

2015 Chronically Homeless Individuals IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

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2015 Chronically Homeless Individuals

IN THE UNITED STATES

Did You Know?

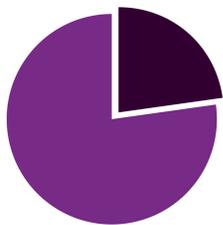
On a single night in January 2015...

PIT

83,170 people were chronically homeless as individuals



This is a **30.6% decline** since 2007



23.2% of all homeless individuals had chronic patterns of homelessness

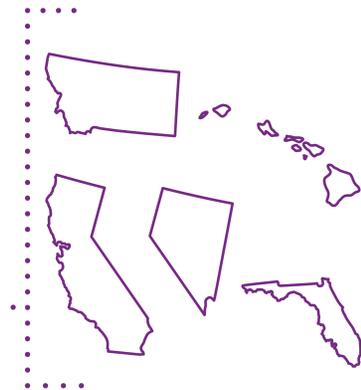
Chronically homeless individuals in sheltered & unsheltered locations

65.9% **34.1%**



34% of all chronically homeless individuals were found in California

In HI, CA, MT, NV and FL, more than **75%** of chronically homeless individuals were unsheltered



KEY TERMS

Individual refers to a person who is not part of a family with children during an episode of homelessness. Individuals may be homeless as single adults, unaccompanied youth, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.

Chronically Homeless Individual¹ refers to an individual with a disability who has been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or has experienced at least 4 episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years. By definition, only an adult can be categorized as chronically homeless.

¹The definition of chronic homelessness changed in 2016, but these changes were not yet in effect for the 2015 data presented in this report.

2015 One-Night Estimates OF CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

PIT

Since 2007, communities have submitted data on adult individuals experiencing chronic homelessness. Since 2013, the AHAR has also reported on chronic homelessness among families with children, based on patterns of homelessness for the head of a family household. Of all people with chronic patterns of homelessness, 13.6 percent (13,105 people) are in families. This section discusses only chronically homeless individuals.

HUD currently requires communities to report data on people experiencing chronic homelessness only in the Point-in-Time count. However, HUD is making changes to the data collection that supports estimates of people who use shelter programs over the course of a year, and that will help better understand the population with chronic patterns of homelessness. HMIS-based estimates of people experiencing chronic homelessness are expected to be available for the 2017 AHAR.

On a Single Night in January 2015

- 83,170 adult individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness. This was 23.2 percent of all homeless individuals in the U.S.
- Individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were 1.5 times more likely than the total population of homeless individuals to be found in unsheltered locations. About two-thirds (65.9%) of chronically homeless individuals were unsheltered compared to 42.6 percent of all homeless individuals.

Between January 2014 and January 2015

- The total number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined by 1 percent (819 fewer people).
- The number of sheltered individuals experiencing chronic homelessness decreased by 9.1 percent (2,848 fewer people), while the number in unsheltered locations increased by 3.8 percent (2,029 more people).

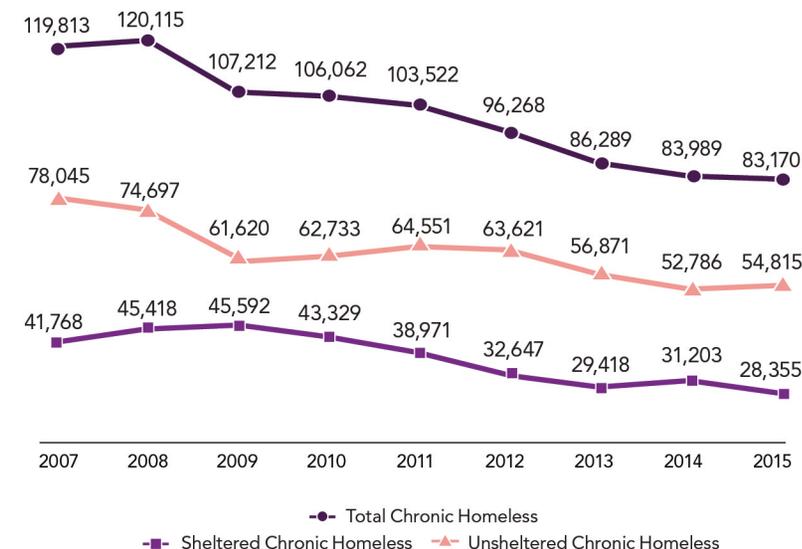
Between January 2007 and January 2015

- The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined by 30.6 percent (36,643 fewer people).
- The proportion of all individuals who had chronic patterns of homelessness dropped from 29 percent in 2007 to 23.2 percent in 2015.
- The number of unsheltered individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined by 29.8 percent, or 23,230 fewer people.
- The number of sheltered individuals experiencing chronic homelessness fell by 32.1 percent, or 13,413 fewer people.

