

2015 Homelessness IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

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2015 Homelessness

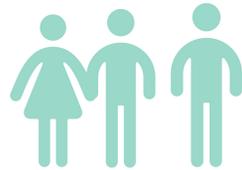
IN THE UNITED STATES

Did You Know?

PIT

On a single night
in January 2015

564,708 people were homeless



This is a **12.8% decline**
since 2007



More than 1 in 3 people experiencing
homelessness are in CA or NY

People experiencing
sheltered & unsheltered
homelessness

30.7% **69.3%**

HMIS

Throughout the year in 2015

1.48 million individuals experienced
sheltered homelessness at some point



This is a **6.5% decline**
since 2007

1 in 217 people

people in the U.S. experienced sheltered
homelessness at some point in 2015.

African Americans comprised 41.4%
of the sheltered homeless population.

From 2014–2015...

People experiencing sheltered homelessness

1.0%
CITIES

3.2%
SUBURBAN & RURAL AREAS

**KEY
TERM**

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

2015 One-Night Estimates OF HOMELESSNESS

On a single night in January 2015, 564,708 people in the United States were experiencing homelessness.

PIT

The Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates are one-night counts of people experiencing homelessness in both sheltered and unsheltered locations. 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 (emergency shelter and transitional housing programs) and a street (or “unsheltered”) count at least every other year. In 2015, both the sheltered and unsheltered counts were required.

On a Single Night in January 2015

- 564,708 people were experiencing homelessness in the United States.
- About three in ten people experiencing homelessness (30.7%) were in unsheltered locations on the night of the PIT count, while seven in ten (69.3%) were in sheltered locations.

Between January 2014 and January 2015

- The one-night estimate of homelessness declined by 2 percent, or 11,742 fewer people.
- The number of unsheltered homeless people declined by 1.2 percent (2,131 fewer people), while the number of sheltered people declined by 2.4 percent (9,611 fewer people). This is the first time since 2012 where an annual decline in the sheltered population outpaced that of the unsheltered population.

Between January 2007 and January 2015

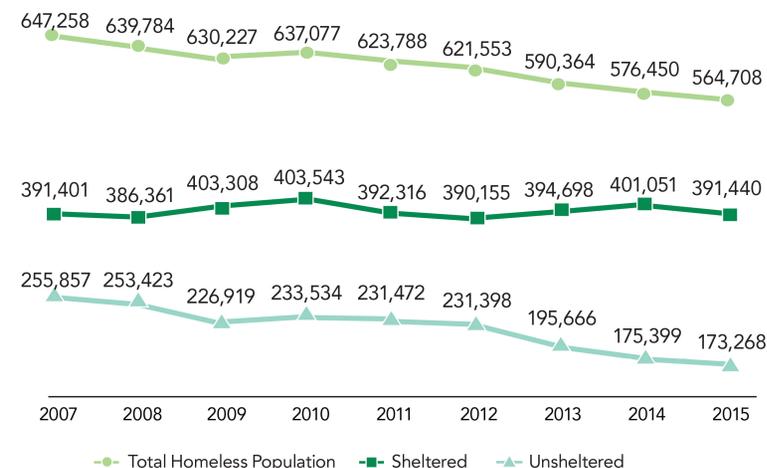
- The one-night estimate of homelessness declined by 12.8 percent, or 82,550 fewer people.
- This long-term drop was driven entirely by reductions in the number of people found in unsheltered locations; there were 82,589 fewer people found on the night of the count, a 32.3 percent decline.
- After growing by more than 10,000 people between 2012 and 2014, the one-night estimate of sheltered homelessness returned to its 2007 level in 2015.

On a single night in January 2015, 564,708 people in the United States were experiencing homelessness.



EXHIBIT 1.1: One-Night Counts of Homelessness

PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2015



Note: The PIT estimates from 2007 to 2014 are slightly lower than those reported in past AHARs. The reduction reflects an adjustment to the estimates of unsheltered homeless people submitted by the Las Vegas/Clark County CoC (NV-500). The adjustment removed: 3,884 from 2007 and 2008; 3,389 people in 2009 and 2010; 1,429 people in 2011 and 2012; and 1,404 people in 2013. Changes in NV-500 and the Anchorage CoC in 2014 resulted in 1,974 fewer people. These changes apply to all PIT estimates in this section.

EXHIBIT 1.2: Changes in Homelessness

PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2015

Years	Total Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015	-11,742	-2.0	-9,611	-2.4	-2,131	-1.2
2013 to 2014	-13,914	-2.4	6,353	1.6	-20,267	-10.4
2012 to 2013	-31,189	-5.0	4,543	1.2	-35,732	-15.4
2011 to 2012	-2,235	-0.4	-2,161	-0.6	-74	0
2010 to 2011	-13,289	-2.1	-11,227	-2.8	-2,062	-0.9
2009 to 2010	6,850	1.1	235	0.1	6,615	2.9
2008 to 2009	-9,557	-1.5	16,947	4.4	-26,504	-10.5
2007 to 2008	-7,474	-1.2	-5,040	-1.3	-2,434	-1.0
2007 to 2015	-82,550	-12.8	39	0	-82,589	-32.3

Data Source: PIT 2007–2015
Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories
See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD’s Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

By State

On a Single Night in January 2015

- Together, California (20.7%) and New York (15.8%) accounted for more than a third of all people experiencing homelessness in the U.S. The state with the next largest share was Florida, with 6.4 percent of the one-night estimate of sheltered homelessness.
- Twenty-four states each accounted for less than one percent of the national homeless population.

