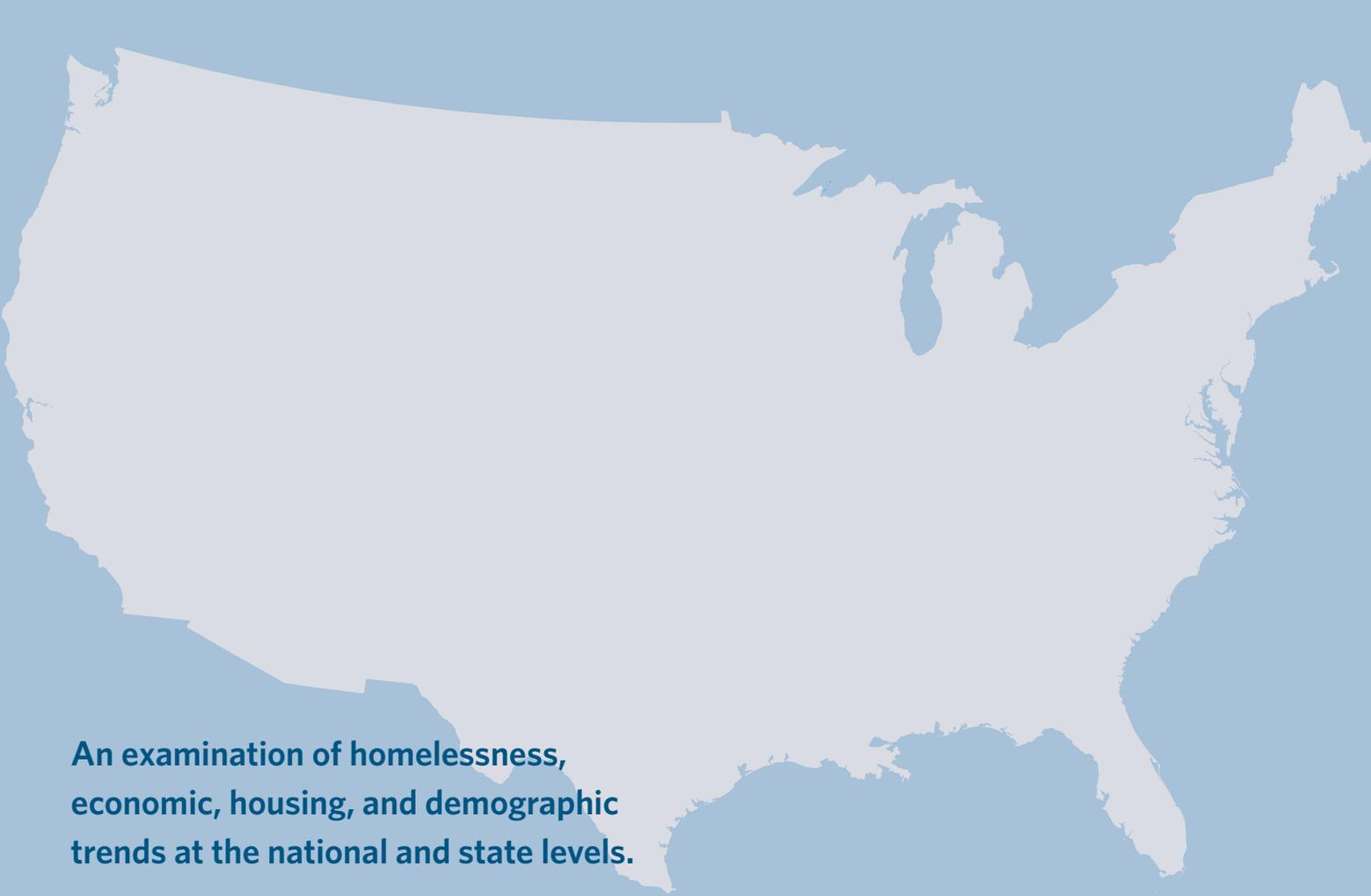


THE STATE OF HOMELESSNESS

in America 2013



An examination of homelessness,
economic, housing, and demographic
trends at the national and state levels.



The **NATIONAL ALLIANCE TO END HOMELESSNESS** is the leading national voice on the issue of homelessness. The Alliance analyzes policy and develops pragmatic, effective policy solutions. The Alliance works collaboratively with the public, private, and nonprofit sectors to build state and local capacity, leading to stronger programs and policies that help communities achieve their goal of ending homelessness. The Alliance provides data and research to policymakers and elected officials in order to inform policy debates and educate the public and opinion leaders nationwide.



The **HOMELESSNESS RESEARCH INSTITUTE** (HRI), the research and education arm of the National Alliance to End Homelessness, works to end homelessness by building and disseminating knowledge that drives policy change. The goals of HRI are to build the intellectual capital around solutions to homelessness; to advance data and research to ensure that policymakers, practitioners, and the caring public have the best information about trends in homelessness and emerging solutions; and to engage the media to ensure intelligent reporting on homelessness.

THE STATE OF HOMELESSNESS

in America 2013

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The State of Homelessness in America 2013 examines trends in homelessness between 2011 and 2012 as well as the economic, housing, and demographic context in which homelessness changes over time. The report shows that, overall, the homeless population decreased by less than 1 percent, but this is not the full story. While the number of people experiencing homelessness as part of a family increased slightly, the number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness and those identifying as veterans decreased significantly.

The mixed findings may be related to policy changes as well as to the economic climate in which these changes are taking place. Increased federal investment in effective solutions, such as permanent supportive housing, has been aimed at veterans and chronically homeless individuals. Also, during this time period, flexible federal resources were available to communities through the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP) to help prevent and end homelessness for families and individuals. Despite these resources, increased competition for housing resources and growing housing cost burden combined with increases in the size of the population living in doubled-up situations and poor single-adult-headed families make attaining and maintaining housing more difficult for families and single adults who are not chronically homeless.

Report Contents

The National Alliance to End Homelessness has published a series of reports chronicling changes in the levels of homelessness in the nation, individual states, and the District of Columbia, in an effort to chart the nation's progress in ending homelessness. The most recent of these, *The State of Homelessness in America* series, not only examines changes in national- and state-level homelessness data, but also provides data on related economic and demographic trends.

The State of Homelessness in America 2013, the third in this series, uses the most recently available national data from a variety of sources: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and National Association of State Budget Officers. This report includes three chapters: Chapter One presents data on homelessness at the national and state levels using point-in-time estimates of the overall homeless population and subpopulations, measured in 2011 and 2012; Chapter Two describes economic and housing factors that impact homelessness including housing cost and unemployment; and Chapter Three describes demographic and household factors that impact homelessness including population groups that are at increased risk.

A series of appendices provide detailed, state-level information on all homelessness data and contextual factors described in this report.

Major Findings

HOMELESSNESS

Using the most recently available national data on homelessness, the 2011 and 2012 point-in-time counts as reported by jurisdictions to HUD, this report chronicles changes in overall homelessness and in homeless subpopulations between 2011 and 2012. Point-in-time methodologies vary and are imperfect and, as such, the aggregated numbers do not represent a precise count of homeless people. The counts, however, when compared over time, provide a way to assess whether the homeless population has increased or decreased.

- From 2011 to 2012, the nation's homeless population decreased by 0.4 percent or about 2,235 people. At a point in time in January 2012, 633,782 people were experiencing homelessness. There was a decrease in all homeless subpopulations with the exception of persons in families.
- The largest decreases were 6.8 percent among individuals identified as chronically homeless and 7.2 percent among veterans.
- The national rate of homelessness was 20 homeless people per 10,000 people in the general population. The rate for veterans was 29 homeless veterans per 10,000 veterans in the general population.
- A majority of people identified as homeless were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing, but 38 percent were unsheltered, living on the streets, or in cars, abandoned buildings, or other places not intended for human habitation. The size of the unsheltered population remained basically unchanged between 2011 and 2012.
- There was no change in the number of homeless family households, however the size of the average homeless family grew so the overall number of people in homeless families increased 1.4 percent.
- While the overall homeless population decreased between 2011 and 2012 nationally, 28 states and the District of Columbia saw increases.

ECONOMIC AND HOUSING FACTORS

Homelessness is essentially caused by the inability of households to pay for housing. In recognition of this, this report examines a variety of economic and housing indicators that affect people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Each of these factors is examined for the years 2010 and 2011, the most recent for which data are available.

- Nationally, median household income decreased by 1.3 percent between 2010 and 2011, from \$51,144 to \$50,502. While the majority of states reported a decrease in median household income, 14 states reported increases.
- Between 2010 and 2011, the national poverty rate increased from 15.3 percent to 15.9 percent. This represents an almost 5 percent increase in the number of people living in poverty; more than 48 million people were living in poverty in 2011.
- The unemployment rate decreased from 9.6 percent to 8.9 percent between 2010 and 2011, which represents a decrease of more than one million people.
- While spending on Medicaid increased between 2010 and 2011, spending on public assistance decreased.
- Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, 38 reported an increase in the fair market rent between 2010 and 2011. Nationally, the average fair market rent for a two-bedroom housing unit increased by 1.5 percent.
- In 2011, more than 6.5 million households were spending more than 50 percent of their income for housing expenses, which was a 5.5 percent increase from 2010.
- Approximately one-third of households were renting their homes in 2011, a slight increase from 2010. Correspondingly, the rental vacancy rates decreased from 10.6 percent to 9.7 percent during this time period.

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS

A number of demographic groups have an increased risk of homelessness, including poor households that are living in doubled-up situations, poor single-person households, and poor family households with only one adult present. Each of these factors is examined for the years 2010 and 2011, the most recent for which they are available.

- Between 2010 and 2011, 40 states reported an increase in the number of poor people living in doubled-up households. Nationally, there was a 9.4 percent increase.
- At the national level, there was an almost 6 percent increase in the number of poor single-person households. In 2011, 12.9 percent of all households living in poverty were comprised of a single person.
- More than one-half of the households living in poverty were family households with a single adult present. The number of these households increased by almost 6 percent between 2010 and 2011.
- In 2011, 48.6 percent of adults living in poverty were accessing safety net benefits, which represents an 11.5 percent increase from 2010.

Moving Forward

The State of Homelessness 2013 identifies a number of challenges and opportunities in the efforts to prevent and end homelessness in the United States. Scant decreases in the overall size of the homeless population and the rate of homelessness between 2011 and 2012 remind us that there is still a great deal of work to be done. However, the decreases in chronic and veteran homelessness indicate that, with federal, state, and local investment in strategies proven to end homelessness, progress can be made. The ongoing and increased development of permanent supportive housing, a proven solution to ending homelessness for people with disabilities, is bringing down chronic and veteran homelessness numbers in communities across the country.

Emphasis needs to be placed on creating more affordable housing and strengthening the safety net to prevent homelessness. Federal assistance that was previously available to fill some of those gaps—through the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP)—has been depleted and not replaced. Still, rapid re-housing works: communities have been able to decrease the amount of time households spend homeless and increase the number of households they serve.

Federal investment in rapid re-housing is increasing, but it is still not sufficient to address all of the need. During Fiscal Year 2013, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs made \$300 million available for community-based grants for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing through the Supportive Services for Veterans Families (SSVF) program. The Administration also published a memo to states urging them to consider using Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) assistance to help families gain and maintain housing stability. The new Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program does provide flexible resources for communities to rapidly re-house households, but it has not been fully funded.

Finally, efforts to improve data quality and ongoing assessment of need and planning for interventions need to continue. Efforts include developing consistent and better methodologies for conducting the annual point-in-time counts of homeless persons. In addition, the HUD requirement that youth be included in the point-in-time counts will provide much needed information on an overlooked homeless subpopulation and provide a more comprehensive view of homelessness in the United States.

CHAPTER 1:**THE STATE OF HOMELESSNESS
IN AMERICA 2013****Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness**

Each January, communities across the United States—organized in Continuums of Care (CoCs)—conduct comprehensive point-in-time counts of families and individuals experiencing homelessness.¹ Using local electronic administrative records, communities collect information about people sleeping in emergency shelters and transitional housing on a given night. In addition, outreach workers and volunteers conduct a census of people sleeping on the streets, in cars, in abandoned properties, or in other places not meant for human habitation.

The State of Homelessness in America series and prior reports by the National Alliance to End Homelessness (the Alliance) on the incidence and prevalence of homelessness use community point-in-time counts as the measure of homelessness. These data are the only source that captures both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness for every community and state in the nation. The point-in-time counts are not without limitations, especially the unsheltered censuses (See Box 1.3 on page 14), as there are variations in methodology across communities and within communities across years. However, the annual process results in the most reliable estimate of people experiencing homelessness in the United States.²

The most recently available national data are from the January 2012 point-in-time count. This count identified 633,782 people experiencing homelessness on one night in January 2012. This translates to a national homeless rate of 20 per 10,000 people. This chapter will provide further analysis to provide a more detailed portrait of the populations that experience homelessness in the United States.³

¹ For the purposes of this report, “homelessness” or “homeless” refers to the definition set by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), which considers an individual homeless if he or she lives in an emergency shelter, transitional housing program, safe haven, or a place not meant for human habitation, such as a car, abandoned buildings, or on the street. Continuums of Care (CoCs) are the local or regional planning bodies that coordinate services and funding for individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

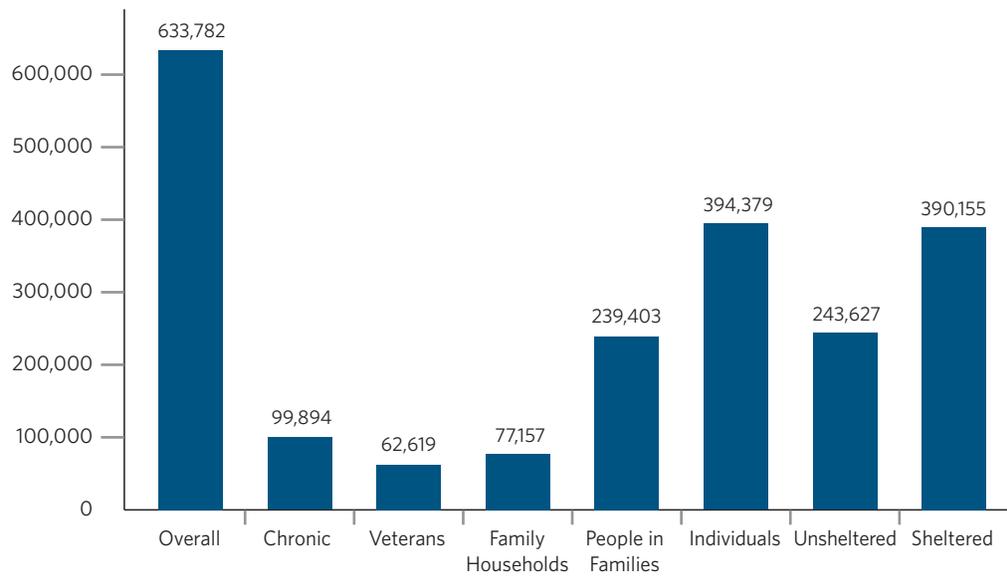
² Point-in-time counts of sheltered homeless populations (i.e., those living in emergency shelters or transitional housing) are required annually; counts of unsheltered homeless populations are only required during odd years, although many CoCs conduct these counts each year. Data are reported to HUD through the annual competition for homeless services as well as through the Homelessness Data Exchange (HDX). These data are disseminated through the *Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*.

³ National estimates of homelessness include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. For the purpose of this report, we refer to 51 states, which includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

HOMELESS POPULATION AND SUBPOPULATIONS

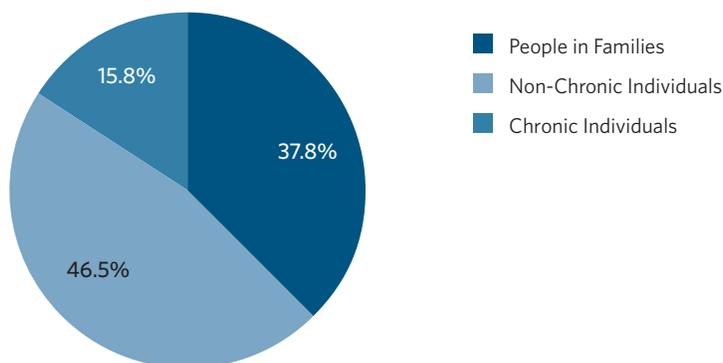
Figures 1.1 and 1.2 provide a breakdown of the 2012 homeless population and subpopulations included in this report. A majority of the homeless population is comprised of individual adults (394,379 people). Approximately 38 percent are families with children (239,403 people in 77,157 households) and 16 percent (99,894 people) are considered chronically homeless, meaning they are living with a disability and staying in shelters or on the streets for long periods of time or repeatedly.⁴

FIGURE 1.1 HOMELESS POPULATION AND SUBPOPULATIONS, 2012



Note: subpopulation data do not equal the overall homeless population number. This is because people could be counted as part of more than one subpopulation (e.g. a person could be an unsheltered, chronic, veteran individual). Further, family households are a separate measure as a household is comprised of numerous people (e.g. at least one adult and at least one child).

