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## Homelessness IN THE UNITED STATES

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# Homelessness

## IN THE UNITED STATES

PIT DATA

On a single night  
in January 2014...

**578,424**

people were homeless.



This is an  
▼ **11.2% decline**  
since 2007



People in sheltered &  
unsheltered locations



HMIS DATA

Throughout the  
year in 2014...

**1.49 million**

people used shelter at some point.

This is a  
▼ **6.3% decline**  
since 2007

**1 in 138 minorities**  
were homeless and  
**1 in 69 African Americans**  
were homeless

From 2013–2014...

People using shelter programs in



**KEY  
TERM**

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

# One-Night Estimates OF HOMELESSNESS

On a single night in January 2014, 578,424 people in the United States were homeless.

## PIT

The Point-in-Time 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 and a street (or “unsheltered”) count at least every other year. Historically, HUD has incentivized through the CoC Program Notice of Funding Availability annual sheltered and unsheltered counts, and many CoCs choose to conduct both counts each year. In 2014, 323 CoCs (78 percent of all CoCs nationwide) conducted both a sheltered and unsheltered count. The remaining 91 CoCs only conducted a sheltered count, and their missing unsheltered counts have been rolled over from the previous year.

### On a single night in January 2014:

- 578,424 people were homeless in the United States.
- About seven in ten homeless people (69.3%) were in shelters on the night of the PIT count, while three in ten (30.7%) were in unsheltered locations.

### Between January 2013 and January 2014:

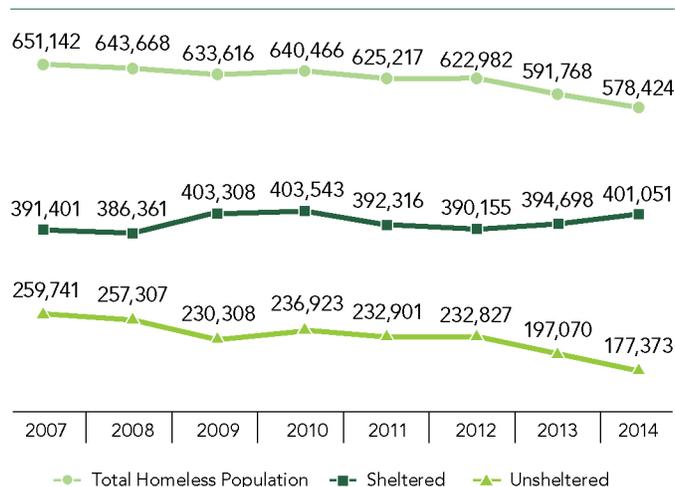
- Homelessness on a single night declined by 2.3 percent, or 13,344 fewer people.
- This decline was driven by a 10 percent reduction in the unsheltered homeless population, representing a decrease of 19,697 people.
- In contrast, the number of homeless people in shelters rose by 1.6 percent, or 6,353 more people.

### Between January 2007 and January 2014:

- The one-night estimate of homelessness declined by 11.2 percent, or 72,718 fewer people.
- The number of unsheltered homeless people declined by 31.7 percent, or 82,368 fewer people.
- Sheltered homelessness increased by 2.5 percent, or 9,650 more people.

### EXHIBIT 1.1: One-Night Counts of Homelessness

PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2014



### EXHIBIT 1.2: Change in Homelessness

PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2014

Years	Total Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2013 to 2014	-13,344	-2.3	6,353	1.6	-19,697	-10.0
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	-10,052	-1.6	16,947	4.4	-26,999	-10.5
2007 to 2008	-7,474	-1.1	-5,040	-1.3	-2,434	-0.9
2007 to 2014	-72,718	-11.2	9,650	2.5	-82,368	-31.7

## By State

### On a single night in January 2014:

- The highest concentration of homelessness was found in the District of Columbia, where about one of every 83 people was homeless. Mississippi had the lowest concentration of homelessness (one in 1,344 people).
- Together, California (19.9%) and New York (14.1%) account for more than a third of all homeless people in the U.S.
- Twenty-five states each accounted for less than one percent of the national homeless population.

### Between January 2013 and January 2014:

- Homelessness declined in 36 states by a total of 24,970 people, outweighing the total increase of 11,571 people across 14 states and the District of Columbia.
- The number of homeless people declined most dramatically in Florida, where 6,320 fewer people were counted in 2014 (a decline of 13.2%).
- New York experienced the largest increase in homelessness: 3,160 more people or 4.1 percent.

