

2015 Homeless Individuals IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

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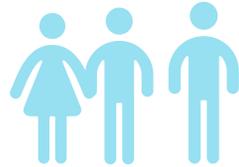


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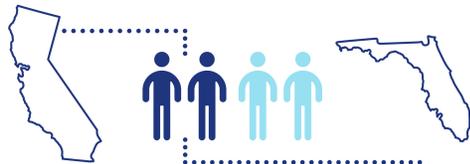
Did You Know?

PIT

On a single night
in January 2015
358,422 individuals were homeless



This is a **13.2% decline**
since 2007



Over half of all unsheltered
individuals were in CA or FL

Individuals experiencing
sheltered & unsheltered
homelessness

42.6% **57.4%**

HMIS

Throughout 2015,
987,239 individuals experienced
sheltered homelessness at some point



This is a **11.5% decline**
since 2007

Individuals experiencing sheltered
homelessness were
1.4 times more likely
to be disabled
than individuals living in poverty in the U.S.

Among individuals experiencing sheltered
homelessness **in 2015...**



74.4%
CITIES



25.6%
SUBURBAN & RURAL AREAS

KEY TERM

An **Individual** refers to a person in a household that does not have both an adult and a child. These households include people who are homeless alone, adult roommates, married or cohabiting couples without children, households comprised of multiple children (e.g., parenting teens), and unaccompanied youth. A person in a "family with children" is in a household with at least one adult and one child.

2015 One-Night Estimates OF HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

PIT

This section presents the Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates of individuals who experienced homelessness in the U.S. The 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

- 358,422 individuals were experiencing homelessness in the United States. This was 63.5 percent of all people in the one-night counts, with the other 36.5 percent made up of people in families with children.
- More than half of all individuals found by the one-night counts of homeless people (57.4%) were staying in sheltered locations. However, individuals experiencing homelessness were 7.5 times more likely to be unsheltered than people in families with children. Of people found in unsheltered locations, 88.2 percent were individuals.

Between January 2014 and January 2015

- The total number of individuals experiencing homelessness was essentially unchanged, declining by less than one percent (1,767 fewer people).
- There was a decrease in the number of sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness, by 1.7 percent (3,532 fewer people) after increases in each of the prior two years. There was an increase in the number of unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness by 1.2 percent (1,765 additional people) after decreases in each of the prior two years.

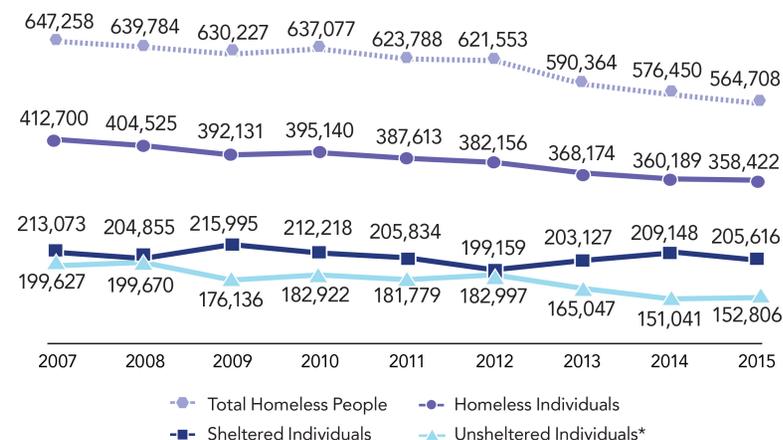
Between January 2007 and January 2015

- The number of individuals who were homeless on a single night in January dropped by 13.2 percent (54,278 fewer people).
- The long-term drops in the one-night counts of individuals experiencing homelessness were found in both unsheltered and sheltered locations. The unsheltered population decreased by 23.5 percent (46,821 fewer individuals), and the sheltered population decreased by 3.5 percent (7,457 fewer individuals).

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.

In 2015, 88.2% of people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations were individuals rather than in people families with children.

EXHIBIT 2.1: One-Night Counts of Homeless Individuals
PIT Estimates by Shelter Status, 2007-2015



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

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 2.2: Change in Homeless Individuals
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007-2015

Years	Total Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015	-1,767	-0.5	-3,532	-1.7	1,765	1.2
2013 to 2014	-7,985	-2.2	6,021	3.0	-14,006	-8.5
2012 to 2013	-13,982	-3.7	3,968	2.0	-17,950	-9.8
2011 to 2012	-5,457	-1.4	-6,675	-3.2	1,218	0.7
2010 to 2011	-7,527	-1.9	-6,384	-3.0	-1,143	-0.6
2009 to 2010	3,009	0.8	-3,777	-1.7	6,786	3.9
2008 to 2009	-12,394	-3.1	11,140	5.4	-23,534	-11.8
2007 to 2008	-8,175	-2.0	-8,218	-3.9	43	0
2007 to 2015	-54,278	-13.2	-7,457	-3.5	-46,821	-23.5

By State

On a Single Night in January 2015

- About a quarter (26.3%) of all individuals experiencing homelessness were in California. Only two other states accounted for more than 5 percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness in the nation, New York (10.2%) and Florida (7.4%).
- Individuals represented more than three-quarters of all people experiencing homelessness in the one-night count in four states: Nevada (89.9%), California (80.5%), Louisiana (78.8%) and West Virginia (77.1%). Individuals represented more than half of all people experiencing homelessness in almost all states.

