

Homelessness in Alabama

On a single night in 2016, **4,111 people were experiencing homelessness in Alabama** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Alabama reported an increase of 3.6 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 32 percent since 2010.
- 1,218 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 29.6 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Alabama in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Alabama

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 373 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Alabama.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Alabama

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **390 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Alabama.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Alabama

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **3,019 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Alabama.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Alabama

The Need

In 2016, as many as **1,092 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Alabama. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Alabama

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **254 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Alabama.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Alaska

On a single night in 2016, **1,940 people were experiencing homelessness in Alaska** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Alaska reported a decrease of 0.8 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and an increase of 4.1 percent since 2010.
- 442 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 22.8 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Alaska in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Alaska

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 168 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Alaska.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Alaska

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **112 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Alaska.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Alaska

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **1,527 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Alaska.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Alaska

The Need

In 2016, as many as **413 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Alaska. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Alaska

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **173 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Alaska.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Arizona

On a single night in 2016, **9,707 people were experiencing homelessness in Arizona** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Arizona reported a decrease of 1.9 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 29.2 percent since 2010.
- 3,244 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 33.4 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Arizona in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Arizona

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 1,036 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Arizona.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Arizona

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **1,327 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Arizona.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Arizona

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **6,659 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Arizona.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Arizona

The Need

In 2016, as many as **3,048 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Arizona. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Arizona

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **589 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Arizona.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Arkansas

On a single night in 2016, **2,463 people were experiencing homelessness in Arkansas** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Arkansas reported a decrease of 3.8 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 10.8 percent since 2010.
- 847 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 34.4 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Arkansas in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Arkansas

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 222 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Arkansas.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Arkansas

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **417 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Arkansas.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Arkansas

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **1,838 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Arkansas.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Arkansas

The Need

In 2016, as many as **625 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Arkansas. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Arkansas

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **201 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Arkansas.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in California

On a single night in 2016, **118,142 people were experiencing homelessness in California** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, California reported an increase of 2.1 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 4.3 percent since 2010.
- 78,390 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 66.4 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in California in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in California

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 9,612 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in California.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in California

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **29,802 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in California.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in California

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **97,660 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in California.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in California

The Need

In 2016, as many as **20,482 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in California. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in California

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **11,222 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in California.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Colorado

On a single night in 2016, **10,550 people were experiencing homelessness in Colorado** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Colorado reported an increase of 6 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 31.9 percent since 2010.
- 2,939 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 27.9 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Colorado in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Colorado

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 1,181 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Colorado.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Colorado

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **1,642 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Colorado.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Colorado

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **6,450 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Colorado.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Colorado

The Need

In 2016, as many as **4,100 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Colorado. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Colorado

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **653 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Colorado.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Connecticut

On a single night in 2016, **3,902 people were experiencing homelessness in Connecticut** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Connecticut reported a decrease of 3.6 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 9.6 percent since 2010.
- 673 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 17.3 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Connecticut in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Connecticut

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 216 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Connecticut.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Connecticut

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **439 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Connecticut.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Connecticut

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **2,570 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Connecticut.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Connecticut

The Need

In 2016, as many as **1,332 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Connecticut. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Connecticut

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **119 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Connecticut.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Delaware

On a single night in 2016, **1,070 people were experiencing homelessness in Delaware** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Delaware reported an increase of 12.3 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and an increase of 9 percent since 2010.
- 51 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 4.8 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Delaware in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Delaware

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 107 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Delaware.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Delaware

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **65 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Delaware.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Delaware

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **753 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Delaware.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Delaware

The Need

In 2016, as many as **317 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Delaware. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Delaware

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **51 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Delaware.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Florida

On a single night in 2016, **33,559 people were experiencing homelessness in Florida** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Florida reported a decrease of 6.5 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 41.7 percent since 2010.
- 15,361 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 45.8 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Florida in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Florida

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 2,902 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Florida.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Florida

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **5,415 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Florida.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Florida