### Between January 2007 and January 2014:

- While homelessness increased in 19 states and the District of Columbia by a total of 35,261 people, this growth was overshadowed by the population's decline in 31 states by a total of 108,322 people.
- The largest decline was in California, where 25,034 fewer homeless people were counted in 2014 (a decline of 18%).
- Homelessness increased the most in New York, by 17,989 people or 28.7 percent.

Data Source: PIT 2007–2014  
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories  
See Part 1 of the 2014 AHAR for more details on PIT estimates by state  
([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info))

EXHIBIT 1.3: Share of Homeless Population  
In the U.S. by State, 2014 (in %)

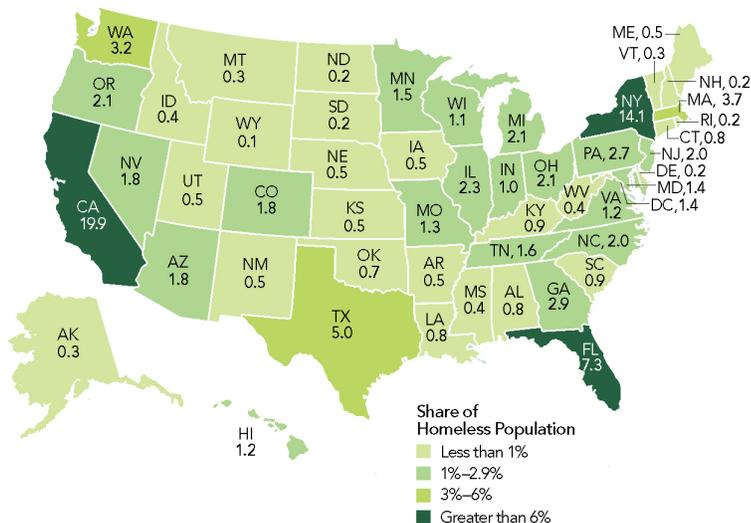


EXHIBIT 1.4: Total Homelessness by State  
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2014

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
<b>2013 to 2014</b>					
New York	3,160	4.1	Florida	-6,320	-13.2
Massachusetts	2,208	11.6	California	-4,600	-3.9
Nevada	2,113	25.0	Oregon	-1,658	-12.0
District of Columbia	883	12.9	South Carolina	-1,487	-22.7
Michigan	700	6.1	Missouri	-1,299	-15.1
<b>2007 to 2014</b>					
New York	17,989	28.7	California	-25,034	-18.0
Massachusetts	6,110	40.4	Texas	-11,293	-28.4
District of Columbia	2,428	45.6	Florida	-6,527	-13.6
Minnesota	1,054	14.4	New Jersey	-5,643	-32.6
Missouri	1,035	16.6	Oregon	-5,426	-30.9

## By State and Sheltered Status

### On a single night in January 2014:

- At least 90 percent of the local homeless population was staying in sheltered rather than unsheltered locations in 18 states and the District of Columbia.
- In four states—CA, FL, GA, and NV—less than half of the homeless population was in a shelter program.

### Between January 2013 and January 2014:

- Though sheltered homelessness increased nationally by 6,385 people, 26 states experienced decreases in this population.
- The decline in unsheltered homelessness was a widespread trend, reflected in 39 states and the District of Columbia.
- California experienced the largest decline in sheltered homelessness with 3,039 fewer people (a 6.7% change), while Florida experienced the largest decline in unsheltered homelessness with 6,501 fewer people (a 23.1% change).

### Between January 2007 and January 2014:

- The nation was equally divided, with sheltered homelessness increasing in 25 states and the District of Columbia and decreasing in the other 25 states.
- The long-term decline in national homelessness was driven primarily by reductions in the unsheltered population found in 40 states.
- California experienced the largest declines in the number of homeless people found in both shelter programs (5,996 fewer people, a 12.4% change) and unsheltered locations (19,038 fewer people, a 21% change).
- New York experienced the largest increase in sheltered homelessness (19,206 more people, a 33.5% change), while Montana experienced the largest increase in unsheltered homelessness (539 more people, a 182.7% change).

### EXHIBIT 1.5: Sheltered Homelessness by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2014

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
<b>2013 to 2014</b>					
New York	3,214	4.4	California	-3,039	-6.7
Massachusetts	2,299	12.6	Oregon	-331	-5.1
Nevada	1,099	29.7	Maine	-321	-10.9
District of Columbia	999	15.7	Georgia	-296	-3.5
Michigan	736	7.9	Virginia	-273	-4.1
<b>2007 to 2014</b>					
New York	19,206	33.5	California	-5,996	-12.4
Massachusetts	6,765	49.3	Texas	-4,654	-20.3
District of Columbia	2,372	47.6	Washington	-4,317	-25.6
Minnesota	1,704	29.0	New Jersey	-4,100	-27.6
Ohio	1,340	14.3	Oregon	-2,228	-26.7

