessness

Progress to Date

- In January 2014, more than 578,000 people were homeless on a single night (578,424), with most staying in the nation's shelter system (69%). The percentage of homeless people who are unsheltered decreased from 40 percent in 2007 to 31 percent in 2014.
- Overall, homelessness has declined by more than 62,000 people since 2010 (62,042), a 10 percent reduction since the release of *Opening Doors*.

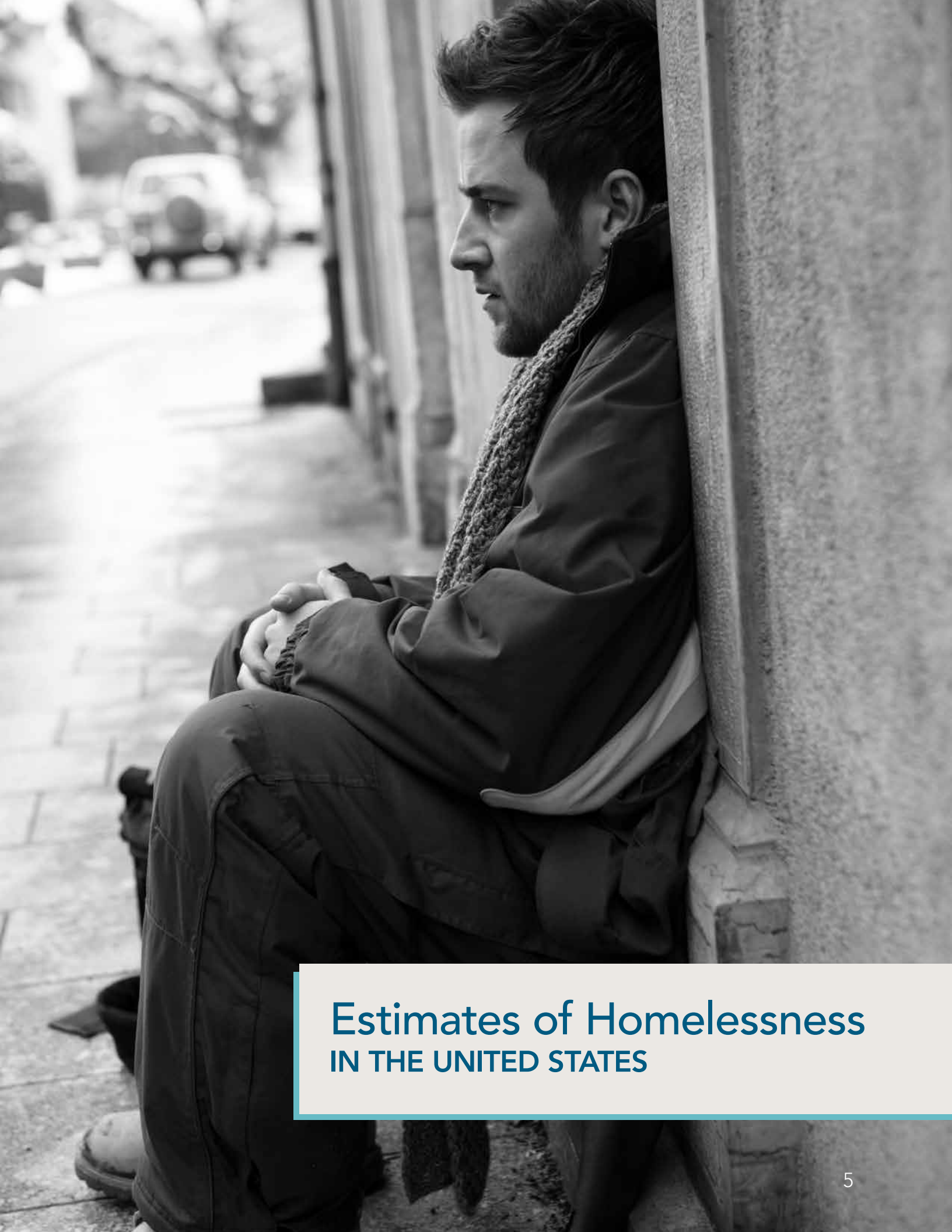
About This Report

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—of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations—on a single night. The one-night counts are conducted in late January of each year. The PIT counts also provide an estimate of the number of homeless persons within particular subpopulations, such as chronically homeless people and veterans, as well as counts of people in specific age ranges. 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 2014, the PIT estimates of both homeless people and beds were reported by 414 Continuums of Care (CoC) nationwide, covering virtually the entire United States. While sheltered counts are mandatory each year, unsheltered counts are required every other year. Unsheltered counts were not required in 2014. Nonetheless, 323 CoCs (or 78 percent of all CoCs) reported unsheltered counts in 2014. For the CoCs that did not report unsheltered counts, the unsheltered counts from 2013 were rolled over into 2014.

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

The PIT estimates from 2007-2013 are slightly lower than those reported in past AHARs. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless individuals submitted by the Los Angeles City and County Continuum of Care. The adjustment removed: 20,746 from 2007 and 2008; 9,451 people in 2009 and 2010; 10,800 people in 2011 and 2012; and 18,274 people from 2013.



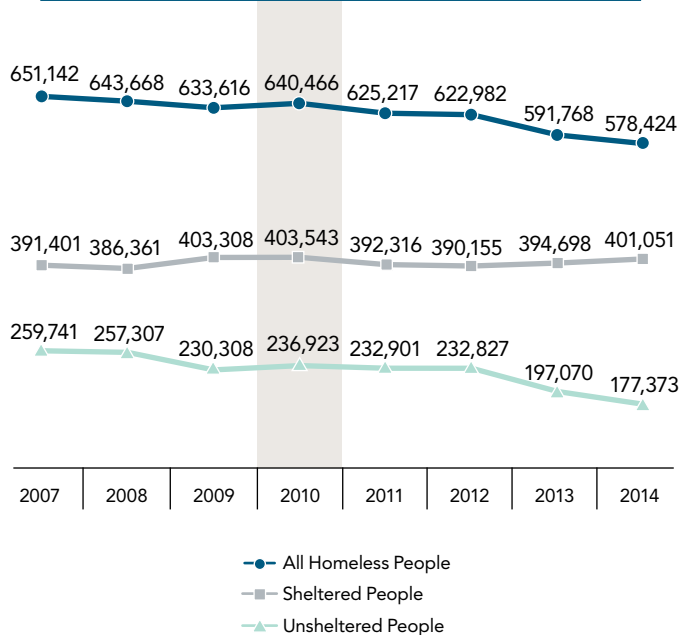
**Estimates of Homelessness
IN THE UNITED STATES**

National Estimates

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2014

EXHIBIT 1.1: Estimates of Homeless People By Sheltered Status, 2007–2014



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

EXHIBIT 1.2: Change in the Numbers of Homeless People By Sheltered Status, 2007–2014

	2013–2014		2007–2014	
	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless	-13,344	-2.3	-72,718	-11.2
Sheltered	6,353	1.6	9,650	2.5
Unsheltered	-19,697	-10.0	-82,368	-31.7

On a Single Night in January 2014

- 578,424 people were homeless in the United States.
- Nearly two-thirds of people experiencing homelessness (63% or 362,163 people) were individuals. Of those, 209,148 individuals were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs and 153,015 were found in unsheltered locations.
- The remaining 37 percent, or 216,261 people, were people in homeless families. Most (191,903 people) were sheltered, and 24,358 people in families were counted in unsheltered locations such as under bridges, in cars, or in abandoned buildings.
- Two-thirds of homeless people are over the age of 24. Nearly one-quarter (24%) were under 18, and the remaining 10 percent were between 18 and 24 years of age.
- The sheltered population is younger than the unsheltered population, with nearly 30 percent under the age of 18, 61 percent over 24, and 10 percent between 18 and 24. In comparison, nearly 8 in 10 unsheltered homeless people are over 24; 9 percent are under 18, and 11 percent are between 18 and 24.

Since 2013

- Homelessness as measured on a single night declined by more than 2 percent (or 13,344 fewer people).
- The overall decline was driven by the 19,697 fewer people homeless in unsheltered locations (a 10% decline).
- The number of people using emergency shelter or transitional housing programs increased by 6,353 more people, or about 2 percent.

EXHIBIT 1.3: Percent of Homeless People by Household Type
By Sheltered Status, 2014

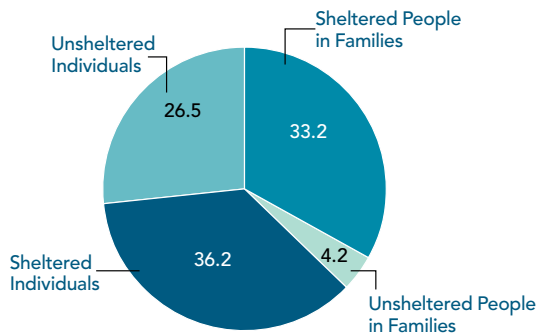
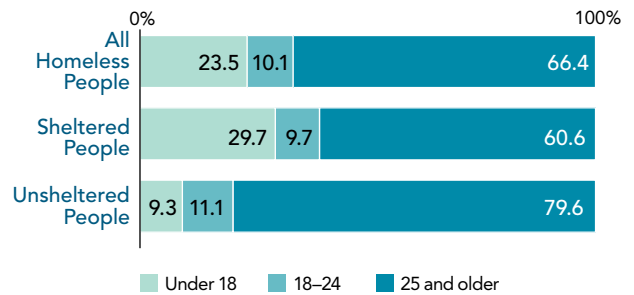


EXHIBIT 1.4: Percent of Homeless People by Age
By Sheltered Status, 2014



Since 2007

- 72,718 fewer people were homeless on a single night, an 11 percent decline.
- The number of people homeless in unsheltered locations declined by 32 percent (or 82,368 fewer people).
- The number of people in shelter programs increased by nearly 3 percent (or 9,650 people).

PROGRESS ON THE FEDERAL STRATEGIC PLAN

Since the release of the plan in 2010, homelessness has declined by 62,042 people, or 10 percent.

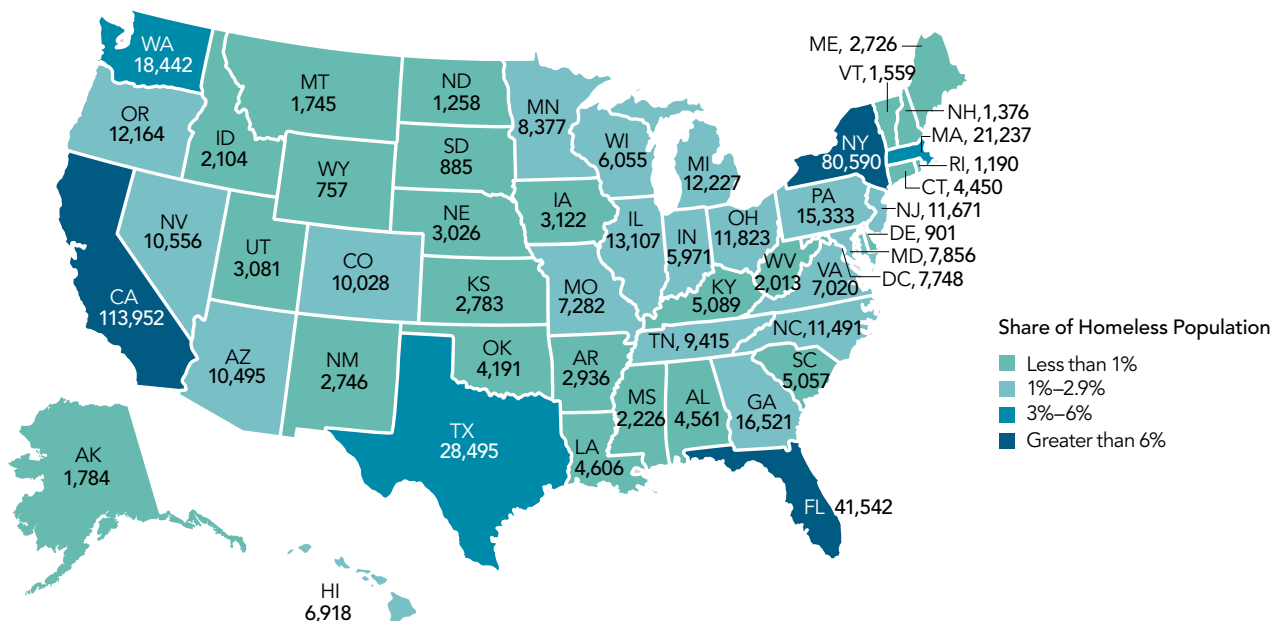


State Estimates

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 1.5: Estimates of Homeless People
By State, 2014



On a Single Night in January 2014

- California accounted for 20 percent of the nation's homeless population in 2014.
- Half of the homeless population in the United States was in five states: CA (20% or 113,952 people), NY (14% or 80,590 people), FL (7% or 41,542 people), TX (5% or 28,495 people), and MA (4% or 21,237 people).
- Twenty-five states each accounted for less than 1 percent of all homeless people, and together accounted for 12 percent of homelessness nationwide.
- California had the highest percentage of homeless people counted in unsheltered locations. States with almost all homeless people staying in shelter were Rhode Island, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Delaware.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2013 and 2014, 14 states plus D.C. experienced increases in homelessness. New York experienced the largest increase (3,160 more people), followed by Massachusetts (2,208).
- Homelessness decreased in 36 states between 2013 and 2014. The largest decreases were in Florida (6,320 fewer people) and California (4,600). Other states with large declines over the past year were: OR (1,658 fewer people), SC (1,487), and MO (1,299).
- Between 2007 and 2014, homelessness increased in 19 states plus D.C. New York had the largest increase with 17,989 more people, a 29 percent rise. However, in percentage terms, the increases in Massachusetts and D.C. were greater.
- Homelessness declined in 31 states between 2007 and 2014. California experienced the largest decline in the number of people experiencing homelessness, 25,034 fewer since 2007. Other states with large declines included Texas (11,293 fewer people), Florida (6,527), New Jersey (5,643), and Oregon (5,426).

EXHIBIT 1.6: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless People
By State, 2014

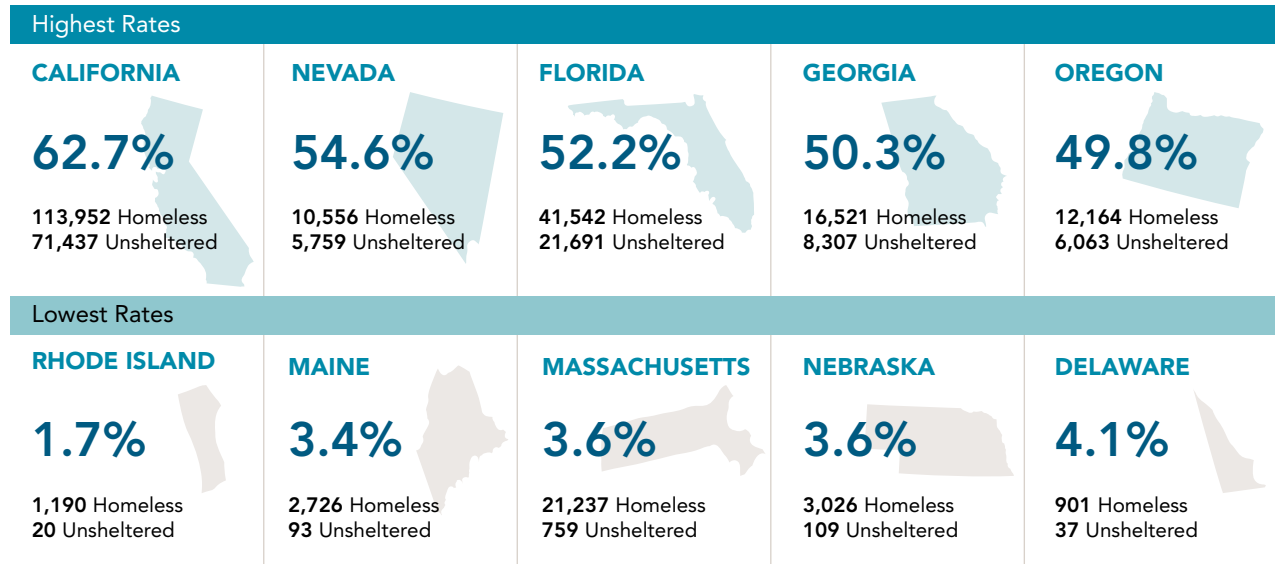


EXHIBIT 1.7: Largest Changes in the Numbers of Homeless People
By State, 2007–2014

	2013–2014	2007–2014
Largest Increases		
NEW YORK	3,160 / 4.1%	NEW YORK 17,989 / 28.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	2,208 / 11.6%	MASSACHUSETTS 6,110 / 40.4%
NEVADA	2,113 / 25.0%	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 2,428 / 45.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	883 / 12.9%	MINNESOTA 1,054 / 14.4%
MICHIGAN	700 / 6.1%	MISSOURI 1,035 / 16.6%
Largest Decreases		
FLORIDA	-6,320 / -13.2%	CALIFORNIA -25,034 / -18.0%
CALIFORNIA	-4,600 / -3.9%	TEXAS -11,293 / -28.4%
OREGON	-1,658 / -12.0%	FLORIDA -6,527 / -13.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	-1,487 / -22.7%	NEW JERSEY -5,643 / -32.6%
MISSOURI	-1,299 / -15.1%	OREGON -5,426 / -30.9%

Estimates by CoC

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.



EXHIBIT 1.8: Homeless People
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2014

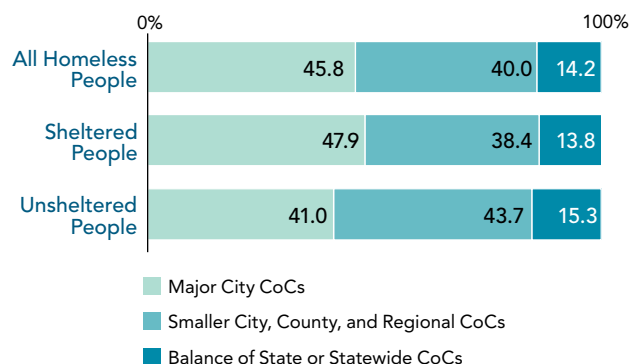


EXHIBIT 1.9: Change in the Numbers of Homeless People
By CoC Category, 2013–2014

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless	-13,399	-2.3	6,385	1.6	-19,784	-10.3
Major Cities	1,825	0.7	6,599	3.6	-4,774	-6.3
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-11,716	-4.9	-1,377	-0.9	-10,339	-12.0
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-3,508	-4.1	1,163	2.2	-4,671	-15.0

Continuums of Care (CoC) were Divided into Three Geographic Categories:

1. Major city CoCs (n=48) cover the 50 largest cities in the U.S. In two cases, two large cities were located in the same CoC.
2. Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs (n=323) are jurisdictions that are neither one of the 50 largest cities nor Balance of State or Statewide CoCs.
3. Balance of State (BoS) or statewide CoCs (n=39) are typically composed of multiple rural counties or represent an entire state.