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **24,201 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Florida.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Florida

The Need

In 2016, as many as **9,358 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Florida. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Florida

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **2,094 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Florida.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Georgia

On a single night in 2016, **12,909 people were experiencing homelessness in Georgia** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Georgia reported a decrease of 6.4 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 34.9 percent since 2010.
- 5,366 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 41.6 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Georgia in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Georgia

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 1,055 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Georgia.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Georgia

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **1,658 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Georgia.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Georgia

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **9,265 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Georgia.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Georgia

The Need

In 2016, as many as **3,644 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Georgia. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Georgia

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **725 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Georgia.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Hawaii

On a single night in 2016, **7,921 people were experiencing homelessness in Hawaii** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Hawaii reported an increase of 4 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and an increase of 35.8 percent since 2010.
- 4,308 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 54.4 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Hawaii in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Hawaii

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 670 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Hawaii.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Hawaii

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **1,659 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Hawaii.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Hawaii

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **4,590 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Hawaii.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Hawaii

The Need

In 2016, as many as **3,331 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Hawaii. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Hawaii

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **309 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Hawaii.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Idaho

On a single night in 2016, **2,247 people were experiencing homelessness in Idaho** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Idaho reported an increase of 14.3 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 4.2 percent since 2010.
- 738 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 32.8 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Idaho in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Idaho

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 267 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Idaho.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Idaho

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **227 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Idaho.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Idaho

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **1,284 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Idaho.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Idaho

The Need

In 2016, as many as **963 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Idaho. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Idaho

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **130 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Idaho.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Illinois

On a single night in 2016, **11,590 people were experiencing homelessness in Illinois** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Illinois reported a decrease of 12 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 19.5 percent since 2010.
- 1,854 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 16 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Illinois in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Illinois

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 949 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Illinois.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Illinois

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **937 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Illinois.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Illinois

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **6,986 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Illinois.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Illinois

The Need

In 2016, as many as **4,604 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Illinois. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Illinois

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **719 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Illinois.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Indiana

On a single night in 2016, **5,798 people were experiencing homelessness in Indiana** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Indiana reported a decrease of 1.1 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 10.1 percent since 2010.
- 691 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 11.9 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Indiana in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Indiana

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 663 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Indiana.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Indiana

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **534 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Indiana.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Indiana

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **3,824 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Indiana.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Indiana

The Need

In 2016, as many as **1,974 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Indiana. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Indiana

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **365 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Indiana.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Iowa

On a single night in 2016, **3,064 people were experiencing homelessness in Iowa** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Iowa reported a decrease of 0.6 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and an increase of 1.7 percent since 2010.
- 143 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 4.7 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Iowa in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Iowa

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 170 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Iowa.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Iowa

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **159 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Iowa.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Iowa

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **1,543 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Iowa.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Iowa

The Need

In 2016, as many as **1,521 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Iowa. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Iowa

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **160 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Iowa.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Kansas

On a single night in 2016, **2,255 people were experiencing homelessness in Kansas** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Kansas reported a decrease of 12.9 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and an increase of 11.4 percent since 2010.
- 282 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 12.5 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Kansas in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Kansas

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 169 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Kansas.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Kansas

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **233 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Kansas.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Kansas

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **1,228 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Kansas.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Kansas

The Need

In 2016, as many as **1,027 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Kansas. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Kansas

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **106 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Kansas.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Kentucky

On a single night in 2016, **4,237 people were experiencing homelessness in Kentucky** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Kentucky reported a decrease of 6.6 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 36 percent since 2010.
- 706 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 16.7 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Kentucky in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Kentucky

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 512 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Kentucky.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Kentucky

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **353 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Kentucky.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Kentucky

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **2,949 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Kentucky.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Kentucky

The Need

In 2016, as many as **1,288 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Kentucky. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Kentucky

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **220 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Kentucky.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Louisiana