### EXHIBIT 1.6: Unsheltered Homelessness by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2014

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
<b>2013 to 2014</b>					
Nevada	1,014	21.4	Florida	-6,501	-23.1
Washington	849	16.8	Texas	-1,823	-15.1
Hawaii	515	19.9	California	-1,561	-2.1
Idaho	259	68.7	Oregon	-1,327	-18.0
Kentucky	77	10.2	South Carolina	-1,325	-42.3
<b>2007 to 2014</b>					
Montana	539	182.7	California	-19,038	-21.0
Mississippi	295	56.1	Texas	-6,639	-39.3
West Virginia	168	64.1	Florida	-5,849	-21.2
Connecticut	108	13.3	Arizona	-3,459	-57.4
District of Columbia	56	16.5	Oregon	-3,198	-34.5

# Profile

TYPICAL PERSON WHO WAS HOMELESS IN 2014



## A Man in Shelter by Himself

62.3% MALE / 63.9% 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

34.2% WERE AGE

31–50

40.6% WERE

Black or  
African American

57.8% HAD

No  
Disability

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70.5% WERE IN A

City



PRIOR TO USING A SHELTER, 40.7% WERE

Already Homeless

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NIGHTS SPENT IN  
EMERGENCY SHELTER

# One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS

## HMIS

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 2014 AHAR uses data from 387 CoCs (96 percent of all CoCs) and is weighted to represent the entire United States.

In 2014, 1,488,465 people in the U.S. were homeless in shelter, a 4.6% increase since 2013.

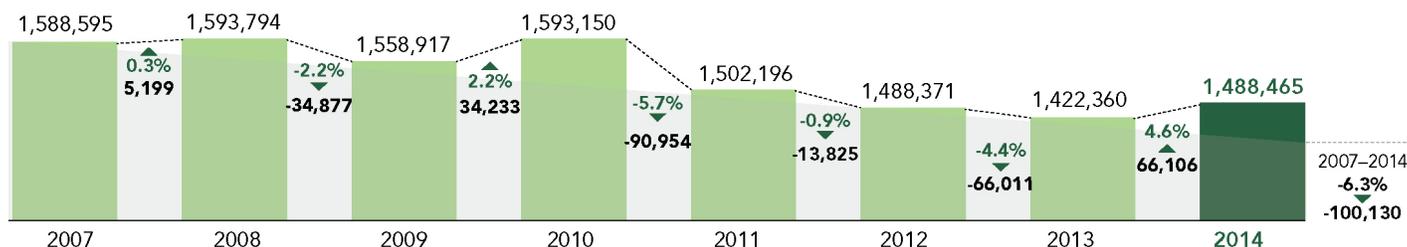
### 2014 Estimate of Sheltered Homelessness:

- The estimated number of people who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any point from October 1, 2013 through September 30, 2014 was 1,488,465.<sup>1</sup>
- One in 212 people in the U.S. was homeless in shelter at some point during that period.

### Changes Over Time:

- Between 2013 and 2014, the number of people using shelter programs at some point during the reporting year increased by 66,105 people (4.6%), interrupting a trend of three consecutive annual declines in sheltered homelessness from 2010 to 2013.
- In spite of this short-term increase, sheltered homelessness has declined since 2007, the year HUD began tracking this information. Between 2007 and 2014, sheltered homelessness decreased by 100,130 people, or 6.3 percent.

EXHIBIT 1.7: One-Year Estimates of Sheltered Homelessness, 2007–2014



<sup>1</sup> The 95 percent confidence interval for the total sheltered homeless population in 2014 is 1,320,128 to 1,656,802 (1,488,465 ± 168,337).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2014; ACS 2013

## Gender and Age

### In 2014:

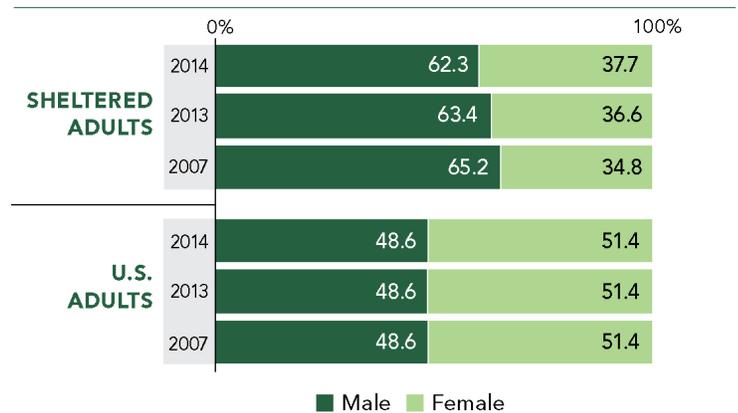
- Although the adult U.S. population was roughly evenly split between men and women (48.6% versus 51.4%), men greatly outnumbered women in homeless shelter programs (62.3% versus 37.7%).
- About one-third (34.2%) of homeless people in shelter were ages 31 to 50. Those ages 18 to 30 made up 22.8 percent of the homeless population in shelter, and 17 percent were ages 51 to 61.
- About one-fifth (22.3%) of people homeless in shelter were children.
- While 17.5 percent of all people in the U.S. were age 62 or older, this population made up only 3.8 percent of people in shelter programs.