Between January 2014 and January 2015

- Homelessness declined by a total of 25,812 people across 33 states and the District of Columbia. This outweighed a total increase of 13,871 people across 17 states.
- The number of homeless people increased most dramatically in New York, where 7,660 more people were experiencing homelessness in 2015 than in 2014, a 9.5 percent increase.
- Florida experienced the largest decrease in homelessness: 5,642 fewer people in 2015 than in 2014, followed by Texas, with a decline of 4,817 people.

Between January 2007 and January 2015

- Homelessness decreased in 32 states, totaling 123,654 fewer people. This outnumbered an increase of 40,652 people in 18 states and the District of Columbia.
- California had the largest overall decline, with 23,248 fewer people, a change of 16.7 percent. New York had the largest increase, with 25,649 more homeless people counted in 2015 than in 2007, an increase of 41 percent.

EXHIBIT 1.3: Share of the Total Homeless Population

In the U.S. by State, 2015 (in %)

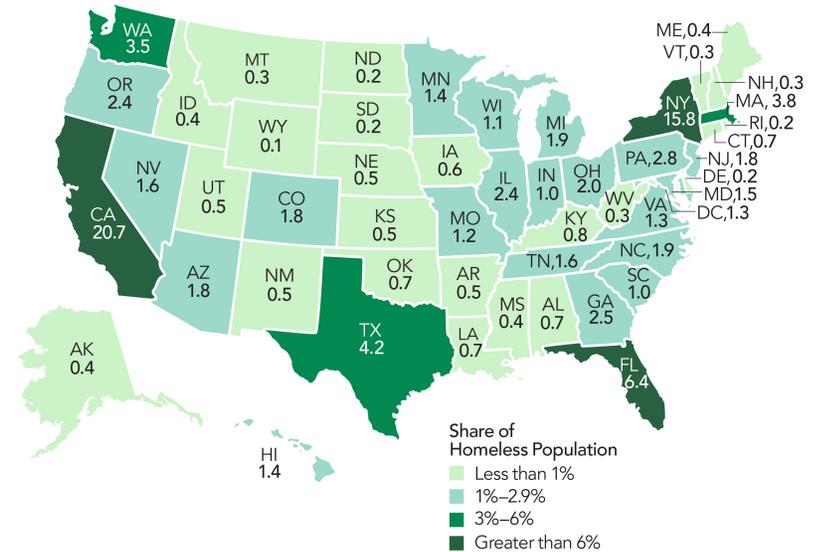


EXHIBIT 1.4: Total Homelessness by State Largest Change in PIT

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007-2015

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015					
New York	7,660	9.5	Florida	-5,642	-13.6
California	1,786	1.6	Texas	-4,817	-16.9
Oregon	1,062	8.7	Georgia	-2,731	-16.5
Washington	977	5.3	Michigan	-1,711	-14.0
Hawaii	702	10.1	New Jersey	-1,573	-13.5
2007 to 2015					
New York	25,649	41.0	California	-23,248	-16.7
Massachusetts	6,008	39.7	Texas	-16,110	-40.5
District of Columbia	1,978	37.2	Florida	-12,169	-25.3
Hawaii	1,550	25.5	New Jersey	-7,216	-41.7
Mississippi	606	44.0	Georgia	-5,849	-29.8

Data Source: PIT 2007-2015

Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories

See Part 1 of the 2015 AHAR for more details on PIT estimates by state (www.hudexchange.info)

By State and Sheltered Status

On a Single Night in January 2015

- California and Florida had the largest numbers of unsheltered homeless people (73,699 and 17,017 people). In four states – California, Oregon, Montana, and Hawaii – more than half of the homeless population was unsheltered.
- In 15 states and the District of Columbia, the vast majority of the homeless population (90% or more) was in sheltered locations. The lowest rates of unsheltered homelessness were in ME, MA, RI, DE, NE, and NY, where less than five percent of people experiencing homelessness were in unsheltered locations.

Between January 2014 and January 2015

- Unsheltered homelessness increased in 31 states and the District of Columbia, by 10,533 more people in total. However, this increase was offset by a larger decrease in 18 states, totaling 12,887 fewer people.
- Florida experienced the largest decline in unsheltered homelessness, with 4,674 fewer people (21.5%), followed by Texas, with 2,781 fewer people (27.1%).
- Thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia experienced decreases in sheltered homelessness.
- Texas experienced the largest decline in sheltered homelessness, with 2,036 fewer people in 2015 than in 2014, a drop of 11.2 percent.

Between January 2007 and January 2015

- Although California experienced a short-term increase in unsheltered homelessness between 2014 and 2015 (2,262 people or 3.2 %), over the long-term, between 2007 and 2015, California had the largest drop in unsheltered homelessness (16,766 fewer people, an 18.5% decline). Texas had the largest drop in sheltered homelessness over this longer period, 6,690 fewer people (a 29.2% decline).
- The decline in national homelessness between January 2007 and January 2015 was driven primarily by reductions in the unsheltered population experienced in 39 states.
- Sheltered homelessness increased in 24 states over this period. New York had the largest increase, with 26,947 more people experiencing sheltered homelessness on a single night in January 2015 than in 2007 (a 47% increase).