On a Single Night in January 2014

- Nearly one in five homeless people was located in New York City (67,810 people or 12%) or Los Angeles (34,393 people or 6%).
- The 48 major city CoCs accounted for 46 percent of homeless people in the United States, or 262,058 people.
- The 10 major city CoCs with the largest numbers of homeless people nationwide accounted for 28 percent of the nation's homeless population (163,706 people).
- Four in 10 homeless people were living in smaller cities, suburbs or regional CoCs (228,931 people).
- 14 percent of people experiencing homelessness (81,499 people) were in Balance of State (BoS) or statewide CoCs.

EXHIBIT 1.10: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless People
By CoC Category, 2014

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	67,810	Honolulu, HI	4,712	Texas Balance of State	8,903
Los Angeles City & County, CA	34,393	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	4,266	Georgia Balance of State	7,577
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	9,417	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	3,833	Washington Balance of State	4,703
Seattle/King County, WA	8,949	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	3,529	Oregon Balance of State	4,122
San Diego City & County, CA	8,506	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	3,391	Ohio Balance of State	3,806
District of Columbia	7,748	Pasco County, FL	3,356	Indiana Balance of State	3,589
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	7,567	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/Babylon/Islip/Huntington, NY	3,207	Wisconsin Balance of State	3,569
Metropolitan Denver, CO	6,621	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	2,962	North Carolina Balance of State	3,195
San Francisco, CA	6,408	Riverside City & County, CA	2,945	Massachusetts Balance of State	2,798
Chicago, IL	6,287	Ft Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	2,766	Connecticut Balance of State	2,488

- The five major city CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered homelessness were all located in California. San Jose/Santa Clara City and County reported the highest rate, with three-quarters of its homeless population staying in unsheltered locations.
- Three of the five smaller city, county, and regional CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered homelessness were located in Florida, with Pasco County reporting 95 percent of its homeless population in unsheltered locations.
- Georgia BoS and Hawaii BoS had the highest rates of unsheltered homelessness among BoS and statewide CoCs (70% and 67%).
- Cleveland, OH had the lowest rate of unsheltered homelessness among major city CoCs (1%). Omaha, NE also reported a low rate (less than 2%).

Nearly one in five homeless people was located in New York City or Los Angeles.

- Many smaller city, county, or regional CoCs reported low rates of unsheltered homelessness, and several reported rates of less than 1 percent.
- Massachusetts BoS reported the lowest unsheltered rate of all BoS or statewide CoCs, with less than 1 percent of its homeless population living in unsheltered locations. Rhode Island statewide reported less than 2 percent in unsheltered locations, and Iowa BoS and Wisconsin BoS both reported only 3 percent.

Estimates by CoC

Homelessness in the United States

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 1.11: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless People
By CoC Category, 2014

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								
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	7,567	75.0	Pasco County, FL	3,356	95.4	Georgia Balance of State	7,577	70.2
Fresno/Madera County, CA	2,592	72.6	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	1,070	92.2	Hawaii Balance of State	2,206	66.7
Long Beach, CA	2,738	68.6	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	2,591	90.4	Arkansas Balance of State	1,028	60.3
San Francisco, CA	6,408	67.3	San Luis Obispo County, CA	2,366	89.7	Texas Balance of State	8,903	57.8
Los Angeles City & County, CA	34,393	65.7	Jackson/West Tennessee	1,601	87.2	Nevada Balance of State	370	52.4
Lowest Rates								
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, OH	2,103	1.3	Southwest Minnesota	180	0.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	2,798	0.9
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	1,630	1.6	Rock Island/Moline/Northwestern Illinois	218	0.5	Rhode Island Statewide	1,190	1.7
Boston, MA	5,987	3.0	Amarillo, TX	451	0.7	Iowa Balance of State	1,939	3.4
Indianapolis, IN	1,890	3.9	Sullivan County, NY	131	0.8	Wisconsin Balance of State	3,569	3.4
New York City, NY	67,810	5.0	Columbia/Greene County, NY	128	0.8	Delaware Statewide	901	4.1

Note: Excludes CoCs with fewer than 100 total homeless people

Changes Over Time

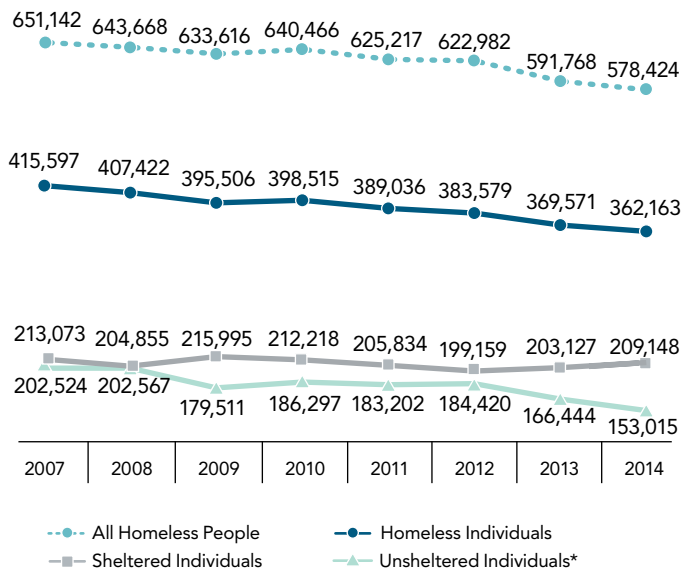
- Between 2013 and 2014, homelessness in major city CoCs increased by 1 percent, or 1,825 people. New York City reported the largest increase, with 3,750 more homeless people, a 6 percent rise. Las Vegas reported a 28 percent rise, with 2,061 more homeless people. Major city CoCs reported a 4 percent increase in the number of people homeless in shelter programs, and a 6 percent decline in the number in unsheltered locations.
- Smaller city, county, and regional CoCs reported 5 percent fewer homeless people in 2014 than in 2013, or 11,716 fewer people. The decline was largely driven by a 12 percent decline in people in unsheltered locations, with a 1 percent decline in the number of people in shelter programs.
- Homelessness in BoS or statewide CoCs declined by 4 percent between 2013 and 2014, or 3,508 fewer people. A 15 percent decline in unsheltered homelessness, or 4,671 fewer people, offset a 2 percent increase in sheltered homelessness, or 1,163 more people.



2 National Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2014

EXHIBIT 2.1: Estimates of Homeless Individuals By Sheltered Status, 2007–2014



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

Note: The PIT estimates from 2007–2013 are slightly lower than estimates reported in past AHARs. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless individuals submitted by the Los Angeles City and County Continuum of Care. The adjustment removed: 7,780 individuals from 2007 and 2008; 9,451 individuals in 2009 and 2010; 10,800 individuals in 2011 and 2012; and 18,274 individuals from 2013. This change applies to all PIT estimates in this section. See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD’s Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

EXHIBIT 2.2: Change in the Numbers of Homeless Individuals By Sheltered Status, 2007–2014

	2013–2014		2007–2014	
	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Individuals	-7,408	-2.0	-53,434	-12.9
Sheltered Individuals	6,021	3.0	-3,925	-1.8
Unsheltered Individuals	-13,429	-8.1	-49,509	-24.5

On a Single Night in January 2014

- 362,163 individuals were homeless in the United States, representing 63 percent of all homeless people.
- Nearly 6 in 10 individuals experiencing homelessness, or 209,148 people, were in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.
- The remaining 42 percent of homeless individuals (or 153,015) were staying in unsheltered locations such as under bridges, in cars, or in abandoned buildings.
- Eighty-seven percent of homeless individuals were over 24 in 2014. Eleven percent were between 18 and 24, and 2 percent were under 18.
- Most individuals living in sheltered locations (88%) or unsheltered locations (86%) were over 24 years old.

Since 2013

- Homelessness among individuals on a single night declined by 2 percent or 7,408 fewer people.
- The overall decline was driven by 13,429 fewer individuals homeless in unsheltered locations (an 8% drop).
- The number of individuals staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs increased by 6,021 people, or about 3 percent.
- The largest declines were among individuals over the age of 24. There were 2 percent (or 6,926) fewer homeless individuals over 24 overall, and 9 percent fewer unsheltered individuals (or 12,521). The number of sheltered individuals over 24 increased by 3 percent (or 5,595).

Since 2007

- Total individual homelessness declined by 13 percent, or 53,434 fewer people.
- The number of individuals homeless in unsheltered locations declined by 25 percent or 49,509 fewer people.
- The number of individuals in shelter programs decreased slightly, by about 2 percent or 3,925 fewer people.

EXHIBIT 2.3: Percent of Homeless Individuals by Age
By Sheltered Status, 2014

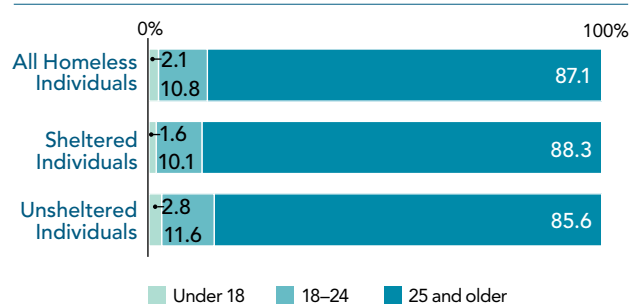


EXHIBIT 2.4: Change in the Numbers of Homeless Individuals 2013–2014

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	6	0.1	186	5.9	-180	-4.0
18 to 24	-488	-1.2	240	1.2	-728	-3.9
Over 24	-6,926	-2.2	5,595	3.1	-12,521	-8.7

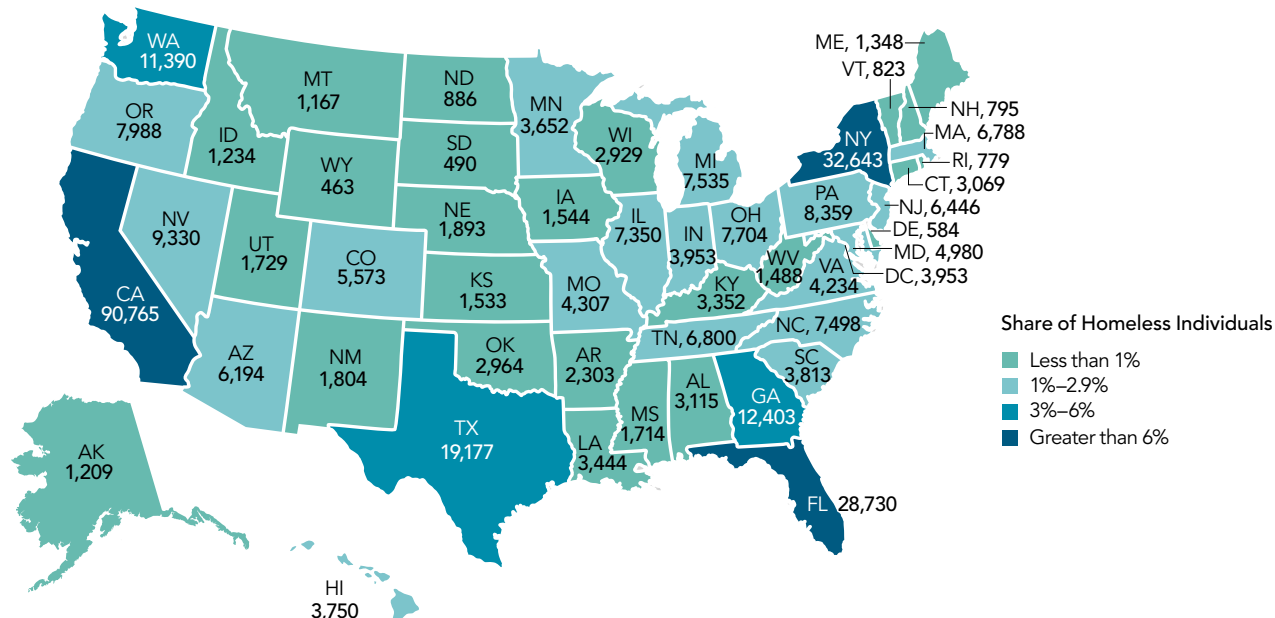
In January 2014, 362,163 people experienced homelessness as individuals, declining by 2 percent since 2013 and by 13 percent since 2007.



2 State Estimates Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

**EXHIBIT 2.4: Estimates of Homeless Individuals
By State, 2014**



On a Single Night in January 2014

- California accounted for 25 percent of the nation's population of homeless individuals.
- Half of all homeless individuals in the U.S. was in five states: CA (25% or 90,765 people), NY (9% or 32,643 people), FL (8% or 28,730 people), TX (5% or 19,177 people), and GA (3% or 12,403 people).
- Twenty-five states each accounted for less than 1 percent of the national total, and together they accounted for less than 12 percent of homeless individuals nationwide.
- In eight states, more than half of the homeless population was living in unsheltered locations: CA (73%), HI (69%), NV (62%), GA (60%), MT (58%), FL (55%), OR (54%), and AR (54%).

Changes Over Time

- 20 states experienced increases in the number of homeless individuals between 2013 and 2014. Nevada experienced the largest increase (1,733 more individuals), followed by New York (1,408). Other states with large increases include Colorado (909 more individuals), Washington (773), and Hawaii (395).
- The largest decreases in homelessness among individuals since 2013 were in California (2,693 fewer people), Florida (2,629), TX (1,581), OR (1,006), and SC (923).
- 21 states plus D.C. had increases in homelessness among individuals between 2007 and 2014. New York had the largest increase, 4,587 more people or a 16 percent rise since 2007. States with large increases include: MO (971 more people), OH (834), MS (599), and MT (534).
- 29 states experienced declines in homelessness among individuals between 2007 and 2014, some considerable. California experienced a decline of 20,187 individuals (18%) over the seven year period. Texas experienced a decline of 27 percent or 7,129 individuals. Florida and Arizona also saw substantial declines.

EXHIBIT 2.6: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Individuals
By State, 2014

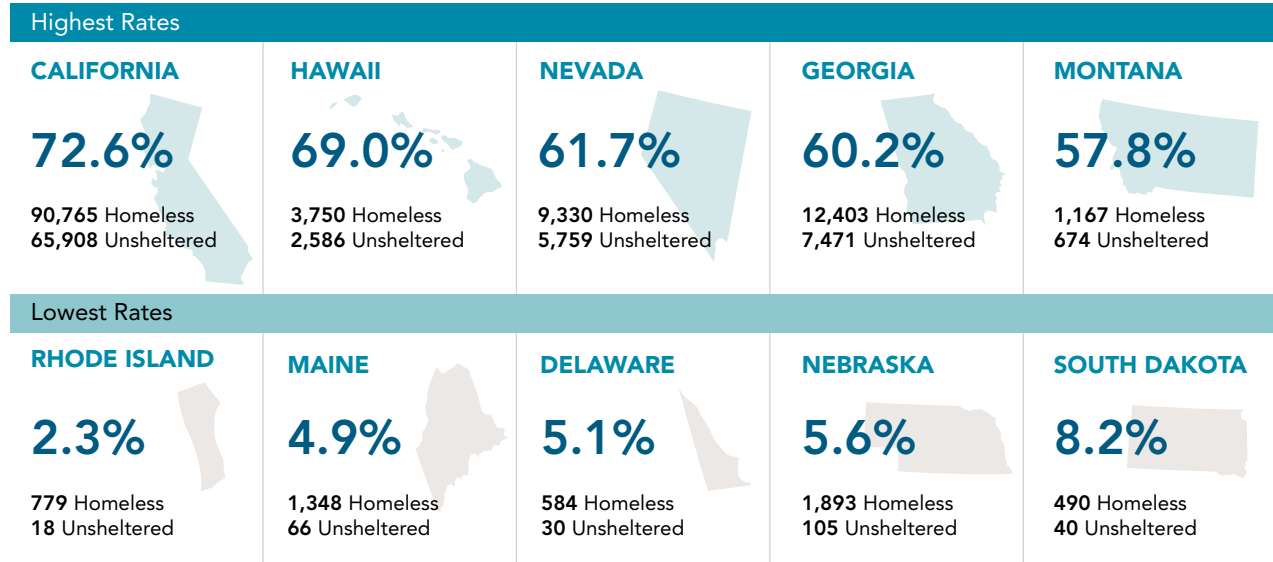


EXHIBIT 2.7: Largest Changes in the Numbers of Homeless Individuals
By State, 2007–2014

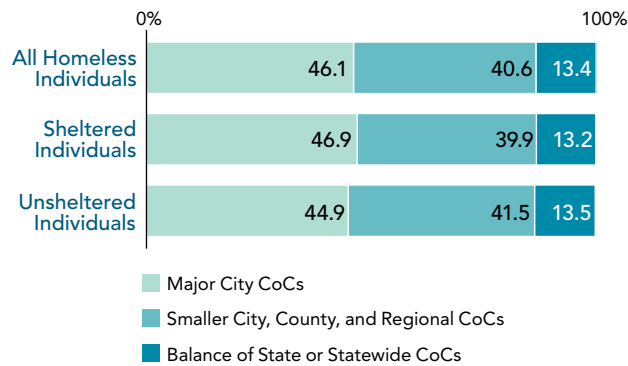
	2013–2014	2007–2014	
Largest Increases			
NEVADA	1,733 / 22.8%	NEW YORK	4,587 / 16.4%
NEW YORK	1,408 / 4.5%	MISSOURI	971 / 29.1%
COLORADO	909 / 19.5%	OHIO	834 / 12.1%
WASHINGTON	773 / 7.3%	MISSISSIPPI	599 / 53.7%
HAWAII	395 / 11.8%	MONTANA	534 / 84.4%
Largest Decreases			
CALIFORNIA	-2,693 / -2.9%	CALIFORNIA	-20,187 / -18.2%
FLORIDA	-2,629 / -8.4%	TEXAS	-7,129 / -27.1%
TEXAS	-1,581 / -7.6%	FLORIDA	-4,310 / -13.0%
OREGON	-1,006 / -11.2%	ARIZONA	-3,826 / -38.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	-923 / -19.5%	NEW JERSEY	-2,526 / -28.2%

2 Estimates by CoC

Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 2.8: Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2014



On a Single Night in January 2014

- Nearly 15 percent of homeless individuals were in Los Angeles (8% or 28,164 people) or New York City (7% or 26,177 people).
- Major city CoCs accounted for 46 percent of homeless individuals in the United States, or 164,900 individuals.
- About 4 in 10 homeless individuals (145,244 people) were living in smaller cities, suburbs or regional CoCs.
- Just over 13 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness (47,830 people) was in Balance of State (BoS) or statewide CoCs.
- The five major city CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered individuals were all located in California. Fresno, CA reported the highest rate, with 85 percent of its homeless individual population staying in unsheltered locations.
- Three of the five smaller city, county, and regional CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered individuals were located in Florida, with the Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties CoC reporting that 95 percent of its individual homeless population of 1,360 people was unsheltered.
- Georgia BoS had the highest rate of individuals who were unsheltered among BoS and statewide CoCs, at 87 percent. Hawaii had the second highest rate, with 82 percent of its homeless population unsheltered.
- Cleveland, OH had the lowest rate of unsheltered homeless individuals among major city CoCs (2%). Omaha, NE and Indianapolis, IN also reported low rates of unsheltered homelessness (2% and 6%).
- Many smaller city, county, or regional CoCs reported low rates of unsheltered individuals, with several reporting rates of less than 1 percent and four reporting no unsheltered individuals.
- Rhode Island statewide reported the lowest rates of unsheltered individuals of the BoS or statewide CoCs, with only 2 percent. Wisconsin BoS reported 4 percent, and Delaware BoS had an unsheltered rate of slightly over 5 percent in 2014.