On a single night in 2016, **3,994 people were experiencing homelessness in Louisiana** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Louisiana reported a decrease of 2.1 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 68 percent since 2010.
- 1,141 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 28.6 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Louisiana in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Louisiana

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 400 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Louisiana.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Louisiana

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **570 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Louisiana.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Louisiana

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **3,176 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Louisiana.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Louisiana

The Need

In 2016, as many as **818 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Louisiana. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Louisiana

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **408 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Louisiana.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Maine

On a single night in 2016, **2,241 people were experiencing homelessness in Maine** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Maine reported a decrease of 5.5 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 5.8 percent since 2010.
- 120 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 5.4 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Maine in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Maine

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 146 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Maine.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Maine

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **199 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Maine.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Maine

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **1,321 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Maine.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Maine

The Need

In 2016, as many as **920 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Maine. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Maine

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **177 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Maine.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Maryland

On a single night in 2016, **7,689 people were experiencing homelessness in Maryland** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Maryland reported a decrease of 8.4 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 29.1 percent since 2010.
- 1,529 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 19.9 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Maryland in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Maryland

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 555 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Maryland.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Maryland

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **1,277 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Maryland.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Maryland

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **4,983 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Maryland.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Maryland

The Need

In 2016, as many as **2,706 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Maryland. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Maryland

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **279 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Maryland.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Massachusetts

On a single night in 2016, **19,608 people were experiencing homelessness in Massachusetts** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Massachusetts reported a decrease of 7.2 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and an increase of 17.8 percent since 2010.
- 760 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 3.9 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Massachusetts in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Massachusetts

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 949 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Massachusetts.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Massachusetts

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **1,272 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Massachusetts.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Massachusetts

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **6,434 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Massachusetts.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Massachusetts

The Need

In 2016, as many as **13,174 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Massachusetts. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Massachusetts

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **374 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Massachusetts.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Michigan

On a single night in 2016, **9,316 people were experiencing homelessness in Michigan** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Michigan reported a decrease of 11.4 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 28.7 percent since 2010.
- 960 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 10.3 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Michigan in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Michigan

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 822 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Michigan.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Michigan

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **719 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Michigan.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Michigan

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **5,803 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Michigan.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Michigan

The Need

In 2016, as many as **3,513 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Michigan. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Michigan

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **725 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Michigan.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Minnesota

On a single night in 2016, **7,341 people were experiencing homelessness in Minnesota** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Minnesota reported a decrease of 2.7 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 6.7 percent since 2010.
- 889 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 12.1 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Minnesota in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Minnesota

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 279 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Minnesota.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Minnesota

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **715 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Minnesota.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Minnesota

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **3,669 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Minnesota.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Minnesota

The Need

In 2016, as many as **3,672 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Minnesota. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Minnesota

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **730 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Minnesota.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Mississippi

On a single night in 2016, **1,738 people were experiencing homelessness in Mississippi** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Mississippi reported a decrease of 12.4 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 36.6 percent since 2010.
- 849 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 48.9 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Mississippi in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Mississippi

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 144 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Mississippi.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Mississippi

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **180 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Mississippi.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Mississippi

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **1,299 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Mississippi.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Mississippi

The Need

In 2016, as many as **439 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Mississippi. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Mississippi

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **85 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Mississippi.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Missouri

On a single night in 2016, **6,194 people were experiencing homelessness in Missouri** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Missouri reported a decrease of 4.4 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 23.7 percent since 2010.
- 1,216 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 19.6 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Missouri in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Missouri

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 575 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Missouri.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Missouri

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **891 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Missouri.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Missouri

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **3,810 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Missouri.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Missouri

The Need

In 2016, as many as **2,384 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Missouri. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Missouri

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **638 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Missouri.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Montana

On a single night in 2016, **1,418 people were experiencing homelessness in Montana** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Montana reported a decrease of 17 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 12.2 percent since 2010.
- 630 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 44.4 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Montana in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Montana

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 165 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Montana.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Montana