### Changes Over Time:

- Between 2013 and 2014, the gender and age of sheltered homeless people remained fairly consistent.
- However, there were larger differences between 2007 and 2014 as the share of women in the adult sheltered population increased from 34.8 percent to 37.7 percent and the share of all sheltered homeless people who are ages 31 to 50 declined from 41.2 percent to 34.2 percent.

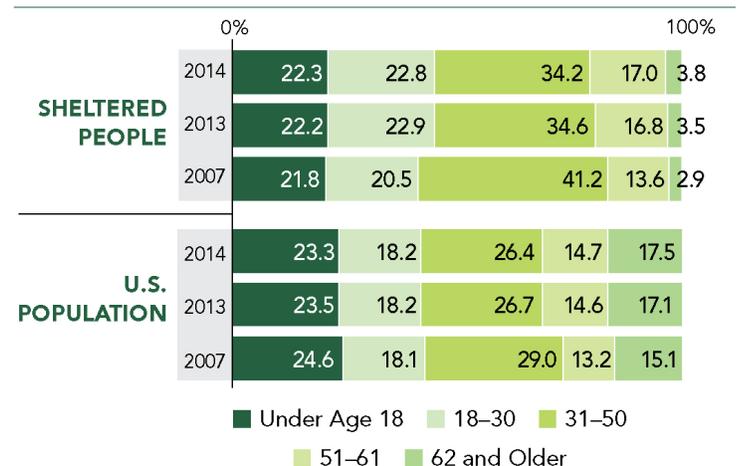
### EXHIBIT 1.8: Gender

Sheltered Homeless Adult and Total U.S. Adults, 2007–2014



### EXHIBIT 1.9: Age

Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2014



## Ethnicity and Race

### In 2014:

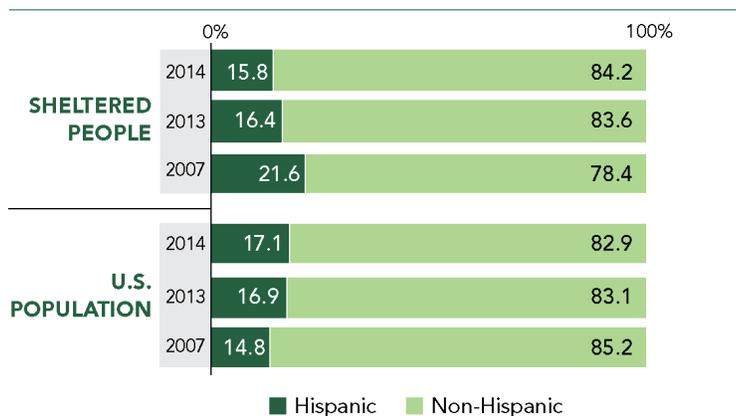
- People who self-identify as Hispanic made up a similar proportion in the sheltered homeless population as in the total U.S. population (15.8% and 17.1%).
- Three in five people in shelter programs identified as members of a minority group. African Americans comprised 40.6 percent of the sheltered homeless population, representing the largest single racial group in shelter programs. Other minority groups include: white Hispanic (10.2%), multiple races (4.8%), American Indian or Alaska Native (2.8%), Asian (0.8%), and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (0.8%).
- 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 over 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 17.1 percent in 2014, the share of Hispanics in the sheltered homeless population dropped from 21.6 percent to 15.8 percent.
- Although the proportion of all people in the U.S. identifying as minorities grew from 33.8 percent to 37.6 percent between 2007 and 2014, the proportion of people in shelter programs identifying as minorities declined from 63.6 percent to 59.9 percent over the same period.