EXHIBIT 2.9: Change in the Numbers of Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2013–2014

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Individuals	-7,387	-2.0	6,076	3.0	-13,463	-8.2
Major Cities	669	0.4	4,407	4.7	-3,738	-5.3
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-5,713	-3.8	249	0.3	-5,962	-8.7
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-2,343	-4.7	1,420	5.4	-3,763	-15.7

EXHIBIT 2.10: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2014

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	28,164	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	3,816	Texas Balance of State	6,393
New York City, NY	26,177	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	2,996	Georgia Balance of State	5,264
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	8,326	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	2,865	Washington Balance of State	2,674
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	6,681	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	2,561	Indiana Balance of State	2,279
San Diego City & County, CA	6,499	Riverside City & County, CA	2,390	Ohio Balance of State	2,154
Seattle/King County, WA	6,029	Honolulu, HI	2,356	Oregon Balance of State	2,114
San Francisco, CA	5,776	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	2,286	North Carolina Balance of State	2,027
Atlanta, GA	4,203	Ft Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	2,028	Connecticut Balance of State	1,709
District of Columbia	3,953	San Luis Obispo County, CA	1,912	Arizona Balance of State	1,679
City of Houston/Harris County, TX	3,918	New Orleans/Jefferson Parish, LA	1,695	Wisconsin Balance of State	1,480

Major city CoCs accounted for 46 percent of homeless individuals in the United States, or 164,900 individuals.

2 Estimates by CoC

Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 2.11: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Individuals

By CoC Category, 2014

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Individuals	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Individuals	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Individuals	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
Fresno/Madera County, CA	2,203	85.0	Fort Pierce/ St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	1,360	95.4	Georgia Balance of State	5,264	87.1
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	6,681	84.1	Clackamas County, OR	333	94.9	Hawaii Balance of State	1,394	81.9
San Francisco, CA	5,776	74.1	Pasco County, FL	1,693	93.9	Texas Balance of State	6,393	68.7
Los Angeles City & County, CA	28,164	72.9	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	652	93.7	Nevada Balance of State	304	63.8
Long Beach, CA	2,260	71.8	San Luis Obispo County, CA	1,912	92.9	Arkansas Balance of State	753	63.2
Lowest Rates								
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, OH	1,573	1.8	Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, Yates Counties, NY	79	0.0	Rhode Island Statewide	779	2.3
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	1,113	2.3	Jefferson/Lewis/St. Lawrence Counties, NY	68	0.0	Wisconsin Balance of State	1,480	4.0
Indianapolis, IN	1,355	5.5	Southeast Arkansas	39	0.0	Delaware Statewide	584	5.1
Boston, MA	2,609	6.9	Southwest Minnesota	36	0.0	Iowa Balance of State	812	5.5
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY	978	7.2	Rock Island/Moline/Northwestern Illinois	103	1.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	414	6.3

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

Changes Over Time

- Between 2013 and 2014, individual homelessness in major city CoCs increased by less than 1 percent or 669 people.
- New York City experienced the largest increase among major cities from 2013 to 2014, reporting 1,718 more homeless individuals (or 7%). Las Vegas reported a 23 percent rise, 1,580 more homeless individuals.
- Homelessness in the other geographic types declined between 2013 and 2014. Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs experienced a 4 percent decline over the past year, and BoS or statewide CoCs (rural areas) experienced a 5 percent drop.
- Unsheltered homelessness among individuals declined in each CoC category between 2013 and 2014. Major city CoCs reported declines of 5 percent (or 3,738 people); smaller city, county, and regional CoCs reported a 9 percent decline (or 5,962 people); and BoS or statewide CoCs had 3,763 fewer homeless individuals (a 16% decline).

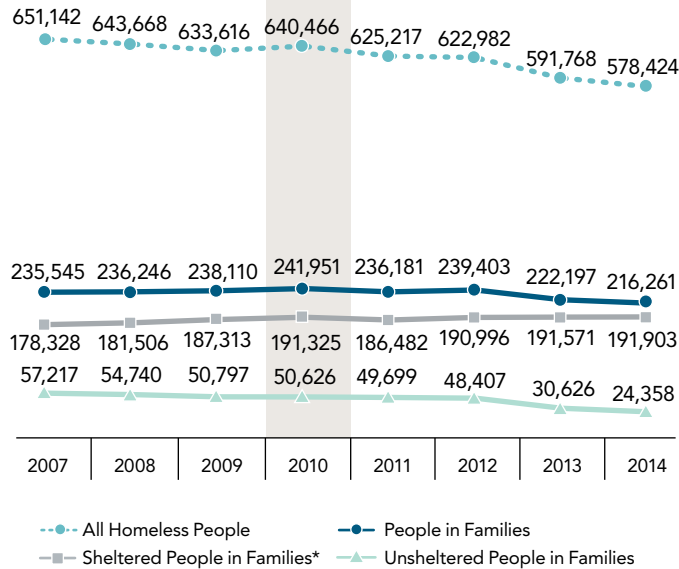


3 National Estimates Homeless Families

Data source: PIT 2007–2014

EXHIBIT 3.1: Estimates of Homeless People in Families

By Sheltered Status, 2007–2014



Note: The PIT estimates from 2007–2008 are slightly lower than estimates reported in past AHARs. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless people in families submitted by the Los Angeles City and County Continuum of Care. The adjustment removed 12,966 homeless people in families and 5,073 homeless family households in 2007 and 2008. This change applies to all PIT estimates in this section. See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD’s Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

EXHIBIT 3.2: Change in the Numbers of Homeless People in Families

By Sheltered Status, 2007–2014

	2013–2014		2007–2014	
	#	%	#	%
Homeless People in Families	-5,936	-2.7	-19,284	-8.2
Sheltered	332	0.2	13,575	7.6
Unsheltered	-6,268	-20.5	-32,859	-57.4
Family Households	-3,347	-4.7	-11,249	-14.3

On a Single Night in January 2014

- 216,261 people were homeless in 67,613 families, representing 37 percent of all homeless people.
- On average, a homeless family household consisted of three people.
- Almost nine in ten homeless people in families were staying in shelters (191,903 people). However, 24,358 people in families were in unsheltered locations on a single night in January 2014.
- Almost 60 percent of homeless people in families were children under 18 years of age. Nearly one-third were over 24, and the remaining 9 percent were between 18 and 24 years old.
- Half of the unsheltered people in families was under age 18, 42 percent was over 24, and 8 percent was between 18 and 24 years old.

Chronically Homeless Families¹

- Seven percent of homeless people in families was chronically homeless (15,143 people). The majority of chronically homeless families was living in shelters (62% or 9,362 people), and the rest was living in unsheltered locations (38 percent or 5,781 people).
- The number of people in chronically homeless families declined in the last year by 8 percent (or 1,396). This decline was comprised entirely of unsheltered chronically homeless families, a 31 percent drop (2,608 people). The number of sheltered chronically homeless people in families increased by 15 percent since 2013.

¹ HUD began collecting data on chronically homeless families in 2011, but much of the data were incomplete until 2013.

Since 2013

- The number of homeless people in families declined by 3 percent (or 5,936 people), while the number of homeless family households dropped by 5 percent (3,347 households).
- The decline is attributable to a steep drop in the number of unsheltered people in families. This number fell by 20 percent (6,268 people), offsetting the slight increase in the number of sheltered people in families (332 people, or less than 1%).
- The number of children in homeless families declined by 2 percent (or 2,454) overall in the past year. The number of unsheltered children in families declined by 3,818 (or 24%), while the number of sheltered children increased by 1,364 (or 1%).
- The number of people in families age 18 to 24 declined overall by 1,144 people (or 6%). This age group also declined both among those in shelters (by 266 people or 2%), and among those in unsheltered locations (by 878 people or 31%).
- Adults over the age of 24 declined by 2,338 people (or 3%). Sheltered adults age 24 or older declined by 766 people (or 1%), while those in unsheltered locations declined by 1,572 people (or 13%).

Since 2007

- The number of homeless people in families declined by 8 percent (or 19,284 people), while the number of homeless family households dropped by 14 percent (or 11,249 households).
- The decline was driven by a dramatic decrease in the number of unsheltered people in families, which fell by 57 percent (or 32,859 people). The number of sheltered people in families increased by 8 percent (or 13,575 people).

EXHIBIT 3.3: Percent of Homeless People in Families by Age
By Sheltered Status, 2014

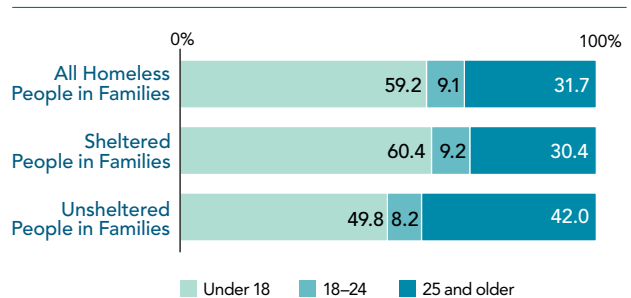


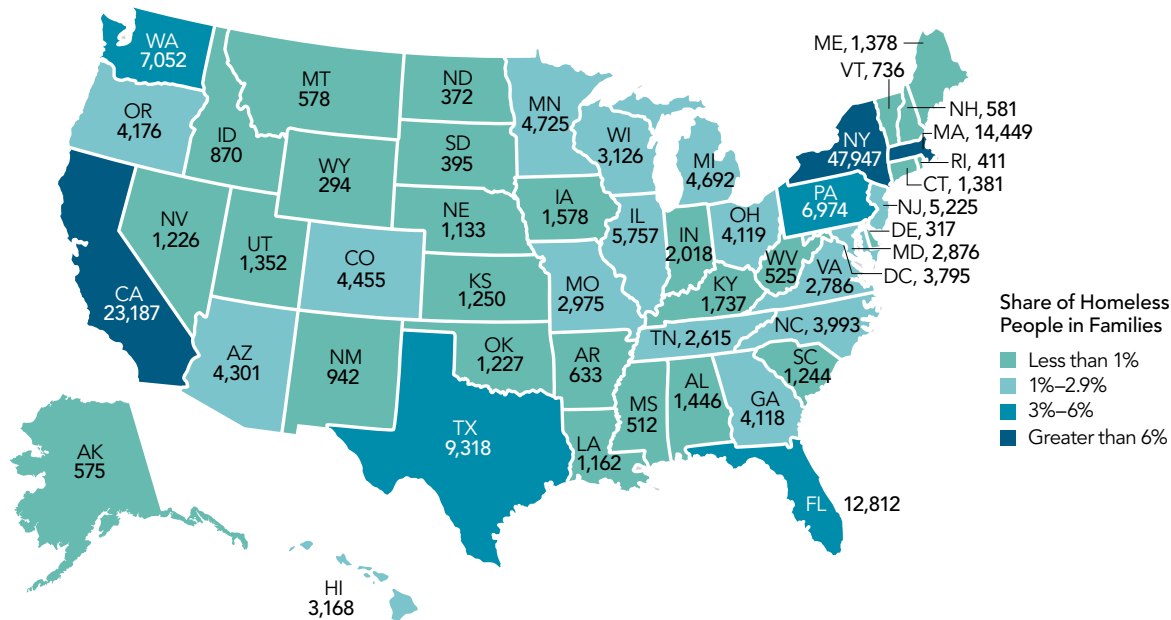
EXHIBIT 3.4: Change in the Numbers of Homeless People in Families by Age
By Sheltered Status, 2013–2014

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	-2,454	-1.9	1,364	1.2	-3,818	-23.9
18 to 24	-1,144	-5.5	-266	-1.5	-878	-30.5
Over 24	-2,338	-3.3	-766	-1.3	-1,572	-13.3

3 State Estimates Homeless Families

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

**EXHIBIT 3.5: Estimates of Family Homelessness
By State, 2014**



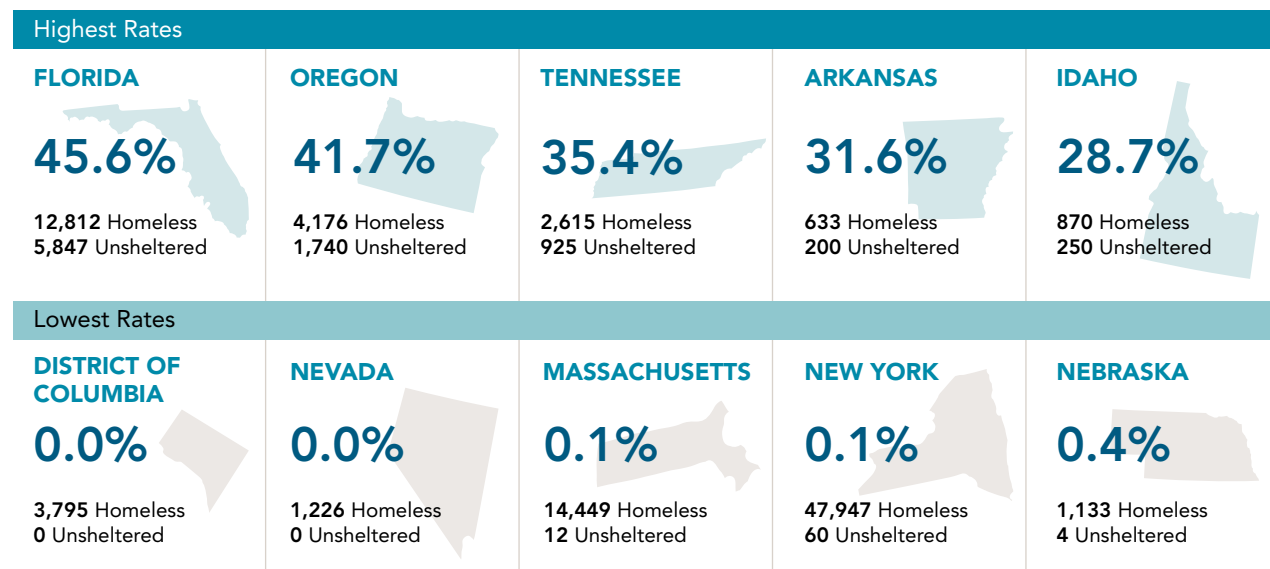
On a Single Night in 2014

- More than one in five homeless people in families was in New York (22 percent or 47,947 people). Virtually all of these people were staying in shelters (less than one percent was unsheltered).
- Half of all homeless people in families were located in only five states: NY (22% or 47,947 people), CA (11% or 23,187 people), MA (7% or 14,449 people), FL (6% or 12,812 people), and TX (4% or 9,318 people).
- Twenty-seven states each accounted for less than 1 percent of all homeless people in families, and together accounted for 12 percent of all homeless people in families.
- Only in three states—Florida, Oregon, and Tennessee—were more than a third of homeless people in families found in unsheltered locations.

Chronically Homeless Families

- California had the largest number of people in families with chronic patterns of homelessness—2,878 people or 12% of the state’s homeless family population. New York was not far behind, with 2,862 chronically homeless people in families (or 6% of all homeless people in families in New York).
- Rhode Island and South Carolina reported no chronically homeless people in families in 2014. Four states had rates of chronic homelessness among families at or below 1 percent: AR, DE, ND, and MS.

EXHIBIT 3.6: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered People in Families
By State, 2014



PROGRESS ON THE FEDERAL STRATEGIC PLAN

Since the release of the plan in 2010, the number of homeless people in families has declined by 25,690 people, or 11 percent.