Between January 2014 and January 2015

- While nationally the number of individuals experiencing homelessness remained largely unchanged, this population declined in 31 states and the District of Columbia.
- Texas experienced the largest decrease in the number of individuals experiencing homelessness, with 2,912 fewer people (a 15.2% change), while New York experienced the largest increase, with 3,492 more people (a 10.7% change).

Between January 2007 and January 2015

- The number of individuals experiencing homelessness dropped in 28 states. California had the largest decline, with 17,796 fewer people (a 16% decline). Texas (10,041 fewer people) and Florida (6,715 fewer people) also experienced large decreases over the period.
- Twenty-two states and the District of Columbia had an increase in the number of individuals experiencing homelessness. New York alone accounted for nearly half of this increase (49.5%), with 8,079 additional people.

EXHIBIT 2.3: Share of Homeless Individuals

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

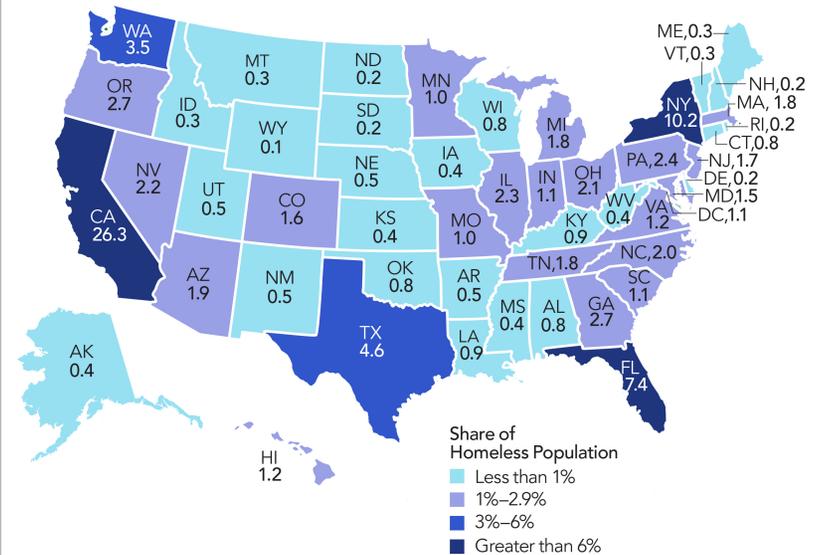


EXHIBIT 2.4: Total Homeless Individuals by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2015

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015					
New York	3,492	10.7	Texas	-2,912	-15.2
California	2,391	2.6	Georgia	-2,701	-21.8
Oregon	1,473	18.4	Florida	-2,405	-8.4
Washington	1,136	10.0	Michigan	-989	-13.1
Illinois	802	10.9	Missouri	-873	-20.3
2007 to 2015					
New York	8,079	28.8	California	-17,796	-16.0
Nevada	1,381	21.3	Texas	-10,041	-38.2
Hawaii	972	29.1	Florida	-6,715	-20.3
Ohio	695	10.1	Arizona	-3,472	-34.7
Wisconsin	589	24.5	Georgia	-2,819	-22.5

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

- Nearly half of all unsheltered individuals in the U.S. were in California (45.7%), and three in four individuals experiencing homelessness in California (73.3%) were found in unsheltered locations.
- In eight other states, more than half of all individuals experiencing homelessness were found in unsheltered locations: HI, MT, OR, FL, NV, MS, GA, and WA.
- In contrast, more than 90 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness were found in sheltered rather than unsheltered locations in five states: ME, RI, DE, NE, and MA.

Between January 2014 and January 2015

- The largest increases in the number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness were in New York (3,572 people, a 12.5% increase) and Oregon (383 people, a 10.5% increase). Missouri had the largest drop, with 1,011 fewer individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness.
- Georgia experienced the largest decline in unsheltered individuals (2,552 fewer people). California and Washington both had substantial increases in unsheltered individuals, but the increase in Washington was much larger in percentage terms (23.2% vs. 3.6% in California).