EXHIBIT 1.5: Sheltered Homelessness by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007-2015

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015					
New York	7,741	10.1	Texas	-2,036	-11.2
Maryland	327	5.2	New Jersey	-1,612	-15.0
South Carolina	209	6.4	Arizona	-987	-12.5
Arkansas	175	11.6	Florida	-968	-4.9
New Hampshire	70	5.6	Colorado	-949	-11.7
2007 to 2015					
New York	26,947	47.0	Texas	-6,690	-29.2
Massachusetts	6,829	49.8	California	-6,472	-13.3
District of Columbia	1,774	35.6	New Jersey	-5,712	-38.5
Hawaii	1,065	39.3	Washington	-4,559	-27.0
Minnesota	827	14.1	Oregon	-2,498	-30.0

EXHIBIT 1.6: Unsheltered Homelessness by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007-2015

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015					
California	2,262	3.2	Florida	-4,674	-21.5
Oregon	1,332	22.0	Texas	-2,781	-27.1
Washington	1,219	20.7	Georgia	-2,504	-30.1
Illinois	1,016	59.8	Michigan	-1,080	-50.2
Colorado	874	44.9	Arkansas	-551	-38.5
2007 to 2015					
Washington	599	9.2	California	-16,776	-18.5
Montana	577	195.6	Florida	-10,523	-38.2
Hawaii	485	14.4	Texas	-9,420	-55.7
Nevada	391	10.2	Georgia	-5,495	-48.6
Mississippi	316	60.1	Arizona	-3,071	-50.9

2015 PROFILE



A Man in Shelter* by Himself

62.1% MALE / 64.5% 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

33.8% WERE AGE

31-50

41.4% WERE

Black or African American

59.4% HAD

No Disability

71.3% WERE IN A

City

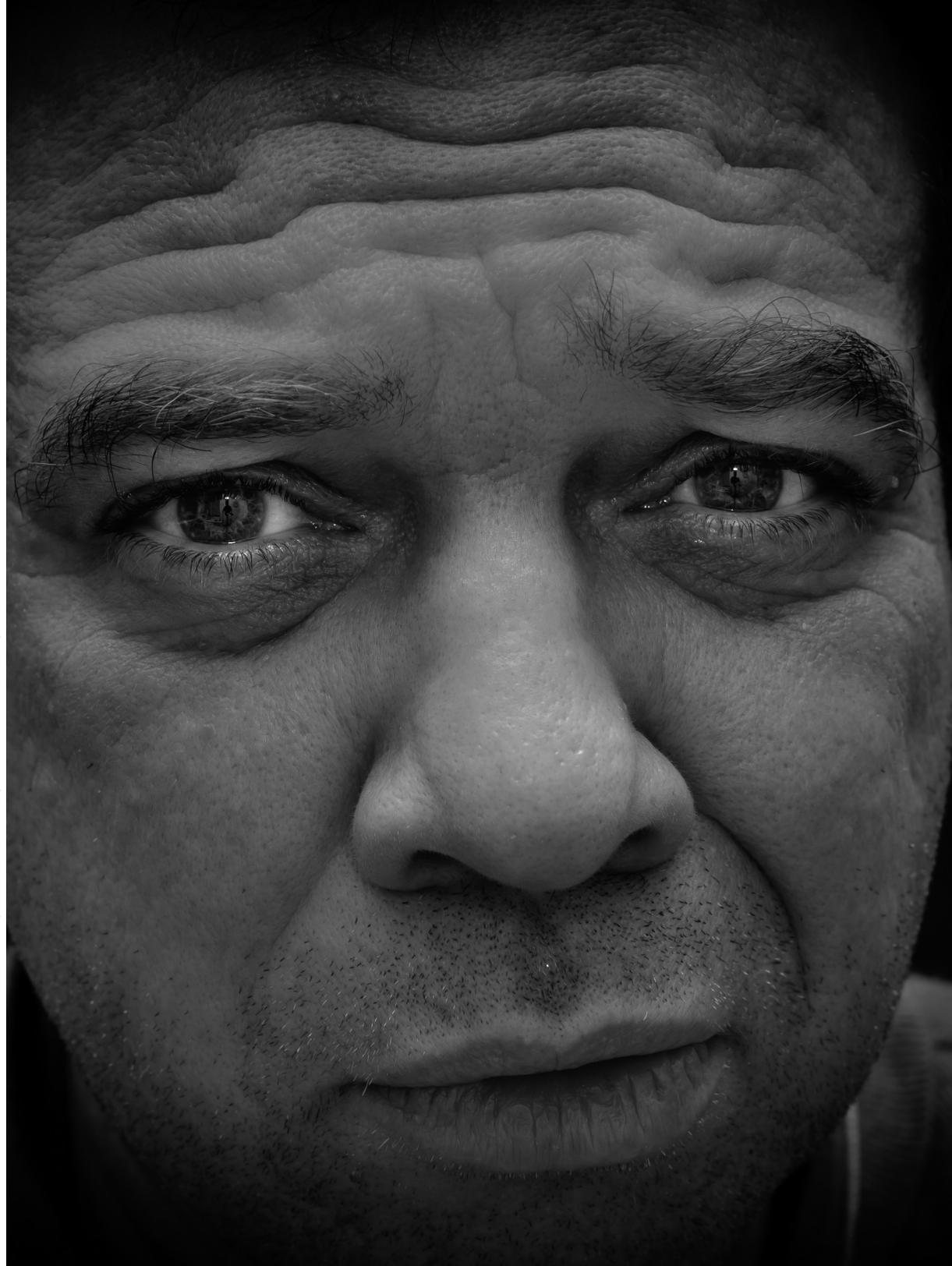


PRIOR TO USING A SHELTER, 40.5% WERE

Already Homeless



NIGHTS SPENT IN
EMERGENCY SHELTER



*Shelter refers to emergency shelter and transitional housing programs.

2015 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 people experiencing sheltered homelessness in 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.¹

The 2015 AHAR uses data from 394 CoCs (97 percent of all CoCs) and is weighted to represent the entire United States.

1,484,576 people in the U.S. experienced sheltered homelessness at some time during 2015, a 6.5% decrease since 2007.