3 State Estimates Homeless Families

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 3.7: Largest Changes in the Numbers of Homeless People in Families
By State, 2007–2014

2013–2014		2007–2014	
Largest Increases			
MASSACHUSETTS	2,114 / 17.1%	NEW YORK	13,402 / 38.8%
NEW YORK	1,752 / 3.8%	MASSACHUSETTS	7,614 / 111.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	626 / 19.8%	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,192 / 136.7%
TEXAS	461 / 5.2%	MINNESOTA	671 / 16.6%
MICHIGAN	401 / 9.4%	NORTH CAROLINA	582 / 17.1%
Largest Decreases			
FLORIDA	-3,691 / -22.4%	CALIFORNIA	-4,847 / -17.3%
CALIFORNIA	-1,907 / -7.6%	TEXAS	-4,164 / -30.9%
MISSOURI	-954 / -24.3%	OREGON	-3,543 / -45.9%
NEW JERSEY	-684 / -11.6%	NEW JERSEY	-3,117 / -37.4%
OREGON	-652 / -13.5%	WASHINGTON	-3,038 / -30.1%

Changes Over Time

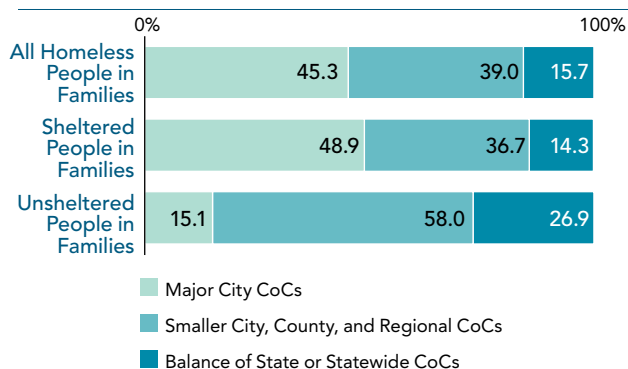
- Homelessness among people in families declined in 32 states, while increasing in 18 states plus the D.C. between 2013 and 2014.
- Between 2013 and 2014, the number of homeless people in families declined most dramatically in Florida, where there were 3,691 fewer homeless people in families in 2014, a 22 percent drop. Missouri also had a large percentage decline.
- Massachusetts had the largest one-year increase in homeless people in families, with 2,114 more homeless people in families, a 17 percent increase from 2013.
- Between 2007 and 2014, homelessness among people in families declined in 31 states, and increased in 19 states and the D.C.
- During the 7-year span, the number of homeless people in families increased the most in New York where 13,402 more people were homeless in families in 2014, a 39 percent increase from 2007. Massachusetts and the District of Columbia had very large increases in percentage terms.
- States with large 7-year declines in family homelessness include: CA (4,847 fewer homeless people in families), TX (4,164), OR (3,543), NJ (3,117), and WA (3,038).



3 Estimates by CoC Homeless Families

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 3.8: Homeless People in Families
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2014



On a Single Night in January 2014

- Forty-five percent of all homeless people in families were in major cities (97,158 people), 39 percent were in CoCs serving smaller cities, counties, and regions (83,687 people), and 16 percent were in BoS and statewide CoCs (33,669 people).
- Although BoS and statewide CoCs accounted for the smallest share of homeless people in families, homeless people counted by these CoCs were more likely to be in families (42%) than homeless people counted by CoCs in other jurisdictions (37% in major cities and 36% in smaller cities, counties, and regions).
- New York City had by far the largest number of homeless people in families in the country, with almost one in five (41,633 people) living there in 2014.

- Homeless people in families were generally living in shelters on the night of the count, but those in major cities were the most likely to be sheltered, 96 percent compared to 84 percent in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs and 82 percent in BoS and statewide CoCs.
- Overall, only 16 percent of homeless people in families counted in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs were living in unsheltered locations. However, this category includes two CoCs where over 90 percent of homeless people in families were unsheltered: Pasco County, FL (97%) and Northwest North Carolina (92%).

Chronically Homeless Families

- Two major city CoCs had the largest numbers of chronically homeless people in families: New York City (2,502 people) and Los Angeles (935 people). In contrast, 112 of the 323 CoCs serving smaller cities, counties, and regions did not report any chronically homeless people in families.
- Eight major city CoCs and two statewide CoCs reported no chronically homeless people in families: Tucson, AZ; Phoenix, AZ; Fresno, CA; Chicago, IL; Wichita, KS; Columbus, OH; Tulsa, OK; and Memphis, TN. Rhode Island Statewide and Arkansas Balance of State reported no chronically homeless people in families.

Forty-five percent of all homeless people in families were in major cities

EXHIBIT 3.9: Change in the Numbers of Homeless People in Families
By CoC Category, 2013–2014

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless People in Families	-6,012	-2.7	309	0.2	-6,321	-21.5
Major Cities	1,156	1.2	2,192	2.4	-1,036	-23.0
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-6,003	-6.7	-1,626	-2.3	-4,377	-24.6
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-1,165	-3.3	-257	-0.9	-908	-12.7

EXHIBIT 3.10: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless People in Families
By CoC Category, 2014

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State or Statewide CoCs	
CoC	# of People in Families	CoC	# of People in Families	CoC	# of People in Families
New York City, NY	41,633	Honolulu, HI	2,356	Texas Balance of State	2,510
Los Angeles City & County, CA	6,229	Nassau, Suffolk Counties/ Babylon/Islip/ Huntington, NY	2,288	Massachusetts Balance of State	2,384
District of Columbia	3,795	Springfield, MA	2,252	Georgia Balance of State	2,313
Boston, MA	3,378	Pasco County, FL	1,663	Wisconsin Balance of State	2,089
Metropolitan Denver, CO	3,126	Yonkers/Mount Vernon/New Rochelle/Westchester, NY	1,334	Washington Balance of State	2,029
Seattle/King County, WA	2,920	Worcester City & County, MA	1,328	Oregon Balance of State	2,008
Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional, AZ	2,878	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	1,272	Ohio Balance of State	1,652
Philadelphia, PA	2,629	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	1,231	Indiana Balance of State	1,310
Chicago, IL	2,549	Gloucester/Haverhill/Salem/Essex County, MA	1,178	Michigan Balance of State	1,175
Minneapolis/Hennepin County, MN	2,088	Elizabeth/Union County, NJ	1,162	North Carolina Balance of State	1,168

3 Estimates by CoC Homeless Families

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 3.11: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless People in Families

By CoC Category, 2014

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Homeless People in Families	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless People in Families	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless People in Families	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
Long Beach, CA	478	53.8	Pasco County, FL	1,663	96.8	Oklahoma Balance of State	158	58.9
Los Angeles City & County, CA	6,229	33.2	Northwest North Carolina	592	92.2	Oregon Balance of State	2,008	52.7
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	1,110	19.6	Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties, FL	1,021	90.9	Arkansas Balance of State	275	52.4
San Diego City & County, CA	2,007	15.4	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	418	90.0	Hawaii Balance of State	812	40.8
Portland-Gresham-Multnomah County, OR	812	15.1	Jackson/West Tennessee	587	89.6	Alabama Balance of State	322	39.1
Lowest Rates								
Wichita/Sedgwick County, KS	189	0.0	Huntington/Cabell, Wayne Counties, WV	100	0.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	2,384	0
Virginia Beach, VA	189	0.0	Winston Salem/Forsyth County, NC	101	0.0	Nevada Balance of State	66	0
Oklahoma City, OK	215	0.0	Loudoun County, MD	101	0.0	Rhode Island Statewide	411	0.5
Nashville/Davidson County, TN	330	0.0	Moorhead/West Central Minnesota	102	0.0	Indiana Balance of State	1,310	0.8
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY	338	0.0	Frederick City & County, MD	105	0.0	Kansas Balance of State	615	0.8

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

Changes Over Time

- Between 2013 and 2014, the number of homeless people in families increased by 1 percent in major cities (1,156 more people), while it declined by seven percent in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs (6,003 fewer people) and 3 percent in BoS and statewide CoCs (1,165 fewer people).
- New York City's 2,032 person increase was the largest among homeless people in families, although it was only a five percent increase from an already large number of homeless people in families.
- Overall, the number of unsheltered people in families declined by 23 percent in major cities between 2013 and 2014. Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs experienced declines of 25 percent in the past year, and BoS and statewide CoCs reported 13 percent fewer unsheltered homeless people in families.



National Estimates

Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

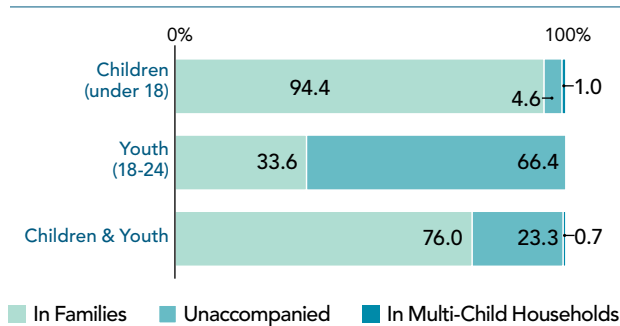
Data source: PIT 2014

EXHIBIT 4.1: Estimates of Homeless Children and Youth
2014

	All Homeless Children and Youth		Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth	
	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Children and Youth	194,302	100.0	45,205	100.0
Children (under 18)	135,701	69.8	6,274	13.9
Youth (18-24)	58,601	30.2	38,931	86.1

This chapter focuses on unaccompanied children and youth. For the purposes of the AHAR, an unaccompanied child or youth is defined as a person under the age of 25 who is not a member of a family (i.e., a household composed of at least one adult and one child) or of a multi-child household (i.e., a household composed of multiple people under age 18). Unaccompanied children and youth are mostly young adults between 18 and 24 who experience homelessness alone.

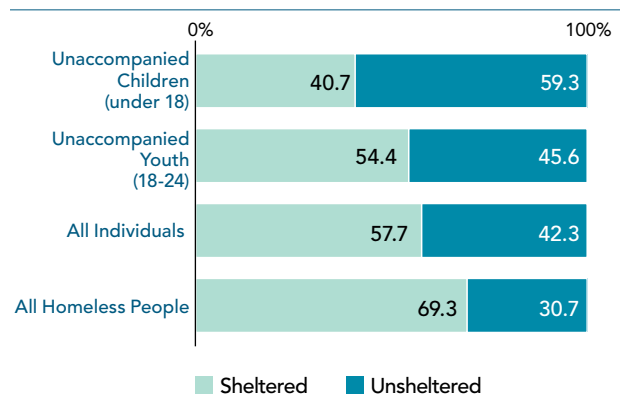
EXHIBIT 4.2: Homeless Children and Youth By Household Type, 2014



On a Single Night in January 2014

- There were 194,302 homeless children and youth on a single night in January 2014, representing about one-third of all homeless people.
- Among all homeless children and youth, 76 percent (or 149,097) were part of a homeless family. Homeless children were far more likely to be in families than homeless youth (94% vs. 34%). Only 1 percent of homeless children, or 1,366 people, lived in multi-child households (composed only of people under the age of 18).
- There were 45,205 unaccompanied homeless children and youth, roughly 8 percent of the total homeless population. Most (86% or 38,931 people) were between the ages of 18 and 24. The remaining 14 percent (or 6,274 people) were under the age of 18.
- The unsheltered rate was considerably greater for homeless children (under 18) than for unaccompanied youth (18 to 24). Nearly 6 in 10 unaccompanied children (59% or 3,720 people) were counted in unsheltered locations. By comparison, less than half of unaccompanied youth (46% or 17,750) were unsheltered.

EXHIBIT 4.3: Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth By Sheltered Status, 2014



Since 2013

- The number of unaccompanied children and youth declined in the past year, by 411 people or less than 1 percent. A 3 percent decrease in the number of unsheltered unaccompanied children and youth (or 683) offset a 1 percent increase in the number of sheltered children and youth (or 272).
- The decline in the number of unaccompanied people under 25 was driven by a decline in the number of 18 to 24 year olds. There were 488 fewer unaccompanied youth overall, a decrease of 1 percent. A 240 person (or 1%) increase in the number of sheltered unaccompanied youth was offset by a 728 person (or 4%) decline in unsheltered youth.
- The number of unaccompanied children increased slightly between 2013 and 2014. There were 77 more unaccompanied children in 2014, a 1 percent increase.

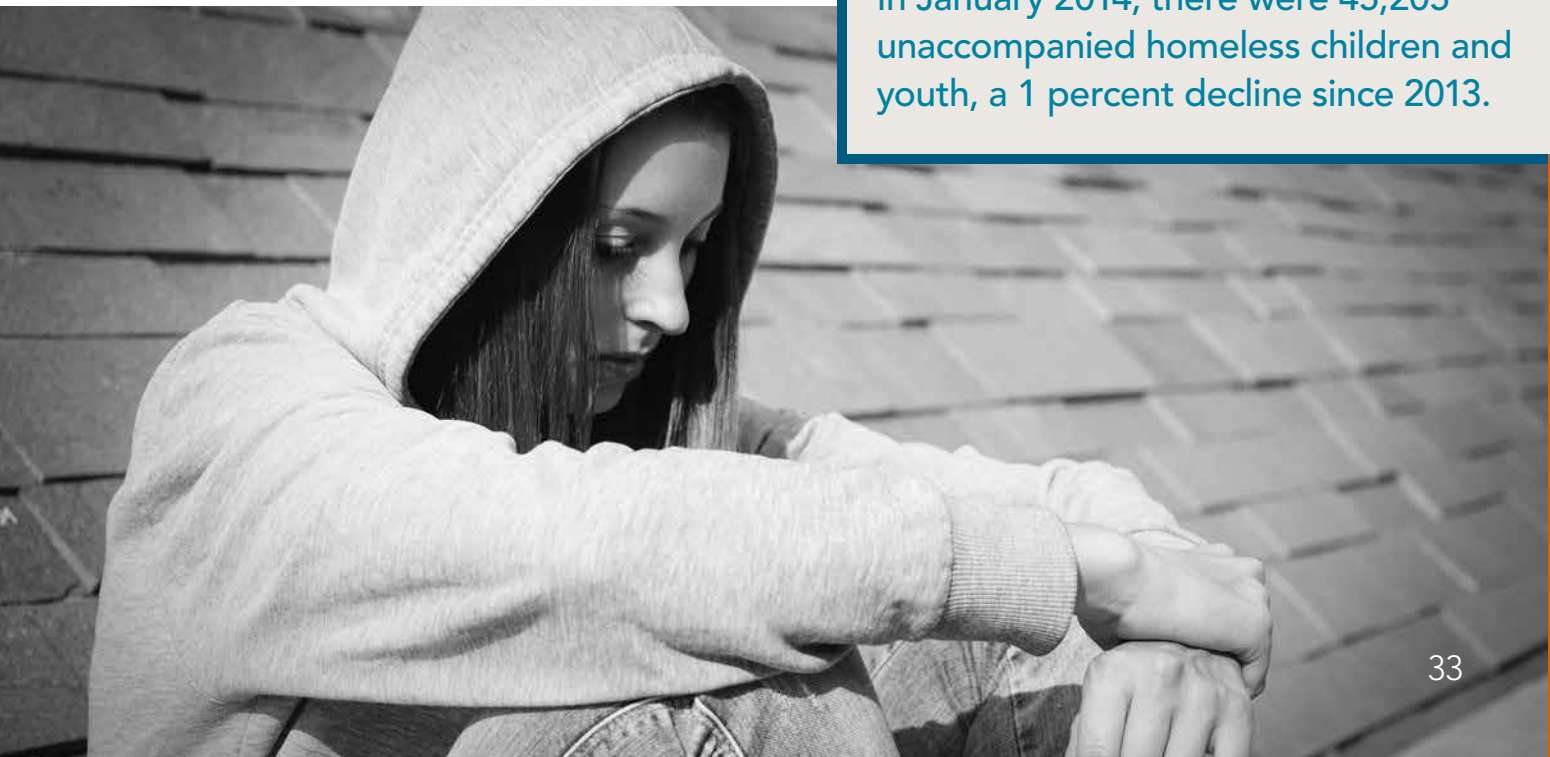
EXHIBIT 4.4: Change in the Numbers of Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth 2014

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Unaccompanied Children and Youth	-411	-0.9	272	1.2	-683	-3.1
Unaccompanied Children	77	1.2	32	1.3	45	1.2
Unaccompanied Youth	-488	-1.2	240	1.2	-728	-3.9

Note: The PIT estimate from 2013 is slightly lower than reported in past AHARs. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless unaccompanied youth submitted by the Los Angeles City and County Continuum of Care. The adjustment removed 1,308 people in 2013. This change applies to all PIT estimates in this section. See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD’s Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

PROGRESS ON THE FEDERAL STRATEGIC PLAN

In January 2014, there were 45,205 unaccompanied homeless children and youth, a 1 percent decline since 2013.

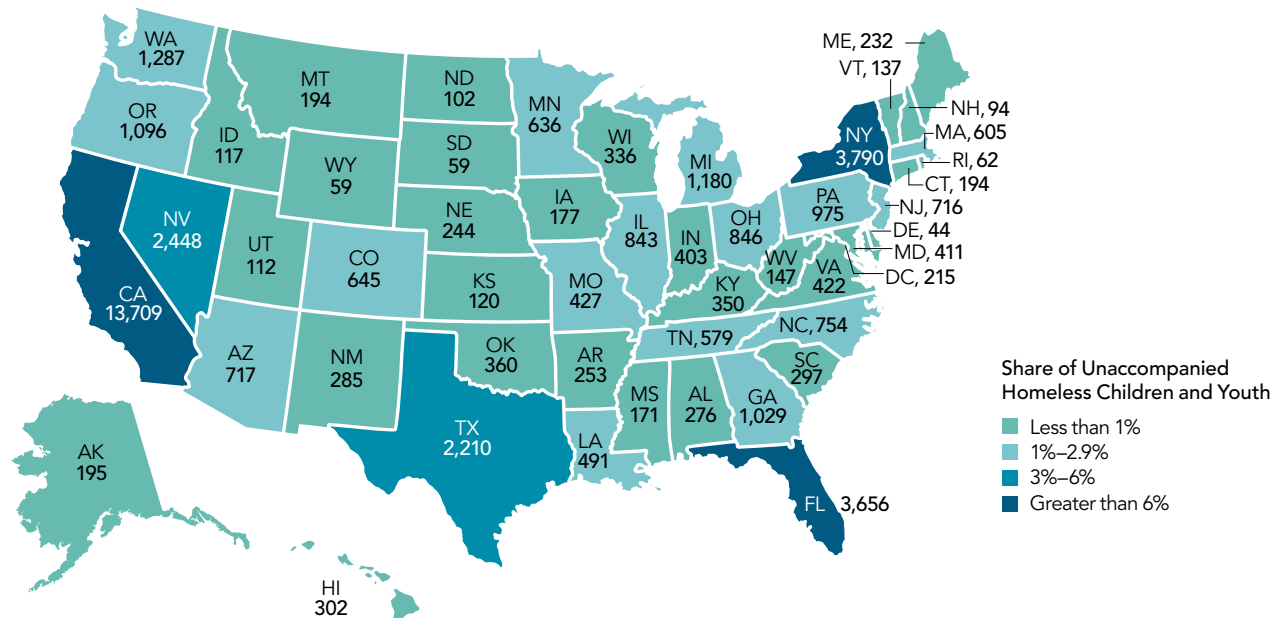


State Estimates

Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

Data source: PIT 2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 4.5: Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth
By State, 2014



On a Single Night in January 2014

- California reported the largest numbers of unaccompanied homeless children and youth, 13,709 people or 30 percent of the national total.
- States with the largest numbers of unaccompanied homeless children (under 18) were: CA (1,782), FL (1,230), and NV (773). Together, California, Florida, and Nevada had 60 percent of the nation's unaccompanied children.
- CA (11,927), NY (3,664), and FL (2,426) had the largest numbers of unaccompanied homeless youth (18 to 24), and together accounted for 47 percent of all unaccompanied youth in the country.
- Some states had high rates of unsheltered unaccompanied children and youth. Nevada had the highest rate, with 86 percent of unaccompanied homeless people under 25 in unsheltered situations. California and Montana also had very high rates of unsheltered unaccompanied children and youth, with 78 percent and 74 percent, respectively.