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **117 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Montana.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Montana

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **844 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Montana.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Montana

The Need

In 2016, as many as **574 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Montana. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Montana

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **100 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Montana.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Nebraska

On a single night in 2016, **2,754 people were experiencing homelessness in Nebraska** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Nebraska reported an increase of 0.4 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 29 percent since 2010.
- 101 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 3.7 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Nebraska in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Nebraska

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 219 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Nebraska.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Nebraska

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **200 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Nebraska.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Nebraska

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **1,880 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Nebraska.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Nebraska

The Need

In 2016, as many as **874 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Nebraska. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Nebraska

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **238 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Nebraska.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Nevada

On a single night in 2016, **7,398 people were experiencing homelessness in Nevada** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Nevada reported a decrease of 15.4 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 34 percent since 2010.
- 3,927 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 53.1 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Nevada in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Nevada

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 851 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Nevada.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Nevada

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **330 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Nevada.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Nevada

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **6,853 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Nevada.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Nevada

The Need

In 2016, as many as **545 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Nevada. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Nevada

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **1,672 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Nevada.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in New Hampshire

On a single night in 2016, **1,366 people were experiencing homelessness in New Hampshire** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, New Hampshire reported a decrease of 5.5 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 13.2 percent since 2010.
- 143 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 10.5 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in New Hampshire in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in New Hampshire

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 123 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in New Hampshire.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in New Hampshire

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **227 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in New Hampshire.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in New Hampshire

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **827 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in New Hampshire.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in New Hampshire

The Need

In 2016, as many as **539 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in New Hampshire. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in New Hampshire

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **80 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in New Hampshire.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in New Jersey

On a single night in 2016, **8,895 people were experiencing homelessness in New Jersey** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, New Jersey reported a decrease of 11.9 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 35.3 percent since 2010.
- 1,434 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 16.1 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in New Jersey in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in New Jersey

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 556 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in New Jersey.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in New Jersey

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **704 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in New Jersey.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in New Jersey

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **5,540 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in New Jersey.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in New Jersey

The Need

In 2016, as many as **3,355 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in New Jersey. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in New Jersey

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **533 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in New Jersey.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in New Mexico

On a single night in 2016, **2,263 people were experiencing homelessness in New Mexico** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, New Mexico reported a decrease of 13.9 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 34.9 percent since 2010.
- 454 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 20.1 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in New Mexico in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in New Mexico

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 214 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in New Mexico.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in New Mexico

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **603 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in New Mexico.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in New Mexico

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **1,556 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in New Mexico.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in New Mexico

The Need

In 2016, as many as **707 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in New Mexico. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in New Mexico

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **188 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in New Mexico.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in New York

On a single night in 2016, **86,352 people were experiencing homelessness in New York** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, New York reported a decrease of 2.2 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and an increase of 31.6 percent since 2010.
- 3,591 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 4.2 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in New York in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in New York

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 1,248 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in New York.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in New York

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **4,112 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in New York.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in New York

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **35,315 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in New York.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in New York

The Need

In 2016, as many as **51,037 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in New York. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in New York

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **2,889 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in New York.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in North Carolina

On a single night in 2016, **9,559 people were experiencing homelessness in North Carolina** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, North Carolina reported a decrease of 10.5 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 21.6 percent since 2010.
- 2,309 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 24.2 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in North Carolina in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in North Carolina

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 888 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in North Carolina.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in North Carolina

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **999 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in North Carolina.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in North Carolina

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **6,396 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in North Carolina.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in North Carolina

The Need

In 2016, as many as **3,163 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in North Carolina. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in North Carolina

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **497 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in North Carolina.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in North Dakota

On a single night in 2016, **923 people were experiencing homelessness in North Dakota** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, North Dakota reported a decrease of 29.3 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and an increase of 15.5 percent since 2010.
- 216 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 23.4 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in North Dakota in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in North Dakota

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 116 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in North Dakota.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in North Dakota