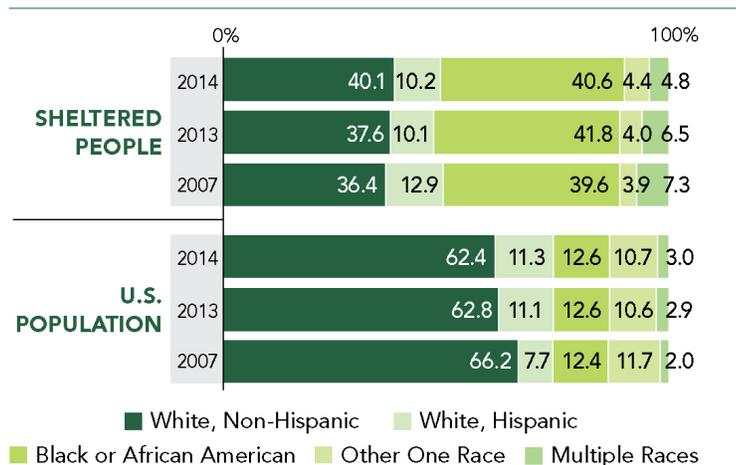
### EXHIBIT 1.10: Ethnicity

Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2014



### EXHIBIT 1.11: Race

Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2014



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 2014:

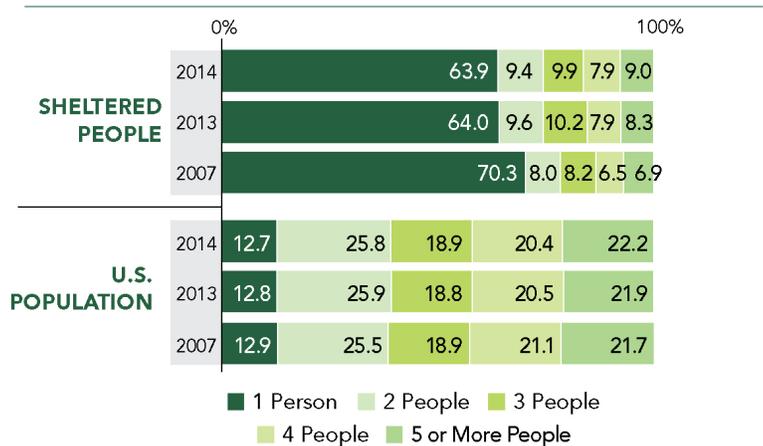
- Almost two-thirds (64%) of people using shelter programs were there alone. In contrast, only 12.7 percent of all people in the U.S. were living alone.
- Adults with disabilities were almost four times more likely to be in a shelter program than adults without disabilities (one in 81 adults with disabilities was in a shelter program, compared to one in 315 adults without disabilities).

### Changes Over Time:

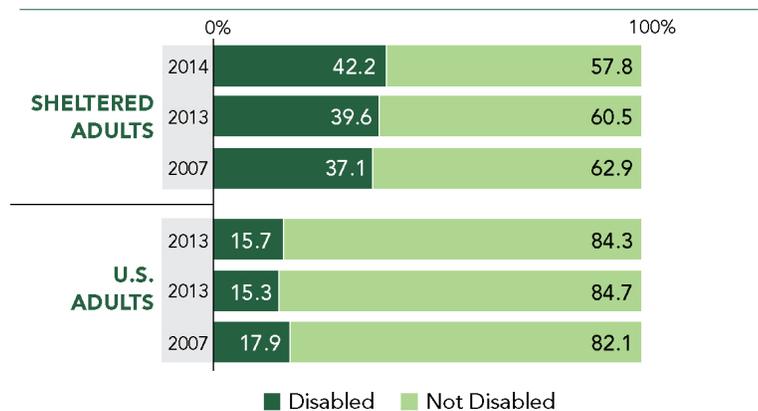
- Between 2007 and 2014, the percent of sheltered homeless people living in multi-person households increased from 29.7 percent to 36.1 percent.
- The share of adults with a disability in shelter increased from 37.1 percent in 2007 to 42.2 percent in 2014.

In 2014, adults with disabilities were almost 4 times more likely to be homeless in shelter than adults without disabilities.

