



# Homelessness IN THE UNITED STATES

## POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

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# HOMELESSNESS IN THE UNITED STATES

PIT DATA

On a single night  
in January 2013...

**591,768**

people were homeless



This is a  
▼ **9.1% decline**  
since 2007.

HMIS DATA

Throughout the  
year in 2013...

**1.42 million**

people used shelter at some point

This is a  
▼ **10.5% decline**  
since 2007.

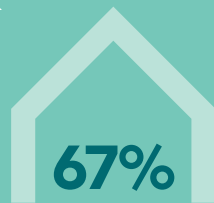


**1 in 134 minorities**  
were homeless and  
**1 in 68 African Americans**  
were homeless

From 2012–2013...

People in sheltered &  
unsheltered locations

**33%** **67%**



People using shelter programs in



▼ **2.3%**  
CITIES



▼ **9.9%**  
SUBURBAN & RURAL AREAS

**KEY  
TERM**

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

# One-Night Estimates OF HOMELESSNESS

## PIT

The Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates are one-night counts of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The one-night counts are conducted by CoCs nationwide and occur during the last ten days in January. CoCs are required to conduct a point in time count in shelters every year and a street count every other year (on the odd numbered year), although many CoCs do the unsheltered count along with the sheltered count each year. In 2013, 420 CoCs nationwide supplied both sheltered and unsheltered counts.

### On a single night in January 2013

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

### Between January 2012 and January 2013

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

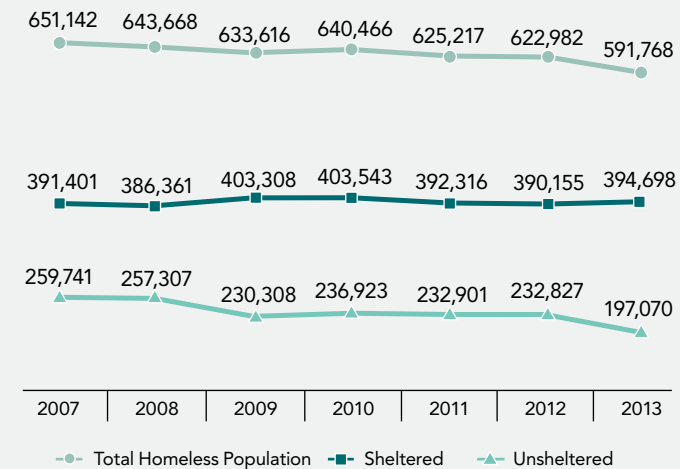
### Between January 2007 and January 2013

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

## By State

### On a single night in January 2013

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

### Between January 2012 and January 2013

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

### Between January 2007 and January 2013

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

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

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

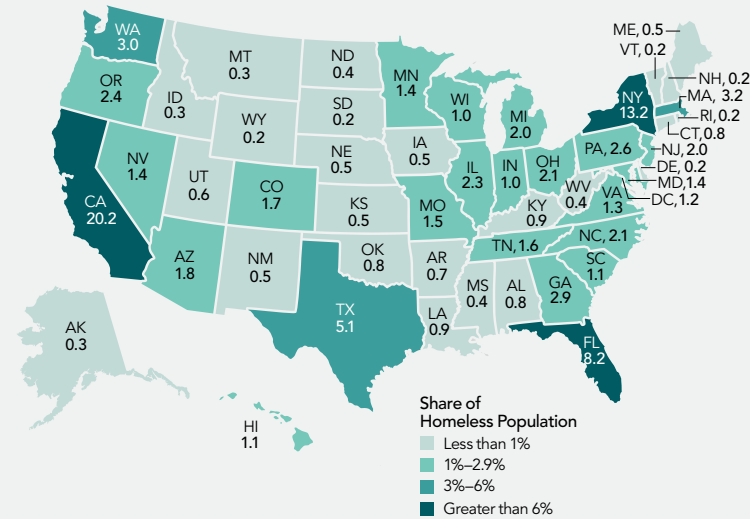


EXHIBIT 1.4: Total Homelessness by State Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2013