FIGURE 1.2 PROPORTIONS OF MAJOR HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS, 2012



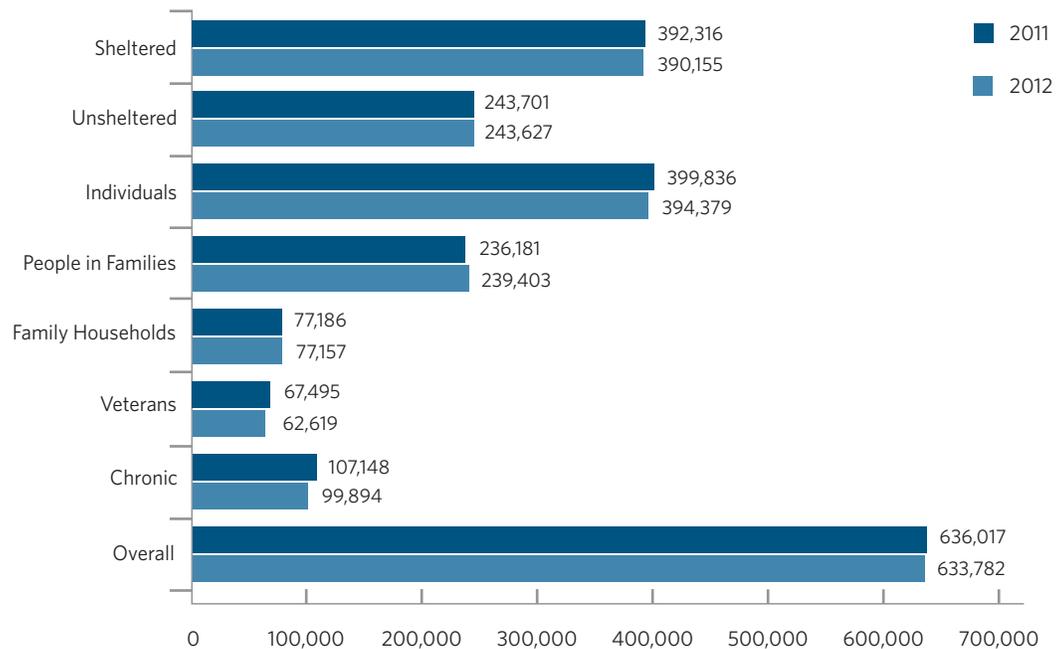
⁴ An individual is considered chronically homeless if he or she has a disabling condition and has been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or has experienced at least 4 episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years. As of the 2012 point-in-time count, information on chronic homelessness is collected only for individuals.

While the majority of the homeless population stays in shelters or transitional housing units (390,155 people), slightly more than 38 percent of the population lives on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation.⁵ Veterans comprise almost 10 percent of the homeless population (62,619 people). To date, reliable information on unaccompanied homeless youth are not available; however, recently completed 2013 point-in-time counts should begin to provide more accurate data.

TRENDS IN HOMELESS POPULATION AND SUBPOPULATIONS

Figure 1.3 illustrates changes in the size of each of the homeless subpopulations analyzed in this report. The data show that the overall homeless population decreased by 2,235 people, or 0.4 percent. With the exception of people in families, the rate of homelessness within each subpopulation decreased between 2011 and 2012. Most notably, the number of individuals identifying as chronically homeless and veterans each decreased by approximately 7 percent. The number of people experiencing homelessness as families increased by 1.4 percent between 2011 and 2012.

FIGURE 1.3 TRENDS IN HOMELESS POPULATION AND SUBPOPULATIONS, 2011-2012

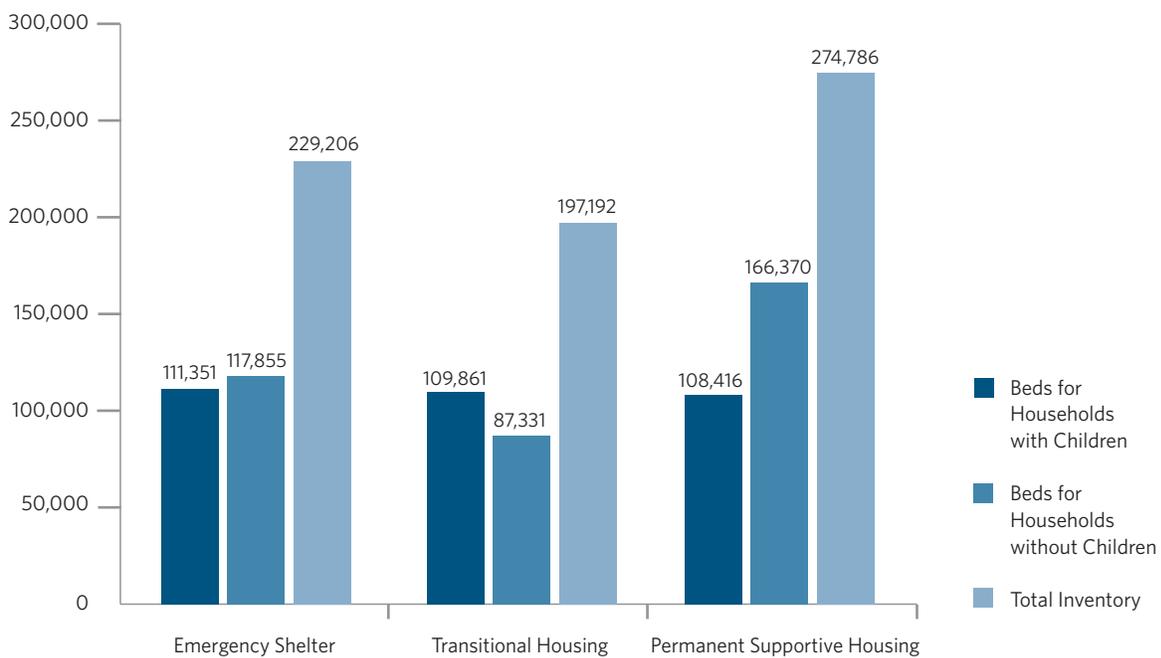


⁵ Note that 2011 was a year during which counts of unsheltered homelessness were required, while 2012 was not. Therefore, comparisons in the unsheltered count across years may not be accurate for all communities; 67 percent of CoCs conducted an unsheltered count in 2012.

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE BY BED TYPE AND FAMILY STATUS

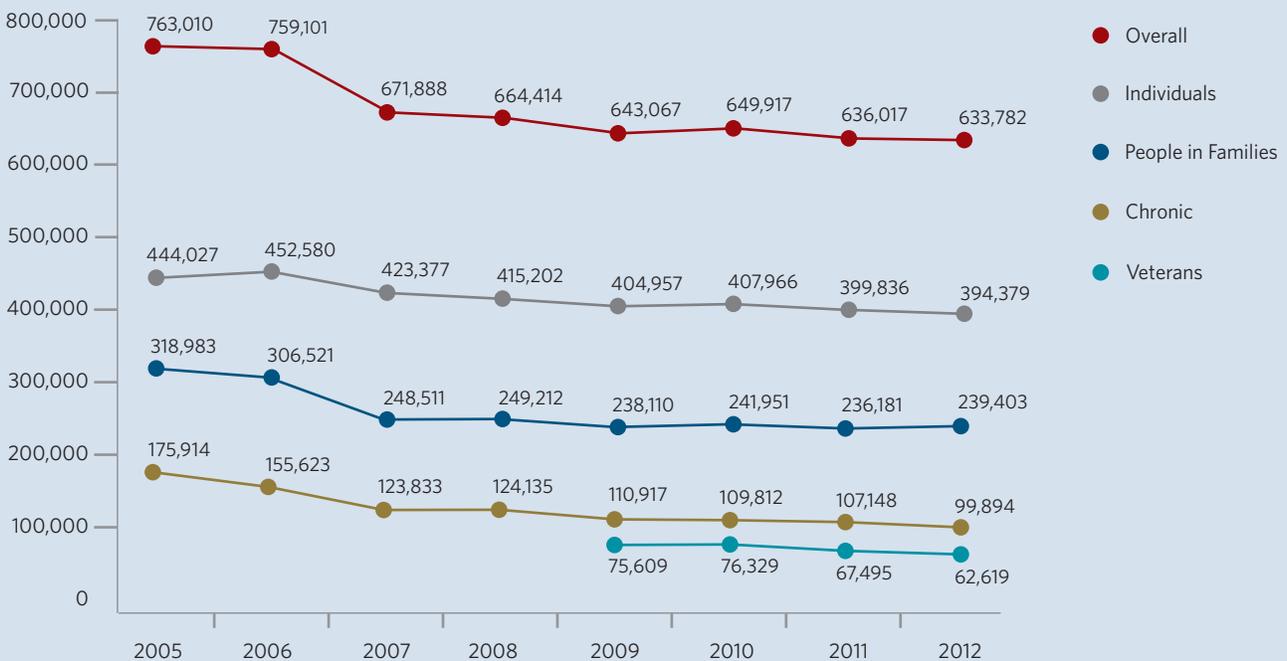
In January 2012, communities across the United States reported an inventory of more than 700,000 beds for people experiencing homelessness. Of these, slightly more than one-half were allocated to individuals while the remaining were intended for families with children. Permanent supportive housing beds accounted for the largest share of housing inventory (39 percent). It is important to note that people living in permanent supportive housing units are no longer considered homeless and, therefore, are not enumerated in the annual point-in-time counts conducted by communities. The remaining beds were allocated to emergency shelter (33 percent) and transitional housing (28 percent). Figure 1.4 illustrates the bed inventory by type of bed as well as the population for whom the inventory is intended.

FIGURE 1.4 HOMELESS ASSISTANCE BY BED TYPE AND FAMILY STATUS, 2012



BOX 1.1 TRENDS IN HOMELESS POPULATION AND SUBPOPULATIONS, 2005-2012

Point-in-time homelessness data have been collected in a standardized manner since 2005, allowing for the analysis of 8-year trends in the size of the homeless population overall as well as several subpopulations. The methodology for counting veterans experiencing homelessness changed during 2009; therefore, trends for the veteran subpopulation are only provided for the 2009–2012 period. These trends show an overall decrease in homelessness between 2005 and the present.



Homelessness by State

Although communities throughout the United States are affected by the problem, homelessness varies widely by geography.⁶ The following sections examine state-level data to illustrate geographic variation in homelessness and to contrast the national picture of homelessness with the situation throughout the 51 states. For example, while the homeless population decreased nationally, a significant proportion of states experienced an overall increase in the rate of homelessness.

It is important to note that comparisons across states are limited by variations in the methodologies that CoCs use to assess the size of the homeless population. These methods can vary across communities and within communities across years. In addition, changes in the size of the homeless population or subpopulations may be explained in a variety of ways (e.g., population increases in the general population, population losses, industrial base shifts, and methodological changes between years).

⁶ See M. Henry and M W. Sermons (2010) *Geography of Homelessness*, National Alliance to End Homelessness, Washington, D.C., for a defined geographic classification spectrum (i.e., urban, mostly urban, urban-rural mix, mostly rural, and rural).

OVERALL HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

Similar to the national level, the primary measure of homelessness at the state level is the overall estimate of the homeless population collected during the point-in-time counts conducted by the local CoCs. Map 1.1 illustrates the national variation in the rate of homelessness per 10,000 people. Nationally, the rate of homelessness at one point-in-time in January 2012 was 20 people experiencing homelessness per 10,000 people in the population; 14 states had rates of homelessness in excess of the national rate, ranging from 21 in Georgia and Nebraska to 133 in the District of Columbia.

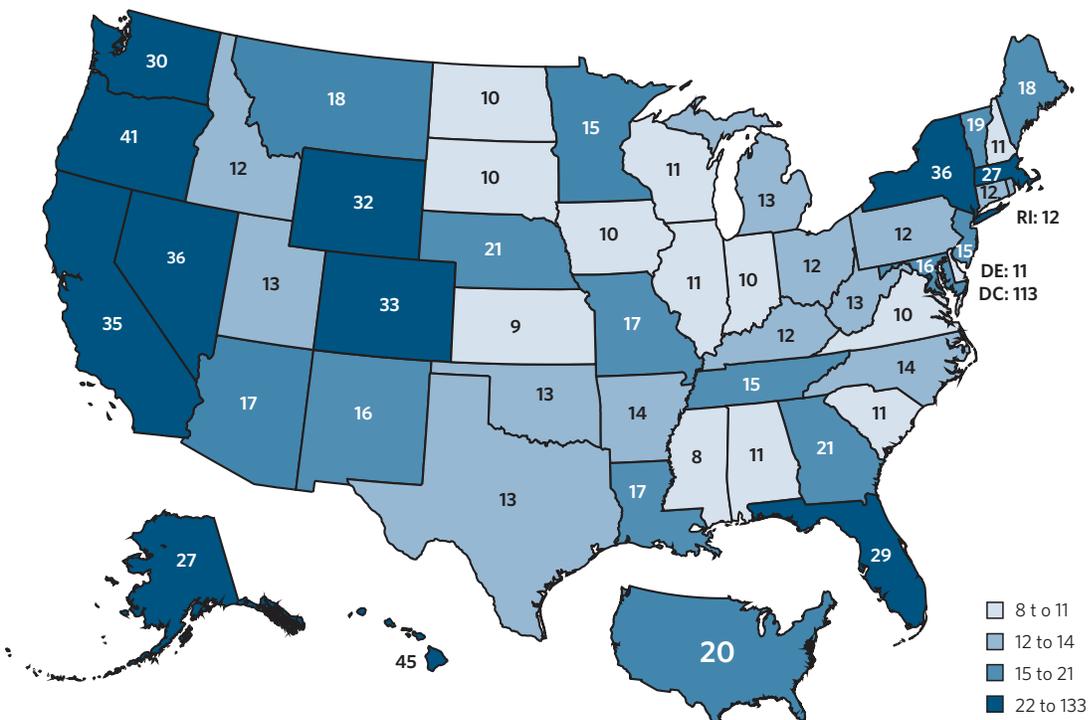
Map 1.2 illustrates the change in the total number of persons experiencing homelessness. Nationally, there was a 0.34 percent decrease in the number of people who experienced homelessness in 2012 compared to 2011. While the nation experienced an overall decrease in the number of people experiencing homelessness during this time period, 29 states reported increases in homelessness ranging from 0.3 percent in Washington state to 74.7 percent in Wyoming. The remaining 22 states reported decreases in homelessness ranging from 2.2 percent in Georgia to 16.3 percent in Louisiana.

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

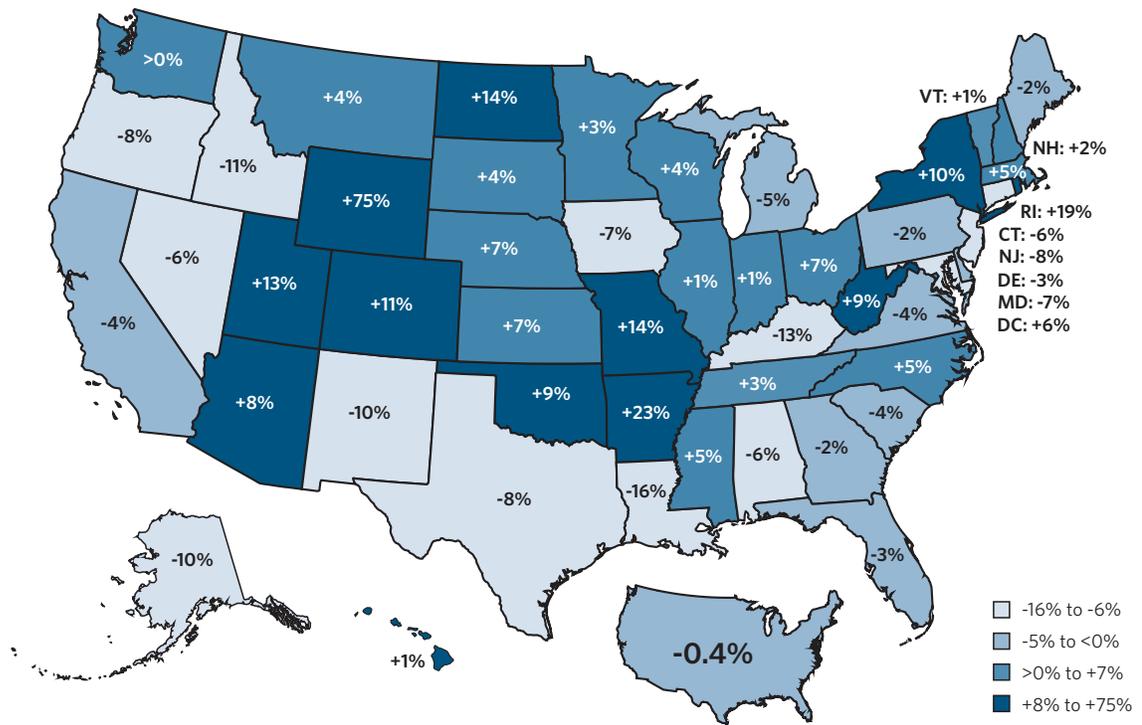
Chronic homelessness is defined as homelessness among people who have a disability—including serious mental illness, chronic substance use disorders, or chronic medical issues—and who are homeless repeatedly or for long periods of time. Map 1.3 illustrates the change in the national- and state-level counts of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness.