- South Dakota reported the fewest unsheltered unaccompanied children or youth in 2014 (2 people or 3%). Wisconsin had the second lowest rate, with only 4 percent of its unaccompanied children and youth population in unsheltered situations. Other states with low unsheltered rates include: Delaware (5%), Rhode Island (5%), and New Jersey (6%).

Since 2013

- 21 states and D.C. reported increases in the number of unaccompanied homeless children and youth between 2013 and 2014. Nevada had the largest increase, with 526 more unaccompanied children and youth in the past year, a 27 percent increase.
- Between 2013 and 2014, 29 states reported decreases in the number of unaccompanied homeless children and youth. California reported the largest decrease, with 452 fewer unaccompanied children and youth, a 3 percent decline from 2013. Other states with large decreases include: IL (212 fewer unaccompanied homeless children and youth), MO (205), MS (163), and NC (122).

EXHIBIT 4.6: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

By State, 2014

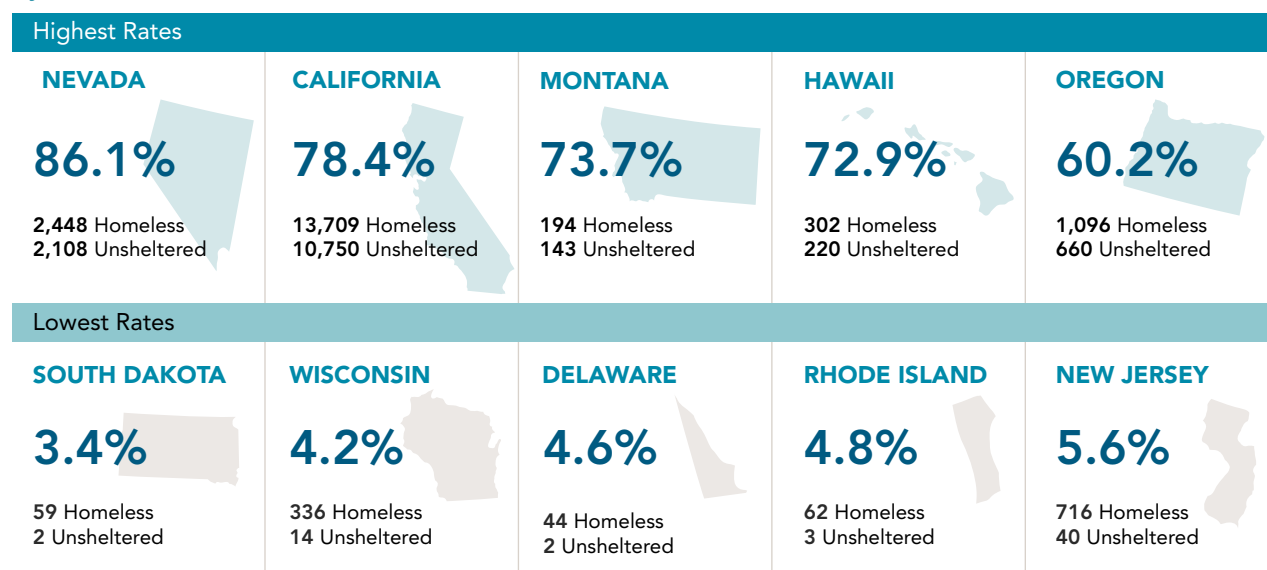


EXHIBIT 4.7: Largest Changes in the Numbers of Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

By State, 2013–2014

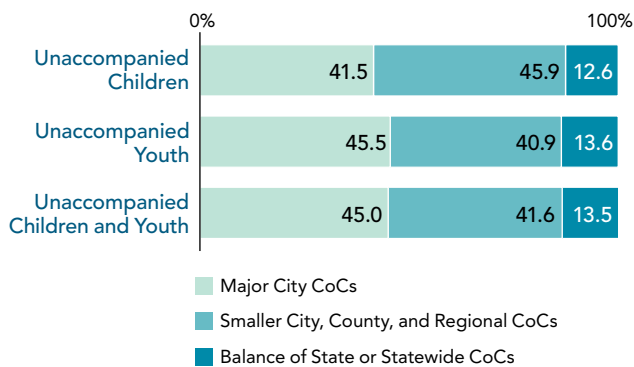
	All Unaccompanied Children and Youth		Unaccompanied Children		Unaccompanied Youth			
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change		
Largest Increases								
NEVADA	526	27.4%	NEVADA	331	74.9%	NEVADA	195	13.2%
FLORIDA	195	5.6%	FLORIDA	113	10.1%	NEW YORK	167	4.8%
WASHINGTON	151	13.3%	LOUISIANA	57	98.3%	PENNSYLVANIA	137	16.8%
TEXAS	138	6.7%	WASHINGTON	46	36.8%	MASSACHUSETTS	123	25.8%
COLORADO	137	27.0%	TEXAS	44	7.8%	COLORADO	122	25.5%
Largest Decreases								
CALIFORNIA	-452	-3.2%	CALIFORNIA	-82	-4.4%	CALIFORNIA	-370	-3.0%
ILLINOIS	-212	-20.1%	ILLINOIS	-81	-68.1%	MISSOURI	-196	-36.3%
MISSOURI	-205	-32.4%	MISSISSIPPI	-75	-70.1%	NEW MEXICO	-149	-46.3%
MISSISSIPPI	-163	-48.8%	OKLAHOMA	-69	-65.7%	ILLINOIS	-131	-14.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	-122	-13.9%	ARKANSAS	-49	-94.2%	NORTH CAROLINA	-131	-16.0%

Estimates by CoC

Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

Data source: PIT 2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 4.8: Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2014



On a Single Night in January 2014

- In January 2014, major city CoCs accounted for 42 percent of unaccompanied children (under 18) in the nation. Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs accounted for 46 percent of unaccompanied children. BoS or statewide CoCs accounted for 13 percent of homeless children.
- The distribution by type of CoC was similar for unaccompanied youth (18 to 24). Major city CoCs accounted for 46 percent of unaccompanied youth. Forty-one percent of youth were located in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, and 14 percent were located in BoS or statewide CoCs.
- Five major cities (Los Angeles, CA; New York, NY; Las Vegas, NV; San Francisco, CA; and San Jose, CA) accounted for 27 percent of all unaccompanied homeless children and youth in the country. Los Angeles had the largest number (4,323 or 10%), followed by New York (2,738 or 6%).
- Eight of the ten smaller city, county, and regional CoCs with the largest numbers of unaccompanied homeless children and youth were located in Florida or California. Santa Rosa, CA had the largest number of its category (1,115).
- Texas BoS had the largest number of unaccompanied children and youth in its category, with 818 unaccompanied people under the age of 25.



EXHIBIT 4.9: Change in Numbers of Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth
By CoC Category, 2013–2014

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Unaccompanied Children and Youth	-400	-0.9	277	1.2	-677	-3.1
Major Cities	-10	-0.1	-63	-0.60	53	0.5
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-167	-0.9	303	3.00	-470	-5.4
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-223	-3.6	37	1.10	-260	-9.2

- Many CoCs had high rates of unaccompanied unsheltered homeless children and youth. For example, in San Jose and San Francisco 93 percent of unaccompanied children and youth were unsheltered. Las Vegas, Los Angeles, and Fresno all had rates above 75 percent. Nashville and Virginia Beach reported that no unaccompanied children and youth were located outdoors.
- A number of smaller city, county, and regional CoCs had high rates of unsheltered and unaccompanied children and youth who were unsheltered. San Luis Obispo reported that 99 percent of unaccompanied children and youth were unsheltered. Several smaller city, county, and regional CoCs reported sheltering all unaccompanied homeless children and youth: Cincinnati, OH; Durham, NC; Dayton, OH; Toledo, OH; and Portland, ME.

Five major cities (Los Angeles, CA; New York, NY; Las Vegas, NV; San Francisco, CA; and San Jose, CA) accounted for 27 percent of all unaccompanied homeless children and youth in the country.

- Of BoS and statewide CoCs, Georgia BoS had the highest unsheltered rate, with 86 percent of unaccompanied children and youth unsheltered there. Massachusetts BoS reported the lowest unsheltered rate, with only 1 percent.

EXHIBIT 4.10: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

By CoC Category, 2014

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State or Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children and Youth	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children and Youth	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children and Youth
Los Angeles City & County, CA	4,323	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	1,115	Texas Balance of State	818
New York City, NY	2,738	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	941	Georgia Balance of State	431
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	2,359	Pensacola/Escambia/Santa Rosa County, FL	513	Oregon Balance of State	398
San Francisco, CA	1,780	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	458	Washington Balance of State	397
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	1,137	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	423	Michigan Balance of State	322
Seattle/King County, WA	462	Pasco County, FL	371	Ohio Balance of State	321
San Diego City & County, CA	452	New Orleans/Jefferson Parish, LA	307	Indiana Balance of State	247
City of Houston/Harris County, TX	443	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	267	North Carolina Balance of State	220
Metropolitan Denver, CO	426	Beaumont/Port Arthur/South East Texas	251	New Mexico Balance of State	212
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	386	Riverside City & County, CA	204	Wisconsin Balance of State	205

Estimates by CoC

Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth

Data source: PIT 2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

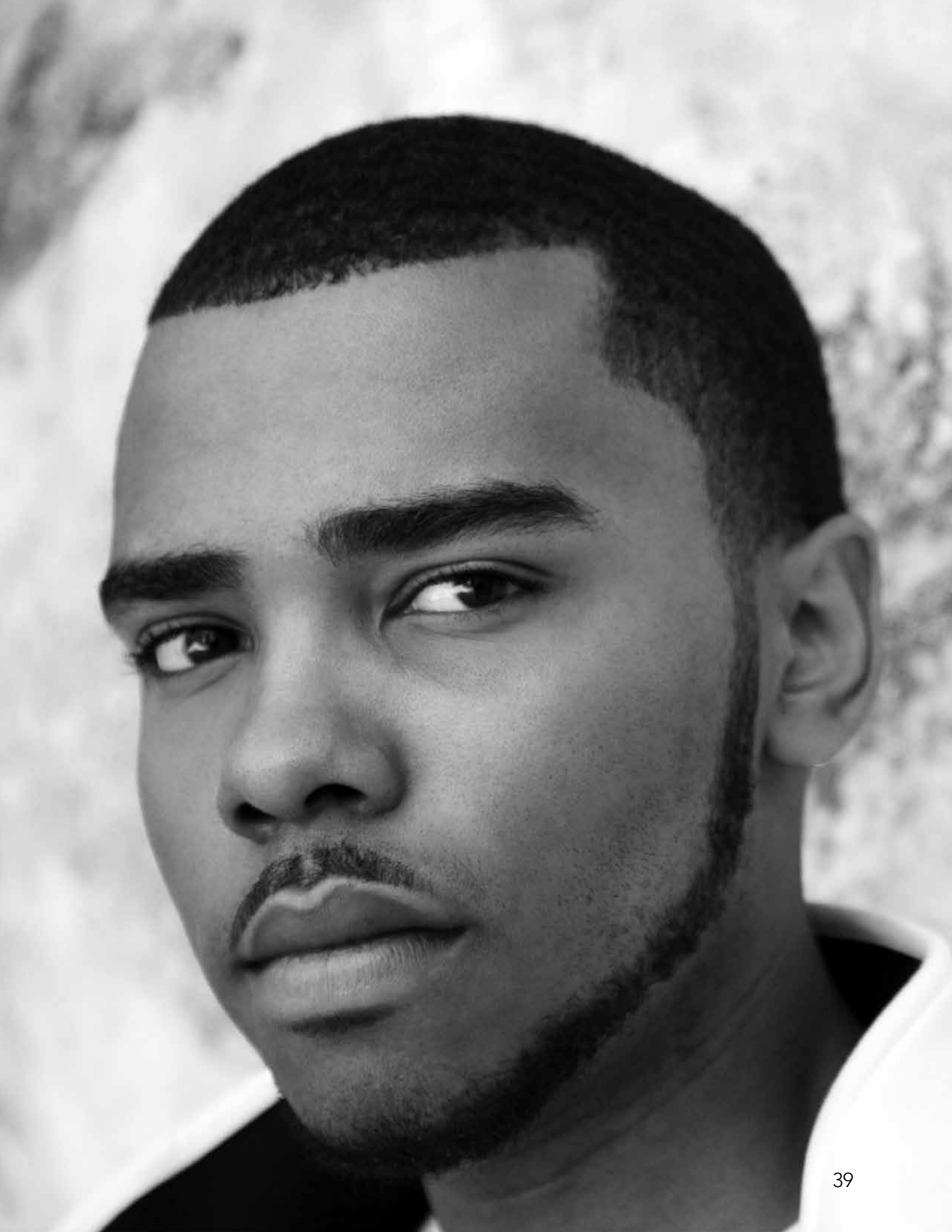
EXHIBIT 4.11: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Children and Youth
By CoC Category, 2014

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children & Youth	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children & Youth	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Unaccompanied Children & Youth	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	1,137	92.9	San Luis Obispo County, CA	193	99.0	Georgia Balance of State	431	85.8
San Francisco, CA	1,780	92.6	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	941	96.9	Hawaii Balance of State	142	84.5
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	2,359	88.1	Pasco County, FL	371	96.5	Nevada Balance of State	20	75.0
Los Angeles City & County, CA	4,323	79.0	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	1,115	96.2	Montana Statewide	194	73.7
Fresno/Madera County, CA	349	74.5	Saint Johns County, FL	48	91.7	Texas Balance of State	818	70.4
Lowest Rates								
Nashville/Davidson County, TN	98	0.0	Durham City & County, NC	27	0.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	92	1.1
Virginia Beach, VA	20	0.0	Toledo/Lucas County, OH	29	0.0	Nebraska Balance of State	49	2.0
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, OH	112	0.9	Cincinnati/Hamilton County, OH	68	0.0	Iowa Balance of State	97	2.1
Milwaukee City & County, WI	78	1.3	Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County, OH	81	0.0	Wisconsin Balance of State	205	2.9
Indianapolis, IN	122	2.5	Portland, ME	69	0.0	South Dakota Statewide	59	3.4

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

Since 2013

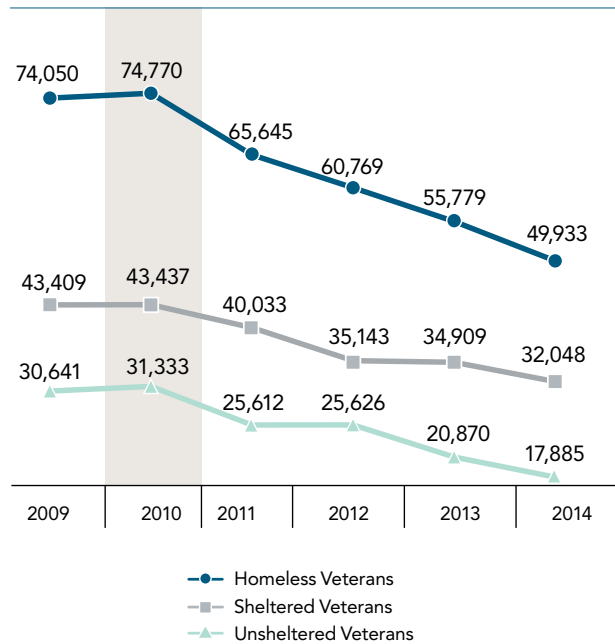
- The number of unaccompanied homeless children and youth declined by small numbers in all CoC categories.
- In smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, there was an increase of 303 sheltered children and youth, but a 470 person decline in the number of unsheltered children and youth.
- Sheltered unaccompanied children and youth in BoS and statewide CoCs was largely unchanged, but the number of unsheltered children and youth in those CoCs declined by 260 people (or 9%).



5 National Estimates Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2014

EXHIBIT 5.1: Estimates of Homeless Veterans
By Sheltered Status, 2009–2014



Note: The PIT estimates from 2009–2013 are slightly lower than estimates reported in past AHARs. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless veterans submitted by the Los Angeles City and County CoC. The adjustment removed the following numbers of homeless veterans: 1,559 veterans in 2009 and 2010; 1,850 veterans in 2011 and 2012; and 2,241 veterans from 2013. Additionally, the Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional CoC updated its 2013 sheltered count of homeless veterans from 174 to 388. These changes apply to all estimates in this section.

On a Single Night in January 2014

- More than one in ten homeless adults was a veteran, 49,933 homeless veterans or 11 percent of 442,723 homeless adults.
- Homeless veterans were found in unsheltered locations at the same rate as all homeless adults, 36 percent.
- Most veterans experienced homelessness as individuals, 38,985 people or 96 percent. However, there were 1,708 veterans, or 4 percent, were homeless as members of families with children.
- Female homeless veterans accounted for ten percent of both the sheltered and unsheltered homeless veteran populations.

Since 2013

- Veteran homelessness dropped by 10 percent between 2013 and 2014, or 5,846 fewer homeless veterans. This was the steepest decline since veteran homelessness fell by 12 percent from 2010 to 2011.
- Both the sheltered and unsheltered veteran populations experienced declines between 2013 and 2014. The number of sheltered veterans fell by 2,861 people, or 8 percent, and the number of unsheltered veterans fell by 2,985 people, or 14 percent.