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

## By State and Sheltered Status

### On a single night in January 2013

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

### Between January 2012 and January 2013

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

### Between January 2007 and January 2013

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

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

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

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

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

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

# PROFILE OF A TYPICAL PERSON WHO WAS HOMELESS IN 2013



## A Man in Shelter by Himself

63.4% MALE / 64.0% 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

34.6% WERE AGE

31–50

41.8% WERE

African  
American

60.5% HAD

No  
Disability

71.9% WERE IN A

City



PRIOR TO USING A SHELTER IN 2013, 41.8% WERE

Already Homeless



NIGHTS SPENT IN  
EMERGENCY SHELTER

# One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS

## HMIS

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

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

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

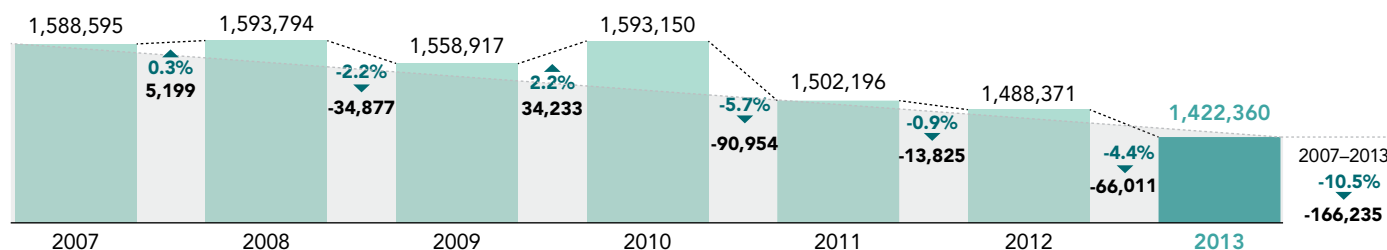
### 2013 Estimate of Sheltered Homelessness

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

### Changes Over Time

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

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



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

# Gender and Age

## In 2013

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

## Changes Over Time

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

EXHIBIT 1.8: Gender  
Sheltered Homeless Adults and Total U.S. Adults, 2007–2013

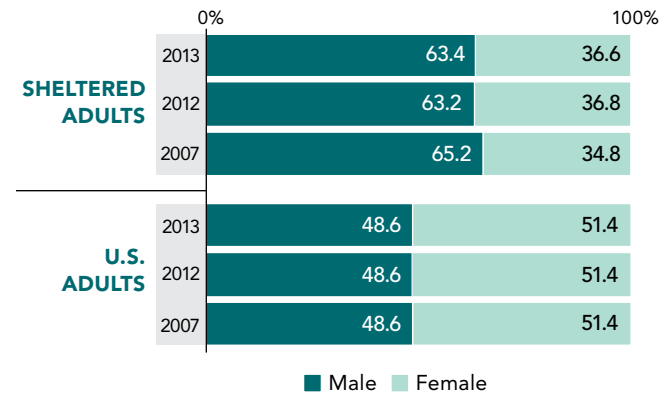
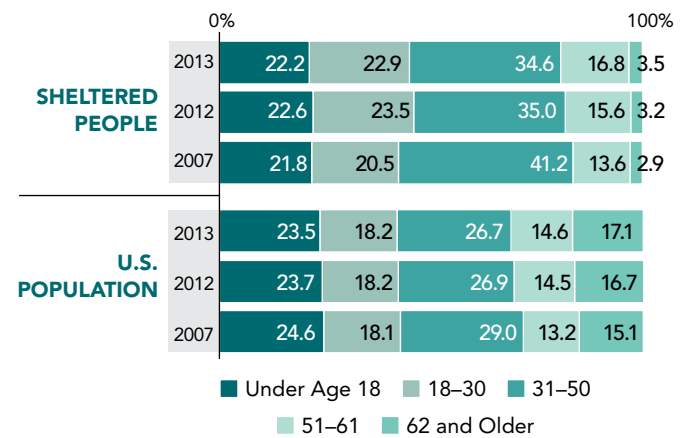