Overall, the chronically homeless population decreased by 7 percent between 2011 and 2012. 30 of the 51 states reported a decrease in the population of chronically homeless individuals—ranging from 2 percent in California to 37 percent in Louisiana. The remaining 21 states experienced an increase in chronic homelessness. (See Appendix Table B.2.)

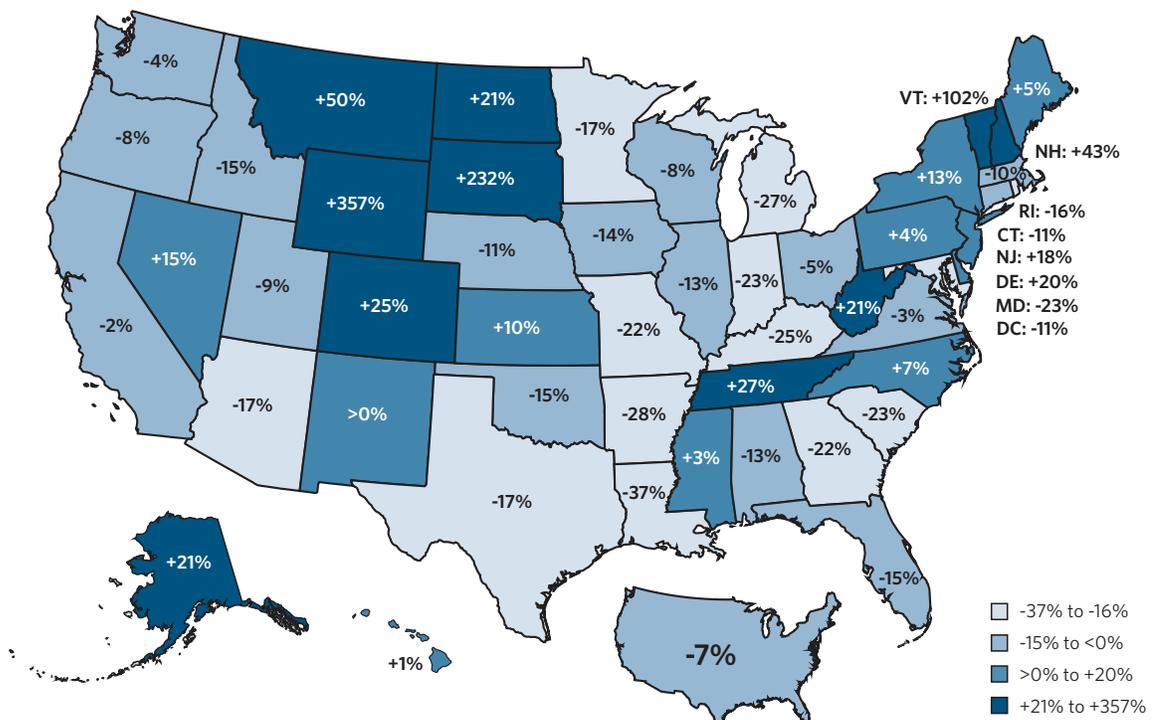
MAP 1.1 RATES OF HOMELESSNESS BY STATE, 2012



MAP 1.2 CHANGE IN HOMELESSNESS BY STATE, 2011-2012



MAP 1.3 CHANGE IN CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS BY STATE, 2011-2012



FAMILY HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

Map 1.4 illustrates the change in the number of people in homeless families between 2011 and 2012. Overall, there was a 1 percent increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness as part of a family; 26 states reported increases in family homelessness ranging from 0.7 percent in Illinois to 28.7 percent in Mississippi. While two states (South Carolina and Vermont) did not report any change in family homelessness between 2011 and 2012, 23 states reported a reduction, ranging from 0.2 percent in Texas to 28.8 percent in Wyoming. (See Appendix Table B.3.)

VETERAN HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

Military veterans have been found to be homeless at a higher rate than their non-veteran counterparts.⁷ Nationally, the rate of homelessness among veterans is 29 per 10,000. This rate ranges from a low of 8 in Minnesota to a high of 179 in the District of Columbia.

Map 1.5 illustrates the change in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness between 2011 and 2012. Nationally, there was a 7 percent decrease in veteran homelessness; 32 states reported decreases in veteran homelessness ranging from 0.2 percent in Washington to 31.2 percent in Minnesota. Conversely, 19 states reported an increase in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness, ranging from 0.4 percent in Hawaii to 274.7 percent in Wyoming. (See Appendix Table B.4.)

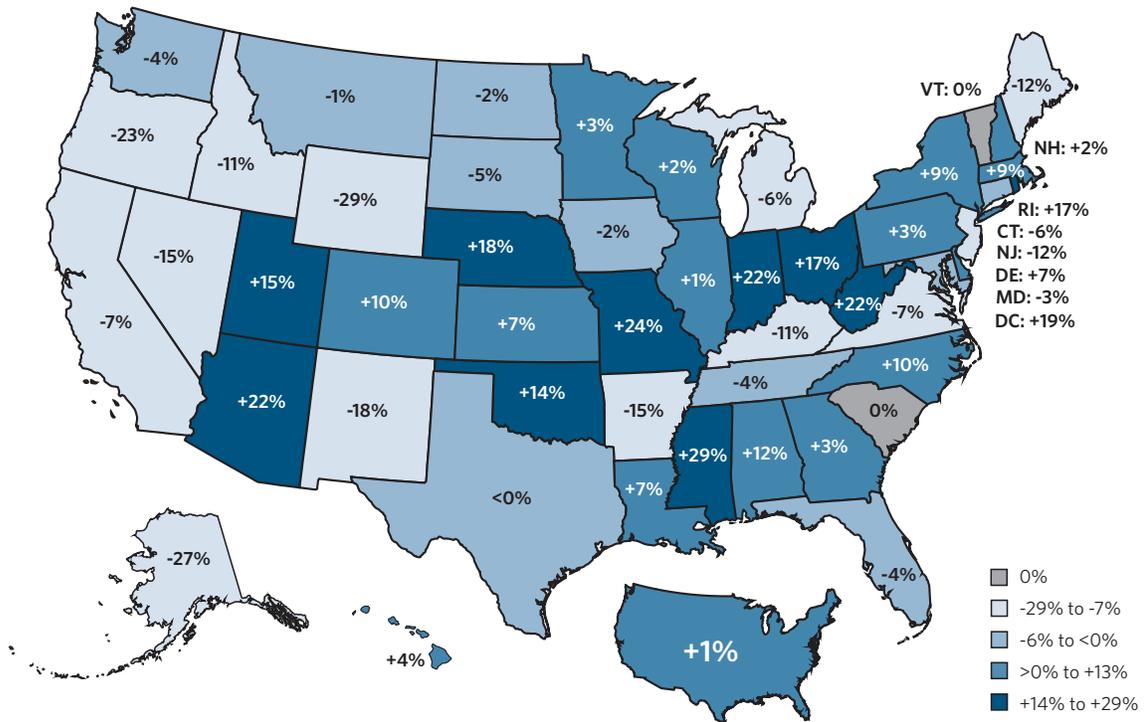
BOX 1.2 HOMELESS CHILDREN IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS, 2011

While data collected through the point-in-time counts provide information about the number of family households experiencing homelessness as well as the number of people in homeless families, data estimating the number of children experiencing homelessness are not available. One method to impute an estimate of homeless children in the United States at one point in time is to determine the average household size for a homeless family by dividing the number of people homeless as a family by the number of homeless families. This method estimates the average household size for a homeless family to be three people; assuming that these households include only one adult (as the typical homeless family does), the estimated number of children who were homeless at a point in time in 2012 is 162,246. Applying similar methods to 2011 point-in-time data, we find that an estimated 158,995 children were homeless at a point in time in 2011. Based on these data, there was a 2 percent increase in homelessness among children between 2011 and 2012.

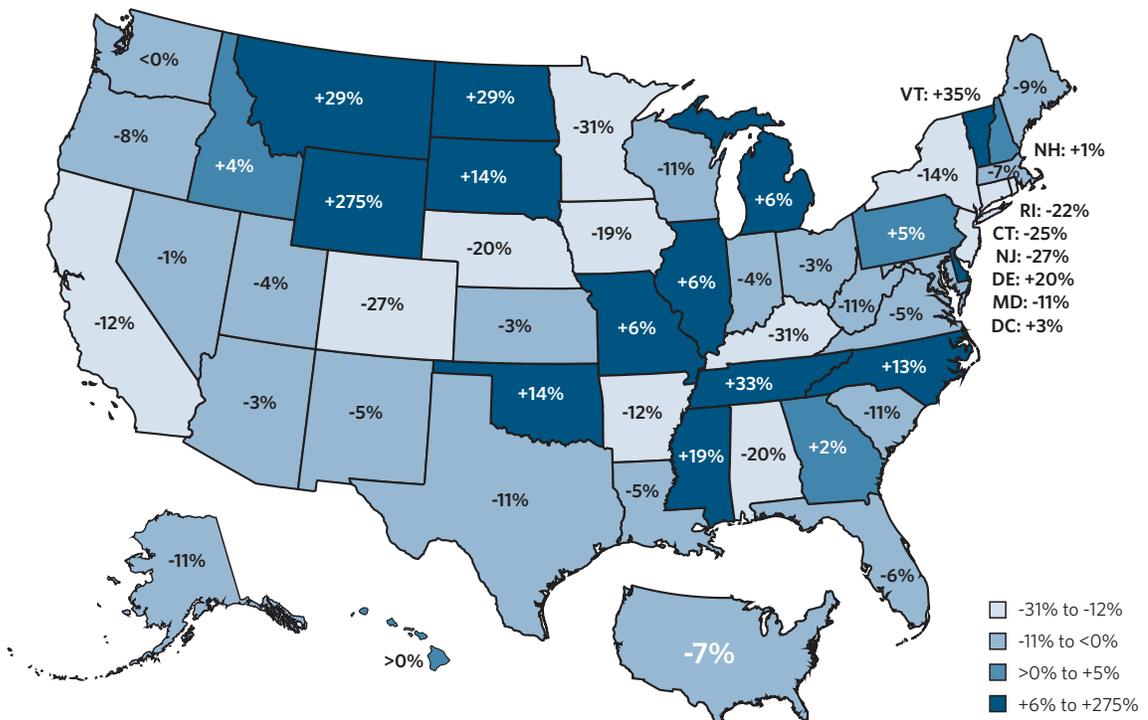
| | 2011 | 2012 | |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Homeless Persons in Families | 236,181 | 239,403 | |
| Family Households | 77,186 | 77,157 | |
| Average Family Size | 3.0599 | 3.1028 | |
| Number of Children per Household (assuming 1 adult per household) | 2.0599 | 2.1028 | |
| | 2011 | 2012 | CHANGE 2011 TO 2012 |
| Imputed Number of Homeless Children | 158,995 | 162,246 | 2.0% |

⁷ *Veteran Homelessness: A Supplemental Report to the 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*

MAP 1.4 CHANGE IN FAMILY HOMELESSNESS BY STATE, 2011-2012



MAP 1.5 CHANGE IN VETERAN HOMELESSNESS BY STATE, 2011-2012



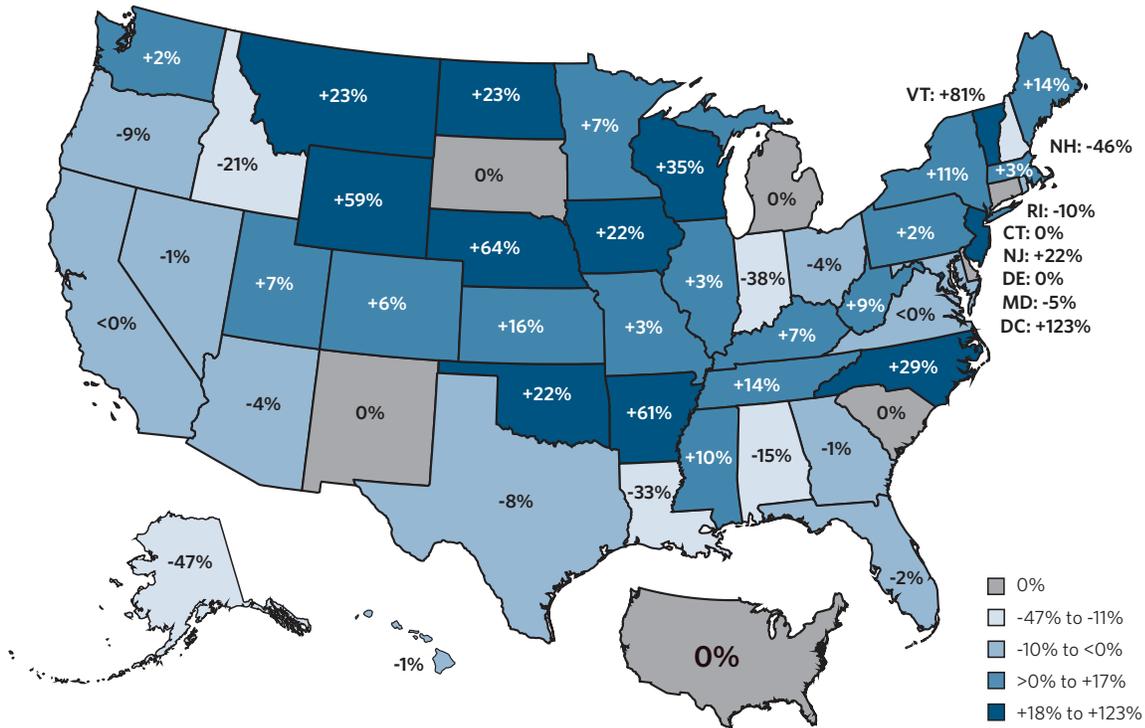
UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

While the majority of people who experience homelessness are sheltered in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs, 38 percent of those experiencing homelessness at a point in time in January 2012 were living in an unsheltered situation such as the street or other places not meant for human habitation.

Map 1.6 illustrates the change in unsheltered homelessness between 2011 and 2012. Nationally, there was no change in the unsheltered population between 2011 and 2012. Seventeen states reported a decrease in the unsheltered population ranging from 0.1 percent in Virginia to 46.5 percent in Alaska. While there was no change reported in six states, 28 states reported increases in the unsheltered population ranging from 1.5 percent in Pennsylvania to 122.6 percent in Washington, D.C. (See Appendix Table B.5.)

See Box 1.3 for a discussion of the limitation of the unsheltered counts.

MAP 1.6 CHANGE IN UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY STATE, 2011-2012



BOX 1.3 LIMITATION OF UNSHELTERED COUNTS

There are several limitations to the unsheltered counts provided by CoCs as well as variations in the frequency with which these counts are conducted. Sheltered counts are often based on electronic administrative data collected through local Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS), which include information about the families and individuals receiving homelessness services as well as the types of services they receive. Conversely, unsheltered counts are estimated by outreach workers and volunteers who canvass CoCs and count the number of people who appear to be living in places not meant for human habitation; this is an imprecise science that is implemented in various ways depending upon the jurisdiction and the resources devoted to the count. Further, CoCs are only required to report estimates of unsheltered homelessness during odd-numbered years; therefore, it is difficult to estimate trends in unsheltered homelessness in 1-year intervals.

Summary

Table 1.1 summarizes trends in the homeless population and subpopulations between points in time in January 2011 and January 2012. Appendix B provides the supporting data tables used to compute these trends by state and nationally for the following populations: overall, chronic, family, veteran, sheltered, and unsheltered homelessness.