Estimate of People Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness in 2015

- The estimated number of people who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any point from October 1, 2014, through September 30, 2015, was 1,484,576.²
- One in 217 people in the U.S. experienced sheltered homelessness at some point during that period.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, the number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness at some point during the reporting year remained roughly the same, declining by less than one percent (3,889 fewer people).
- Sheltered homelessness declined much more since 2007, the year HUD began tracking this information. Between 2007 and 2015, the number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness dropped by 6.5 percent (104,019 fewer people).

¹ People served in Safe Havens are included in the PIT estimates but not in these one-year estimates of shelter users.

² The 95 percent confidence interval for the total sheltered homeless population in 2015 is 1,364,444 to 1,604,708 (1,484,576 ± 120,132).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2015

EXHIBIT 1.7a: One-Year Estimates of Sheltered Homelessness, 2007–2015

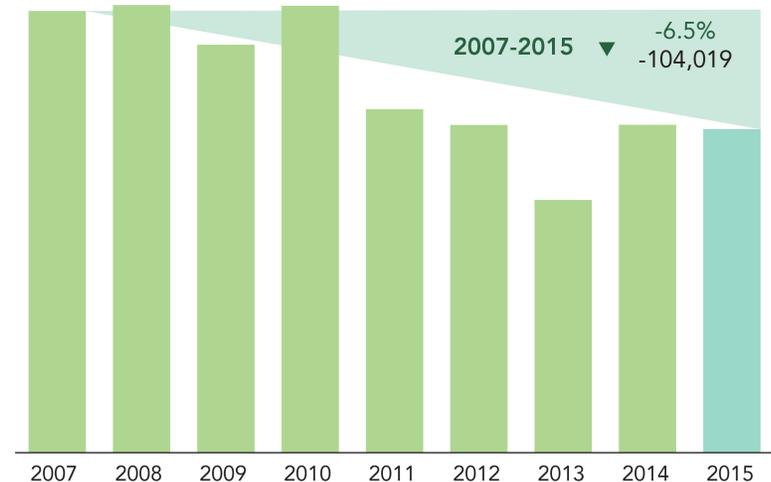


EXHIBIT 1.7b: One-Year Estimates of Sheltered Homelessness and Annual Change from the Prior Year, 2007–2015

Year	Estimate	# Change from Previous Year	% Change from Previous Year
2015	1,484,576	-3,889	-0.3
2014	1,488,465	66,106	4.6
2013	1,422,360	-66,011	-4.4
2012	1,488,371	-13,825	-0.9
2011	1,502,196	-90,954	-5.7
2010	1,593,150	34,233	2.2
2009	1,558,917	-34,877	-2.2
2008	1,593,794	5,199	0.3
2007	1,588,595		

Gender and Age

Starting this year, HUD collected age information for youth between the ages of 18 to 24 who experienced sheltered homelessness during the one-year period. Information is collected separately for people between the ages of 25 to 30. For more detailed information on age categories, see the supporting HMIS data available for download (www.hudexchange.info).

In 2015

- Among all adults experiencing sheltered homelessness, men greatly outnumbered women (62.1% of adults versus 37.9%).
- More than one-fifth of people experiencing sheltered homelessness (22.3%) were children (that is, under age 18). Eleven percent were youth between the ages of 18 and 24.
- About one-third of people experiencing sheltered homelessness (33.8%) were ages 31 to 50, the most numerous age group among all people experiencing sheltered homelessness.
- While 17.9 percent of all people in the U.S. were age 62 or older, this population made up only 4.2 percent of people experiencing sheltered homelessness.

Changes Over Time

- The gender and age of people experiencing sheltered homelessness in 2015 largely mirrored that of people experiencing sheltered homelessness in 2014.
- Over a longer period of time, the proportion of people in shelter between the ages of 31 and 50 declined, from 41.2 percent in 2007 to 33.8 percent in 2015. The proportion of 51 to 61 year olds rose, from 13.6 percent in 2007 to 17.2 percent in 2015.
- Overall, between 2007 and 2015, the number of men experiencing sheltered homelessness declined by 11.7 percent (94,280 fewer people), while the number of women experiencing sheltered homelessness increased by one percent (4,458 more people).

EXHIBIT 1.8: Gender

Sheltered Homeless Adults and U.S. Adults, 2007-2015

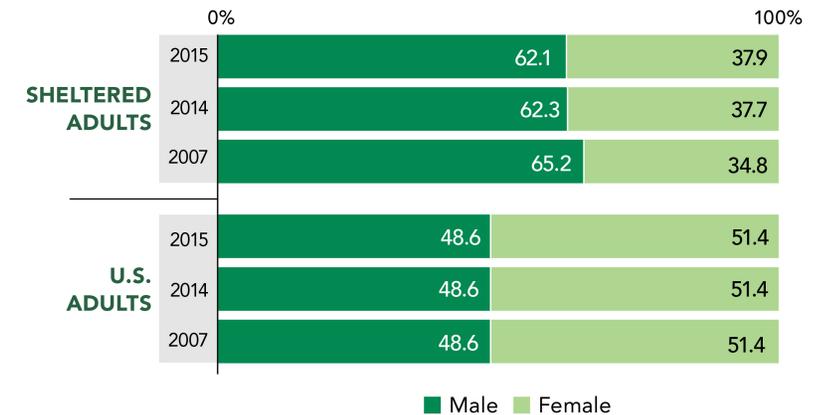
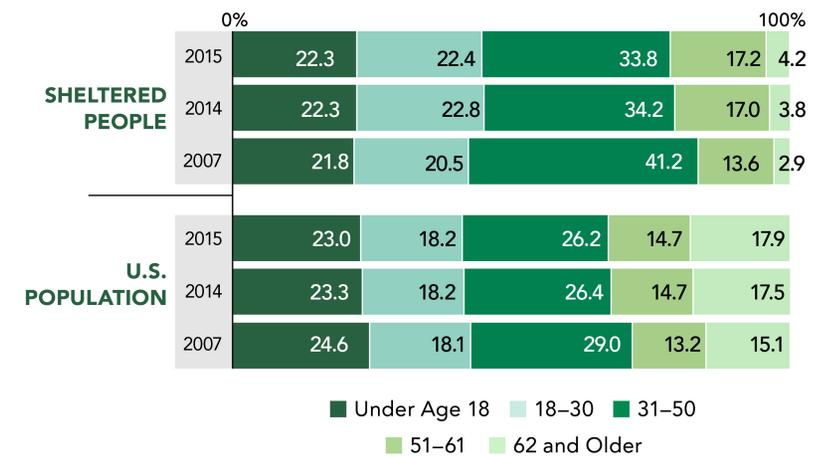