EXHIBIT 1.9: Age  
Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2013



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



# Ethnicity and Race

## In 2013

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

## Changes Over Time

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

EXHIBIT 1.10: Ethnicity  
Sheltered Homeless People and  
Total U.S. Population, 2007–2013

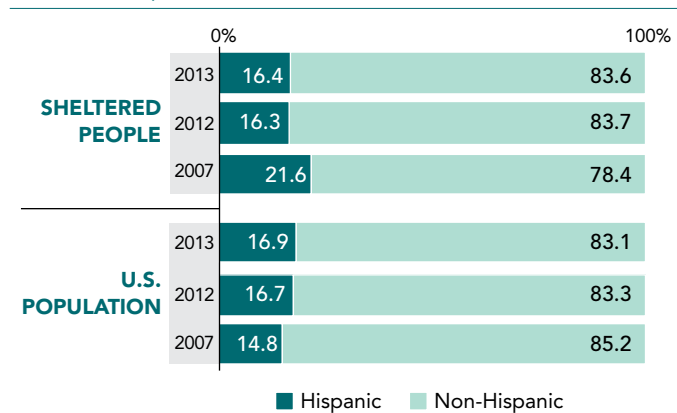
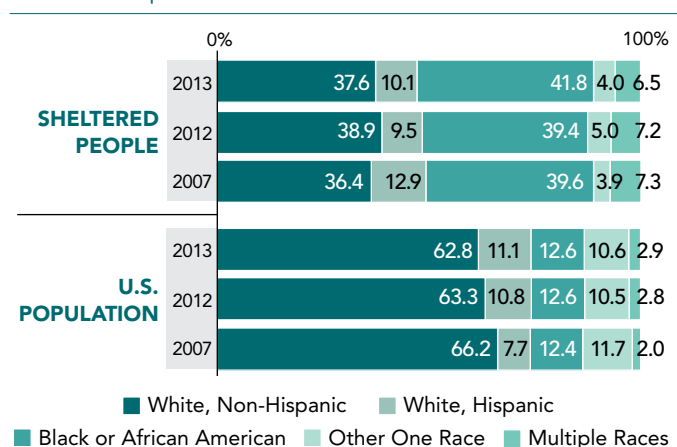


EXHIBIT 1.11: Race  
Sheltered Homeless People and  
Total U.S. Population, 2007–2013



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



# Household Size and Disability Status

## In 2013

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

## Changes Over Time

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

EXHIBIT 1.12: Household Size  
Sheltered Homeless People and  
Total U.S. Population, 2007–2013

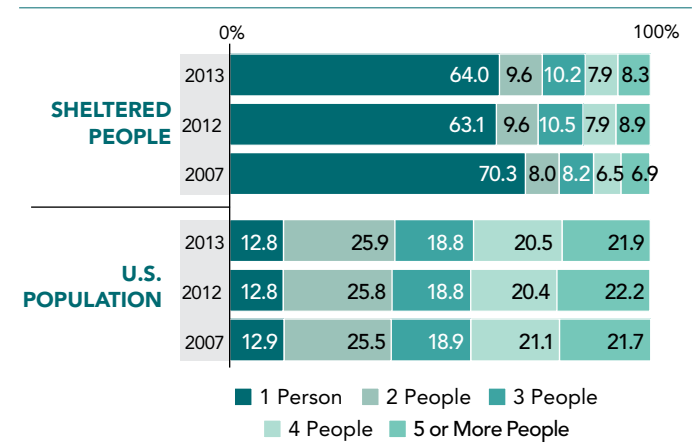
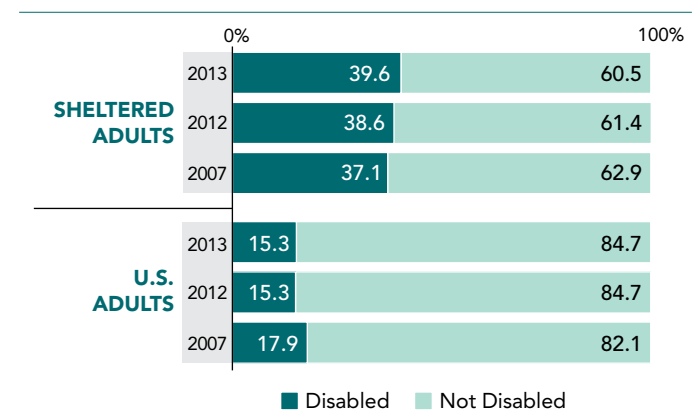