TABLE 1.1 TRENDS IN HOMELESS POPULATION AND SUBPOPULATIONS BY STATE, 2011-2012

| | Overall | Chronic | Veterans | Family Households | Persons in Families | Individuals | Unsheltered | Sheltered |
|----------------------|---------|---------|----------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Alabama | -6.3% | -13.0% | -20.2% | 14.5% | 12.2% | -11.6% | -14.6% | -2.3% |
| Alaska | -10.1% | 20.8% | -11.1% | -22.0% | -27.0% | 0.9% | -46.5% | -2.5% |
| Arizona | 7.6% | -17.2% | -3.3% | 18.2% | 21.7% | -1.5% | -3.6% | 12.5% |
| Arkansas | 23.1% | -27.8% | -11.9% | -23.8% | -14.5% | 36.8% | 61.0% | -11.1% |
| California | -3.7% | -1.8% | -11.7% | -10.5% | -7.2% | -2.8% | -0.3% | -9.5% |
| Colorado | 10.9% | 25.2% | -27.1% | 5.8% | 10.4% | 12.2% | 6.0% | 18.1% |
| Connecticut | -5.5% | -11.4% | -25.1% | -6.8% | -5.9% | -5.4% | 0.0% | -6.6% |
| Delaware | -2.6% | 20.0% | 20.0% | 10.3% | 6.7% | -7.8% | 0.0% | -2.7% |
| District of Columbia | 6.2% | -10.7% | 3.1% | 18.2% | 18.6% | -2.4% | 122.6% | 0.5% |
| Florida | -2.7% | -15.4% | -5.5% | -2.3% | -3.7% | -2.2% | -1.5% | -4.8% |
| Georgia | -2.2% | -22.2% | 2.4% | 7.1% | 3.1% | -3.8% | -0.5% | -4.6% |
| Guam | -25.4% | -12.0% | -6.1% | -34.0% | -28.6% | -8.6% | -27.7% | -8.3% |
| Hawaii | 0.9% | 0.7% | 0.4% | 2.2% | 4.1% | -2.0% | -1.4% | 2.6% |
| Idaho | -10.5% | -15.3% | 4.0% | -17.2% | -10.8% | -10.3% | -20.8% | -6.5% |
| Illinois | 1.0% | -13.4% | 6.1% | -2.7% | 0.7% | 1.2% | 2.6% | 0.5% |
| Indiana | 1.0% | -23.4% | -3.8% | 26.0% | 22.3% | -12.5% | 37.6% | -3.2% |
| Iowa | -6.6% | -14.3% | -18.7% | -1.3% | -1.6% | -11.2% | 22.3% | -7.7% |
| Kansas | 6.9% | 9.6% | -2.9% | 5.5% | 6.6% | 7.1% | 15.6% | 5.8% |
| Kentucky | -13.3% | -24.6% | -30.8% | -8.8% | -11.1% | -14.6% | 7.1% | -16.7% |
| Louisiana | -16.3% | -37.0% | -5.4% | 1.1% | 7.4% | -20.4% | -32.6% | 11.8% |
| Maine | -2.2% | 4.7% | -8.7% | -11.9% | -12.4% | 8.7% | 13.8% | -2.4% |
| Maryland | -7.4% | -22.6% | -11.4% | -2.8% | -3.3% | -9.9% | -5.4% | -8.5% |
| Massachusetts | 5.0% | -10.0% | -6.9% | 10.1% | 8.6% | -0.9% | 2.7% | 5.1% |
| Michigan | -4.5% | -27.1% | 6.0% | -6.7% | -6.4% | -3.1% | 0.0% | -5.5% |
| Minnesota | 3.3% | -17.1% | -31.2% | 3.6% | 2.9% | 3.8% | 6.7% | 2.8% |
| Mississippi | 4.6% | 2.7% | 19.0% | 56.7% | 28.7% | -1.7% | 9.7% | -1.3% |
| Missouri | 13.9% | -21.6% | 5.5% | 31.2% | 24.2% | 4.3% | 3.2% | 17.5% |
| Montana | 3.7% | 49.8% | 28.7% | -13.5% | -1.0% | 6.6% | 23.2% | -5.2% |
| Nebraska | 6.8% | -11.0% | -19.7% | 18.7% | 17.6% | 0.2% | 64.1% | -2.8% |
| Nevada | -6.2% | 15.0% | -0.8% | -10.4% | -14.6% | -5.1% | -1.3% | -12.7% |
| New Hampshire | 1.8% | 42.8% | 0.8% | -1.2% | 2.3% | 1.5% | -46.1% | 14.7% |
| New Jersey | -7.9% | 17.5% | -27.0% | -12.1% | -12.0% | -3.5% | 22.1% | -10.9% |
| New Mexico | -9.9% | 0.2% | -5.2% | -19.1% | -18.2% | -4.9% | 0.0% | -12.9% |
| New York | 9.6% | 12.6% | -13.9% | 1.5% | 9.2% | 10.2% | 11.4% | 9.5% |
| North Carolina | 4.9% | 7.3% | 13.2% | 11.8% | 9.8% | 2.1% | 29.1% | -4.7% |
| North Dakota | 14.1% | 20.9% | 29.0% | 16.7% | -1.9% | 22.5% | 23.3% | 13.4% |
| Ohio | 7.3% | -4.9% | -2.7% | 15.4% | 17.3% | 0.6% | -4.2% | 9.1% |
| Oklahoma | 8.8% | -15.3% | 13.5% | 10.7% | 13.6% | 6.7% | 21.5% | 1.8% |
| Oregon | -8.3% | -7.8% | -8.0% | -19.6% | -22.7% | 3.6% | -9.4% | -6.7% |
| Pennsylvania | -2.4% | 3.7% | 4.6% | 3.3% | 2.9% | -7.3% | 1.5% | -2.7% |
| Puerto Rico | 10.8% | -3.0% | -15.3% | 13.8% | 29.6% | 6.3% | 0.0% | 30.2% |
| Rhode Island | 19.3% | -15.9% | -22.0% | 32.8% | 17.0% | 20.9% | -9.7% | 20.2% |
| South Carolina | -3.5% | -23.0% | -11.3% | 4.6% | 0.0% | -5.1% | 0.0% | -6.0% |
| South Dakota | 4.0% | 232.4% | 13.8% | -3.3% | -5.2% | 11.3% | 0.0% | 4.3% |
| Tennessee | 3.4% | 27.3% | 33.2% | -8.5% | -4.4% | 6.6% | 14.1% | -2.3% |
| Texas | -7.7% | -17.3% | -10.8% | 3.5% | -0.2% | -12.0% | -7.7% | -7.8% |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | -9.0% | -1.0% | 3.1% | -27.3% | -43.9% | -2.7% | 0.0% | -31.2% |
| Utah | 12.7% | -9.1% | -4.3% | 14.4% | 14.8% | 11.2% | 7.2% | 13.6% |
| Vermont | 1.4% | 102.1% | 34.6% | 10.3% | 0.0% | 2.5% | 81.3% | -8.2% |
| Virginia | -4.4% | -2.5% | -5.4% | -4.5% | -6.8% | -2.8% | -0.1% | -5.3% |
| Washington | 0.3% | -4.4% | -0.2% | -5.6% | -3.6% | 3.7% | 2.1% | -0.3% |
| West Virginia | 9.0% | 20.6% | -11.3% | 17.4% | 21.7% | 4.8% | 8.8% | 9.1% |
| Wisconsin | 4.2% | -8.0% | -11.2% | -3.3% | 1.6% | 6.9% | 35.1% | 1.7% |
| Wyoming | 74.7% | 357.3% | 274.7% | -23.3% | -28.8% | 306.9% | 58.7% | 143.6% |
| United States | -0.4% | -6.8% | -7.2% | 0.0% | 1.4% | -1.4% | 0.0% | -0.6% |

CHAPTER 2:**ECONOMIC AND HOUSING FACTORS****National Trends in Economic and Housing Factors**

This chapter considers a set of economic factors—household income, poverty rate, unemployment rate, and social spending—that provide the context in which households in the United States are attaining and maintaining housing stability. This chapter also addresses factors related to the housing market including fair market rent, housing cost burden, the share of the housing market occupied by renter households, and vacancy rate.

Table 2.1 provides an overview of the economic and housing situation in the United States between 2010 and 2011.⁸ During this one-year period, there was an overall 1.3 percent decrease in median household income and a 4.8 percent increase in the number of persons living in poverty as well as a 0.6 percentage point increase in the poverty rate. However, during this time there was also a decrease in unemployment—in both the number of persons who were unemployed as well as the overall rate. While per capita expenditures for public assistance decreased by 2.3 percent, per capita expenditures for Medicaid coverage increased by 6.0 percent.

While economic factors did not follow a consistent pattern, examining the change in housing-related factors between 2010 and 2011 reveals that fair market rent increased by 1.5 percent and the number of poor renter households reporting severe housing cost burden—that is, spending 50 percent or more of their income on housing expenses—increased by almost 6 percent.

TABLE 2.1 NATIONAL TRENDS IN ECONOMIC AND HOUSING FACTORS, 2010–2011⁹

| | 2010 | 2011 | Change 2010-2011 |
|--|------------|------------|------------------|
| Economic Factors | | | |
| Median Household Income | \$51,144 | \$50,502 | -1.3% |
| Persons in Poverty | 46,215,956 | 48,452,035 | 4.8% |
| Poverty Rate ¹ | 15.3% | 15.9% | 0.6 |
| Unemployed Persons | 14,860,461 | 13,831,242 | -6.9% |
| Unemployment Rate ¹ | 9.6% | 8.9% | -0.7 |
| Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures | \$1,192 | \$1,264 | 6.0% |
| Per Capita Public Assistance Expenditures | \$91 | \$89 | -2.3% |
| Housing Factors | | | |
| Fair Market Rent (2-bedroom unit) | \$923 | \$937 | 1.5% |
| Poor Renter Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden | 6,215,080 | 6,557,063 | 5.5% |
| Renter Households | 38,812,137 | 39,720,679 | 2.3% |
| Proportion Renter Households ¹ | 32.7% | 33.3% | 0.6 |
| Rental Vacancy Rate ¹ | 10.6% | 9.7% | -0.9 |

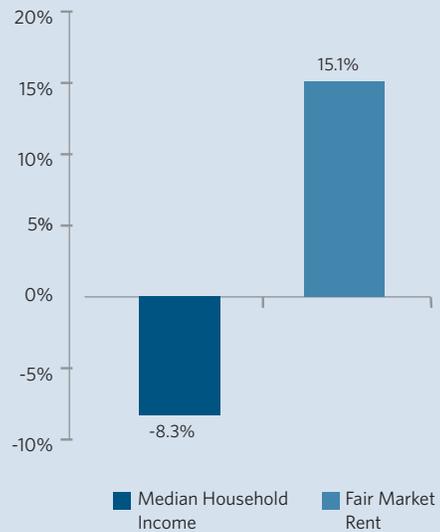
¹ Indicates Percentage point change

⁸ Note that economic and housing factors are reported for the years 2010 and 2011, as they are not yet available for 2012. However, given that the point-in-time rates of homelessness were measured during January 2012, this timeframe is sufficient for inferring the relationship between economic and housing factors and rates of homelessness.

⁹ Note that values for change in poverty rate, unemployment rate, proportion of renter households, and rental vacancy rate all indicate change in percentage points rather than percentages.

BOX 2.1 COMPARISON OF CHANGES IN MEDIAN INCOME AND FAIR MARKET RENT, 2007–2011

Over the previous 5 years, economic and housing factors changed in such a way that, overall, median income decreased by more than 8 percent while the average fair market rent for a two-bedroom apartment increased by 15 percent. This has created a less accessible housing market during a period when incomes were shrinking making attaining and maintaining housing more difficult for families and single adults who are not chronically homeless.



State Trends in Economic Factors

As with the counts of the homeless population, the national changes in economic factors do not tell the complete story, as there are considerable differences across states.

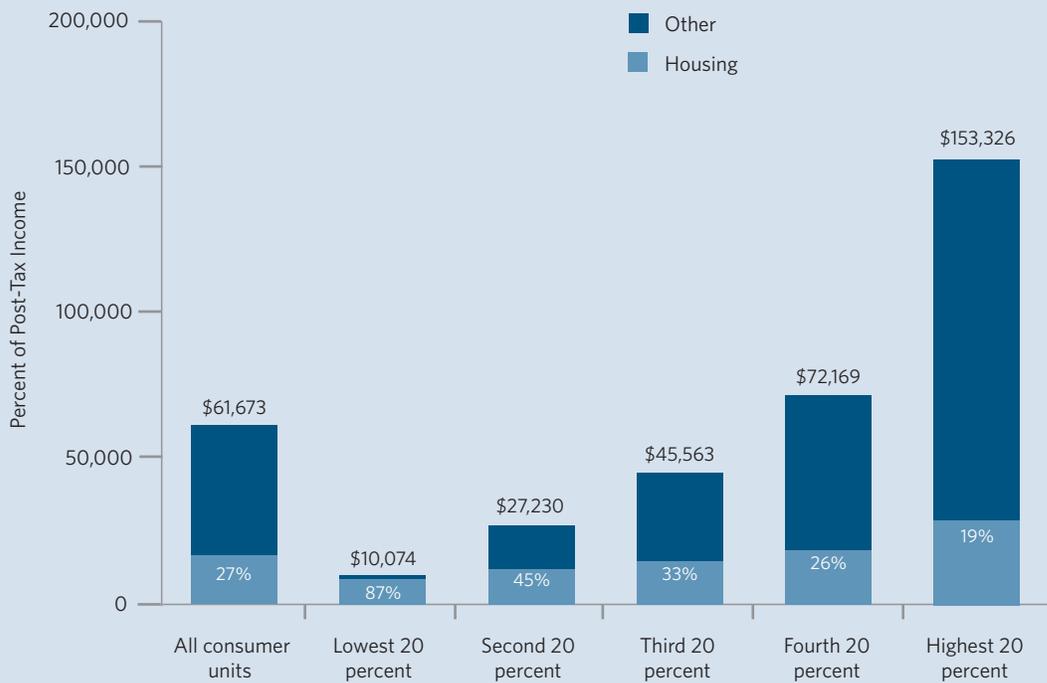
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

As indicated in Box 2.2, a household's income is fundamentally linked to the household's ability to afford necessities, including housing expenses. Median household income is based on the income of individuals in households who are older than 15 years and earning income. The median income is the income amount at which one-half of the population earns less and one-half of the population earns more. Between 2010 and 2011, the national median income dropped 1.3 percent, from \$51,144 to \$50,502.

During the one-year period described here, 14 states reported an increase in median income, while the remainder reported decreases. Vermont reported the greatest increase at 4.1 percent while Nevada reported an almost 6 percent decrease in median income. Map 2.1 illustrates the variation in the change in median income between 2010 and 2011 by state. (See Appendix Table C.1.)

BOX 2.2 HOUSING COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME, 2011

Households spend their incomes on a variety of necessities one of which is housing. Housing is considered affordable when it costs a household no more than 30 percent of its income. A household with average income spends approximately 27 percent on housing expenses, but those with lower incomes pay a significantly higher percentage. Those with the lowest 20 percent of income spend 87 percent on housing; and those in the second lowest 20 percent spend 45 percent. This puts these household groups at higher risk of homelessness than those with higher incomes who have additional resources to pay for food, transportation, health care, and other necessities, as well as to address financial emergencies.