EXHIBIT 1.9: Age

Sheltered Homeless People and U.S. Population, 2007-2015



Note: We report data for age 18-30 in the exhibit to facilitate comparisons over time. Data for those in age 18-24 and 25-30 are displayed separately in the supporting HMIS data available online (www.hudexchange.info) and are discussed in the text.

Ethnicity and Race

In 2015

- People who identify as Hispanic made up 17.3 percent of both the sheltered homeless population and the total U.S. population.
- More than three in five people experiencing sheltered homelessness identified as either non-white or white, Hispanic. African Americans alone comprised 41.4 percent of the sheltered homeless population but only 12.7 percent of the total U.S. population.
- White, non-Hispanic people represented 38 percent of people experiencing sheltered homelessness, compared to 61.9 percent of the total U.S. population.

Changes Over Time

- In 2014, the share of Hispanics in the sheltered homeless population was slightly lower (15.8%) than in the total U.S. population (17.1%). In 2015, however, this share grew so that the proportions of Hispanics were the same in the sheltered homeless and total U.S. populations, 17.3 percent. The number of Hispanics experiencing sheltered homelessness increased 8.7 percent since 2014 (20,235 more people), while the number of non-Hispanics declined 2.1 percent (26,135 fewer people).
- As the proportion of people in the U.S. who identified themselves as not white or white and Hispanic grew from 33.8 percent in 2007 to 38.1 percent in 2015, their proportion in the sheltered homeless population remained about the same, 63.6 percent in 2007 and 62 percent in 2015.

EXHIBIT 1.10: Ethnicity

Sheltered Homeless People and U.S. Population, 2007-2015

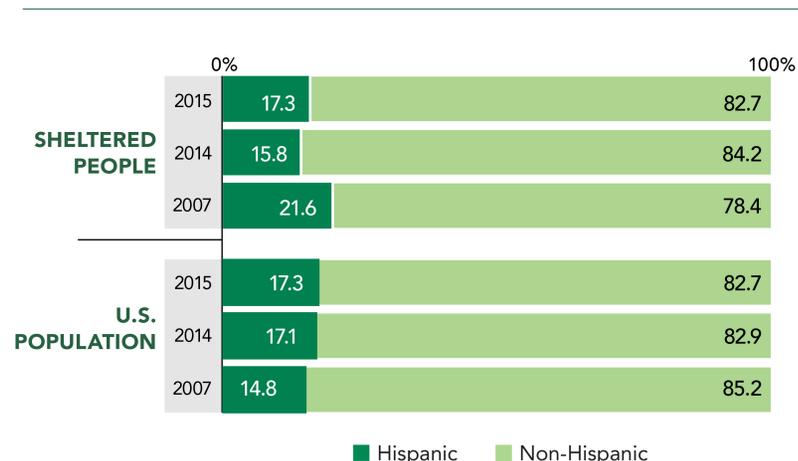
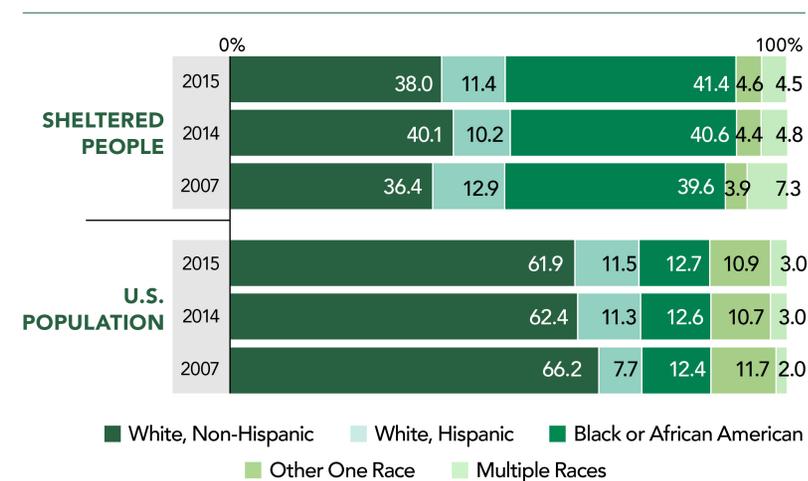


EXHIBIT 1.11: Race

Sheltered Homeless People and U.S. Population, 2007-2015



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 2015

- Almost two-thirds of people experiencing sheltered homelessness (64.5%) were alone. In contrast, only 12.8 percent of all people in the U.S. were living alone.
- Adults with disabilities were over three times more likely to be experiencing sheltered homelessness than adults without disabilities (one in 86 adults with disabilities was experiencing sheltered homelessness, compared to one in 313 adults without disabilities).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2007 and 2015, the percentage of people experiencing sheltered homelessness as part of a multi-person household increased from 29.7 percent to 35.5 percent. This parallels the growth in the proportion of people experiencing sheltered homelessness as part of family households, which rose from 29.8 percent of all people experiencing sheltered homelessness to 33.8 percent over the same period.
- The share of adults experiencing sheltered homelessness who have a disability dropped from 42.2 percent in 2014 to 40.6 percent in 2015.