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **89 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in North Dakota.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in North Dakota

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **662 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in North Dakota.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in North Dakota

The Need

In 2016, as many as **261 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in North Dakota. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in North Dakota

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **74 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in North Dakota.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Ohio

On a single night in 2016, **10,404 people were experiencing homelessness in Ohio** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Ohio reported a decrease of 7 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 17.2 percent since 2010.
- 1,138 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 10.9 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Ohio in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Ohio

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 930 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Ohio.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Ohio

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **733 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Ohio.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Ohio

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **6,946 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Ohio.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Ohio

The Need

In 2016, as many as **3,458 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Ohio. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Ohio

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **622 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Ohio.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Oklahoma

On a single night in 2016, **4,107 people were experiencing homelessness in Oklahoma** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Oklahoma reported an increase of 8.7 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 21.5 percent since 2010.
- 1,020 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 24.8 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Oklahoma in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Oklahoma

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 358 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Oklahoma.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Oklahoma

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **610 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Oklahoma.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Oklahoma

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **2,997 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Oklahoma.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Oklahoma

The Need

In 2016, as many as **1,110 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Oklahoma. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Oklahoma

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **410 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Oklahoma.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Oregon

On a single night in 2016, **13,238 people were experiencing homelessness in Oregon** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Oregon reported an increase of 0.1 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 32.1 percent since 2010.
- 8,002 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 60.5 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Oregon in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Oregon

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 1,341 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Oregon.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Oregon

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **3,077 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Oregon.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Oregon

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **9,379 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Oregon.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Oregon

The Need

In 2016, as many as **3,859 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Oregon. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Oregon

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **1,175 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Oregon.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Pennsylvania

On a single night in 2016, **15,339 people were experiencing homelessness in Pennsylvania** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Pennsylvania reported a decrease of 0.5 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and an increase of 5.7 percent since 2010.
- 1,675 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 10.9 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Pennsylvania in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Pennsylvania

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 1,136 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Pennsylvania.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Pennsylvania

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **1,209 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Pennsylvania.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Pennsylvania

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **8,599 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Pennsylvania.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Pennsylvania

The Need

In 2016, as many as **6,740 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Pennsylvania. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Pennsylvania

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **868 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Pennsylvania.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Rhode Island

On a single night in 2016, **1,160 people were experiencing homelessness in Rhode Island** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Rhode Island reported an increase of 4.4 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 9.5 percent since 2010.
- 37 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 3.2 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Rhode Island in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Rhode Island

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 89 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Rhode Island.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Rhode Island

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **136 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Rhode Island.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Rhode Island

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **859 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Rhode Island.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Rhode Island

The Need

In 2016, as many as **301 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Rhode Island. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Rhode Island

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **64 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Rhode Island.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in South Carolina

On a single night in 2016, **5,051 people were experiencing homelessness in South Carolina** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, South Carolina reported a decrease of 5.7 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and an increase of 12.9 percent since 2010.
- 1,690 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 33.5 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in South Carolina in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in South Carolina

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 738 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in South Carolina.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in South Carolina

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **913 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in South Carolina.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in South Carolina

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **3,758 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in South Carolina.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in South Carolina

The Need

In 2016, as many as **1,293 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in South Carolina. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in South Carolina

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **266 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in South Carolina.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in South Dakota

On a single night in 2016, **1,072 people were experiencing homelessness in South Dakota** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, South Dakota reported an increase of 3.5 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and an increase of 46.7 percent since 2010.
- 185 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 17.3 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in South Dakota in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in South Dakota

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 120 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in South Dakota.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in South Dakota

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **34 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in South Dakota.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in South Dakota

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **548 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in South Dakota.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in South Dakota

The Need

In 2016, as many as **524 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in South Dakota. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in South Dakota

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **77 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in South Dakota.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Tennessee

On a single night in 2016, **8,779 people were experiencing homelessness in Tennessee** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Tennessee reported a decrease of 3.8 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 14.6 percent since 2010.
- 3,006 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 34.2 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Tennessee in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Tennessee