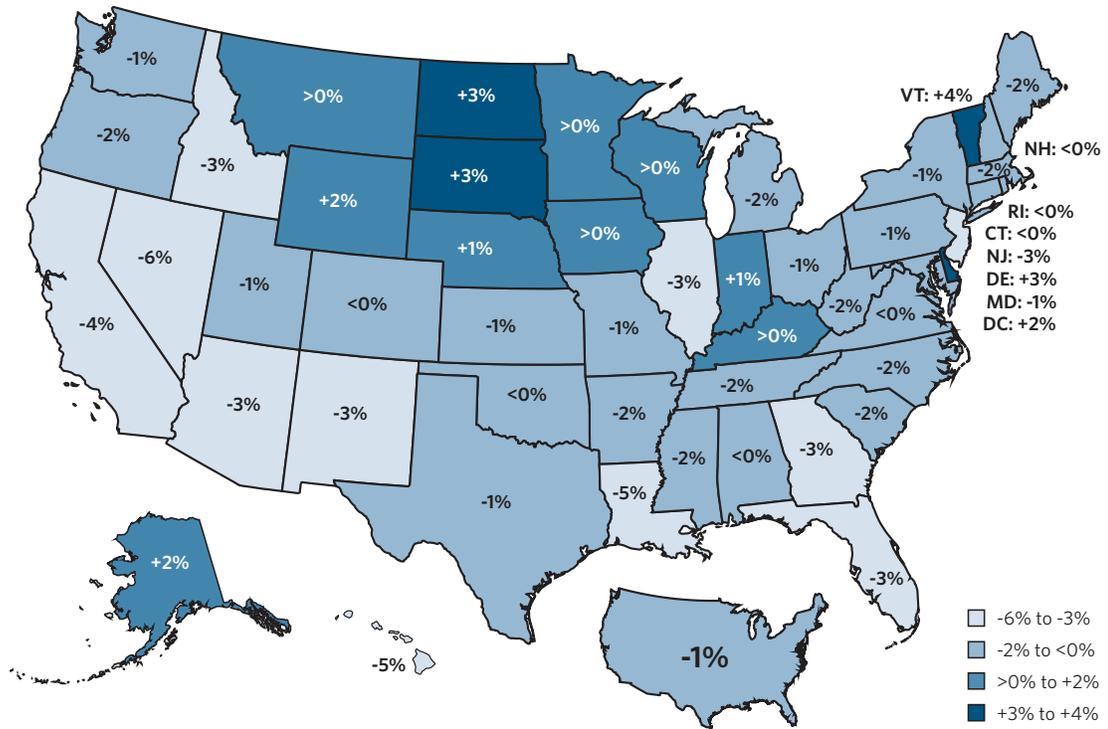


POVERTY

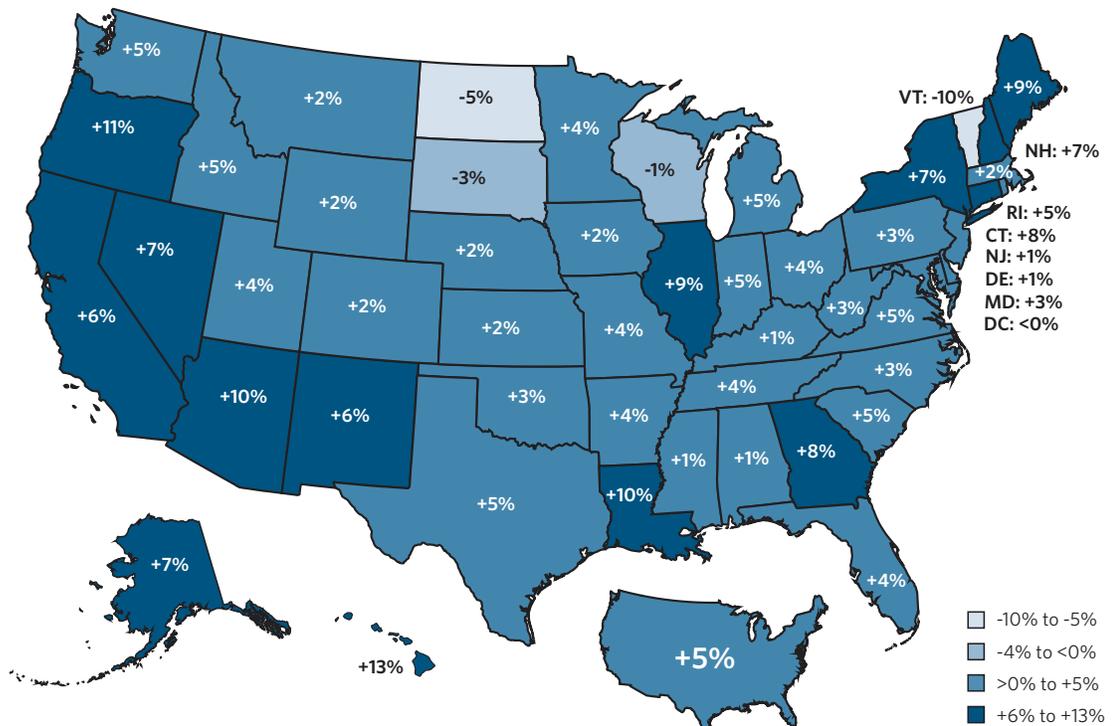
Poverty is fundamentally linked with homelessness. One measure of poverty is the number of individuals who are living below federal poverty threshold. Between 2010 and 2011, the total number of persons in poverty increased by 5 percent, or more than 2.2 million people.

Map 2.2 illustrates that during this time period, the number of persons in poverty increased in all but 5 states. The increases ranged from less than 1 percent in Alabama to more than 13 percent in Hawaii. The 5 states in which the poverty rate decreased were Vermont (9.5 percent), North Dakota (4.7 percent), South Dakota (2.7 percent), Wisconsin (0.8 percent), and Washington, D.C. (0.1 percent). (See Appendix Table C.2.)

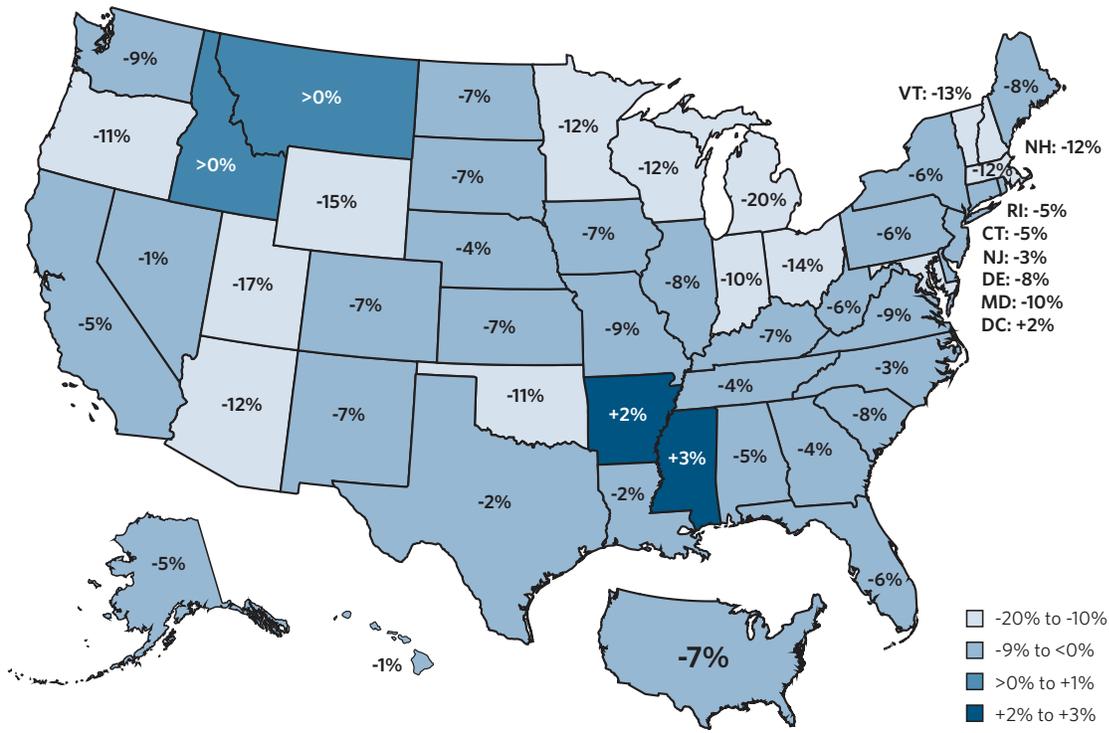
MAP 2.1 CHANGE IN MEDIAN INCOME, 2010-2011



MAP 2.2 CHANGE IN PERSONS IN POVERTY, 2010-2011



MAP 2.3 CHANGE IN UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, 2010-2011



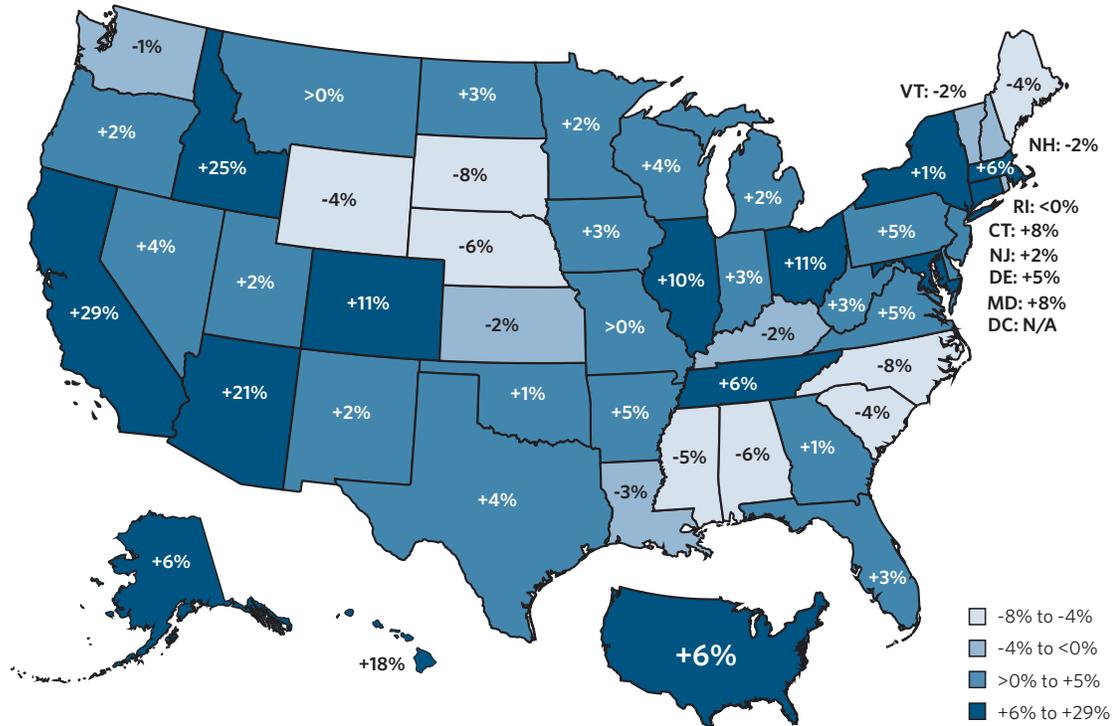
UNEMPLOYMENT

The loss of a job or prolonged inability to find employment typifies the kind of economic condition that can cause a housing crisis. One statistic used to quantify job loss and unemployment is the number of workers in the labor force who are unemployed. This economic factor uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ (BLS) definition for unemployment, which classifies people as unemployed when they do not have a job and are actively looking for employment. While unemployment data are reported on a monthly basis, BLS also provides annual data on the number of unemployed people and unemployment rates for each state.

Map 2.3 illustrates the change in the number of unemployed persons, by state, between 2010 and 2011. Nationwide, there was an almost 7 percent decrease in the number of people experiencing unemployment between 2010 and 2011. During that time, the national unemployment rate dropped almost one percentage point.

All but 5 states reported a decrease in the number of unemployed persons between 2010 and 2011; Michigan reported the greatest decrease at 20 percent. The unemployment rate increased in only three states—Arkansas, the District of Columbia, and Mississippi—and in each of these it did so by less than one percentage point. (See Appendix Table C.3.)

MAP 2.4 CHANGE IN PER CAPITA MEDICAID SPENDING, 2010-2011



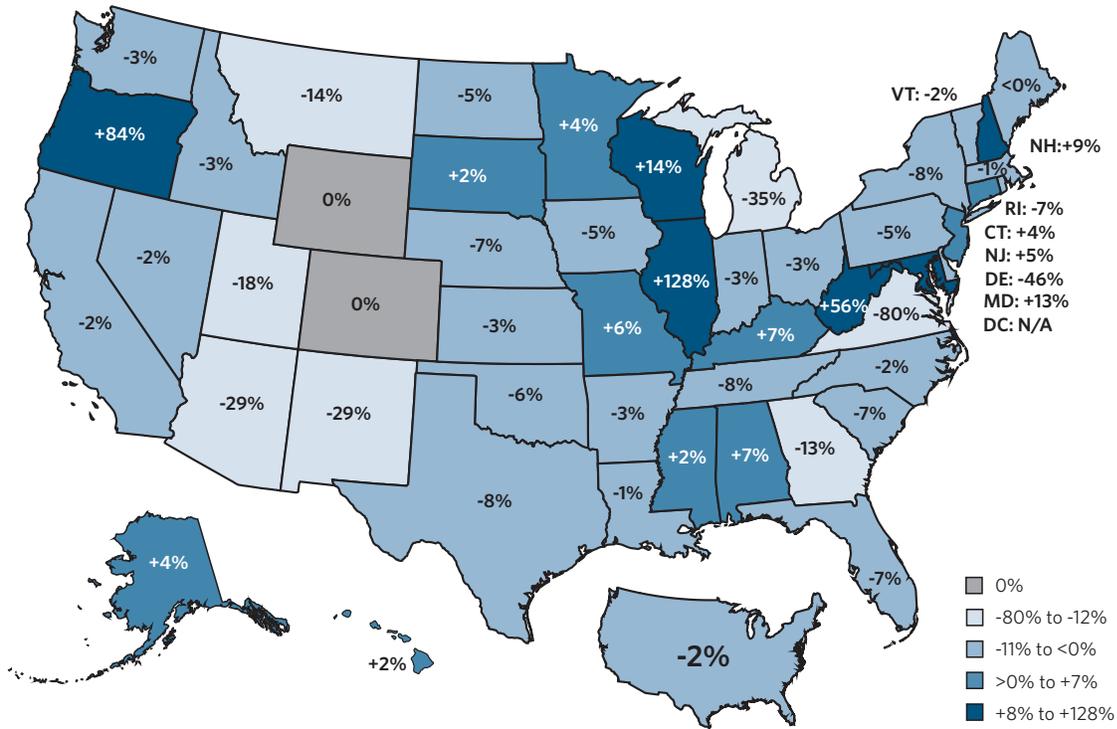
PER CAPITA SOCIAL SPENDING

Social spending can serve as a proxy for a protective safety net as well as an indicator of need within the population. To assess the relationship between social spending and homelessness, we examined per capita spending on Medicaid and public assistance by state.¹⁰ (See Appendix Table C.4.)

Nationally, between 2010 and 2011, per capita spending on Medicaid increased while spending on public assistance decreased. As Map 2.4 indicates, the majority of the states reported an increase in per capita Medicaid spending; all but 15 states reported between a 0.3 percent (Montana) and 29.4 percent (California) increase in Medicaid spending. Decreases in Medicaid spending ranged from 0.1 percent (Rhode Island) to 7.7 percent (North Carolina), explaining the overall increase in spending.

¹⁰ Public assistance includes state-level expenditures from both federal and state funds on cash assistance for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program and other cash assistance programs, including state supplements to the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program, and general/emergency assistance programs. The public assistance expenditure data used for this report did not include administrative costs associated with cash assistance programs.

MAP 2.5 CHANGE IN PER CAPITA PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SPENDING, 2010-2011



Per capita spending on public assistance decreased by almost 3 percent at the national level between 2010 and 2011. As Map 2.5 illustrates, per capita spending on public assistance also decreased in the majority of the states, from less than 1 percent (Maine) to up to 80 percent (Virginia). However, several states significantly increased their spending on public assistance, including Oregon and Illinois, with 84.3 percent and 127.6 percent increases respectively.

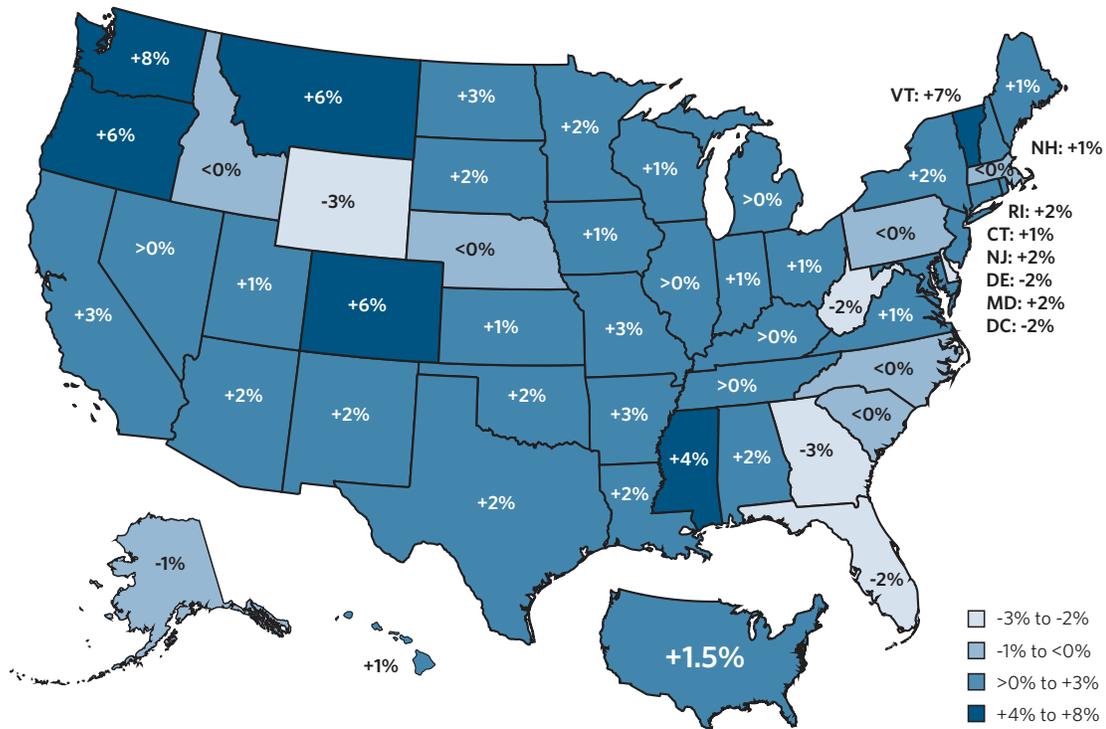
State Trends in Housing Factors

While economic factors begin to set the context for some of the structural risk factors for homelessness, an examination of housing factors is necessary to complete this picture. The following section provides information about the housing market including the competition for affordable housing and the proportion of income that households pay for housing expenses.