Adults with disabilities were over three times more likely to experience sheltered homelessness than adults without disabilities in 2015.

EXHIBIT 1.12: Household Size

Sheltered Homeless People and U.S. Population, 2007-2015

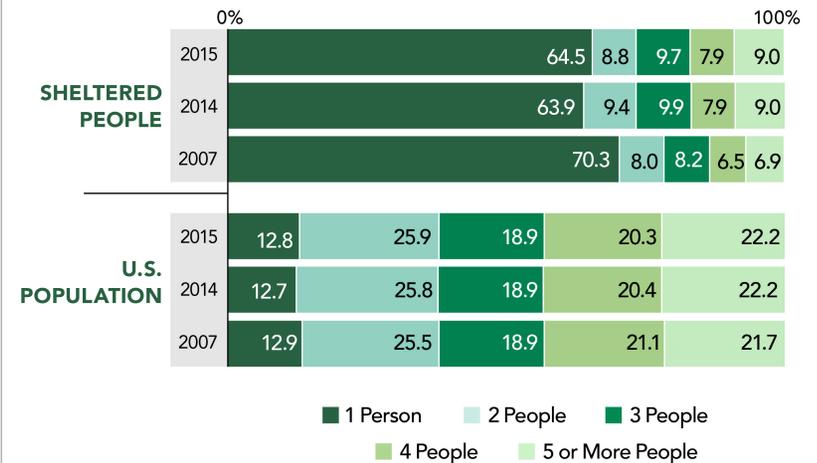
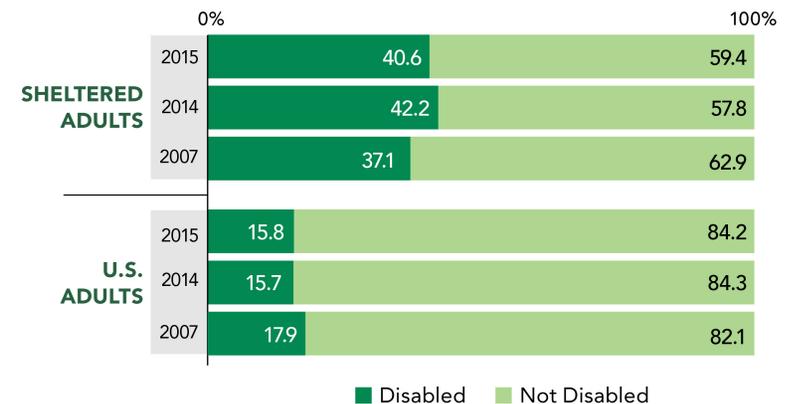


EXHIBIT 1.13: Disability Status

Sheltered Homeless Adults and U.S. Adults, 2007-2015



Geographic Location

In 2015

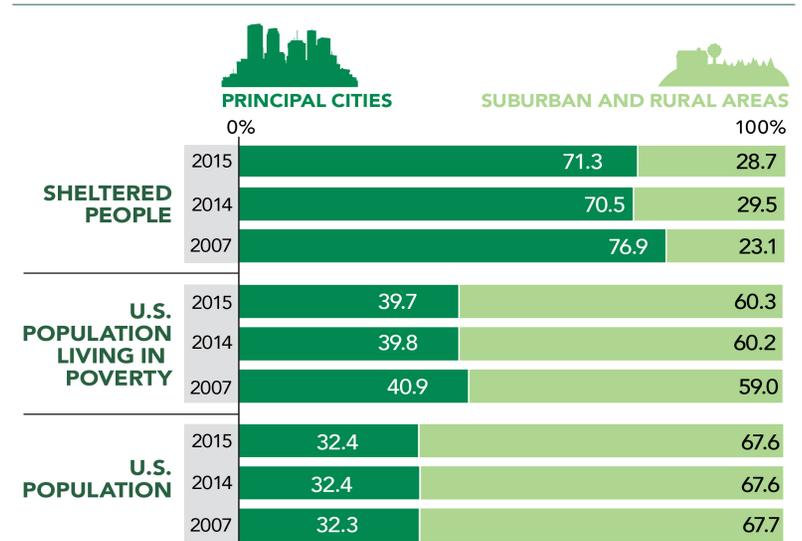
- People experienced sheltered homelessness more often in principal cities than suburban or rural areas (71.3% vs. 28.7%). Neither the total U.S. population nor the U.S. population living in poverty, with 32.4 percent and 39.7 percent in principal cities, share this urban concentration among people experiencing sheltered homelessness.
- Although less common outside of principal cities, the number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness in suburban and rural areas was still sizeable: 425,709 people.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, sheltered homelessness rose one percent (10,152 more people) in principal cities and declined 3.2 percent (14,041 fewer people) in suburban and rural areas.
- Although the long-term trend between 2007 and 2015 shows people increasingly experiencing homelessness in suburban and rural areas (a 15.8% rise, or 58,158 more people) and less frequently experiencing homelessness in principal cities (a 13.3% decline, or 162,176 fewer people), the trend was reversed in the past year.

EXHIBIT 1.14: Geographic Distribution

Sheltered Homelessness, U.S. Population Living in Poverty, and U.S. Population, 2007-2015



Note: In 2012, the ACS changed its approach to tabulating data by geographic area. This exhibit updates the estimates for both the U.S. population living in poverty and the U.S. population as a whole to account for this change. The revised estimates result in higher proportions of people in principal cities for both the U.S. population living in poverty and the total U.S. population than shown in past reports. For more information, please see the 2015 AHAR Data Collection and Analysis Methodology. This report can be downloaded from: www.hudexchange.info.