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.

EXHIBIT 6.1: One-Night Counts of Chronically Homeless Individuals

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. The adjustment removed the following number of chronically homeless individuals: 675 from 2007 and 2008; 1,121 people in 2009 and 2010; 393 people in 2011 and 2012; 166 people in 2013; and 302 people in 2014. These changes apply to all PIT estimates in this section. See the supporting PIT data tabulations posted on HUD's Resource Exchange at www.hudexchange.info.

EXHIBIT 6.2: Change in Chronically Homeless Individuals

PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2015

Years	Total Chronically Homeless		Sheltered Chronically Homeless		Unsheltered Chronically Homeless	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015	-819	-1.0	-2,848	-9.1	2,029	3.8
2013 to 2014	-2,300	-2.7	1,785	6.1	-4,085	-7.2
2012 to 2013	-9,979	-10.4	-3,229	-9.9	-6,750	-10.6
2011 to 2012	-7,254	-7.0	-6,324	-16.2	-930	-1.4
2010 to 2011	-2,540	-2.4	-4,358	-10.1	1,818	2.9
2009 to 2010	-1,150	-1.1	-2,263	-5.0	1,113	1.8
2008 to 2009	-12,903	-10.7	174	0.4	-13,077	-17.5
2007 to 2008	302	0.3	3,650	8.7	-3,348	-4.3
2007 to 2015	-36,643	-30.6	-13,413	-32.1	-23,230	-29.8

By State

On a Single Night in January 2015

- More than a third (35.8%) of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness throughout the country were counted in California. No other state accounted for more than 8 percent of these individuals.
- New York accounted for 10.2 percent of all homeless individuals, but only 5.3 percent of all chronically homeless individuals.
- Individuals experiencing chronic homelessness represented more than one quarter of all homeless people in two states: Oregon (26.6% of all people counted on a single night were chronically homeless individuals), and California (25.2%).
- In the District of Columbia, 41.7 percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness had chronic patterns of homelessness.

Between January 2014 and January 2015

- The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness increased in 18 states (4,972 more people). Oregon had the largest increase in chronically homeless individuals (1,314 more people, a 59.5% rise).
- Increases in the number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness in 18 states were offset by decreases in 31 states and the District of Columbia. Texas experienced the largest decrease (1,174 fewer people, a 23.7% drop).

Between January 2007 and January 2015

- The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined in 40 states and the District of Columbia (37,266 fewer people). California alone accounted for 30 percent of the decrease (11,163 fewer people).
- In 10 states, the number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness increased (2,350 more people). Two states accounted for more than half of the increase: Oregon (692 more people) and Hawaii (594).