EXHIBIT 1.13: Disability Status  
Sheltered Homeless Adults and Total U.S. Adults, 2007–2013



# Geographic Location

## In 2013

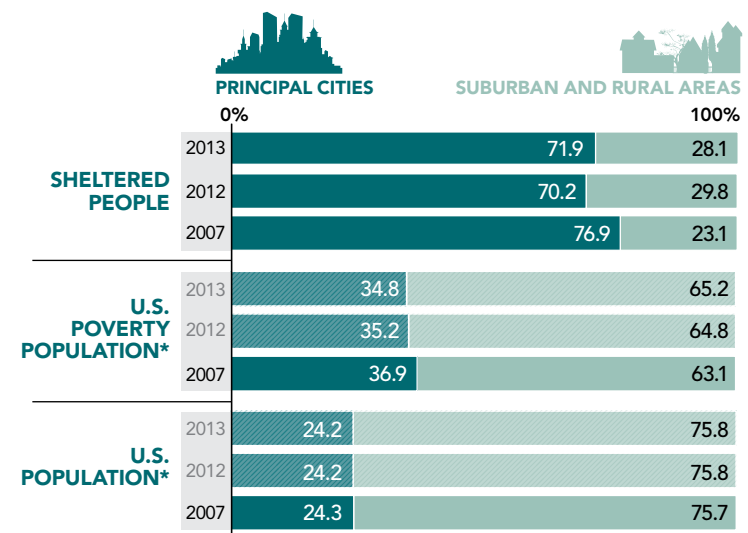
- About 7 in 10 people used shelter programs in principal cities. A larger portion of the sheltered individual population was in principal cities than of the sheltered family population, 74.7 percent versus 66.8 percent
- In contrast, the majority of the U.S. poverty population and the U.S. population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

## Changes Over Time

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

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

EXHIBIT 1.14: Geographic Distribution  
Sheltered Homelessness, U.S. Poverty Population,  
and Total U.S. Population 2007–2013



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

EXHIBIT 1.15: Percent Change by Geography  
Sheltered Homeless People, U.S. Poverty Population,  
and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2013 (in %)

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

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

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

## Characteristics by Geography

### In 2013

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

### Changes Over Time

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

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013

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

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

## Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

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

### In 2013

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

### Changes Over Time

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

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2013

EXHIBIT 1.17: Places Adults Stayed Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2007–2013

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

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

EXHIBIT 1.18: Places Adults Stayed Who Were Not Already Homeless Before Entering Shelter, 2007–2013 (in %)

2007	2012	2013	
66.5	67.0	67.2	
17.6	17.8	19.3	
15.9	15.3	13.5	



## Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns

Emergency shelter and transitional housing programs are designed differently. Emergency shelters are high-volume, high-turnover programs; transitional housing programs offer homeless people shelter as well as supportive services for up to 24 months.

### In 2013

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

### Changes Over Time

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

**EXHIBIT 1.19: Length of Stay**  
People in Emergency Shelter and  
Transitional Housing Programs, 2013

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

Note: Length of stay accounts for multiple program entries/exits by summing the total number of (cumulative) days in a homeless residential program during the 12-month reporting period. The maximum length of stay is 365 days, corresponding to the total days observed for this reporting period.