Between January 2007 and January 2015

- New York had by far the largest increase in individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness, followed by Ohio and Minnesota.
- California had the largest declines in both sheltered individuals (5,654 fewer people) and unsheltered individuals (12,142 fewer people) since 2007.

EXHIBIT 2.5: Sheltered Homeless Individuals by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007-2015

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015					
New York	3,572	12.5	Missouri	-1,011	-27.7
Oregon	383	10.5	Florida	-853	-6.6
South Carolina	213	9.5	Tennessee	-618	-13.2
Maryland	115	3.0	Texas	-524	-5.4
Hawaii	79	6.8	North Carolina	-366	-6.4
2007 to 2015					
New York	9,265	40.4	California	-5,654	-18.5
Ohio	998	17.8	Texas	-3,885	-29.6
Minnesota	806	37.0	Washington	-1,913	-23.6
Wisconsin	576	27.8	New Jersey	-1,741	-24.8
Maryland	454	12.9	Massachusetts	-1,365	-19.0

Exhibit 2.6: Unsheltered Homeless Individuals by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007-2015

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015					
California	2,405	3.6	Georgia	-2,552	-34.2
Washington	1,193	23.2	Texas	-2,388	-25.4
Oregon	1,090	25.2	Florida	-1,552	-9.8
Illinois	996	64.0	Michigan	-626	-38.7
Hawaii	478	18.5	Arkansas	-489	-39.7
2007 to 2015					
Nevada	1,374	48.4	California	-12,142	-15.1
Washington	1,150	22.2	Texas	-6,156	-46.7
Hawaii	829	37.1	Florida	-5,976	-29.5
Montana	414	176.2	Arizona	-2,873	-51.3
Louisiana	346	42.3	Georgia	-1,859	-27.4

2015 PROFILE



A Man in Shelter* by Himself

70.4% MALE / 98.2% 1-PERSON HOUSEHOLD

42.5% WERE AGE

31-50

46.3% WERE

White, Non-Hispanic

55.2% HAD

No Disability

74.4% WERE IN A

City



PRIOR TO USING A SHELTER, **42.4%** WERE

Already Homeless



NIGHTS SPENT IN
EMERGENCY SHELTER

*Shelter refers to emergency shelter and transitional housing programs.



2015 One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED INDIVIDUALS

HMIS

These one-year estimates account for all individuals who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any time from October 1 through September 30 of the reporting 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 homelessness in emergency shelter and transitional housing programs that do not yet participate in their local HMIS—thus providing a complete enumeration of sheltered individuals in each community—and are weighted to represent the entire country. The one-year estimates do not include: (a) sheltered individuals in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories; (b) individuals served by victim service providers; and (c) individuals in unsheltered locations who never accessed a shelter program during the 12-month period.¹

987,239 individuals experienced sheltered homelessness at some time during the 2015 reporting year.

Estimate of Individuals Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness in 2015

- An estimated 987,239 individuals used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at some time from October 1, 2014, through September 30, 2015.²

Changes Over Time

- The number of sheltered individuals has increased for the last two years in a row, by 4.2 percent (41,111 people) between 2013 and 2014 and by 0.3 percent (3,112 people) between 2014 and 2015. This is in contrast to declines seen each year from 2011 to 2013.
- Between 2007 and 2015, the number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness dropped by 127,815 people, or 11.5 percent.

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

²The 95 percent confidence interval for the estimate of sheltered individuals is 881,874 to 1,092,604 (987,239 ± 105,365).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2015

EXHIBIT 2.7a: One-Year Estimates of Sheltered Individuals, 2007–2015

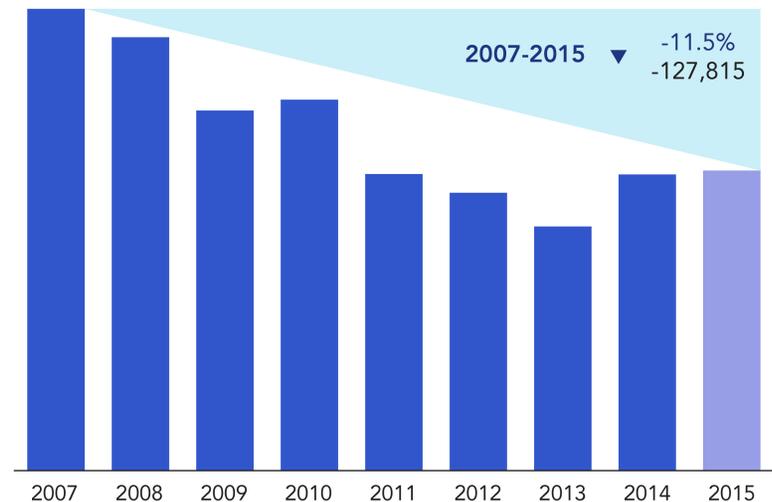


Exhibit 2.7b: One-Year Estimates of Sheltered Individuals and Annual Change from the Prior Year, 2007-2015