FAIR MARKET RENT

A dearth of affordable rental housing can contribute to high numbers of homeless families and individuals. In expensive housing markets, competition for units can drive rents for the region higher. Fair market rent is a gross

MAP 2.6 CHANGE IN FAIR MARKET RENT, 2010-2011



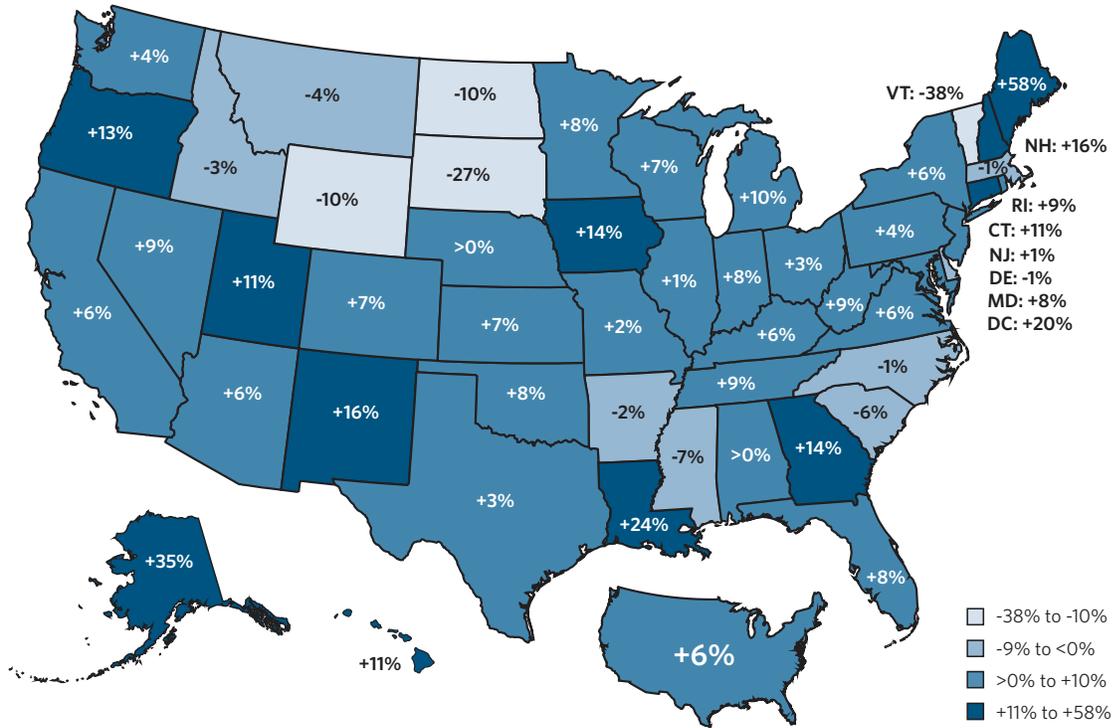
rent estimate established by HUD that includes rent for a unit as well as utility expenses; 40 percent of units in a particular geographic area are rented at or below this amount. At the national level, the fair market rent for a 2-bedroom housing unit increased by 1.5 percent between 2010 and 2011. As Map 2.6 indicates, 38 of the 51 states reported a similar increase in the fair market rent for a 2-bedroom housing unit between 2010 and 2011, ranging from a 0.2 percent increase in Tennessee where the 2011 fair market rent for a 2-bedroom apartment was \$692 to a 7.8 percent increase in Washington where the 2011 fair market rent was \$975. In the remaining states, the decrease in fair market rent ranged from 0.3 percent in Pennsylvania to 2.6 percent in Wyoming. (See Appendix Table C.5.)

HOUSING COST BURDEN

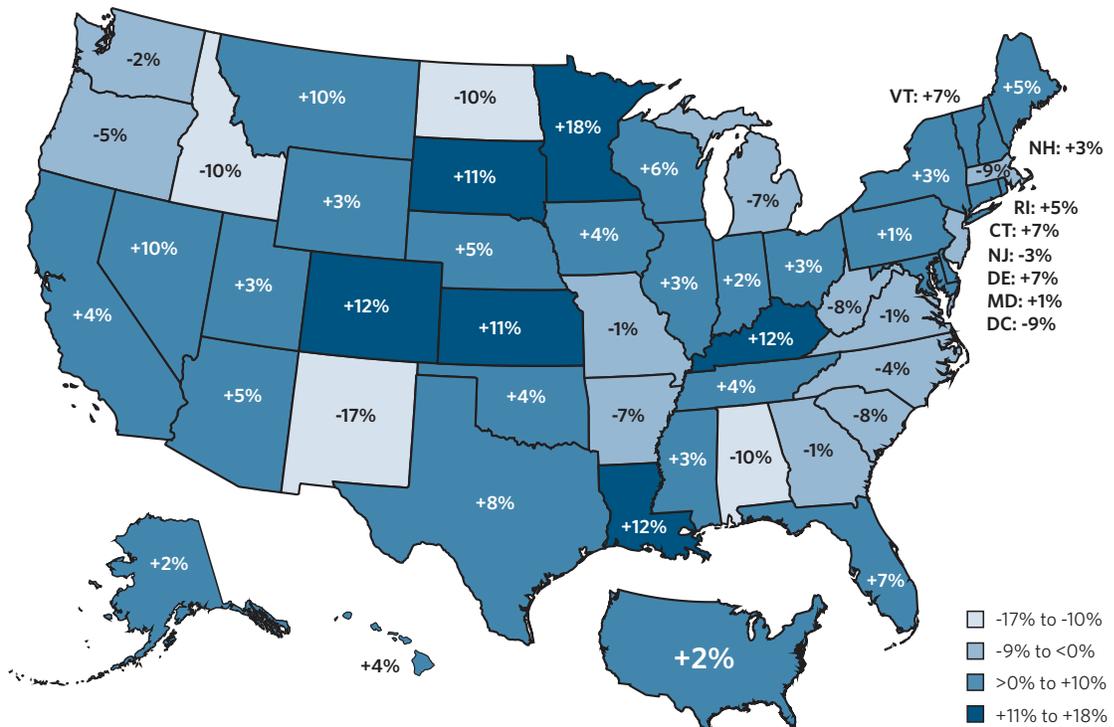
Homelessness is often caused by the inability of a household to afford the cost of housing. To measure changes in the size of the population living in poverty with housing affordability concerns, we used data on annual household income, monthly rent, and household composition to estimate the number of renter households in poverty paying more than 50 percent of their estimated monthly income for housing expenses.

In 2011, there were more than 6.5 million poor renter households with a severe housing cost burden; this number was an increase of 5.5 percent from 2010. As Map 2.7 indicates, the majority of states experienced a similar increase in the number of households with a severe housing cost burden, which ranged from an increase of 0.2 percent among the population living in poverty in Nebraska to 58.4 percent in Maine. (See Appendix Table C.6.)

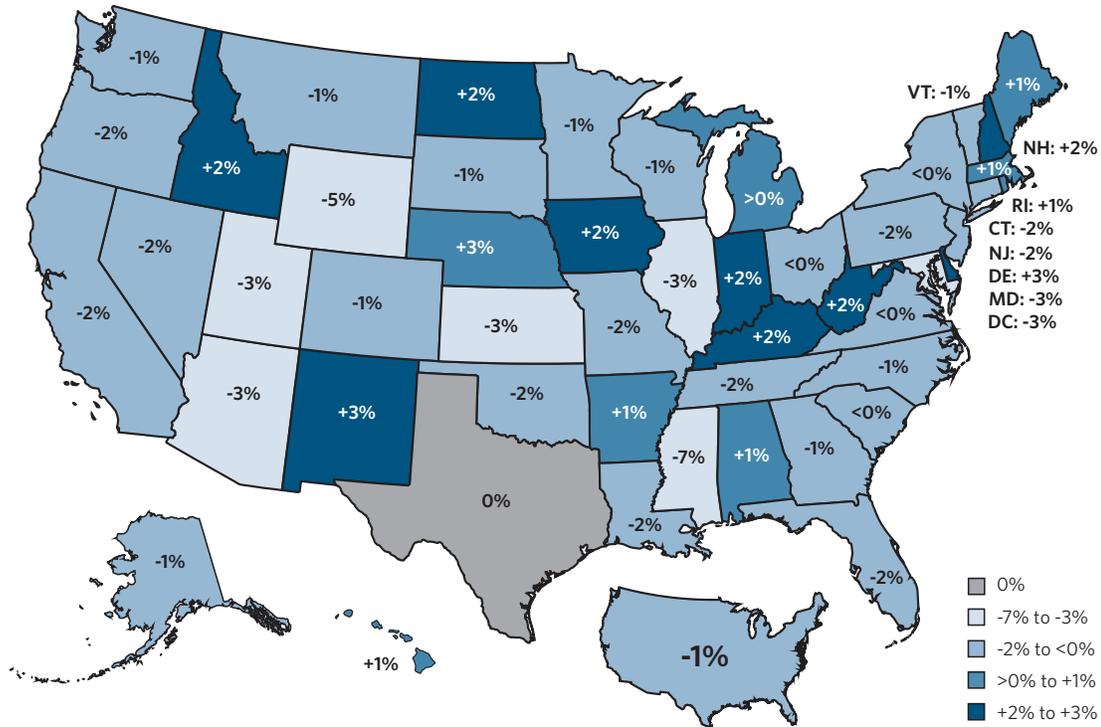
MAP 2.7 CHANGE IN POOR RENTER HOUSEHOLDS WITH SEVERE HOUSING COST BURDEN, 2010-2011



MAP 2.8 CHANGE IN RENTER HOUSEHOLDS, 2010-2011



MAP 2.9 CHANGE IN RENTAL VACANCY RATE, 2010-2011



RENTER HOUSEHOLDS

A high proportion of households who rent their housing and a low rental vacancy rate have been associated with increased rates of homelessness, due largely to increased competition for affordable housing. In 2011, there were almost 40 million renter households in the United States, representing almost 33 percent of all households; this was a slight increase from 2010. As map 2.8 indicates, the majority of states reported an increase in renter households. (See Appendix Table C.7.)

While the number of renter households and the proportion of households that rent their homes increased between 2010 and 2011, the rental vacancy rate decreased both nationally and in the majority of states. Between 2010 and 2011, the national rental vacancy rate decreased by almost a percentage point, from 10.6 percent to 9.7 percent. In some states, as indicated by Map 2.9, the change in the vacancy rate was much larger, up to 6.9 percent in Mississippi. (See Appendix Table C.8.)

Summary

Appendix C provides the supporting data tables used to compute these trends by state and nationally.

CHAPTER 3:**DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS****National Trends in Demographic and Household Factors**

Table 3.1 outlines national trends in demographic and household factors. Between 2010 and 2011 there was a 9.4 percent increase in poor households living doubled-up, a 5.8 percent increase in poor single-person households, and a 0.2 percent increase in poor family households headed by a single adult. Each of these household types has been shown to be at increased risk of homelessness due to the potential loss of housing based on lack of income (i.e., only one income supporting single-person and single-adult households) or through changes in relationship status in doubled-up households. Table 3.1 also indicates that there has been a significant increase in the number of households living in poverty and accessing safety net benefits.

TABLE 3.1 NATIONAL TRENDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS, 2010–2011¹¹

| | 2010 | 2011 | Change 2010-2011 |
|--|------------|------------|---------------------|
| People in Poor Households Living Doubled-Up | 6,800,587 | 7,441,265 | 9.4% |
| Poor Single-Person Households | 5,854,787 | 6,194,781 | 5.8% |
| Poor Family Households Headed By A Single Adult | 4,374,375 | 4,634,563 | 5.9% |
| Poor Adults Accessing Safety Net Benefits | 13,619,158 | 15,181,521 | 11.5% |
| Proportion of Poor Adults Accessing Safety Net Benefits ¹ | 45.8% | 48.6% | 2.8 |

¹ Indicates Percentage point change

State Trends in Demographic and Household Factors**PEOPLE IN POOR HOUSEHOLDS LIVING DOUBLED-UP**

Living with friends or family due to economic need, or “doubling-up,” is the most often cited previous living situation for individuals and families entering the homeless system.¹² We estimated state-by-state changes in the number of poor households living doubled-up between 2010 and 2011. Map 3.1 illustrates that all but 11 states reported an increase in the number of poor households living in a doubled-up situation. In fact, 10 states experienced at least a 25 percent increase in the number of poor households living doubled-up. (See Appendix Table D.1.)

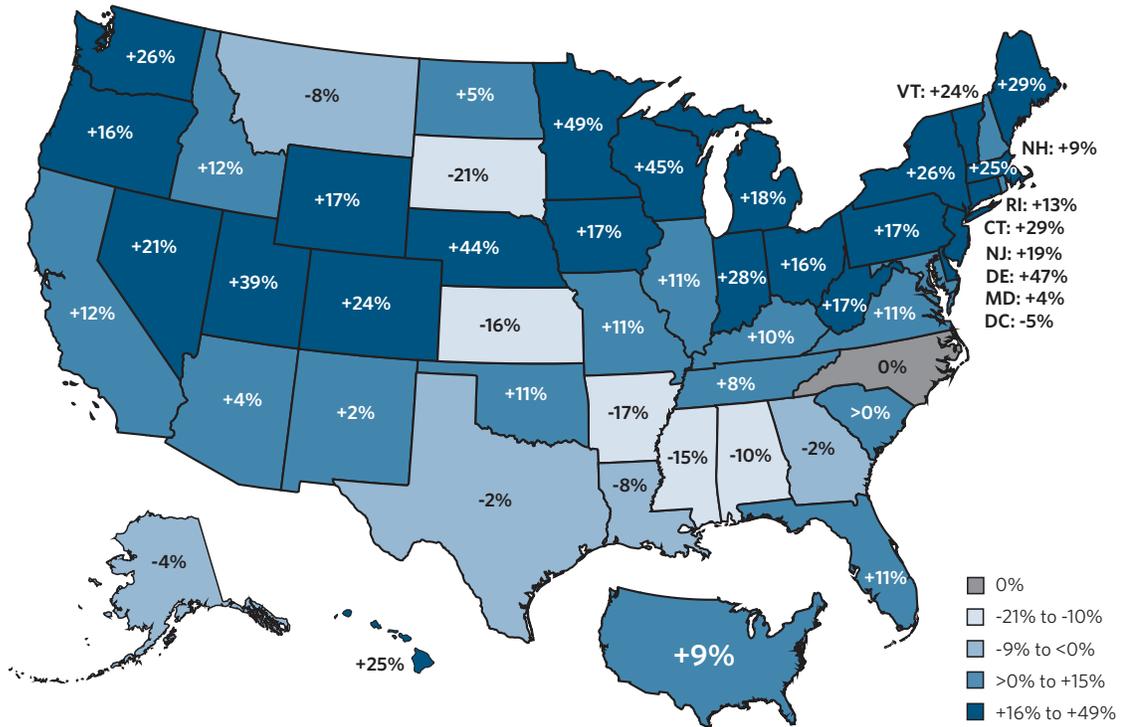
POOR SINGLE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS

Single-person households are at increased risk of homelessness compared to those living in households with other adults. This may be due to a number of reasons including increased household income and social support in households with more than one person. The point-in-time estimates of homelessness show proof of this risk as the majority of the homeless population is comprised of single unaccompanied adults.

¹¹ Value for the change in the proportion of poor adults accessing safety net benefits indicate change in percentage points rather than percent change.