**EXHIBIT 1.12: Household Size**  
Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2014



**EXHIBIT 1.13: Disability Status**  
Sheltered Homeless Adult and Total U.S. Adults, 2007–2014



## Geographic Location

### In 2014:

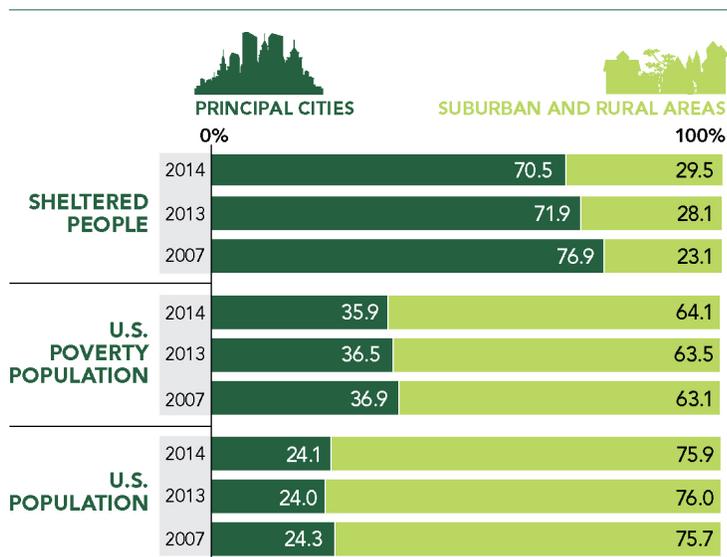
- About 7 in 10 people using shelter programs were in principal cities (70.5%).
- The share of the sheltered homeless population using shelter programs in suburban and rural areas (29.5%) is substantially lower than those in the U.S. poverty population (64.1%) and the total U.S. population (75.9%).

### Changes Over Time:

- Sheltered homelessness rose overall, from 2013 to 2014, with a larger increase in suburban and rural areas (a 10.2% increase, or 40,845 more people) compared to urban areas (a 2.7% increase, or 27,931 more people).
- Between 2007 and 2014, sheltered homelessness declined 14.1 percent (172,329 fewer people) in principal cities and increased percent (72,199 more people) in suburban and rural areas.

### EXHIBIT 1.14: Geographic Distribution

Sheltered Homelessness, U.S. Poverty Population, and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2014



### EXHIBIT 1.15: Percent Change by Geography

Sheltered Homeless People, U.S. Poverty Population, and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2014 (in %)

Population	2013–2014		2007–2014	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Sheltered People	2.7	10.2	-14.1	19.6
U.S. Poverty Population*	-1.2	1.5	15.6	26.6
U.S. Population*	0.8	0.5	2.7	3.4

\* The way the ACS measures geography changed in 2012, making population changes in geography before and after 2012 no longer comparable. Therefore, the 2007 to 2014 population changes reflect the 2007 to 2012 ACS results.

## Characteristics by Geography

### In 2014:

- Sheltered homeless adults in suburban and rural areas were more likely to be women (42.5%) than were sheltered homeless adults in principal cities (35.8%).
- Sheltered homeless people in suburban and rural areas were more likely to be children under 18 (26.8%) than were sheltered homeless people in principal cities (20.4%).
- Sheltered homeless people in suburban and rural areas were less likely to self-identify as a minority (48.9%) or to be living alone (55.5%) than were sheltered homeless people in principal cities (64.7% and 67.4%).

### Changes Over Time:

- While the share of sheltered homeless people identifying as Hispanic remained consistent in suburban and rural areas, it declined in principal cities from 23.9 percent in 2007 to 16.6 percent in 2014.
- Minorities make up a smaller proportion of sheltered homelessness in suburban and rural areas in 2014 (48.9%) than they did in 2007 (55.7%).
- In 2014, the share of sheltered homeless adults with disabilities remained higher in suburban and rural areas than in principal cities, but the gap has narrowed over time. Between 2007 and 2014, the proportion of sheltered homeless adults who have disabilities grew in principal cities (31.5% to 40.8%) as it declined in suburban and rural areas (52.9% to 45.9%).

### EXHIBIT 1.16: Characteristics by Geography

Homeless People, 2007–2014 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities			Suburban & Rural Areas		
	2007	2013	2014	2007	2013	2014
# Homeless People	1,221,044	1,020,784	1,048,715	367,551	398,905	439,750
<b>Gender of Adults</b>						
Male	66.0	65.4	64.2	62.4	57.6	57.5
Female	34.0	34.6	35.8	37.6	42.4	42.5
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	23.9	18.1	16.6	13.9	11.7	14.0
Non-Hispanic	76.1	81.9	83.4	86.1	88.3	86.0
<b>Race</b>						
White, Non-Hispanic	33.9	33.3	35.3	44.3	48.8	51.1
White, Hispanic	14.9	10.9	10.0	6.5	7.7	10.5
Black or African American	39.7	44.7	45.3	39.3	34.5	29.6
Other One Race	4.1	4.2	4.7	3.2	3.7	3.6
Multiple Races	7.5	6.9	4.7	6.7	5.3	5.2
<b>Age</b>						
Under Age 18	21.1	20.8	20.4	24.0	26.0	26.8
18–30	20.0	22.5	22.4	22.1	24.0	23.7
31–50	41.4	35.3	35.0	40.4	32.7	32.2
51–61	14.2	17.5	18.2	11.5	14.8	14.3
62 and Older	3.2	4.0	4.1	2.0	2.5	3.0
<b>Household Size</b>						
1 Person	71.9	66.5	67.4	65.1	57.5	55.5
2 People	8.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	11.4	11.4
3 People	7.7	9.4	9.0	9.9	12.2	12.2
4 People	6.0	7.3	7.0	8.0	9.7	10.1
5 or More People	6.3	7.9	8.2	9.0	9.3	10.8
<b>Disability Status of Adults</b>						
Disabled	31.5	38.9	40.8	52.9	41.3	45.9
Not Disabled	68.5	61.2	59.3	47.1	58.8	54.1

## Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

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

### In 2014:

- Prior to entering shelter, two in five adults were living in a housed situation, another two in five were already homeless, and about one in five was staying in an institutional or other setting.
- Of the adults who were living in a housed situation prior to entering shelter, about three-quarters had been staying with either family (41.3%) or friends (33.1%), while about a quarter were staying in housing they either rented (22.8%) or owned (2%). Less than one percent left permanent supportive housing to enter a shelter program.
- Of the adults who were already homeless before entering a shelter program during the reporting year, 46.7 percent were living in unsheltered locations.
- Of the adults who entered shelter from institutional settings, 29.7 percent came from substance abuse treatment centers and 39.2 percent came from correctional facilities.
- 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 (68%), while 19.2 percent were in institutions, and 12.7 percent were in other settings.

### Changes Over Time:

- Although sheltered homelessness declined overall between 2007 and 2014, the number of adults entering shelter after staying on the street or in other places not meant for human habitation increased by 48.3 percent (71,458 more adults).

**EXHIBIT 1.17: Places Adults Stayed Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2007–2014**

Place Stayed	2014		2013–2014		2007–2014	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
<b>Already Homeless</b>	<b>454,383</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>6,309</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>-39,526</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
Sheltered	242,299	53.3	-22,885	-8.3	-113,894	-15.7
Unsheltered	212,084	46.7	29,194	15.3	71,458	48.3
<b>Housing</b>	<b>450,742</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>35,960</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>15,125</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Staying with family	186,026	41.3	11,977	6.4	2,499	1.3
Staying with friends	149,069	33.1	14,648	10.3	38,682	32.7
Rented housing unit	102,904	22.8	7,476	7.1	-10,141	-8.3
Owned housing unit	8,825	2.0	1,017	12.0	-16,758	-63.8
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	3,918	0.9	842	25.4	843	25.4
<b>Institutional Settings</b>	<b>127,357</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>8,728</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>11,369</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Substance abuse treatment center	37,820	29.7	1,415	3.8	245	0.6
Correctional facility	49,928	39.2	1,810	3.6	-109	-0.2
Hospital	19,637	15.4	1,320	6.9	5,761	39.2
Psychiatric facility	19,972	15.7	4,183	25.3	5,472	35.8
<b>Other Settings</b>	<b>84,358</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-31,496</b>	<b>-26.2</b>
Hotel or motel	43,827	52.0	7,968	21.4	22	0.0
Foster care home	3,355	4.0	-79	-2.2	-2,270	-39.4
Other living arrangement	37,176	44.1	-7,673	-16.1	-29,248	42.2

Note: To produce comparable trend information, statistical imputations were applied to missing values in this table. See the 2014 AHAR methodology document for more details.

**EXHIBIT 1.18: Places Adults Stayed Who Were Not Already Homeless Before Entering Shelter, 2007–2014 (in %)**

	2007	2013	2014
<b>HOUSING</b>	66.5	67.2	68.0
<b>INSTITUTIONS</b>	17.6	19.3	19.2
<b>OTHER</b>	15.9	13.5	12.7

## Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns

Emergency shelter and transitional housing programs are designed differently. Emergency shelters are high-volume, high-turnover programs; their primary purpose is to provide temporary shelter for homeless people. In contrast, transitional housing programs offer homeless people shelter as well as supportive services for up to 24 months and intend for people to stay longer than they do in emergency shelters.

### In 2014:

- The homeless services system nationwide had 249,497 year-round beds in emergency shelters and 173,224 beds in transitional housing programs. Of the 1,488,465 people staying in shelter programs at some point during the reporting year, 79.7 percent stayed only in emergency shelters, 15.5 percent stayed only in transitional housing programs, and 4.8 percent used both emergency shelter and transitional housing programs during the reporting year.
- During the 12-month reporting period, 28.2 percent of people in emergency shelters stayed for a total of one week or less, 55.3 percent stayed one month or less, and few stayed more than six months (9.4%).
- The median length of stay for emergency shelter clients was 26 nights. On average, 95.4 percent of emergency shelter beds were occupied per night.
- The median length of stay for transitional housing clients was about 4 months. On average, 83.5 percent of transitional housing beds were occupied per night.