Year	Estimate	# Change from Previous Year	% Change from Previous Year
2015	987,239	3,112	0.3
2014	984,127	41,111	4.2
2013	943,017	-26,642	-2.7
2012	969,659	-14,810	-1.5
2011	984,469	-58,773	-6.0
2010	1,043,242	8,583	0.9
2009	1,034,659	-57,953	-5.9
2008	1,092,612	-22,442	-2.3
2007	1,115,054		

Gender and Age

Starting this year, HUD collected age information for people 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

- Adult individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness were 2.4 times more likely to be men as they were to be women (70.4% versus 29.6%). In contrast, less than half (46.7%) of individuals in the U.S. population living in poverty were men.
- 11.8 percent (115,489 people) of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness were between ages 18 and 24, and 11.9 percent (116,558 people) were ages 25 to 30.
- Elderly individuals (ages 62 or older) made up just 6.3 percent of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness, a far lower share than for individuals in the U.S. population living in poverty (25.6%).

The number of children experiencing sheltered homelessness *without an adult* increased by 20.8% (3,774 children) between 2014 and 2015.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, the number of children experiencing sheltered homelessness who were not part of a family (that is, they were without adults) increased by 20.8 percent (3,774 more children).
- Although the number of adult men experiencing sheltered homelessness declined by 12.7 percent (98,336 fewer people) between 2007 and 2015, men continued to make up the vast majority (more than 70%) of adult individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness.
- The most common age group for individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness remains 31-50, but the share in that age group dropped from 51.9 percent in 2007 to 42.5 percent in 2015, as the shares in other age groups rose.
- The number of sheltered elderly individuals (62 or older) increased by 39.2 percent (17,537 people) between 2007 and 2015. The share of elderly individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness increased each year for the last 5 years (from 4.1% in 2010 to 6.3% in 2015).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2015; ACS 2006, 2013, 2014

EXHIBIT 2.8: Gender

Sheltered Adults Individuals and U.S. Adult Individuals, 2007-2015

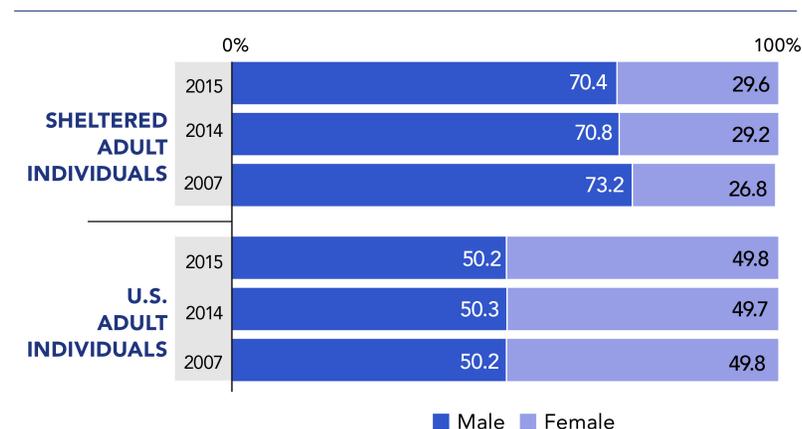
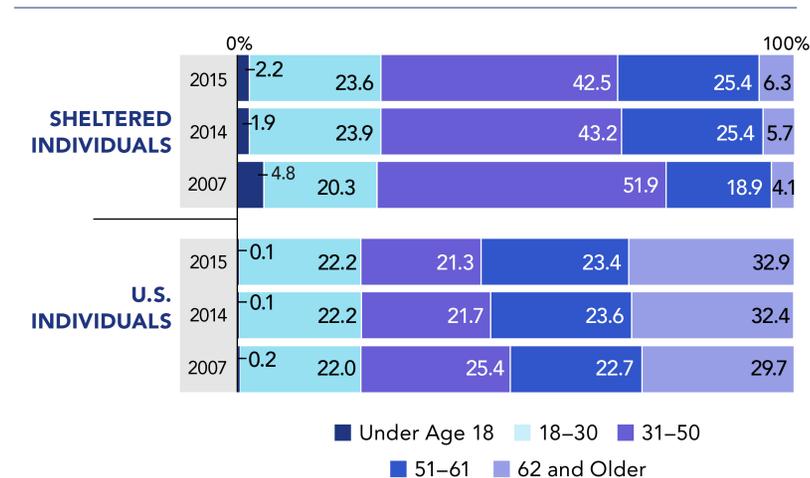


EXHIBIT 2.9: Age

Sheltered Individuals and U.S. Individuals, 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

- Almost half of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness identified themselves as white and not Hispanic (46.3%). Somewhat over a third (37.2%) were African American. Other races include American Indian or Alaska Native (2.9%), Asian (0.8%), and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (0.7%).
- Individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness were 2 times more likely to identify as African American than were individuals in the U.S. population living in poverty (37.2% versus 18.9%). The proportion of individuals identifying as Hispanic was slightly less among those experiencing sheltered homelessness than among individuals in the U.S. population living in poverty (12.8% versus 14.4%).