**EXHIBIT 1.20: Bed-Use Patterns**  
People in Emergency Shelter and  
Transitional Housing Programs, 2007–2013

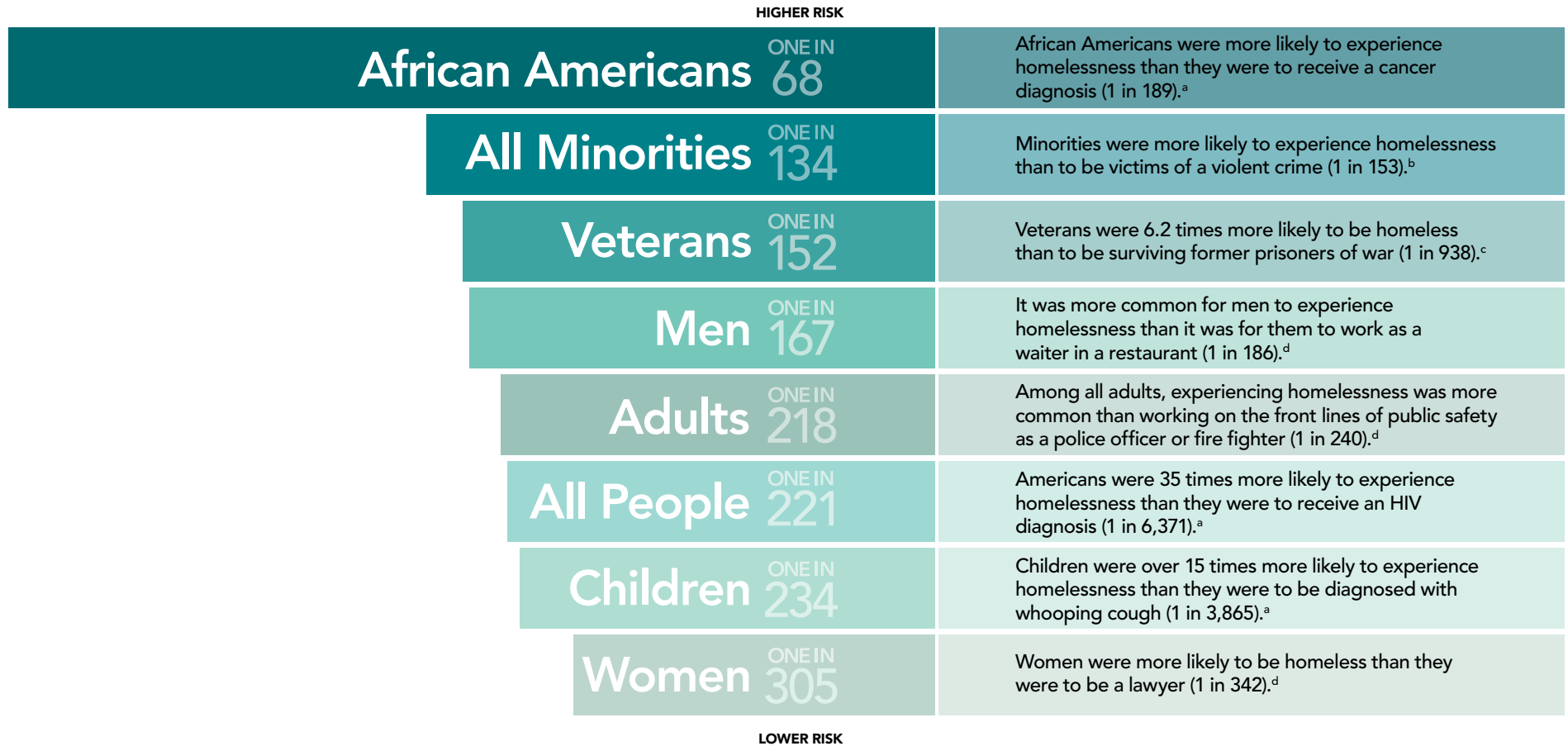
Bed-Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2007	2012	2013	2007	2012	2013
Median # nights	18	22	24	113	124	124
Average # nights	46	53	56	149	155	155
Average occupancy rate	88.5	87.9	88.1	76.9	82.2	81.8
Bed count	211,451	229,206	238,708	211,205	197,192	185,332
Turnover rate	7.3	6.1	5.7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

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

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

Note3: The turnover rate measures the number of people served per available bed over the 12-month reporting period, and is calculated by dividing the total of year-round equivalent beds for that year.

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



Data Source:

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