### Changes Over Time:

- Between 2013 and 2014, there were 12,108 fewer transitional housing beds (a 6.5% decrease), and the number using transitional housing declined by 15,163 people (4.8%).
- While the number of year-round, emergency housing beds available increased by 10,789 beds (4.5%) between 2013 and 2014, the number of homeless people using emergency shelters decreased by 8,585 people (0.7%).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2014, HIC 2007–2014

### EXHIBIT 1.19: Length of Stay

People in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2014

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	353,506	28.2	14,492	4.8
8 to 30 days	338,225	27.0	36,350	12.1
31 to 180 days	443,215	35.4	139,819	46.4
181 to 360 days	77,016	6.2	71,382	23.7
361 to 365 days	39,675	3.2	39,458	13.1

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, 2007–2014

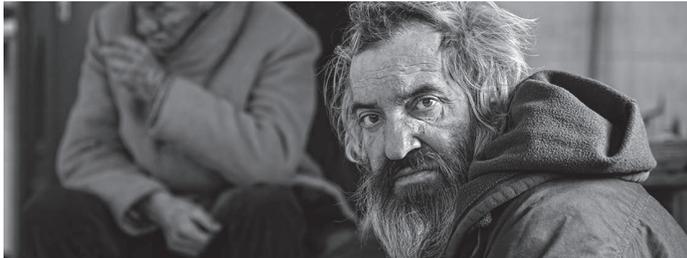
Bed-Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2007	2013	2014	2007	2013	2014
Median # nights	18	24	26	113	124	124
Average # nights	46	56	61	149	155	155
Average occupancy rate (in %)	88.5	88.1	95.4	76.9	81.8	83.5
Bed count	211,451	238,708	249,497	211,205	185,332	173,224
Turnover rate	7.3	5.7	5.7	1.8	1.9	2.0

Note 1: 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.

Note 2: The total bed count is based on the year-round beds determined at one point in time from the HIC.

Note 3: 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: Sheltered Homeless Population Compared to Other Populations



## All People

The number of people who were homeless in shelter in the U.S. in 2014 could fill the 2014 Super Bowl stadium in Glendale, AZ more than 20 times over.

Number in sheltered population (2014)

**1,488,465**

Number Comparison Population (2014)

**72,200<sup>1</sup>**

**Comparison Population:**  
Super Bowl Stadium Capacity



## Children

The number of homeless children in shelter in the U.S. in 2014 was nearly equivalent to the number of enrolled high school students in the New York City school system, the single largest school district in the country.

Number in sheltered population (2014)

**330,349**

Number Comparison Population (2014)

**305,000<sup>2</sup>**

**Comparison Population:**  
High school students in NYC



<sup>1</sup> [http://espn.go.com/blog/nflnation/post/\\_/id/160614/welcome-to-university-of-phoenix-stadium](http://espn.go.com/blog/nflnation/post/_/id/160614/welcome-to-university-of-phoenix-stadium)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.nycsca.org/Community/CapitalPlanManagementReportsData/Demographics/2012-2021StatisticalForecastingReport.pdf>



## African Americans

In 2014, the sheltered homeless population that is black or African American in the U.S. was nearly double the size of the full student enrollment in all of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) in the U.S., combined.

Number in sheltered population (2014)

**583,527**

Number Comparison Population (2014)

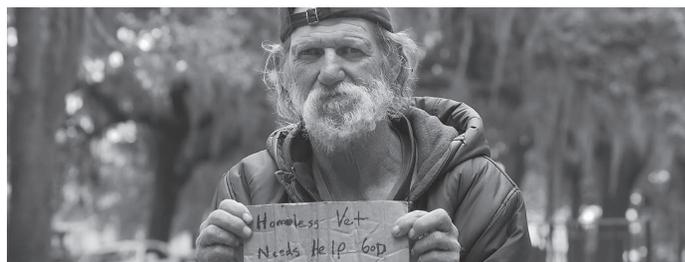
**324,000<sup>3</sup>**

### Comparison Population:

All HBCU (Historically Black College or University) enrollment



<sup>3</sup> <http://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=667>



## Veterans

The number of homeless veterans in shelter in the U.S. in 2014 was 1.3 times the peak number of U.S. combat troops in Afghanistan.

Number in sheltered population (2014)

**131,697**

Number Comparison Population (2011)

**101,000<sup>4</sup>**

### Comparison Population:

Peak number of U.S. combat troops in Afghanistan



<sup>4</sup> <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-11371138>