Changes Over Time

- The number of sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness identifying as Hispanic increased by 8.4 percent (9,649 people) between 2014 and 2015.
- Between 2014 and 2015, the number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness identifying as white and Hispanic increased 13.9 percent, but this group increased only 4.7 percent in the total U.S. population.
- The number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness who identified themselves as belonging to racial groups other than white or as white and Hispanic declined 10.5 percent (60,042 people) between 2007 and 2015, despite a 3 percent increase (15,071 people) between 2014 and 2015.

Just under half of sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness were white, non-Hispanic – 46.3%.

EXHIBIT 2.10: Ethnicity

Sheltered Individuals and U.S. Individuals, 2007-2015

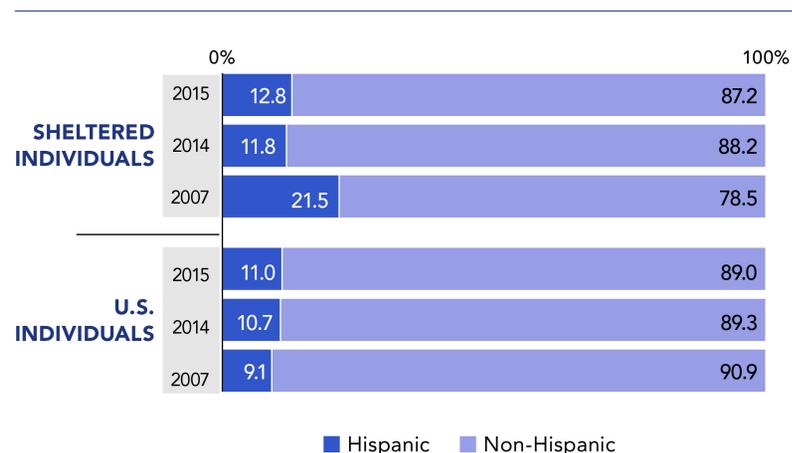
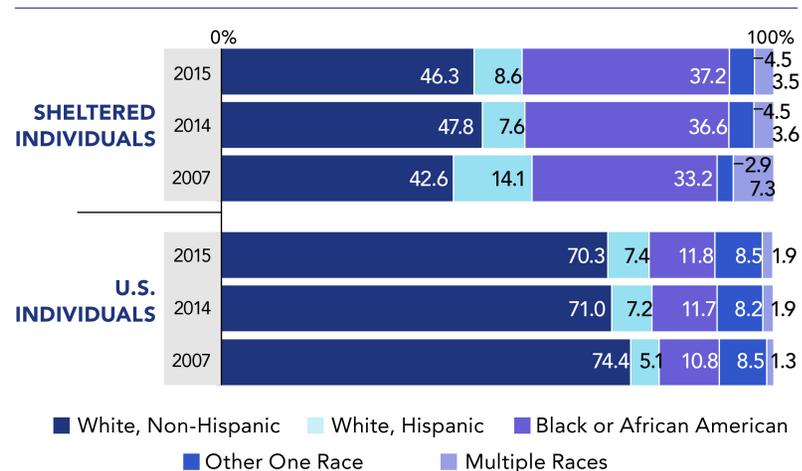


EXHIBIT 2.11: Race

Sheltered Individuals and U.S. Individuals, 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

An “individual” refers to a person in a household that does not have both an adult *and* a child. These households include people who are homeless alone, adult roommates, married or cohabiting couples without children, multiple children (e.g., parenting teens), and unaccompanied youth.

In 2015

- In the U.S. population, more than three quarters of individuals are in households with two or more people. In contrast, almost all (98.2%) individuals who use shelter programs are experiencing sheltered homelessness by themselves.
- Nearly half (44.8%) of sheltered adult individuals have a disability. This is more than twice the rate among individuals in the U.S. population (19.7%) and 1.4 times the rate for individuals in the U.S. population living in poverty (30.9%).

Changes Over Time

- The share of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness with other people increased from 0.4 percent in 2007 to 1.8 percent in 2015.
- Between 2007 and 2015, the proportion of sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness with disabilities increased from 40.4 percent to 44.8 percent. This is in contrast to a decline (from 38.9% to 30.9%) in the share with disabilities among individuals in the U.S. population living in poverty.