EXHIBIT 5.2: Proportion of Homeless Adults that Are Veterans
By Sheltered Status, 2014

	# of Homeless Veterans	# of Homeless Adults	% of Homeless Adults Who Are Veterans
Total	49,933	442,723	11.3
Sheltered	32,048	281,760	11.4
Unsheltered	17,885	160,963	11.1

Since 2009

- Homelessness among veterans has declined considerably since these data were first collected in 2009 and has declined each year since 2010. Over the span of five years, veteran homelessness has fallen by 33 percent, with 24,117 fewer homeless veterans in 2014 than in 2009.
- This decline was driven by large decreases the number of veterans found in unsheltered locations (12,756 fewer people), as well as in shelters and transitional housing projects (11,361 fewer people).

EXHIBIT 5.3: Change in the Numbers of Homeless Veterans
By Sheltered Status, 2009–2014

	2013–2014		2009–2014	
	#	%	#	%
Homeless Veterans	-5,846	-10.5	-24,117	-32.6
Sheltered	-2,861	-8.2	-11,361	-26.2
Unsheltered	-2,985	-14.3	-12,756	-41.6



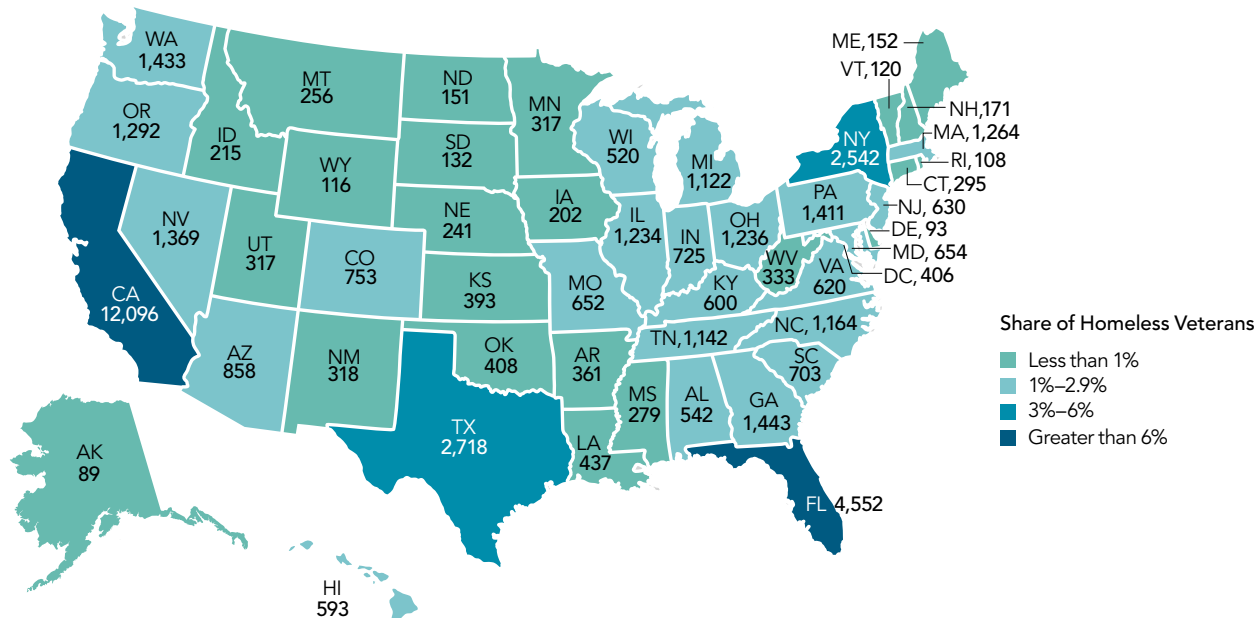
PROGRESS ON THE FEDERAL STRATEGIC PLAN

Since the release of the plan in 2010, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 24,837 people, or 33 percent.

5 State Estimates Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

**EXHIBIT 5.4: Estimates of Homeless Veterans
By State, 2014**



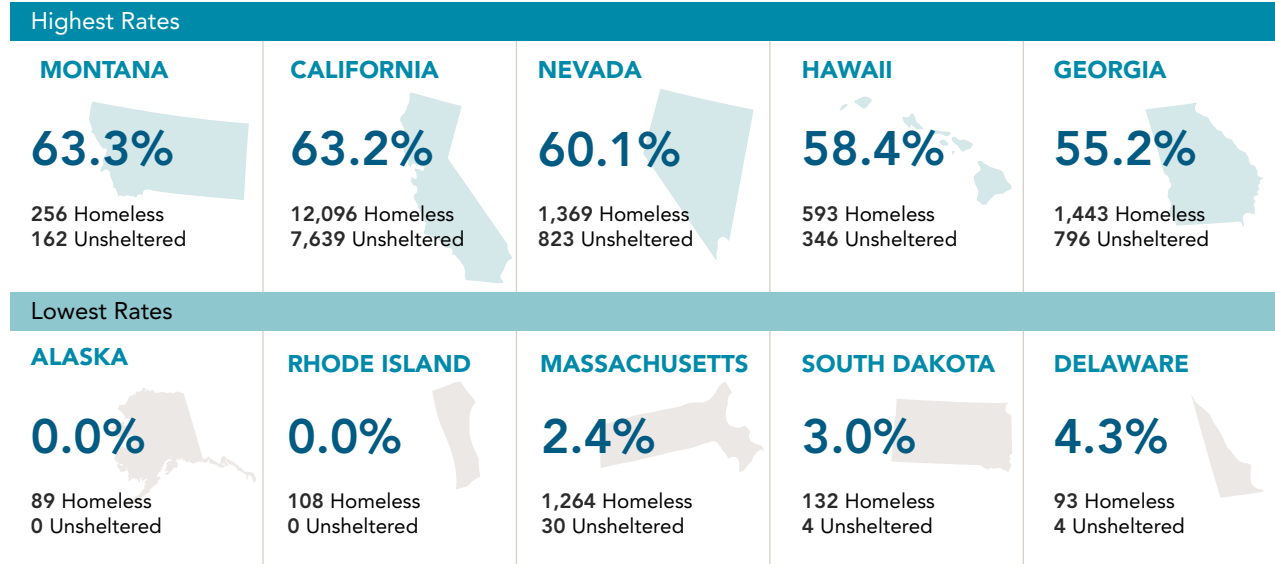
On a Single Night in January 2014

- California had the largest number of veterans experiencing homelessness (12,096). Homeless veterans in California represented almost a quarter of the national homeless veteran population, or 24 percent. Three other states had at least 2,000 homeless veterans: FL (4,552 or 9% of the national homeless veteran population), TX (2,718 or 5%), and NY (2,542 or 5%).

Nationally, 11 percent of homeless adults were veterans, but the proportion varied by state.

- Nationally, 11 percent of homeless adults were veterans, but the proportion varied by state. In South Dakota and Wyoming, the total number of homeless veterans was small (132 and 116 homeless veterans, respectively), but the proportion of homeless adults who were veterans was among the highest in the nation (21% and 20%, respectively). New York contained the fourth largest number of homeless veterans in the nation, but only five percent of homeless adults in the state were veterans.
- In most states, homeless veterans were typically found in shelters. However, in five states, the majority of homeless veterans were living in unsheltered locations: MT (63%), CA (63%), NV (60%), HI (58%), and GA (55%).
- In sixteen states and the D.C., fewer than 10 percent of homeless veterans were unsheltered. This includes Alaska and Rhode Island, both of which reported that all homeless veterans were living in shelters.

EXHIBIT 5.5: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Veterans
By State, 2014



5 State Estimates

Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

Since 2013

- The number of homeless veterans declined in 29 states and the D.C. and increased in 21 states.
- Homelessness among veterans saw its sharpest decline in New York, where 2,117 fewer veterans were homeless, or a 45 percent decrease between 2013 and 2014.
- The largest increase was in Nevada, where there were 419 more homeless veterans in 2014 than in 2013, a 44 percent increase.

Homelessness among veterans saw its sharpest decline in New York, declining 45 percent between 2013 and 2014.

Since 2009

- During the past five years, the size of the homeless veteran population has declined markedly. In 36 states and the D.C., the number of homeless veterans fell by a total of 25,098—outpacing 982 additional homeless veterans that were counted in 14 states.
- Homelessness among veterans has declined most dramatically in California, where the number fell by 5,877 people, or a 33 percent decrease. The number of homeless veterans has fallen by over 2,000 people in three other states: NY (3,337 people or 57%), TX (2,773 people or 51%), and FL (2,583 people or 36%).
- Only three states have experienced increases of more than 100 homeless veterans since 2009: IL (206 people or 20%), UT (151 people or 91%), and AR (112 people or 45%).

EXHIBIT 5.6: Largest Changes in Veteran Homelessness

By State, 2009–2014

	2013–2014		2009–2014
Largest Increases			
NEVADA	419 / 44.1%	ILLINOIS	206 / 20.1%
TENNESSEE	151 / 15.2%	UTAH	151 / 91.0%
WASHINGTON	115 / 8.7%	ARKANSAS	112 / 45.0%
NEW JERSEY	90 / 16.7%	HAWAII	94 / 18.9%
NEW MEXICO	75 / 30.9%	SOUTH CAROLINA	74 / 11.8%
Largest Decreases			
NEW YORK	-2,117 / -45.4%	CALIFORNIA	-5,877 / -32.7%
TEXAS	-1,160 / -29.9%	NEW YORK	-3,337 / -56.8%
FLORIDA	-953 / -17.3%	TEXAS	-2,773 / -50.5%
CALIFORNIA	-799 / -6.2%	FLORIDA	-2,583 / -36.2%
ARIZONA	-364 / -29.8%	LOUISIANA	-1,548 / -78.0%

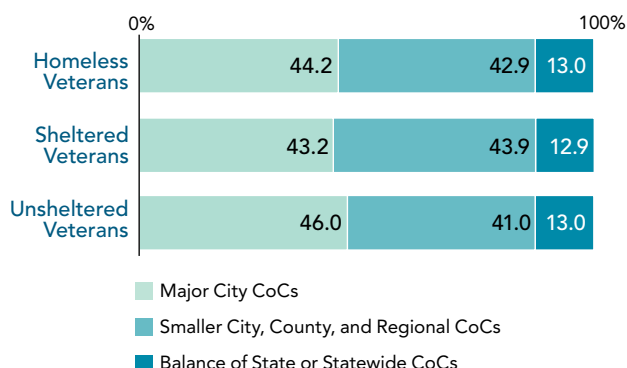


Estimates by CoC

Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 5.7: Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2014



On a Single Night in January 2014

- Major cities CoCs and smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs accounted for most of the nation's homeless veterans (44% and 43%, respectively). The remaining 13 percent of homeless veterans in the nation were located in BoS and statewide CoCs.
- Los Angeles had the largest number of homeless veterans in the nation (3,739 people), more than twice as many as the CoC with the next largest number (New York City's 1,645 homeless veterans). San Diego and Las Vegas/Clark County also had more than a thousand homeless veterans on a single night in 2014 (1,307 and 1,230, respectively).
- The 10 major city CoCs with the largest numbers of homeless veterans accounted for 26 percent of all homeless veterans in the nation.
- Several major city CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered veterans were in California. San Jose, CA had the highest rate of homeless veterans found in unsheltered locations, 71 percent. Other major city CoCs with high rates of unsheltered veterans were: Fresno (69%), Los Angeles (68%), Oakland (66%), and Las Vegas (65%).
- In several smaller city, county, and regional CoCs all or close to all homeless veterans were unsheltered.
- Among BoS and statewide CoCs, Hawaii BoS had the highest rate of unsheltered homeless veterans at 84 percent. Georgia BoS and Texas BoS also had high rates, at 78 and 71 percent, respectively.
- Of the major city CoCs, Cleveland, OH reported the lowest percentage of homeless veterans found in unsheltered locations. Omaha, NE and Indianapolis, IN had rates of unsheltered homeless veterans almost as low.
- Rhode Island statewide, Massachusetts BoS, and Alaska BoS CoCs reported no unsheltered homeless veterans in 2014. Other BoS and statewide CoCs with very low rates of unsheltered veteran homeless were: Wisconsin BoS (1%) and South Dakota statewide (3%).

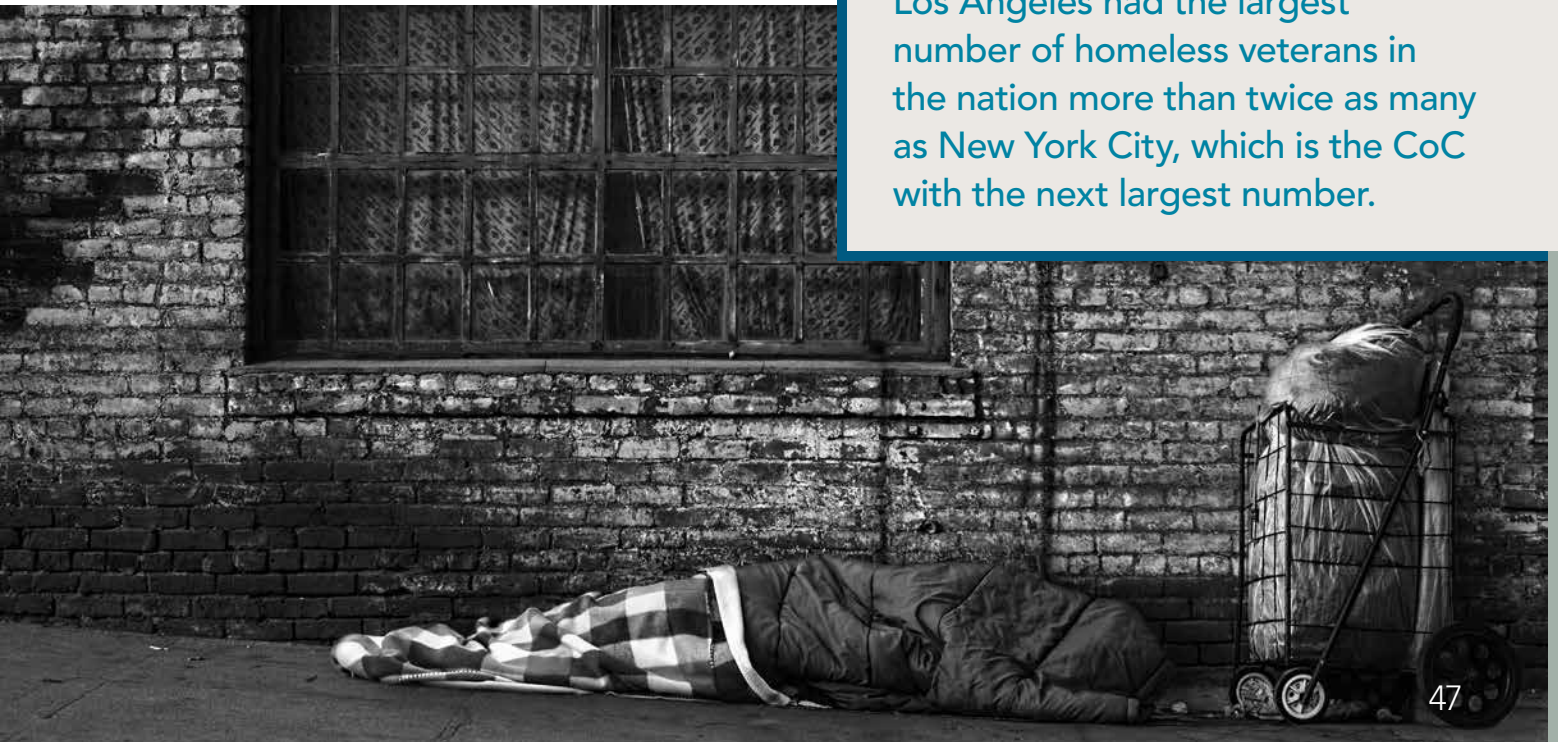
EXHIBIT 5.8: Change in the Numbers of Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category, 2013–2014

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Veterans	-5,854	-10.5	-2,869	-8.2	-2,985	-14.4
Major Cities	-2,998	-12.0	-2,463	-15.1	-535	-6.1
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-1,425	-6.3	68	0.5	-1,493	-17.0
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	-1,431	-18.2	-474	-10.3	-957	-29.2

EXHIBIT 5.9: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category, 2014

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State or Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	CoC	Total Homeless Veterans
Los Angeles City & County, CA	3,739	St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	550	Texas Balance of State	775
New York City, NY	1,645	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	421	Georgia Balance of State	564
San Diego City and County, CA	1,307	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	398	Washington Balance of State	347
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	1,230	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	393	Indiana Balance of State	292
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	813	Honolulu, HI	385	West Virginia Balance of State	279
San Francisco, CA	720	Pasco County, FL	369	Arizona Balance of State	263
Chicago, IL	714	Palm Bay/Melbourne/Brevard County, FL	333	Oregon Balance of State	260
Seattle/King County, WA	685	Orlando/Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties, FL	299	Wisconsin Balance of State	259
Houston/Harris County, TX	644	Riverside City & County, CA	296	Montana Statewide	256
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	538	Chester County, PA	288	Kansas Balance of State	213

Los Angeles had the largest number of homeless veterans in the nation more than twice as many as New York City, which is the CoC with the next largest number.