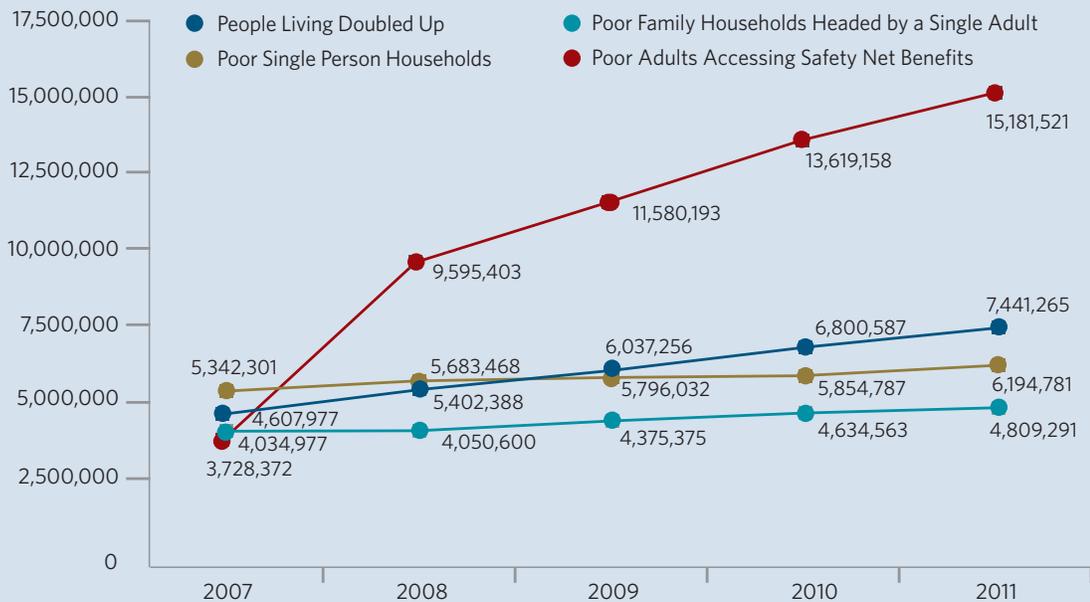
¹² The 2011 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress. November 2012.

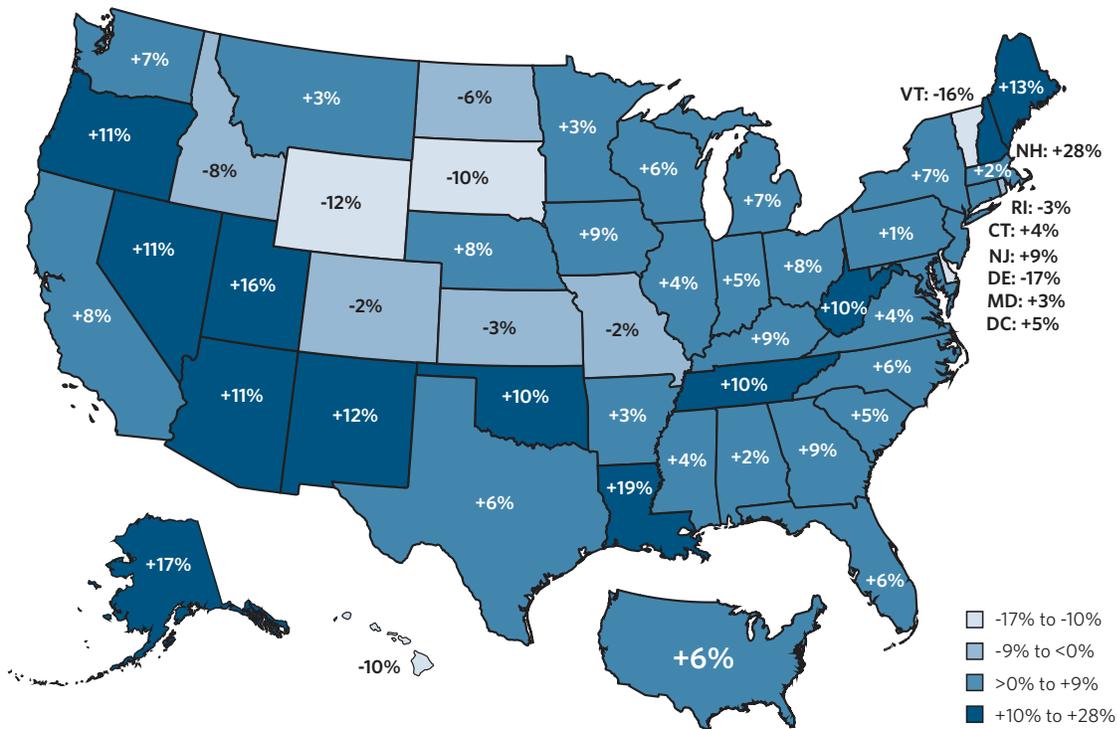
MAP 3.1 CHANGE IN PEOPLE IN POOR HOUSEHOLDS LIVING DOUBLED-UP, 2010-2011



BOX 3.1 NATIONAL TRENDS IN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS, 2007-2012

During the past five years, there has been an increase in the number of households with characteristics that may pose risk for homelessness: living in a doubled-up situation, being the single adult in a household, and accessing safety net resources. The increase of these vulnerabilities has been persistent since 2007; most striking is the steep increase in single-person households and adults living in poverty who are accessing safety net resources.



MAP 3.2 CHANGE IN POOR SINGLE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS, 2010-2011

During the period between 2010 and 2011, there was a slight increase in poor single-person households at the national level. Map 3.2 illustrates the state-by-state differences in the change in single-person households between 2010 and 2011: all but 11 states had an increase in the number of poor single-person households during this time period and all but 14 states reported an increase in the proportion of households that were comprised of single individuals. (See Appendix Table D.2.)

POOR FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A SINGLE ADULT

Among family households experiencing homelessness, the majority are headed by a single adult. As with single-person households, single-parent households are at increased risk of homelessness as their incomes are restricted and they may lack social support. As Map 3.3 indicates, between 2010 and 2011, the majority of states reported increases in the number of poor family households headed by 1 parent, 6 by more than 15 percent: Hawaii, Arizona, South Dakota, the District of Columbia, Rhode Island, and Wyoming. (See Appendix Table D.3.)

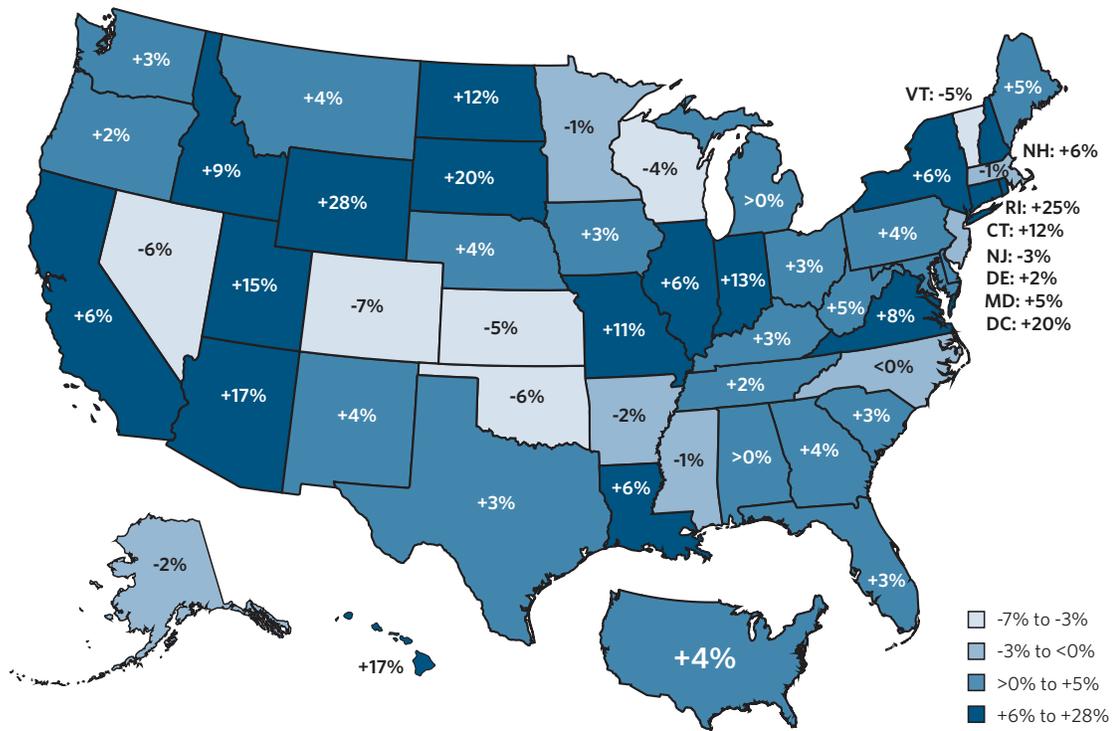
POOR ADULTS ACCESSING SAFETY NET BENEFITS

Although there are some mixed findings regarding whether accessing safety net benefits is a sign of risk or protection for homelessness, it does indicate that a household is low-income and eligible for benefits and may need additional resources to provide for essential needs. Nationally, between 2010 and 2011, 11.5 percent more poor adults were accessing these benefits. As Map 3.4 illustrates, only seven states reported a reduction in the number of poor adults accessing these benefits. (See Appendix Table D.4.)

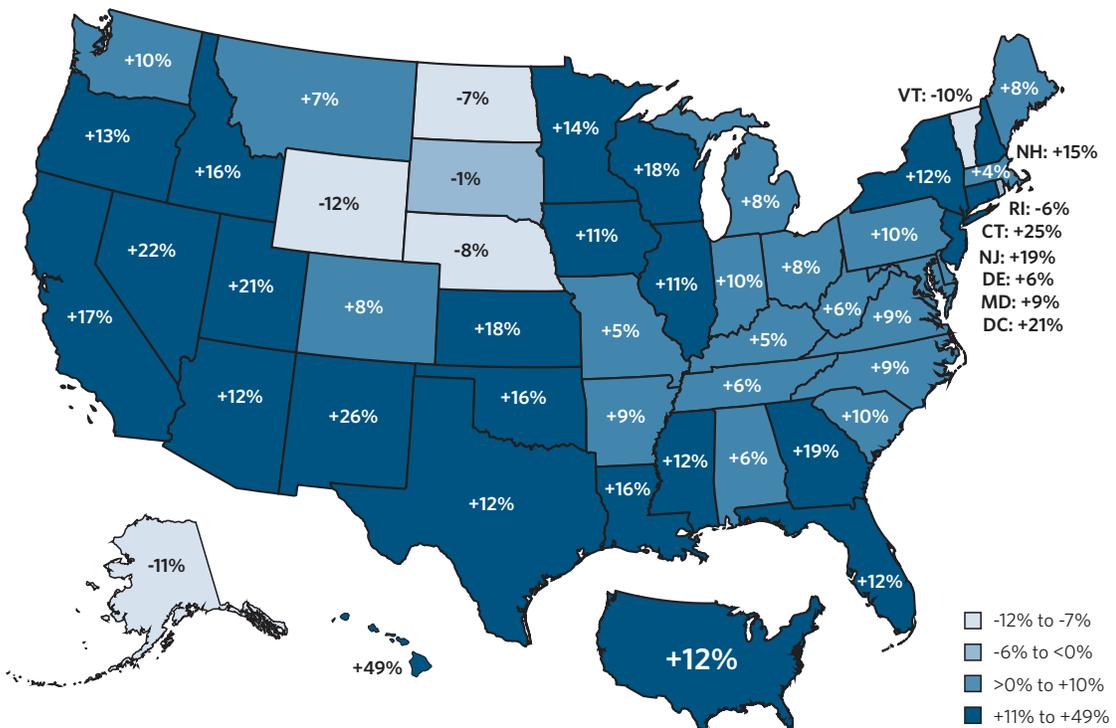
Summary

Appendix D provides the supporting data tables used to compute these trends by state and nationally.

MAP 3.3 CHANGE IN POOR FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A SINGLE ADULT, 2010-2011



MAP 3.4 CHANGE IN POOR HOUSEHOLDS ACCESSING SAFETY NET BENEFITS, 2010-2011



APPENDICES

A. DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

HOMELESS DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

The point-in-time estimates of homelessness used in this report are based on counts of homeless persons, families and other subpopulations reported to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) by Continuums of Care (CoCs). CoCs are the local or regional bodies that coordinate services and funding for homeless persons, which can range in size from single cities or counties, to metropolitan areas, to aggregations of multiple counties, or even entire states. CoCs are required to submit point-in-time counts of homeless persons and subpopulations to HUD as part of the application process for federal homeless assistance funds.

In 2012, 427 CoCs in the United States (including those located in Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) submitted homeless population and housing inventory data to HUD. These counts were obtained in electronic format from HUD at the following location: www.onecpd.info/resources/documents/2007-2012PITCountsby-CoC.xlsx

Using these data, the homeless population and subpopulation counts for all CoCs in each state were summed to produce the state-level estimates of homelessness included in this report.

It is important to note that HUD only requires CoCs to submit data on the number of unsheltered homeless persons during odd-numbered years. In 2012, 286 CoCs (approximately 67 percent of all CoCs) submitted unsheltered counts; the unsheltered counts reported in 2011 were used for the remaining CoCs.

ECONOMIC AND HOUSING FACTORS

The data sources for economic and housing factors are listed below.

Household Expenditures

- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, Current Expenditures Tables, 2011: <http://www.bls.gov/cex/#tables>

Median Household Income

- U.S. Census Bureau 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>
- Adjusted for inflation using U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Consumer Price Index–All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): <ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpi.txt>

Persons in Poverty and Poverty Rate

- U.S. Census Bureau 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

Unemployment Persons and Unemployment Rate

- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics program, Statewide Data, Annual Average Series, 2007-2012: <http://www.bls.gov/lau/rdscnp16.htm>

Per Capita Medicaid and Public Assistance Spending

- National Association of State Budget Officers State Expenditure Report (Fiscal Years 2010-2012): <http://www.nasbo.org/publications-data/state-expenditure-report/state-expenditure-report-fiscal-2010-2012-data>
- Per capita estimates calculated using state population totals obtained from U.S. Census Bureau 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

Fair Market Rent

- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Fair Market Rents dataset, Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011: <http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/fmr.html>
- State-level estimates imputed from county level fair market rents using population-weighted averages; county population estimates obtained from U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

Severe Housing Cost Burden

- U.S. Census Bureau 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/public_use_microdata_sample/
- Poverty status for households determined using U.S. Census Bureau 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007 poverty thresholds charts: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html>

Renter Households and Proportion of Renters

- U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Basic Monthly Survey data, January 2010 and January 2011: <http://dataferrett.census.gov/>

Rental Vacancy Rate

- U.S. Census Bureau and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, Quarterly Vacancy and Homeownership Rates by State: <http://www.census.gov/housing/hvs/data/rates.html>

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS

The data sources for demographic and household factors are listed below.

People in Poor Households Living Doubled-Up

- U.S. Census Bureau 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, and 2005 American Community Survey PUMS files: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/public_use_microdata_sample/

Single-Person Households and Proportion of Single-Person Households

- U.S. Census Bureau 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

Poor Family Households Headed by a Single Adult and Proportion of Poor Family Households Headed By a Single Adult

- U.S. Census Bureau 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates: <http://factfinder2.census.gov/>

Number of Adults in Poverty Accessing Safety Net Benefits and Proportion of Adults in Poverty Accessing Safety Net Benefits

- U.S. Census Bureau 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, and 2005 American Community Survey PUMS files: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/data_documentation/public_use_microdata_sample/