44.8% of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness have a disability, about 2.3 times the national rate for individuals.

EXHIBIT 2.12: Household Size

Sheltered Individuals and U.S. Individuals, 2007-2015

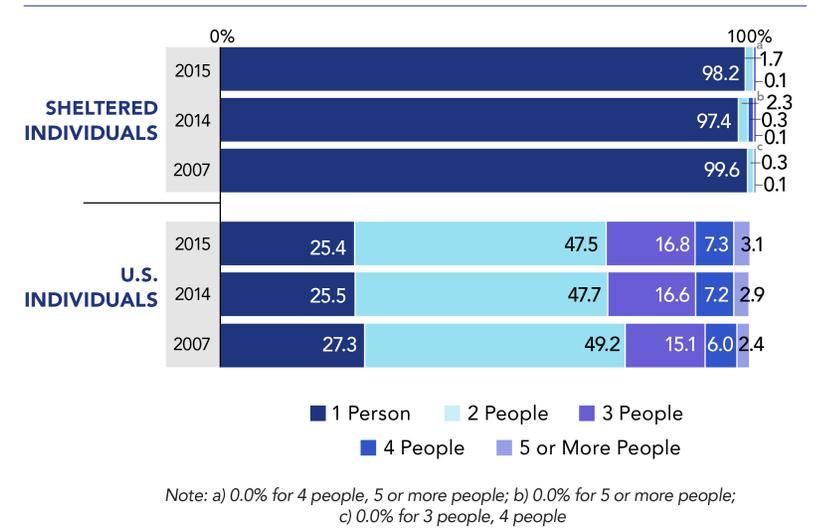
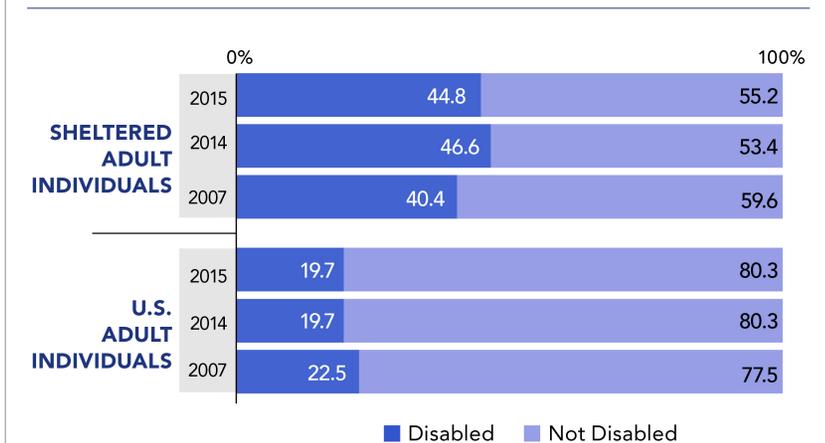


EXHIBIT 2.13: Disability Status

Sheltered Adult Individuals and U.S. Adult Individuals, 2007-2015



Geographic Location

In 2015

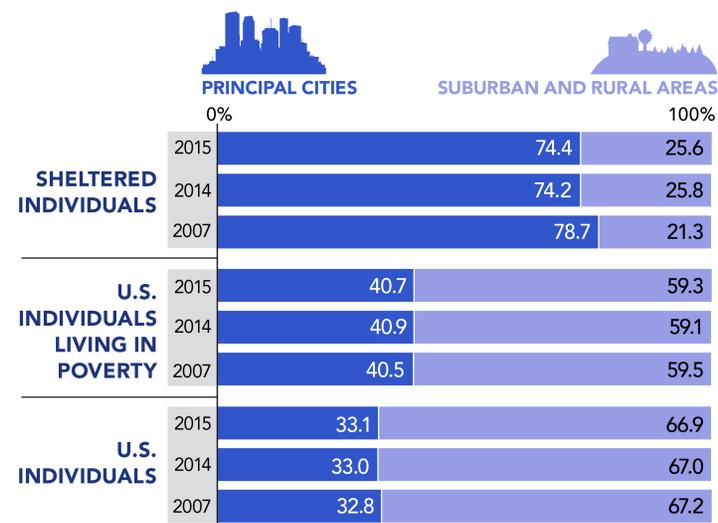
- Three-quarters of individuals who experienced sheltered homelessness (74.4% or 734,194 people) were located in principal cities. The remaining one-quarter (25.6% or 253,045 people) were in suburban and rural areas.
- Individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness were 1.8 times more likely to be in cities than were individuals in poverty (74.4% versus 40.7%), and over 2 times more likely than individuals in the U.S. population (74.4% versus 33.1%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, the number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness in both cities and suburban and rural areas remained relatively stable (a 0.6% increase in cities and a 0.5% decrease in rural areas).
- Between 2007 and 2015, the number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness in cities dropped 16.4 percent (143,780 fewer people), while it rose by 6.8 percent (16,055 more people) in suburban and rural areas. As a result, the share of the sheltered individuals in cities dropped from 78.7 percent in 2007 to 74.4 percent in 2015.