EXHIBIT 6.3: Share of Chronically Homeless Individuals

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

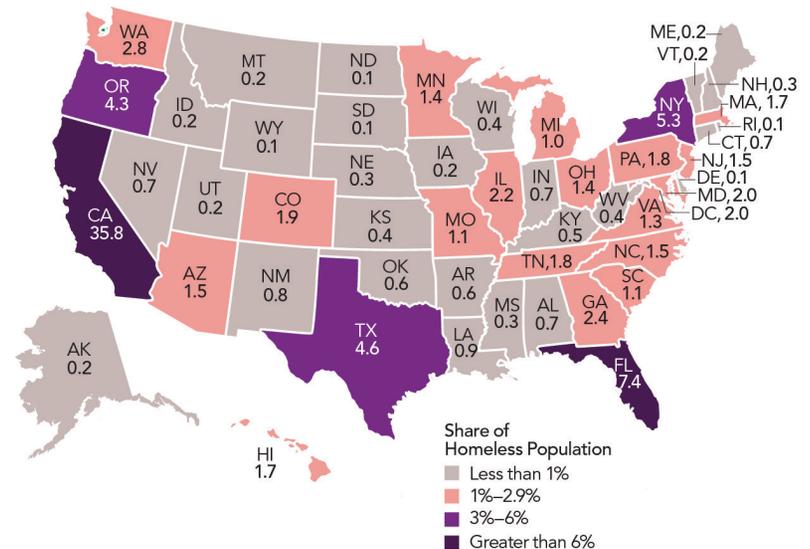


EXHIBIT 6.4: Chronically Homeless Individuals by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007-2015

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015					
Oregon	1,314	59.5	Texas	-1,174	-23.7
California	978	3.5	Florida	-822	-12.0
South Carolina	643	235.5	Georgia	-651	-24.6
Illinois	450	33.4	Connecticut	-488	-47.6
Arizona	342	37.8	Tennessee	-412	-21.6
2007 to 2015					
Oregon	692	24.5	California	-11,163	-27.7
Hawaii	594	76.3	Texas	-4,153	-52.4
South Carolina	343	59.9	New York	-2,149	-33.2
Kansas	180	113.2	Arizona	-1,558	-55.6
Louisiana	173	30.8	Florida	-1,442	-19.3

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

- In 23 states, more than 50 percent of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were found in unsheltered locations. Hawaii had the largest proportion of chronically homeless individuals who were unsheltered (88.8%).
- California alone accounted for 46.9 percent of the total unsheltered chronically homeless population.

Between January 2014 and January 2015

- The number of sheltered individuals experiencing chronic homelessness increased in 16 states (1,576 more people) and decreased in 34 states and the District of Columbia (4,428 fewer people).
- The number of unsheltered individuals experiencing chronic homelessness increased in 29 states (4,536 more people), decreased in 20 states and the District of Columbia (2,488 fewer people), and remained constant in Oklahoma. Texas alone accounted for 33.2 percent of the total decrease.

Between January 2007 and January 2015

- The long-term, national decline in individuals experiencing chronic homelessness was driven by reductions in the unsheltered chronically homeless population in 35 states and the District of Columbia (24,219 fewer people) and, to a lesser extent, reductions in the sheltered chronically homeless population in 37 states and the District of Columbia (14,130 fewer people).
- California experienced the largest declines for both individuals experiencing chronic homelessness in unsheltered locations (9,382 fewer people, a 27.3% change) and in sheltered locations (1,781 fewer people, a 29.9% change).
- The largest increase in the number of sheltered individuals experiencing chronic homelessness was in Maryland (174 more people, a 23.2% change). Oregon had the largest increase in unsheltered individuals experiencing chronic homelessness (858 more people, a 49.3% change).

EXHIBIT 6.5: Sheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007-2015

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015					
Oregon	416	82.4	Tennessee	-521	-44.6
South Carolina	356	356.0	Florida	-507	-29.5
Minnesota	271	48.2	Connecticut	-456	-65.5
Arkansas	152	185.4	Texas	-349	-18.4
Colorado	119	18.7	Georgia	-294	-34.1
2007 to 2015					
Maryland	174	23.2	California	-1,781	-29.9
New Mexico	115	46.9	Texas	-1,747	-53.1
Maine	112	167.2	Massachusetts	-886	-43.1
Kansas	97	82.9	West Virginia	-866	-81.9
South Carolina	89	24.3	New Jersey	-830	-52.5

EXHIBIT 6.6: Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007-2015

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2014 to 2015					
Maryland	174	23.2	California	-1,781	-29.9
New Mexico	115	46.9	Texas	-1,747	-53.1
Maine	112	167.2	Massachusetts	-886	-43.1
Kansas	97	82.9	West Virginia	-866	-81.9
South Carolina	89	24.3	New Jersey	-830	-52.5
2007 to 2015					
Oregon	858	49.3	California	-9,382	-27.3
Hawaii	573	88.7	Texas	-2,406	-51.8
South Carolina	254	123.3	New York	-1,718	-42.3
Louisiana	144	42.9	Arizona	-1,205	-55.9
Kansas	83	197.6	Tennessee	-1,027	-54.9

Data Source: PIT 2007–2015
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories