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 831 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Tennessee.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Tennessee

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **1,640 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Tennessee.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Tennessee

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **6,652 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Tennessee.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Tennessee

The Need

In 2016, as many as **2,127 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Tennessee. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Tennessee

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **416 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Tennessee.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Texas

On a single night in 2016, **23,122 people were experiencing homelessness in Texas** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Texas reported a decrease of 2.4 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 34.2 percent since 2010.
- 6,908 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 29.9 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Texas in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Texas

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 1,768 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Texas.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Texas

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **3,534 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Texas.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Texas

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **15,959 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Texas.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Texas

The Need

In 2016, as many as **7,163 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Texas. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Texas

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **1,309 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Texas.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Utah

On a single night in 2016, **2,807 people were experiencing homelessness in Utah** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Utah reported a decrease of 7.2 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 14.5 percent since 2010.
- 236 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 8.4 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Utah in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Utah

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 335 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Utah.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Utah

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **168 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Utah.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Utah

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **1,828 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Utah.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Utah

The Need

In 2016, as many as **979 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Utah. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Utah

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **150 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Utah.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Vermont

On a single night in 2016, **1,117 people were experiencing homelessness in Vermont** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Vermont reported a decrease of 26.7 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 8.4 percent since 2010.
- 156 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 14 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Vermont in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Vermont

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 110 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Vermont.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Vermont

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **120 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Vermont.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Vermont

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **655 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Vermont.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Vermont

The Need

In 2016, as many as **462 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Vermont. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Vermont

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **71 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Vermont.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Virginia

On a single night in 2016, **6,268 people were experiencing homelessness in Virginia** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Virginia reported a decrease of 10.5 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 31 percent since 2010.
- 766 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 12.2 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Virginia in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Virginia

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 515 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Virginia.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Virginia

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **750 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Virginia.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Virginia

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **3,989 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Virginia.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Virginia

The Need

In 2016, as many as **2,309 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Virginia. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Virginia

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **322 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Virginia.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Washington

On a single night in 2016, **20,827 people were experiencing homelessness in Washington** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Washington reported an increase of 7.3 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 9 percent since 2010.
- 8,466 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 40.7 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Washington in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Washington

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 1,484 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Washington.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Washington

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **2,307 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Washington.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Washington

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **13,900 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Washington.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Washington

The Need

In 2016, as many as **6,927 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Washington. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Washington

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **1,307 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Washington.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in West Virginia

On a single night in 2016, **1,387 people were experiencing homelessness in West Virginia** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, West Virginia reported a decrease of 24.4 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 38.7 percent since 2010.
- 135 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 9.7 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in West Virginia in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in West Virginia

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 143 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in West Virginia.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in West Virginia

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **161 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in West Virginia.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in West Virginia

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **1,039 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in West Virginia.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in West Virginia

The Need

In 2016, as many as **348 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in West Virginia. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in West Virginia

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **95 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in West Virginia.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Wisconsin

On a single night in 2016, **5,685 people were experiencing homelessness in Wisconsin** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Wisconsin reported a decrease of 6.1 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and a decrease of 10.2 percent since 2010.
- 410 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 7.2 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Wisconsin in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Wisconsin

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 415 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Wisconsin.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Wisconsin

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **276 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Wisconsin.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Wisconsin

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **2,886 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Wisconsin.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Wisconsin

The Need

In 2016, as many as **2,799 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Wisconsin. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Wisconsin

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **337 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Wisconsin.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.

Homelessness in Wyoming

On a single night in 2016, **857 people were experiencing homelessness in Wyoming** - meaning they were sleeping outside or in an emergency shelter or temporary housing program for people experiencing homelessness.

- Overall, Wyoming reported an increase of 7.4 percent in homelessness from 2015 to 2016 and an increase of 48 percent since 2010.
- 366 of those who experienced homelessness in 2016, or 42.7 percent, were unsheltered or living in places not meant for human habitation.