EXHIBIT 2.14: Geographic Distribution

Sheltered Individuals, U.S. Individuals Living in Poverty, and U.S. Individuals, 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 U.S. populations 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 2.15: Percent Change by Geography

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

Population	2014–2015		2007–2015	
	Principal Cities	Suburban and Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban and Rural Areas
Sheltered Individuals	0.6	-0.5	-16.4	6.8
U.S. Individuals Living in Poverty	-0.1	1.0	30.4	29.7
U.S. Individuals	2.1	1.6	14.4	12.7

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

- Sheltered individuals in suburban and rural areas were more likely to be women than those in cities (32.3% versus 28.7%).
- A smaller share of individual adults experiencing sheltered homelessness in cities had a disability compared individual adults experiencing sheltered homelessness in suburban and rural areas (42.5% versus 51.3%).
- Individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness in cities were more likely to identify as belonging to racial groups other than white or as white and Hispanic than those in suburban and rural areas (57.4% versus 43.1%).
- Individuals between the ages of 18 to 24 used shelters in cities and suburban and rural areas at about the same rate (11.0% versus 11.1%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2007 and 2015, the number of elderly individuals (ages 62 and over) experiencing sheltered homelessness increased from 4.4 percent to 6.6 percent (10,393 more people) in cities, and from 3 percent to 5.6 percent (7,145 more people) in suburban and rural areas.
- While the share of sheltered adult individuals with a disability in suburban and rural areas declined 2.3 percentage points (53.6% to 51.3%) from 2014 to 2015, their share declined 1.7 percentage points in cities (44.2% to 42.5%).

EXHIBIT 2.16: Characteristics by Geography

Sheltered Individuals, 2007-2015 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities			Suburban and Rural Areas		
	2007	2014	2015	2007	2014	2015
# Individuals	877,974	729,826	734,194	236,990	254,302	253,045
Gender of Adults						
Male	73.8	71.8	71.3	71.1	68.0	67.7
Female	26.2	28.2	28.7	29.0	32.0	32.3
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	23.4	12.7	13.8	14.5	9.1	10.1
Non-Hispanic	76.6	87.3	86.3	85.5	90.9	89.9
Race						
White, Non-Hispanic	39.7	43.1	42.6	52.8	60.9	56.9
White, Hispanic	16.0	8.0	9.1	7.5	6.5	7.4
Black or African American	33.6	40.4	40.1	31.6	25.9	28.9
Other One Race	2.8	4.9	4.9	3.0	3.3	3.3
Multiple Races	7.9	3.6	3.4	5.1	3.5	3.5
Age						
Under Age 18	5.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	1.6	2.2
18 - 30	19.4	23.2	23.0	23.8	26.2	25.3
31 - 50	51.6	43.2	42.6	53.0	43.1	42.2
51 - 61	19.4	25.8	25.6	17.0	24.1	24.7
62 and Older	4.4	5.9	6.6	3.0	5.1	5.6
Household Size						
1 Person	99.8	97.6	98.2	98.9	96.9	98.0
2 People	0.2	2.1	1.7	0.8	2.6	1.9
3 People	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
4 People	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
5 or More People	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Disability Status of Adults						
Disabled	34.1	44.2	42.5	59.3	53.6	51.3
Not Disabled	66.0	55.9	57.5	40.7	46.4	48.7

Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

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

In 2015

- Prior to entering shelter programs in 2015, 42.4 percent of adult individuals were already homeless, while 37.4 percent came from some kind of housing arrangement. The remaining individuals came from institutional settings (13.3%) or other settings (7.9%).
- Of the 351,388 adult individuals who came into emergency shelter or transitional housing programs from a housed situation, 41.7 percent had been staying with family, 34.7 percent with friends, and 20.6 percent in housing they rented. Only 2.1 percent had been in housing they owned, and 0.9 percent had been staying in permanent supportive housing.
- Of the adult individuals who were not already homeless before entering shelter programs, almost two-thirds (63.9%) came from housing, about a quarter (22.7%) from institutional settings, and the rest (13.4%) from other settings such as motels.