Estimates by CoC

Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 5.10: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Homeless Veterans

By CoC Category, 2014

Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Homeless Veterans	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	813	71.2	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	50	100.0	Hawaii Balance of State	208	84.1
Fresno/Madera County, CA	272	68.8	Clackamas County, OR	36	100.0	Georgia Balance of State	564	77.7
Los Angeles City & County, CA	3,739	68.4	Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	118	96.6	Texas Balance of State	775	71.0
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	538	65.6	San Luis Obispo County, CA	253	93.3	Montana Statewide	256	63.3
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	1,230	64.8	Pasadena, CA	41	92.7	Idaho Balance of State	124	58.9
Lowest Rates								
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, OH	329	0.6	Chester County, PA	288	0.0	Rhode Island Statewide	108	0.0
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	133	1.5	Pittsfield/Berkshire County, MA	256	0.0	Massachusetts Balance of State	78	0.0
Indianapolis, IN	366	1.9	Dayton/Kettering/Montgomery County, OH	128	0.0	Alaska Balance of State	40	0.0
Detroit, MI	525	2.1	Ocala/Marion County, FL	71	0.0	Wisconsin Balance of State	259	1.2
Boston, MA	450	3.1	Waukegan/North Chicago/Lake County, IL	70	0.0	South Dakota Statewide	132	3.0

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

Since 2013

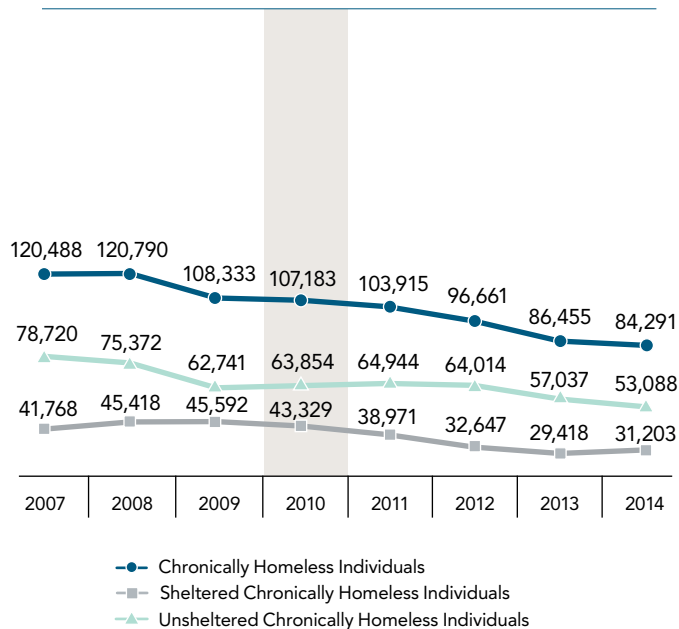
- Homelessness among veterans declined across all CoC categories: by 12 percent (or 2,998 people) in major cities; by 7 percent (or 1,425 people) in smaller cities, counties and regional CoCs; and by 18 percent (or 1,431 people) in BoS and statewide CoCs.
- New York City experienced the largest decrease in veteran homelessness, with 1,902 fewer homeless veterans counted in 2014, or a 54 percent decline.
- Texas BoS also experienced a 54 percent decline in the number of homeless veterans, with 923 fewer homeless veterans counted in 2014.
- The largest increase in the number of homeless veterans was in Las Vegas/Clark County, where 364 more homeless veterans were counted in 2014, a 42 percent increase.
- The number of homeless veterans who were unsheltered declined in major cities by 6 percent (or 535 people) in the last year. Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs had a 17 percent decline in unsheltered veterans (or 1,493 people), and BoS and statewide CoCs experienced a nearly 30 percent decline in the number of unsheltered veterans (or 957 people).



National Estimates Chronically Homeless People

Data source: PIT 2007–2014

EXHIBIT 6.1: Estimates of Chronically Homeless Individuals By Sheltered Status, 2007–2014



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

On a Single Night in January 2014

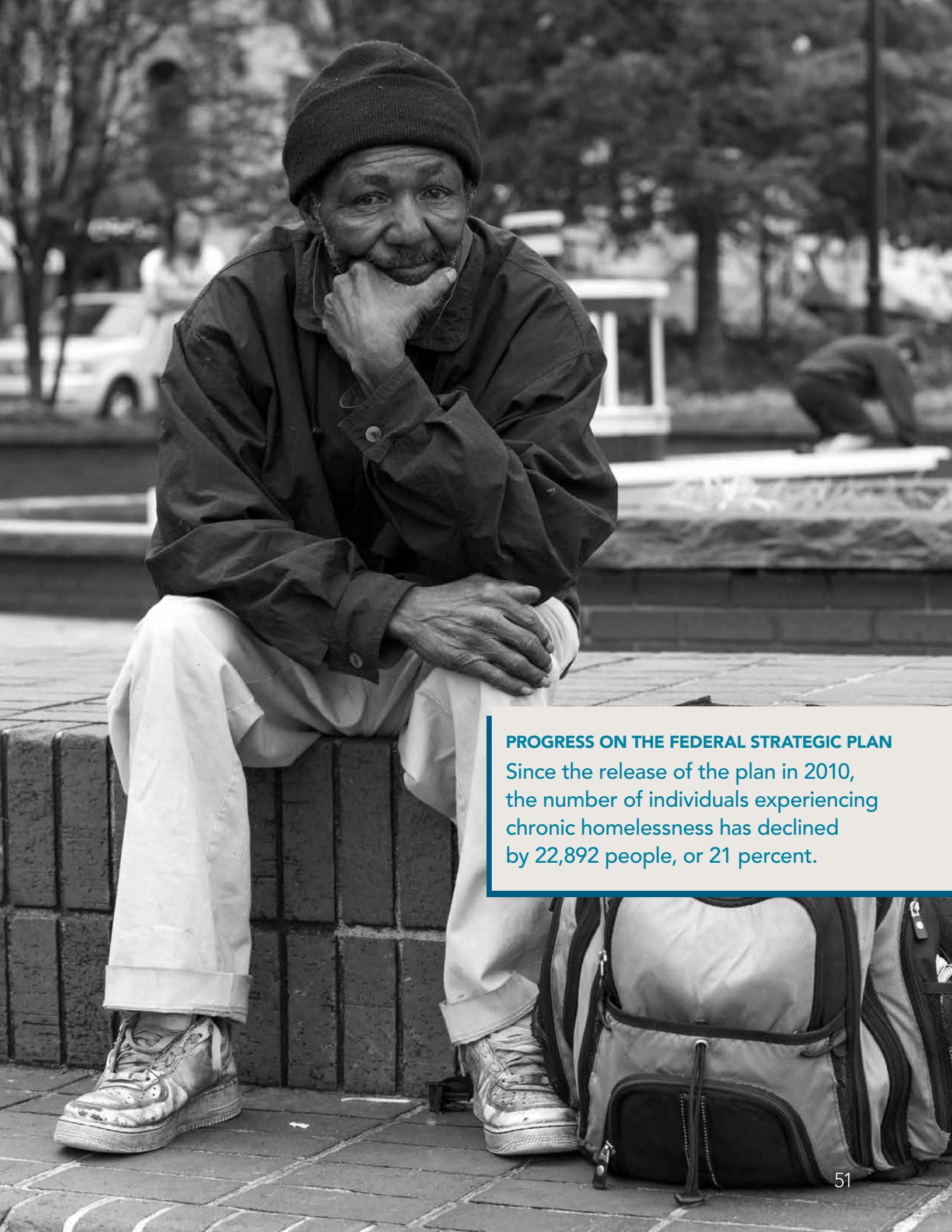
- 84,291 individuals experiencing homelessness in the United States were reported to have chronic patterns of homelessness.
- Almost two-thirds of all chronically homeless individuals (63%) were unsheltered. The rest (37%) were homeless in emergency shelters or safe havens.

Changes Over Time

- Chronic homelessness among individuals declined by 3 percent, or by 2,164 people, between 2013 and 2014.
- For the first time since 2009, the number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals increased in the past year by 6 percent or 1,785 individuals. However, number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals declined by 7 percent, or 3,949 people, between 2013 and 2014.
- Since 2007, chronic homelessness among individuals has declined by 30 percent (or 36,197 fewer individuals). The number of sheltered chronically homeless individuals declined by 25 percent, or 10,565 people, and the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals declined by 33 percent, or 25,632 people.
- The share of homeless individuals who have chronic patterns of homelessness declined from 29 percent in 2007 to 23 percent in 2014.

EXHIBIT 6.2: Change in the Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals By Sheltered Status, 2007-2014

	2013–2014		2007–2014	
	#	%	#	%
Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	-2,164	-2.5	-36,197	-30.0
Sheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	1,785	6.1	-10,565	-25.3
Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	-3,949	-6.9	-25,632	-32.6



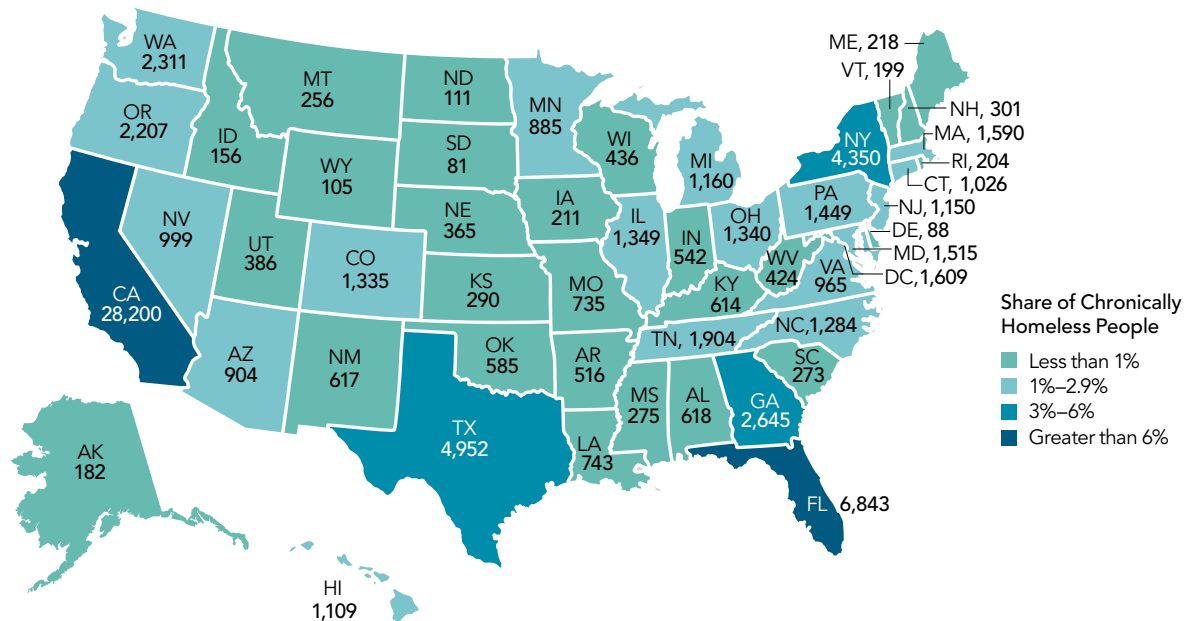
PROGRESS ON THE FEDERAL STRATEGIC PLAN

Since the release of the plan in 2010, the number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness has declined by 22,892 people, or 21 percent.

State Estimates Chronically Homeless People

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

**EXHIBIT 6.3: Estimates of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By State, 2014**



On a Single Night in January 2014

- One-third of the nation's chronically homeless population was located in California.
- More than half of the nation's chronically homeless population was living in four states: CA (28,200 or 34%), FL (6,843 or 8%), TX (4,952 or 6%) and NY (4,350 or 5%).
- Twenty seven states each accounted for less than one percent of the national total, and together these states accounted for 12 percent of chronic homelessness nationwide.

More than half of the nation's chronically homeless population was living in California, Florida, Texas and New York.

- Five states plus D.C. had rates of chronic homelessness among individuals that were significantly above the national rate of 23 percent. Forty-one percent of homeless individuals in the District of Columbia were chronically homeless. Five other states had rates above 30 percent: NH (38%), NM (34%), CT (33%), CA (31%), and MD (30%).
- South Carolina had the lowest percentage of homeless individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness, 7 percent. Other states with low rates of chronic homelessness among individuals were: NV (11%), ND (13%), ID (13%), and NY (13%).
- In Nevada, Hawaii, California, and Arkansas, more than 80 percent of chronically homeless individuals were unsheltered.
- In three states, fewer than 10 percent of chronically homeless individuals were counted in unsheltered locations: Rhode Island (3%), Nebraska (8%), and Maine (8%).

EXHIBIT 6.4: Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals By State, 2014

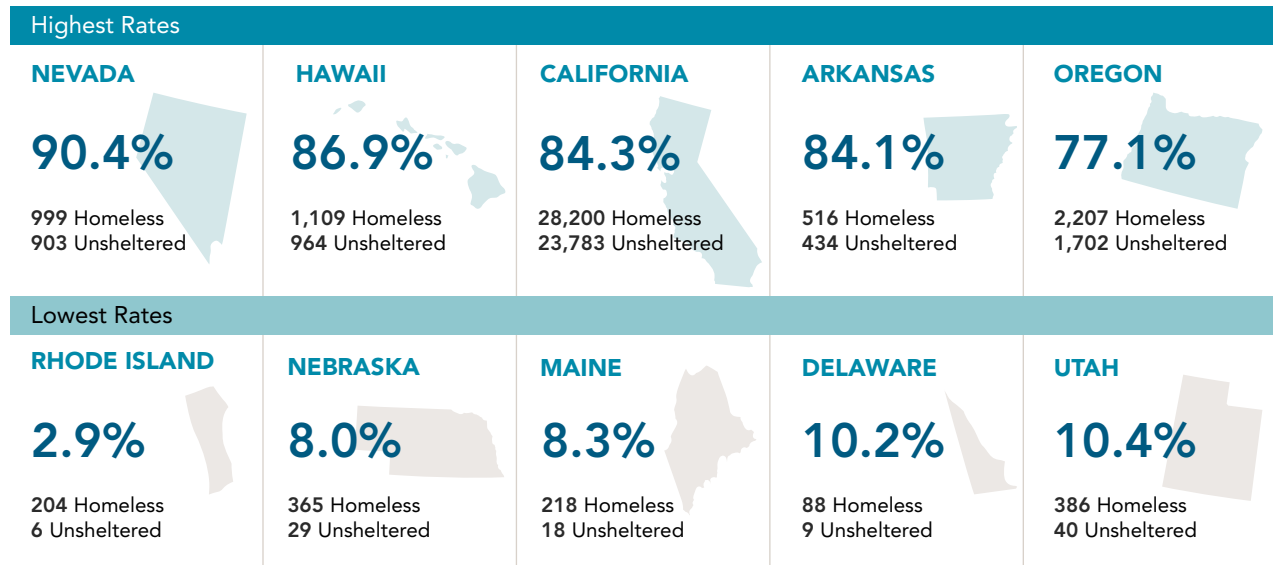


EXHIBIT 6.5: Largest Change in the Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals By State, 2007–2014

2013–2014		2007–2014	
Largest Increases			
WASHINGTON	384 / 19.9%	HAWAII	331 / 42.5%
NEW YORK	305 / 7.5%	LOUISIANA	181 / 32.2%
MARYLAND	266 / 21.3%	MONTANA	173 / 208.4%
KENTUCKY	220 / 55.8%	GEORGIA	161 / 6.5%
NEW MEXICO	218 / 54.6%	KANSAS	131 / 82.4%
Largest Decreases			
CALIFORNIA	-1,048 / -3.6%	CALIFORNIA	-12,141 / -30.1%
FLORIDA	-935 / -12.0%	TEXAS	-2,979 / -37.6%
OHIO	-337 / -20.1%	NEW YORK	-2,126 / -32.8%
VIRGINIA	-297 / -23.5%	ARIZONA	-1,900 / -67.8%
LOUISIANA	-272 / -26.8%	NEW JERSEY	-1,375 / -54.5%

6 State Estimates

Chronically Homeless People

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

Changes Over Time

- 24 states experienced increases in the number of chronically homeless individuals between 2013 and 2014. Washington had the largest increase (384 more chronically homeless individuals) in the past year. Other states with large increases were: NY (305), MD (266), KY (220), and NM (218).
- Between 2013 and 2014, 26 states and D.C. experienced decreases in the number of chronically homeless individuals. The largest decrease in chronic homelessness occurred in California (1,048 fewer chronically homeless individuals), Florida (935), and Ohio (337).
- Three-quarters of states (37 states and D.C.) experienced declines in chronic homelessness since 2007. California had the largest decrease since 2007 (12,141 fewer chronically homeless individuals). Other states with large declines over the six year period were: TX (2,979), NY (2,126), AZ (1,900), and NJ (1,375).
- Since 2007, 13 states experienced increases in the number of chronically homeless individuals. Hawaii had the largest increase, with 331 additional chronically homeless individuals.

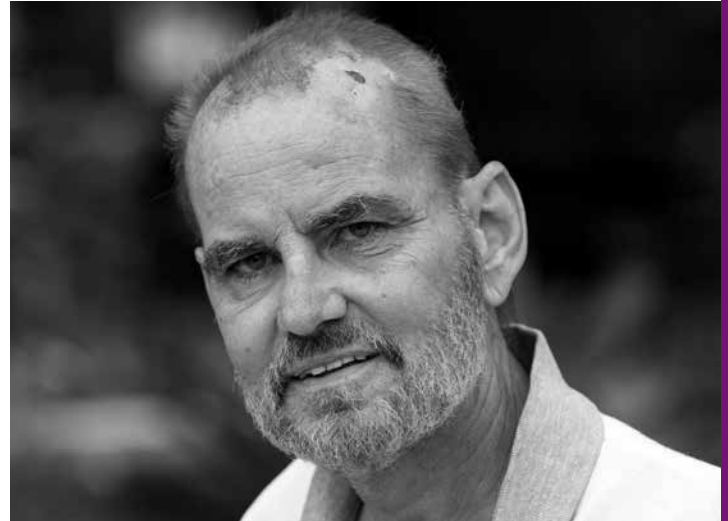
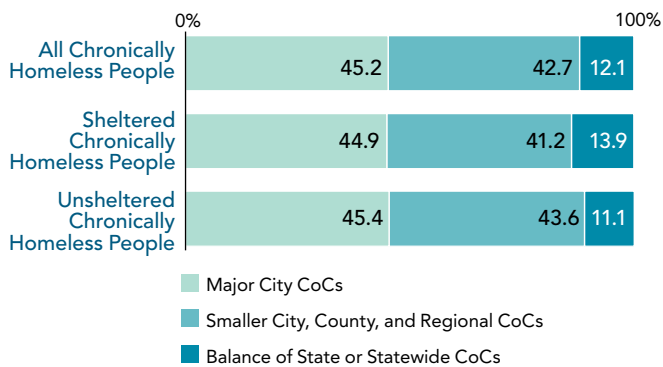


Estimates by CoC

Chronically Homeless People

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 6.6: Chronically Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2014



On a Single Night in January 2014

- Major city CoCs accounted for 45 percent of all chronically homeless individuals. Smaller city, county and regional CoCs accounted for 43 percent of chronically homeless individuals, and BoS or statewide CoCs accounted for 12 percent of chronically homeless individuals.
- Los Angeles had the largest number of chronically homeless individuals (7,947 people) and accounted for almost 10 percent of all chronically homeless individuals nationally.
- In three major city CoCs, more than 90 percent of the chronic homeless population was unsheltered: Fresno, CA (96%), Las Vegas, NV (95%), and Portland, OR (90%).
- Among major city CoCs, Omaha, NE had the lowest rate of unsheltered chronic homelessness (2%). Nine smaller cities, counties, or regional CoCs had no unsheltered chronically homeless individuals in January 2014. Rhode Island BoS had the lowest rate of unsheltered chronic homelessness among BoS or statewide CoCs (3%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2013 and 2014, chronic homelessness among individuals in major cities increased by just 1 percent, or 371 individuals. In major cities, the overall increase was driven by an increase in sheltered chronic homelessness (2,043 or 17%). The number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals declined in major cities by 7 percent (or 1,672 fewer individuals).
- In smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, the number of chronically homeless individuals declined by 7 percent over the past year (or 2,836 individuals). Both sheltered and unsheltered chronic homelessness in this CoC category was lower in 2014 than it was in 2013, with decreases of 9 percent among unsheltered and 5 percent among sheltered chronically homeless individuals.
- In BoS or statewide CoCs, the number of chronically homeless individuals increased by 4 percent (or 389 individuals) between 2013 and 2014. In these CoCs, sheltered chronic homelessness among individuals increased by 13 percent (or 489 more individuals), while unsheltered chronic homelessness decreased by 2 percent (or 100 individuals).