A comprehensive solution to homelessness requires a systemic response. Below is a breakdown of the unique populations that experienced homelessness in Wyoming in 2016, and the important components of the appropriate solutions:

Veteran Homelessness in Wyoming

The Need

Nationwide, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 35 percent since 2011. And, three states and 45 communities have effectively ended veteran homelessness. **Tremendous progress has been made but in 2016, 87 veterans experienced homelessness on any given night in Wyoming.** Work remains to ensure that communities are implementing a systematic and collaborative approach to ending veteran homelessness.

The Solution

We know what works. **Congress should continue to invest in proven solutions and communities should bring a comprehensive approach** of outreach, emergency shelter, housing, including rapid re-housing (RRH) and HUD-VASH, and services to meet the needs of homeless veterans in a systematic and targeted way.

Chronic Homelessness in Wyoming

The Need

Chronic homelessness refers to people who have been homeless for long periods of time or repeatedly AND who have chronic and complex health conditions including mental illness, substance use disorders, and medical conditions. **80 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness on a single night in 2016 in Wyoming.**

The Solution

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a proven solution to chronic homelessness. PSH pairs affordable housing with case management and supportive services and has been shown to not only help people experiencing chronic homelessness to achieve long-term housing stability, but also improve their health and well-being. Investments in PSH have decreased chronic homelessness by 30 percent in the U.S. since 2007. PSH reduces costs for hospitals, law enforcement, shelters, and other systems.

Homelessness among Single Adults in Wyoming

The Need

The largest number of people who experience homelessness is single adults. Their homelessness is typically the result of a crisis, such as a loss of a job, breakup of a marriage, death of a spouse, or health emergency resulting in the loss of housing; and their experience with homelessness is most often brief and non-recurring. Despite common stereotypes, most of this population does not suffer from chronic

mental illness or other disabling conditions. **517 single individuals experience homelessness on any given night in Wyoming.**

The Solution

We need to implement a comprehensive approach for ending homelessness among single adults in local communities. We know that **emergency shelter and crisis response services are necessary components of a response for this group.** We need to encourage a broader approach that incorporates **opportunities for employment and income, access to health care, re-entry support, and permanent housing opportunities, including rapid re-housing.** Rapid re-housing provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and case management services to help individuals quickly transition back into housing of their own, with connection to any services they may need.

Family Homelessness in Wyoming

The Need

In 2016, as many as **341 families with children** were residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or in places not intended for human habitation in Wyoming. Half of the children who rely on homeless assistance programs each year are age 5 or under. A significant number of families are headed by a young parent under the age of 25.

The Solution

Housing is the solution to homelessness for low-income families. Most families would benefit from assistance to help them rapidly reconnect to permanent housing. **Rapid re-housing** provides help with housing search, financial assistance, and RRH case management services to help families quickly transition out of shelter and back into housing of their own. A small subset of families may require more intensive or long-term support, through the provision of **transitional housing, permanent rental assistance, or permanent supportive housing** to escape homelessness. Families also benefit from connection to other supports designed to strengthen and improve their lives, such as child care, employment assistance, early childhood services, income support, or mental health counseling.

Youth Homelessness in Wyoming

The Need

Youth homelessness refers to young people under the age of 25 who are experiencing homelessness on their own, not in the care of a parent or guardian. On a single night in 2016, **31 unaccompanied, single youth and young adults up to age 24 experienced a homelessness episode of longer than one week in Wyoming.**

The Solution

Communities will need to respond in a systemic, coordinated way to end youth homelessness. This response should include: **family intervention** work; enhanced support for youth exiting the **child welfare and juvenile justice systems**; and facilitated connections to **mainstream resources** to increase education and employment, mental and behavioral health outcomes, and connections to caring, supportive adults. It should also include an adequately resourced continuum of **low-barrier housing options including RRH** for youth who cannot return home.