Changes Over Time

- In 2015, 2,404 fewer adult individuals came to emergency shelter or transitional housing programs from institutional settings than had done so in 2014. In particular, the number of adult individuals entering shelters from substance abuse and treatment centers declined by 19.4 percent (7,296 fewer people).
- The number of adult individuals who entered shelters from a friend's place increased substantially between 2007 and 2015, up by 44.3 percent or 38,571 individuals.
- From 2007 to 2015, 9,234 more people (a 64.6% increase) were staying in a hospital and 5,132 more people (a 33.3% increase) were staying in a psychiatric facility before entering shelter.
- While the number of adult individuals coming into shelters from other settings declined by 10.2 percent between 2007 and 2015, the number coming from a hotel or motel increased by 46.2 percent (11,093 people) over the same period.

EXHIBIT 2.17: Places Adult Individuals Stayed
Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2007-2015

Place Stayed	2015		2014-2015		2007-2015	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Already Homeless	397,810	42.0	-3,392	-0.8	-51,325	-11.1
Sheltered	187,908	47.2	-12,251	-5.9	-129,382	-20.1
Unsheltered	209,902	52.8	8,859	4.3	74,705	52.7
Housing	351,388	37.1	454	0.1	4,613	1.3
Staying with family	146,617	41.7	6,179	4.3	1,306	0.9
Staying with friends	121,849	34.7	-3,730	-2.9	38,571	44.3
Rented housing unit	72,380	20.6	-1,254	-1.6	-23,751	-24.0
Owned housing unit	7,387	2.1	-17	-0.2	-12,252	-61.4
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	3,155	0.9	-724	-18.2	739	29.4
Institutional Settings	124,989	13.2	-2,404	-1.8	9,765	8.2
Substance abuse treatment center	29,478	23.6	-7,296	-19.4	-6,419	-17.5
Correctional facility	52,654	42.1	1,862	3.6	1,818	3.5
Hospital	22,831	18.3	3,318	16.4	9,234	64.6
Psychiatric facility	20,026	16.0	-288	-1.4	5,132	33.3
Other Settings	73,800	7.8	9,283	12.6	-9,375	-10.2
Hotel or motel	33,904	45.9	1,498	4.5	11,093	46.2
Foster care home	2,809	3.8	-381	-11.6	-2,886	-49.8
Other living arrangement	37,087	50.3	8,166	22.3	-17,582	-28.2

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 2.18: Places Adult Individuals Stayed
Who Were Not Already Homeless
Before Entering Shelter, 2007-2015 (in %)

	2007	2014	2015
HOUSING	64.3	63.7	63.9
INSTITUTIONS	20.4	23.4	22.7
OTHER	15.3	13.0	13.4

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 people experiencing homelessness. In contrast, transitional housing programs offer people experiencing homelessness 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 131,433 emergency shelter year-round beds for individuals and 76,091 year-round beds for individuals in transitional housing programs. Of the 987,239 individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness at some point during the reporting year, 83.6 percent stayed in emergency shelters only, 11.6 percent stayed in transitional housing programs only, and 4.8 percent used both emergency shelter and transitional housing programs.
- During the 12-month reporting period, one-third of individuals using emergency shelters (33.4%) stayed one week or less, 60.1 percent stayed one month or less, and 8.2 percent stayed more than six months.
- In contrast, within the reporting year, nearly half of individuals using transitional housing programs (47.3%) stayed between one and six months, 22 percent stayed one month or less, and 30.8 percent stayed more than six months.
- The median length of stay for individuals in emergency shelter was 22 nights, with 6.7 individuals served per bed throughout the year. On average, 87 percent of emergency shelter beds were occupied per night.
- The median length of stay for individuals in transitional housing programs was 101 nights, or over three months, with 2.2 individuals served per bed throughout the year. On average, 82.5 percent of transitional housing beds were occupied per night.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2014 and 2015, the average occupancy rate for emergency shelter beds decreased from 97.7 percent to 87 percent while the turnover rate remained steady at about 7 individuals served per bed throughout the year.
- Between 2007 and 2015, the median number of nights in emergency shelter increased from 14 to 22, and the average number increased from 38 to 56.
- Between 2007 and 2015, the median number of nights in transitional housing increased from 91 to 101, and the average number increased from 130 to 138.

EXHIBIT 2.19: Length of Stay

Individuals in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2015

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	290,633	33.4	11,414	7.1
8 to 30 days	232,000	26.7	24,077	14.9
31 to 180 days	276,840	31.8	76,548	47.3
181 to 360 days	42,443	4.9	31,634	19.6
361 to 365 days	28,606	3.3	18,157	11.2

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 2.20: Bed-Use Patterns

Individuals in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2007-2015

Bed-Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2007	2014	2015	2007	2014	2015
Median # nights	14	22	22	91	104	101
Average # nights	38	52	56	130	139	138
Average occupancy rate (in %)	90.2	97.7	87.0	80.7	84.8	82.5
Bed count	113,164	126,245	131,433	99,837	79,075	76,091
Turnover rate	8.9	7.0	6.7	2.1	2.2	2.2

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.