EXHIBIT 1.15: Percent Change by Geography

Sheltered Homeless People, U.S. Population Living in Poverty, and U.S. Population, 2007-2015

Population	2014-2015		2007-2015	
	Principal Cities	Suburban and Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban and Rural Areas
All Sheltered People	1.0	-3.2	-13.3	15.8
Total U.S. Population Living in Poverty	-1.6	-1.1	20.6	27.1
Total U.S. Population	1.1	0.8	7.1	6.2

Note: In 2012, the ACS changed its approach to tabulating data by geographic area. This exhibit updates the estimates for both the U.S. population living in poverty and the U.S. population as a whole to account for this change. For more information, please see the 2015 AHAR Data Collection and Analysis Methodology. This report can be downloaded from: www.hudexchange.info.

Characteristics by Geography

In 2015

- The profile of homelessness differed by geography. About a quarter of people experiencing sheltered homelessness in suburban and rural areas (26.4%) were children, compared to 20.7 percent in principal cities.
- Sheltered homeless people in suburban and rural areas were less likely to identify as African American (31.9%) or to be living alone (57.6%) than were sheltered homeless people in principal cities (45.3% and 67.3%).
- On the other hand, sheltered homeless adults in suburban and rural areas were more likely to be women (42.3%) or to be disabled (45.3%) than were sheltered homeless adults in principal cities (36.2% and 38.8%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, the number of disabled adults experiencing sheltered homelessness in principal cities declined by 5.4 percent (17,918 fewer people) and declined by 3.2 percent (4,492 fewer people) in suburban and rural areas. Adults with disabilities experiencing sheltered homelessness remain more common among those in suburban and rural areas (45.3%) than in principal cities (38.8%) in 2015.
- While the share of sheltered homeless people identifying as Hispanic increased 0.8 percentage points (14.0% to 14.8%) in suburban and rural areas between 2014 and 2015, it increased by 1.7 percentage points in principal cities (16.6% to 18.3%).
- The proportion of people experiencing sheltered homelessness who are African American grew in principal cities from 39.7 percent in 2007 to 45.3 percent in 2015.

EXHIBIT 1.16: Characteristics by Geography

Sheltered Homeless People, 2007-2015 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities			Suburban and Rural Areas		
	2007	2014	2015	2007	2014	2015
# Homeless People	1,221,044	1,048,715	1,058,868	367,551	439,750	425,709
Gender of Adults						
Male	66.0	64.2	63.8	62.4	57.5	57.7
Female	34.0	35.8	36.2	37.6	42.5	42.3
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	23.9	16.6	18.3	13.9	14.0	14.8
Non-Hispanic	76.1	83.4	81.7	86.1	86.0	85.2
Race						
White, Non-Hispanic	33.9	35.3	34.1	44.3	51.1	47.6
White, Hispanic	14.9	10.0	11.5	6.5	10.5	11.2
Black or African American	39.7	45.3	45.3	39.3	29.6	31.9
Other One Race	4.1	4.7	4.9	3.2	3.6	4.0
Multiple Races	7.5	4.7	4.3	6.7	5.2	5.3
Age						
Under Age 18	21.1	20.4	20.7	24.0	26.8	26.4
18 - 30	20.0	22.4	22.2	22.1	23.7	23.1
31 - 50	41.4	35.0	34.5	40.4	32.2	32.2
51 - 61	14.2	18.2	18.1	11.5	14.3	15.0
62 and Older	3.2	4.1	4.6	2.0	3.0	3.3
Household Size						
1 Person	71.9	67.4	67.3	65.1	55.5	57.6
2 People	8.0	8.5	8.2	8.0	11.4	10.4
3 People	7.7	9.0	8.7	9.9	12.2	12.2
4 People	6.0	7.0	7.2	8.0	10.1	9.9
5 or More People	6.3	8.2	8.6	9.0	10.8	10.0
Disability Status of Adults						
Disabled	31.5	40.8	38.8	52.9	45.9	45.3
Not Disabled	68.5	59.3	61.2	47.1	54.1	54.7

Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

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

In 2015

- 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.
- About three-quarters of the adults who were living in a housed situation prior to entering shelter had been staying with either family (42.2%) or friends (32.5%), while about a quarter were staying in housing they either rented (22.5%) or owned (2%). Less than one percent left permanent supportive housing to enter a shelter program.
- About half of the adults who were already homeless before entering an emergency shelter or transitional housing program during the reporting year (49.3%) were living in unsheltered locations.
- About a quarter of the adults who entered an emergency shelter or transitional housing program from institutional settings (24.3%) came from substance abuse treatment centers, and 41.7 percent came from correctional facilities.
- Of those *not already homeless at shelter entry*, about two-thirds were housed (67.9%), while 18.8 percent were in institutions, and 13.3 percent were in other settings.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, the number of adults who were experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations prior to their entry into a shelter increased 5.8 percent.
- Between 2007 and 2015, 84,162 more adults entered the shelter program in which they were found during the reporting year from unsheltered locations, an increase of 56.8 percent.
- Between 2014 and 2015, the number adults who were in a hospital before entering a shelter program increased 16.5 percent (3,379 more people).