Estimates by CoC

Chronically Homeless People

Data source: PIT 2007–2014; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

EXHIBIT 6.8: Change in the Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2013–2014

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Chronic Homelessness	-2,076	-2.5	1,847	6.3	-3,923	-7.1
Major Cities	371	1.0	2,043	17.2	-1,672	-6.7
Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs	-2,836	-7.4	-685	-5.1	-2,151	-8.7
Balance of State and Statewide CoCs	389	4.0	489	12.8	-100	-1.7

EXHIBIT 6.9: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2014

Major City CoCs		Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State or Statewide CoCs	
CoC	Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless Individuals
Los Angeles City & County, CA	7,947	Santa Rosa/Petaluma/ Sonoma County, CA	1,219	Texas Balance of State	2,108
New York City, NY	3,371	Riverside, CA	1,010	Georgia Balance of State	810
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,513	Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	940	Washington Balance of State	749
San Francisco, CA	2,136	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	925	Connecticut Balance of State	562
District of Columbia	1,609	Pasco County, FL	809	Oregon Balance of State	467
Atlanta, GA	1,322	Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	798	Hawaii Balance of State	452
San Diego City and County, CA	1,156	Daly/San Mateo County, CA	721	New Mexico Balance of State	436
Portland-Gresham-Multnomah County, OR	992	Richmond/Contra Costa County, CA	716	Colorado Balance of State	390
Long Beach, CA	984	Honolulu, HI	657	North Carolina Balance of State	353
Oakland/Alameda County, CA	959	San Luis Obispo County, CA	655	West Virginia Balance of State	309

EXHIBIT 6.10: CoCs with the Highest and Lowest Rates of Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category, 2014

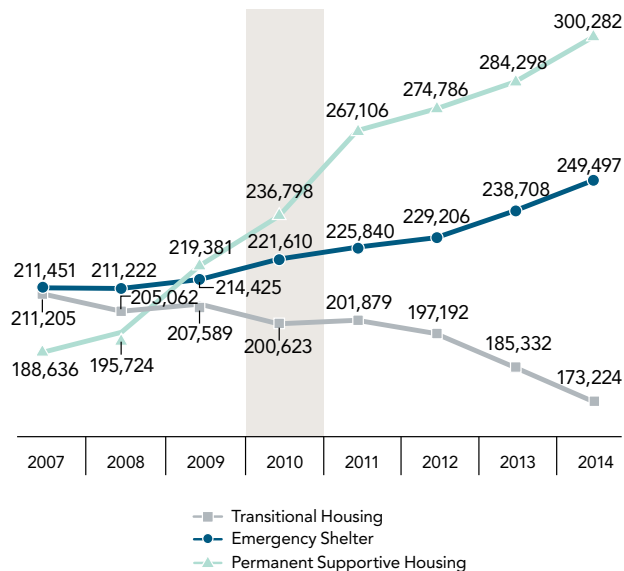
Major City CoCs			Smaller City, County, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Total Chronically Homeless	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless	% Unsheltered	CoC	Total Chronically Homeless	% Unsheltered
Highest Rates								
Fresno/Madera County, CA	497	95.6	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	350	100.0	Nevada Balance of State	115	95.7
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	760	95.3	DeKalb County, GA	81	100.0	Hawaii Balance of State	452	89.8
Portland-Gresham-Multnomah County, OR	992	90.3	Fayetteville/Northwest Arkansas	38	100.0	Georgia Balance of State	810	88.6
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2513	89.5	Yuba City, Marysville/Sutter, Yuba Counties, CA	36	100.0	Colorado Balance of State	390	81.3
Long Beach, CA	984	89.1	Bryan/ College Station/ Brazos Valley, TX	18	100.0	Texas Balance of State	2108	79.9
Lowest Rates								
Omaha/Council Bluffs, NE	208	2.4	Burlington County, NJ	103	0.0	Rhode Island Statewide	204	2.9
Cleveland/Cuyahoga County, OH	231	6.5	Pontiac/ Royal Oak/ Oakland County, MI	52	0.0	Wisconsin Balance of State	182	3.8
Boston, MA	568	7.9	Norwalk/ Fairfield County, CT	50	0.0	Delaware Statewide	88	10.2
Indianapolis, IN	211	13.3	Glens Falls/ Saratoga Springs/ Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton Counties, NY	37	0.0	North Dakota Statewide	111	12.6
Baltimore City, MD	475	16.0	Rochester/ Irondequoit/ Greece/ Monroe County, NY	28	0.0	Maine Balance of State	114	14.0

Note: Eighteen other CoCs had unsheltered rates of 0 percent, but were excluded from the table due to methodology changes or small counts of chronically homeless individuals (10 persons or fewer). Excludes CoCs with fewer than 100 total homeless people.

Inventory of Beds in the United States

Data source: HIC 2007–2014

EXHIBIT 7.1: Inventory of Beds for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People
2007–2014



The following section describes the nation's capacity to house homeless and formerly homeless people using housing inventory data submitted by communities each year. These data provide snapshot estimates of the number of beds in each project type serving people experiencing homelessness and formerly homeless people. The beds for people experiencing homelessness are located in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and safe havens. Beds for formerly homeless people are those located in permanent supportive housing, rapid rehousing, and other permanent housing.²

2 In 2014, communities were allowed to report the number of permanent housing beds that were dedicated to formerly homeless people that did not meet the definition of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) or Rapid Rehousing (RRH). These Other Permanent Housing (OPH) beds could be included on the HIC if they were one of the following: beds in housing-only projects (e.g. SRO Mod. Rehab or subsidized housing without services) that were dedicated to formerly homeless people; or beds in projects with housing and services, but with no disability requirement. The inclusion of these beds provides a fuller inventory of the nation's capacity to serve formerly homeless people.

On a Single Night in January 2014

- There were 772,788 year-round beds available in Emergency Shelters (ES), Safe Havens (SH), Transitional Housing projects (TH), Rapid Rehousing projects (RRH), Other Permanent Housing (OPH), and Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) projects.
- 55 percent of year-round beds were for people experiencing homelessness (or 424,880 beds) and 45 percent were beds targeted to formerly homeless people (or 347,908 beds).
- Among the beds targeted to homeless people, 249,497 beds (or 59%) were in ES and 173,224 beds (or 41%) were in TH programs. Very few beds for homeless people are provided through SH programs (2,159 beds or 0.6%).
- Of the 347,908 beds targeted to formerly homeless people, most were in PSH programs (300,282 beds or 86%); a small share were in RRH programs (37,783 beds or 11%); and very few were in OPH projects (9,843 beds or 3%).

EXHIBIT 7.2: Inventory of Year-Round Beds and Units
2014

	Beds for Individuals		Beds for People in Families		Beds for Child-Only Households		Total Year-Round Beds	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter	123,173	49.4	123,252	49.4	3,072	1.2	249,497	100.0
Transitional Housing	77,606	44.8	94,149	54.4	1,469	0.9	173,224	100.0
Rapid Rehousing	8,253	21.8	29,506	78.1	24	0.1	37,783	100.0
Permanent Supportive Housing	186,623	62.2	113,487	37.8	172	0.1	300,282	100.0
Safe Havens	2,159	100.0					2,159	100.0
Other Permanent Housing	3,647	37.1	6,186	62.8	10	0.1	9,843	100.0
Total Beds	401,461	51.9	366,580	47.4	4,747	0.6	772,788	100.0

EXHIBIT 7.3: Change in the National Inventory of Year-Round Beds for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People
2007–2014

	2013–2014		2007–2014	
	#	%	#	%
Total Beds	42,412	5.8	161,496	26.4
Emergency Shelter	10,789	4.5	38,046	18.0
Transitional Housing*	-12,108	-6.5	-37,981	-18.0
Rapid Rehousing*	17,936	90.4	N/A	N/A
Permanent Supportive Housing	15,984	5.62	111,646	59.2

*Data collection on RRH in the past was limited and often included in the TH category. HUD began collecting RRH data in 2013 and will use that as its baseline for RRH inventory data. Rapid Rehousing beds include beds reported in both the Rapid Rehousing (RRH) and Rapid Rehousing Demonstration (DEM) project types.

PROJECTS FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE

Emergency Shelter (ES)

Provides temporary or nightly shelter beds to people experiencing homelessness

Transitional Housing (TH)

Typically provides homeless people with up to 24 months of housing and supportive services

Safe Haven (SH)

Provides temporary shelter and services to hard-to-serve individuals

PROJECTS FOR FORMERLY HOMELESS PEOPLE

Rapid Rehousing (RRH)

Provides short-term rental assistance and stabilizing services to formerly homeless people

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

Provides long-term housing for formerly homeless people

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

Inventory of Beds in the United States

Data source: HIC 2007–2014

Beds by Household Type, 2014

Communities were asked to identify the number of beds targeted to households with children (i.e., families), households without children (i.e., individuals), and households with only children.

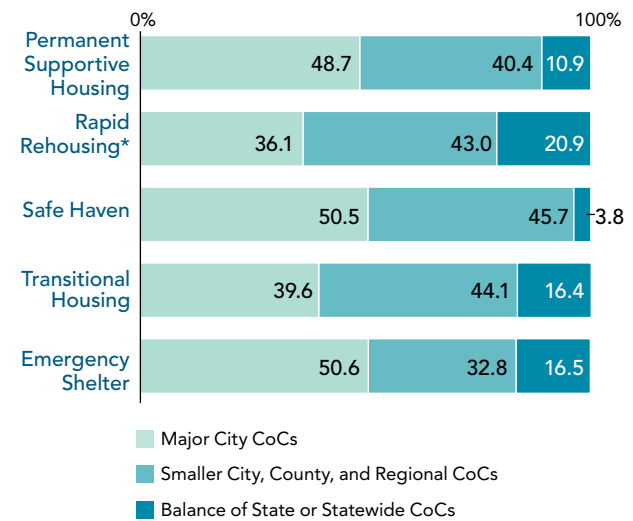
- ES beds were evenly distributed between individuals (49%) and people in families (49%); only 1 percent of beds were dedicated to households with only children.
- TH beds were more often designated for people in families (54%) than for individuals (45%). only 1 percent of TH beds were for child-only households.
- RRH was designed to serve formerly homeless people in families. As a result, nearly 8 in 10 beds were designated for people in families. The remaining beds were designated for individuals (22%) and child-only households (less than 0.1%).
- PSH serves formerly homeless individuals, often those with chronic patterns of homelessness. In 2014, 62 percent of PSH beds were targeted to individuals and 38 percent were designated for people in families. Very few PSH beds (less than 0.1%) were designated to child-only households.

Bed by CoC Category, 2014

The distribution of year-round beds across the different types of CoCs in the United States varied by project type.

- More than half of ES beds (51%) were located in major cities. One-third of ES beds were in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, and 17 percent were located in BoS or statewide CoCs.

EXHIBIT 7.4: Year-Round Bed Inventory By CoC Category, 2014



Note: Rapid Rehousing beds include beds reported in both the Rapid Rehousing (RRH) and Rapid Rehousing Demonstration (DEM) project types.

- Fewer TH beds were located in major city CoCs. Only 40 percent were in major cities, while 44 percent were in smaller city, county, and regional CoCs, and 16 percent were located in BoS or statewide CoCs.
- Thirty-six percent of RRH beds were located in major cities in 2014. Forty-three percent were located in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, and 21 percent were located in BoS or statewide CoCs.
- Nearly half of PSH beds (49 percent) were in major cities, 40 percent were in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, and 11 percent were in BoS or statewide CoCs.

Beds Targeted to Specific Subpopulations, 2014

For many years, HUD has encouraged local communities to retool their homelessness response systems through the development and targeting of PSH beds for those experiencing chronic homelessness, and has asked CoCs to report on the number of PSH beds targeted to chronically homeless people. In 2014, HUD also asked CoCs to report the number of beds targeted to youth and to veterans. Homeless people in these subpopulations may access both beds set-aside for them and those available for the general homeless population.

- In 2014, there were 94,282 PSH beds dedicated to people experiencing chronic homelessness, representing 31 percent of all PSH beds in the nation.
- There were 90,271 beds dedicated to homeless veterans. Sixty-seven percent of beds targeted to veterans were PSH beds, 21 percent were TH beds, 6 percent were RRH beds, and 5 percent were ES beds.
- There were 14,229 beds identified as targeted to homeless youth (under 25). Half of youth beds were TH beds, 32 percent were ES beds, 15 percent were PSH beds, and 2 percent were RRH beds.

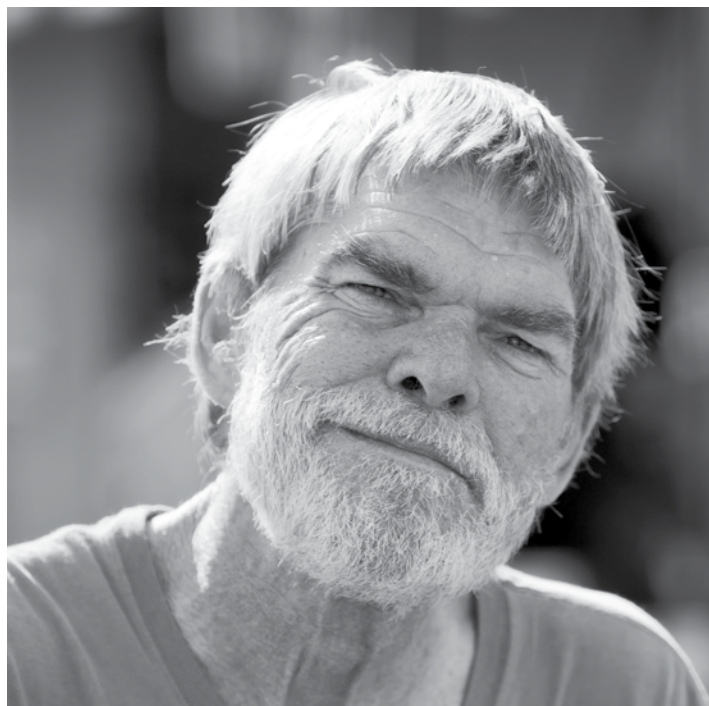
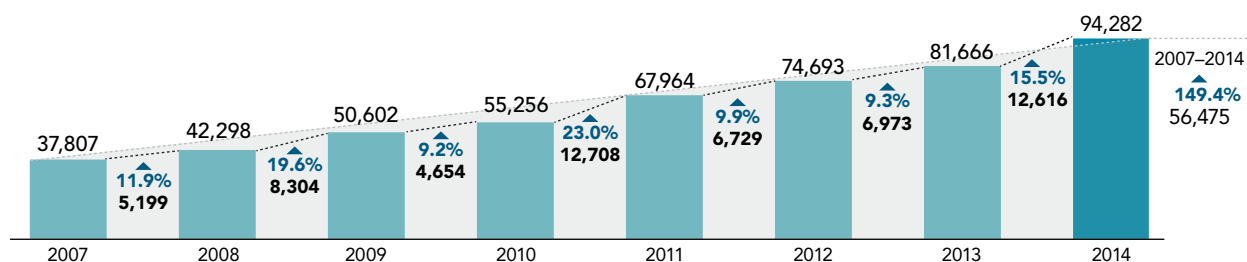


EXHIBIT 7.5: Inventory of PSH Beds for Chronically Homeless People 2007–2014



Inventory of Beds in the United States

Data source: HIC 2007–2014

Since 2013

- Between 2013 and 2014, the total inventory of beds targeted to both homeless and formerly homeless people in the United States increased by 42,412 beds, or 6 percent.
- Between 2013 and 2014, the total number of beds for currently homeless people declined by 1,351 beds, or 0.3 percent. The decline in the number of TH beds (12,108 beds) offset an increase in ES beds (10,789).
- The inventory of beds for formerly homeless people increased over the past year, by 43,763 beds or 14 percent. Part of this increase was due to the addition of OPH beds to the inventory (9,843 beds or roughly 21% of the increase). However, RRH beds increased by 17,936 beds – a 90 percent increase. The number of PSH beds increased by 15,984 beds or 6 percent.
- The number of PSH beds targeted to people experiencing chronic homelessness increased by 12,616 beds, or 16 percent.

Since 2007

- There were 161,496 more beds for homeless and formerly homeless people in 2014 than there were in 2007, an increase of 26 percent.
- Between 2007 and 2014, the inventory of beds for homeless people in ES and TH (SH was not reported in 2007) did not change on net. The increase in the number of ES beds (38,046 beds or 18%) offset a decline in the number of TH beds (37,981 or 18%).
- Between 2007 and 2014, the number of PSH beds rose each year. An additional 111,646 PSH beds, or 59 percent, were added to the overall inventory over the past seven years.
- The number of PSH beds targeted to people experiencing chronic homelessness has increased dramatically. The nation added 56,475 PSH beds for chronically homeless people (a 149% increase) since 2007.





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