EXHIBIT 1.17: Places Adults Stayed

Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2007-2015

Place Stayed	2015		2014–2015		2007–2015	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Already Homeless	457,569	40.5	2,948	0.6	-36,578	-7.2
Sheltered	232,057	50.7	-9,756	-3.9	-124,803	-17.2
Unsheltered	225,512	49.3	12,704	5.8	84,162	56.8
Housing	456,861	40.4	-11,128	-2.3	3,997	0.9
Staying with family	192,975	42.2	475	0.2	2,974	1.5
Staying with friends	148,578	32.5	-4,237	-2.7	34,445	29.1
Rented housing unit	102,732	22.5	-6,705	-6.0	-16,846	-13.7
Owned housing unit	9,226	2.0	47	0.5	-16,711	-63.7
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	3,350	0.7	-708	-17.0	135	4.1
Institutional Settings	126,742	11.2	-2,345	-1.8	9,024	7.4
Substance abuse treatment center	30,828	24.3	-7,341	-18.9	-7,096	-18.3
Correctional facility	52,822	41.7	1,905	3.6	1,796	3.4
Hospital	23,142	18.3	3,379	16.5	9,140	62.2
Psychiatric facility	19,950	15.7	-288	-1.4	5,184	34.0
Other Settings	89,588	7.9	10,071	11.3	-21,425	-17.8
Hotel or motel	46,270	51.6	2,404	5.3	2,426	5.4
Foster care home	2,933	3.3	-456	-13.1	-2,726	-47.4
Other living arrangement	40,385	45.1	8,123	20.3	-21,125	-30.5

Note: To produce comparable trend information, statistical imputations were applied to missing values in this table. See the 2015 AHAR methodology document for more details.

EXHIBIT 1.18: Places Adults Stayed

Who Were Not Already Homeless

Before Entering Shelter, 2007-2015 (in %)

	2007	2014	2015
HOUSING	66.5	68.0	67.9
INSTITUTIONS	17.6	19.2	18.8
OTHER	15.9	12.7	13.3

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 2015

- The homeless services system nationwide had 264,440 year-round beds in emergency shelters and 159,784 beds in transitional housing programs. Of the 1,484,576 people experiencing sheltered homelessness at some point during the reporting year, 81.2 percent stayed only in emergency shelters, 13.6 percent stayed only in transitional housing programs, and 5.1 percent used both emergency shelter and transitional housing programs during the reporting year.
- The median length of stay over the course of the reporting year was 27 nights for emergency shelter clients and about 4 months (115 nights) for transitional housing clients.
- Only 11.3 percent of emergency shelter clients stayed longer than six months, while about a third of transitional housing clients (34.7%) did so.
- On average, 89.6 percent of emergency shelter beds were occupied per night, while 82 percent of transitional housing beds were occupied per night.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, the number of year-round, emergency shelter beds increased by 14,943 beds (6%), while the number of people using emergency shelters decreased by 24,316 people (1.9%).
- There were 13,440 fewer transitional housing beds available in 2015 than in 2014 (a 7.8% decrease), and the number of people using transitional housing declined by 23,476 people (7.8%) over the same period.
- Emergency shelter beds served fewer people per available bed in 2015 (5.4 people per bed) than in 2007 (7.3 people per bed) and for longer stays—the median length of stay was 18 nights in 2007 and 27 nights in 2015.
- The average occupancy rate for emergency shelter beds declined from 95.4 percent in 2014 to 89.6 percent in 2015. The average occupancy rate for transitional housing beds remained roughly the same—83.5 percent in 2014 and 82 percent in 2015.

EXHIBIT 1.19: Length of Stay

People in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2015

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	354,253	27.7	16,244	5.8
8 to 30 days	332,880	26.1	36,492	13.1
31 to 180 days	446,296	34.9	128,930	46.4
181 to 360 days	78,320	6.1	61,382	22.1
361 to 365 days	65,954	5.2	34,941	12.6

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, 2007-2015

Bed-Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2007	2014	2015	2007	2014	2015
Median # nights	18	26	27	113	124	115
Average # nights	46	61	68	149	155	149
Average occupancy rate (in %)	88.5	95.4	89.6	76.9	83.5	82.0
Bed count	211,451	249,497	264,440	211,205	173,224	159,784
Turnover rate	7.3	5.7	5.4	1.8	2.0	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 experiencing sheltered homelessness in the U.S. in 2015 is 20% larger than the combined capacity of every single Major League Baseball stadium.

Number in sheltered population (2015)

1,484,574

Number Comparison Population (2016)

1,240,000¹

Comparison Population:

Combined seating capacity of all baseball stadiums



¹ <http://mlb.mlb.com/team/>



Children

The number of children experiencing sheltered homelessness in the U.S. in 2015 was 20% larger than the entire elementary school population of the Los Angeles school system, the second largest school system in the country.

Number in sheltered population (2015)

330,074

Number Comparison Population (2013)

274,193²

Comparison Population:

Elementary school children in Los Angeles



² http://notebook.lausd.net/pls/ptl/docs/PAGE/CA_LAUSD/LAUSDNET/OFFICES/COMMUNICATIONS/COMMUNICATIONS_FACTS/11-12FINGERTIPFACTSREVISED.PDF



African Americans

In 2015, the sheltered homeless population that is African American or black in the U.S. was larger than the state ranked 20th among all U.S. states in the size of their African American or black population – Indiana with 591,397. This makes the size of the black sheltered homeless population larger than the size of the black within more half of the states in the U.S.

Number in sheltered population (2015)

594,226

Number Comparison Population (2010)

591,397³

Comparison Population:
Size of the local African American population in Indiana



³ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/00>



Veterans

The largest military base in the world, Fort Bragg in North Carolina, has just over 52,000 active-duty military personnel; however, the number of former military who used a shelter program in 2015 in the U.S. was 2.6 times larger.

Number in sheltered population (2015)

139,855

Number Comparison Population (2016)

52,280⁴

Comparison Population:
Active duty military in Fort Bragg



x 2.6

⁴ http://www.militaryinstallations.dod.mil/pls/psgprod/f?p=132:CONTENT:0::NO::P4_INST_ID,P4_INST_TYPE:3760%2CINSTALLATION