B. SUPPORTING DATA TABLES - HOMELESSNESS

TABLE B.1 OVERALL HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

| State | Homeless Population, 2011 | Homeless Population, 2012 | Change in Homeless Population, 2011-2012 | Rate of Homelessness, 2012 (per 10,000 in general population) | Rank |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|------|
| Alabama | 5,558 | 5,209 | -6.3% | 10.8 | 10 |
| Alaska | 2,128 | 1,913 | -10.1% | 26.5 | 40 |
| Arizona | 10,504 | 11,302 | 7.6% | 17.4 | 34 |
| Arkansas | 3,424 | 4,214 | 23.1% | 14.3 | 26 |
| California | 135,928 | 130,898 | -3.7% | 34.7 | 46 |
| Colorado | 15,116 | 16,768 | 10.9% | 32.8 | 45 |
| Connecticut | 4,456 | 4,209 | -5.5% | 11.8 | 15 |
| Delaware | 1,035 | 1,008 | -2.6% | 11.1 | 12 |
| District of Columbia | 6,546 | 6,954 | 6.2% | 112.5 | 51 |
| Florida | 56,687 | 55,170 | -2.7% | 28.9 | 42 |
| Georgia | 20,975 | 20,516 | -2.2% | 20.9 | 39 |
| Guam | 1,745 | 1,301 | -25.4% | | |
| Hawaii | 6,188 | 6,246 | 0.9% | 45.4 | 50 |
| Idaho | 2,199 | 1,968 | -10.5% | 12.4 | 19 |
| Illinois | 14,009 | 14,144 | 1.0% | 11.0 | 11 |
| Indiana | 6,196 | 6,259 | 1.0% | 9.6 | 3 |
| Iowa | 3,134 | 2,928 | -6.6% | 9.6 | 3 |
| Kansas | 2,511 | 2,684 | 6.9% | 9.3 | 2 |
| Kentucky | 6,034 | 5,230 | -13.3% | 12.0 | 16 |
| Louisiana | 9,291 | 7,772 | -16.3% | 17.0 | 32 |
| Maine | 2,447 | 2,393 | -2.2% | 18.0 | 35 |
| Maryland | 10,208 | 9,454 | -7.4% | 16.2 | 31 |
| Massachusetts | 16,664 | 17,501 | 5.0% | 26.6 | 41 |
| Michigan | 13,185 | 12,592 | -4.5% | 12.7 | 21 |
| Minnesota | 7,495 | 7,744 | 3.3% | 14.5 | 27 |
| Mississippi | 2,306 | 2,413 | 4.6% | 8.1 | 1 |
| Missouri | 8,989 | 10,237 | 13.9% | 17.0 | 32 |
| Montana | 1,768 | 1,833 | 3.7% | 18.4 | 36 |
| Nebraska | 3,548 | 3,789 | 6.8% | 20.6 | 38 |
| Nevada | 10,579 | 9,926 | -6.2% | 36.4 | 48 |
| New Hampshire | 1,469 | 1,496 | 1.8% | 11.3 | 13 |
| New Jersey | 14,137 | 13,025 | -7.9% | 14.8 | 29 |
| New Mexico | 3,601 | 3,245 | -9.9% | 15.6 | 30 |
| New York | 63,445 | 69,566 | 9.6% | 35.7 | 47 |
| North Carolina | 12,896 | 13,524 | 4.9% | 14.0 | 25 |
| North Dakota | 603 | 688 | 14.1% | 10.1 | 5 |
| Ohio | 13,030 | 13,977 | 7.3% | 12.1 | 17 |
| Oklahoma | 4,625 | 5,032 | 8.8% | 13.3 | 23 |
| Oregon | 17,254 | 15,828 | -8.3% | 40.9 | 49 |
| Pennsylvania | 15,096 | 14,736 | -2.4% | 11.6 | 14 |
| Puerto Rico | 2,900 | 3,212 | 10.8% | | |
| Rhode Island | 1,070 | 1,277 | 19.3% | 12.1 | 17 |
| South Carolina | 5,093 | 4,915 | -3.5% | 10.5 | 8 |
| South Dakota | 826 | 859 | 4.0% | 10.4 | 6 |
| Tennessee | 9,113 | 9,426 | 3.4% | 14.7 | 28 |
| Texas | 36,911 | 34,052 | -7.7% | 13.3 | 23 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 532 | 484 | -9.0% | | |
| Utah | 3,130 | 3,527 | 12.7% | 12.5 | 20 |
| Vermont | 1,144 | 1,160 | 1.4% | 18.5 | 37 |
| Virginia | 8,816 | 8,424 | -4.4% | 10.4 | 6 |
| Washington | 20,439 | 20,504 | 0.3% | 30.0 | 43 |
| West Virginia | 2,211 | 2,410 | 9.0% | 13.0 | 22 |
| Wisconsin | 5,785 | 6,027 | 4.2% | 10.6 | 9 |
| Wyoming | 1,038 | 1,813 | 74.7% | 31.9 | 44 |
| United States | 636,017 | 633,782 | -0.4% | 20.3 | |

TABLE B.2 CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

| State | Chronic Homeless Population, 2011 | Chronic Homeless Population, 2012 | Change in Chronic Homeless Population, 2011-2012 | Proportion of Homeless Population that is Chronically Homeless, 2012 |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Alabama | 1,046 | 910 | -13.0% | 17.5% |
| Alaska | 226 | 273 | 20.8% | 14.3% |
| Arizona | 1,939 | 1,605 | -17.2% | 14.2% |
| Arkansas | 500 | 361 | -27.8% | 8.6% |
| California | 34,040 | 33,422 | -1.8% | 25.5% |
| Colorado | 1,288 | 1,612 | 25.2% | 9.6% |
| Connecticut | 1,043 | 924 | -11.4% | 22.0% |
| Delaware | 70 | 84 | 20.0% | 8.3% |
| District of Columbia | 2,093 | 1,870 | -10.7% | 26.9% |
| Florida | 10,263 | 8,682 | -15.4% | 15.7% |
| Georgia | 3,879 | 3,016 | -22.2% | 14.7% |
| Guam | 25 | 22 | -12.0% | 1.7% |
| Hawaii | 904 | 910 | 0.7% | 14.6% |
| Idaho | 236 | 200 | -15.3% | 10.2% |
| Illinois | 2,400 | 2,079 | -13.4% | 14.7% |
| Indiana | 602 | 461 | -23.4% | 7.4% |
| Iowa | 315 | 270 | -14.3% | 9.2% |
| Kansas | 280 | 307 | 9.6% | 11.4% |
| Kentucky | 659 | 497 | -24.6% | 9.5% |
| Louisiana | 4,352 | 2,743 | -37.0% | 35.3% |
| Maine | 212 | 222 | 4.7% | 9.3% |
| Maryland | 1,627 | 1,259 | -22.6% | 13.3% |
| Massachusetts | 1,666 | 1,500 | -10.0% | 8.6% |
| Michigan | 1,611 | 1,174 | -27.1% | 9.3% |
| Minnesota | 1,211 | 1,004 | -17.1% | 13.0% |
| Mississippi | 438 | 450 | 2.7% | 18.6% |
| Missouri | 1,156 | 906 | -21.6% | 8.9% |
| Montana | 203 | 304 | 49.8% | 16.6% |
| Nebraska | 445 | 396 | -11.0% | 10.5% |
| Nevada | 1,735 | 1,996 | 15.0% | 20.1% |
| New Hampshire | 166 | 237 | 42.8% | 15.8% |
| New Jersey | 750 | 881 | 17.5% | 6.8% |
| New Mexico | 971 | 973 | 0.2% | 30.0% |
| New York | 3,840 | 4,324 | 12.6% | 6.2% |
| North Carolina | 1,365 | 1,465 | 7.3% | 10.8% |
| North Dakota | 67 | 81 | 20.9% | 11.8% |
| Ohio | 1,881 | 1,788 | -4.9% | 12.8% |
| Oklahoma | 568 | 481 | -15.3% | 9.6% |
| Oregon | 3,017 | 2,782 | -7.8% | 17.6% |
| Pennsylvania | 1,508 | 1,564 | 3.7% | 10.6% |
| Puerto Rico | 1,647 | 1,597 | -3.0% | 49.7% |
| Rhode Island | 176 | 148 | -15.9% | 11.6% |
| South Carolina | 504 | 388 | -23.0% | 7.9% |
| South Dakota | 34 | 113 | 232.4% | 13.2% |
| Tennessee | 1,661 | 2,114 | 27.3% | 22.4% |
| Texas | 7,390 | 6,115 | -17.3% | 18.0% |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 195 | 193 | -1.0% | 39.9% |
| Utah | 364 | 331 | -9.1% | 9.4% |
| Vermont | 94 | 190 | 102.1% | 16.4% |
| Virginia | 1,571 | 1,531 | -2.5% | 18.2% |
| Washington | 2,136 | 2,041 | -4.4% | 10.0% |
| West Virginia | 287 | 346 | 20.6% | 14.4% |
| Wisconsin | 410 | 377 | -8.0% | 6.3% |
| Wyoming | 82 | 375 | 357.3% | 20.7% |
| United States | 107,148 | 99,894 | -6.8% | 15.8% |

TABLE B.3 FAMILY HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

| State | Homeless People in Families, 2011 | Homeless People in Families, 2012 | Change in Homeless People in Families 2011-2012 | Homeless Family Households, 2011 | Homeless Family Households, 2012 | Change in Homeless Family Households, 2011-2012 |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Alabama | 1,233 | 1,384 | 12.2% | 434 | 497 | 14.5% |
| Alaska | 842 | 615 | -27.0% | 277 | 216 | -22.0% |
| Arizona | 4,101 | 4,992 | 21.7% | 1,239 | 1,465 | 18.2% |
| Arkansas | 919 | 786 | -14.5% | 349 | 266 | -23.8% |
| California | 27,164 | 25,210 | -7.2% | 9,021 | 8,076 | -10.5% |
| Colorado | 10,570 | 11,667 | 10.4% | 2,935 | 3,104 | 5.8% |
| Connecticut | 1,385 | 1,303 | -5.9% | 482 | 449 | -6.8% |
| Delaware | 372 | 397 | 6.7% | 116 | 128 | 10.3% |
| District of Columbia | 2,688 | 3,187 | 18.6% | 858 | 1,014 | 18.2% |
| Florida | 19,103 | 18,399 | -3.7% | 6,483 | 6,333 | -2.3% |
| Georgia | 5,000 | 5,153 | 3.1% | 1,661 | 1,779 | 7.1% |
| Guam | 1,466 | 1,046 | -28.6% | 250 | 165 | -34.0% |
| Hawaii | 2,993 | 3,116 | 4.1% | 775 | 792 | 2.2% |
| Idaho | 889 | 793 | -10.8% | 297 | 246 | -17.2% |
| Illinois | 5,836 | 5,875 | 0.7% | 1,957 | 1,905 | -2.7% |
| Indiana | 2,407 | 2,943 | 22.3% | 758 | 955 | 26.0% |
| Iowa | 1,506 | 1,482 | -1.6% | 472 | 466 | -1.3% |
| Kansas | 1,086 | 1,158 | 6.6% | 328 | 346 | 5.5% |
| Kentucky | 2,192 | 1,948 | -11.1% | 731 | 667 | -8.8% |
| Louisiana | 1,350 | 1,450 | 7.4% | 469 | 474 | 1.1% |
| Maine | 1,263 | 1,106 | -12.4% | 427 | 376 | -11.9% |
| Maryland | 3,855 | 3,727 | -3.3% | 1,338 | 1,300 | -2.8% |
| Massachusetts | 10,320 | 11,212 | 8.6% | 3,531 | 3,887 | 10.1% |
| Michigan | 5,551 | 5,195 | -6.4% | 1,825 | 1,703 | -6.7% |
| Minnesota | 4,085 | 4,204 | 2.9% | 1,265 | 1,311 | 3.6% |
| Mississippi | 481 | 619 | 28.7% | 141 | 221 | 56.7% |
| Missouri | 4,332 | 5,382 | 24.2% | 1,330 | 1,745 | 31.2% |
| Montana | 674 | 667 | -1.0% | 222 | 192 | -13.5% |
| Nebraska | 1,338 | 1,574 | 17.6% | 433 | 514 | 18.7% |
| Nevada | 1,183 | 1,010 | -14.6% | 383 | 343 | -10.4% |
| New Hampshire | 649 | 664 | 2.3% | 243 | 240 | -1.2% |
| New Jersey | 7,296 | 6,422 | -12.0% | 2,556 | 2,247 | -12.1% |
| New Mexico | 1,355 | 1,109 | -18.2% | 430 | 348 | -19.1% |
| New York | 36,107 | 39,433 | 9.2% | 11,988 | 12,170 | 1.5% |
| North Carolina | 4,593 | 5,044 | 9.8% | 1,460 | 1,633 | 11.8% |
| North Dakota | 207 | 203 | -1.9% | 60 | 70 | 16.7% |
| Ohio | 5,218 | 6,122 | 17.3% | 1,683 | 1,943 | 15.4% |
| Oklahoma | 1,389 | 1,578 | 13.6% | 469 | 519 | 10.7% |
| Oregon | 7,809 | 6,040 | -22.7% | 2,623 | 2,110 | -19.6% |
| Pennsylvania | 7,229 | 7,441 | 2.9% | 2,396 | 2,476 | 3.3% |
| Puerto Rico | 554 | 718 | 29.6% | 261 | 297 | 13.8% |
| Rhode Island | 418 | 489 | 17.0% | 137 | 182 | 32.8% |
| South Carolina | 1,588 | 1,588 | 0.0% | 527 | 551 | 4.6% |
| South Dakota | 366 | 347 | -5.2% | 123 | 119 | -3.3% |
| Tennessee | 2,638 | 2,521 | -4.4% | 910 | 833 | -8.5% |
| Texas | 13,334 | 13,309 | -0.2% | 4,357 | 4,511 | 3.5% |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 82 | 46 | -43.9% | 22 | 16 | -27.3% |
| Utah | 1,288 | 1,478 | 14.8% | 389 | 445 | 14.4% |
| Vermont | 507 | 507 | 0.0% | 156 | 172 | 10.3% |
| Virginia | 3,585 | 3,340 | -6.8% | 1,145 | 1,094 | -4.5% |
| Washington | 9,571 | 9,231 | -3.6% | 3,040 | 2,871 | -5.6% |
| West Virginia | 549 | 668 | 21.7% | 207 | 243 | 17.4% |
| Wisconsin | 2,947 | 2,994 | 1.6% | 994 | 961 | -3.3% |
| Wyoming | 718 | 511 | -28.8% | 223 | 171 | -23.3% |
| United States | 236,181 | 239,403 | 1.4% | 77,186 | 77,157 | 0.0% |

TABLE B.4 VETERAN HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

| State | Homeless Veteran Population, 2011 | Homeless Veteran Population, 2012 | Change in Homeless Veteran Population, 2011-2012 | Rate of Veteran Homelessness, 2012 (per 10,000 Veterans in general population) |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Alabama | 659 | 526 | -20.2% | 13.3 |
| Alaska | 288 | 256 | -11.1% | 35.4 |
| Arizona | 1,528 | 1,478 | -3.3% | 27.7 |
| Arkansas | 411 | 362 | -11.9% | 15.2 |
| California | 18,633 | 16,461 | -11.7% | 86.1 |
| Colorado | 2,074 | 1,512 | -27.1% | 36.7 |
| Connecticut | 443 | 332 | -25.1% | 14.7 |
| Delaware | 55 | 66 | 20.0% | 8.5 |
| District of Columbia | 515 | 531 | 3.1% | 178.7 |
| Florida | 5,644 | 5,331 | -5.5% | 33.9 |
| Georgia | 2,243 | 2,297 | 2.4% | 33.5 |
| Guam | 33 | 31 | -6.1% | |
| Hawaii | 505 | 507 | 0.4% | 46.4 |
| Idaho | 250 | 260 | 4.0% | 21.4 |
| Illinois | 1,081 | 1,147 | 6.1% | 15.9 |
| Indiana | 714 | 687 | -3.8% | 15.0 |
| Iowa | 267 | 217 | -18.7% | 9.6 |
| Kansas | 384 | 373 | -2.9% | 17.7 |
| Kentucky | 636 | 440 | -30.8% | 14.1 |
| Louisiana | 950 | 899 | -5.4% | 28.7 |
| Maine | 127 | 116 | -8.7% | 9.0 |
| Maryland | 696 | 617 | -11.4% | 14.5 |
| Massachusetts | 1,268 | 1,181 | -6.9% | 30.5 |
| Michigan | 959 | 1,017 | 6.0% | 15.2 |
| Minnesota | 449 | 309 | -31.2% | 8.4 |
| Mississippi | 205 | 244 | 19.0% | 12.1 |
| Missouri | 852 | 899 | 5.5% | 18.3 |
| Montana | 251 | 323 | 28.7% | 34.0 |
| Nebraska | 310 | 249 | -19.7% | 17.0 |
| Nevada | 1,430 | 1,419 | -0.8% | 62.2 |
| New Hampshire | 126 | 127 | 0.8% | 11.0 |
| New Jersey | 811 | 592 | -27.0% | 13.3 |
| New Mexico | 364 | 345 | -5.2% | 19.5 |
| New York | 5,765 | 4,961 | -13.9% | 54.1 |
| North Carolina | 1,248 | 1,413 | 13.2% | 19.1 |
| North Dakota | 124 | 160 | 29.0% | 28.8 |
| Ohio | 1,279 | 1,244 | -2.7% | 14.2 |
| Oklahoma | 356 | 404 | 13.5% | 12.6 |
| Oregon | 1,474 | 1,356 | -8.0% | 42.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,392 | 1,456 | 4.6% | 15.3 |
| Puerto Rico | 137 | 116 | -15.3% | 10.7 |
| Rhode Island | 123 | 96 | -22.0% | 13.4 |
| South Carolina | 612 | 543 | -11.3% | 13.6 |
| South Dakota | 109 | 124 | 13.8% | 17.7 |
| Tennessee | 965 | 1,285 | 33.2% | 26.4 |
| Texas | 4,891 | 4,364 | -10.8% | 27.4 |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 32 | 33 | 3.1% | |
| Utah | 345 | 330 | -4.3% | 22.5 |
| Vermont | 81 | 109 | 34.6% | 21.2 |
| Virginia | 931 | 881 | -5.4% | 12.0 |
| Washington | 1,478 | 1,475 | -0.2% | 24.7 |
| West Virginia | 302 | 268 | -11.3% | 17.2 |
| Wisconsin | 607 | 539 | -11.2% | 13.0 |
| Wyoming | 83 | 311 | 274.7% | 59.3 |
| United States | 67,495 | 62,619 | -7.2% | 29 |

TABLE B.5 SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

| State | Unsheltered Homeless Population, 2011 | Unsheltered Homeless Population, 2012 | Change in Unsheltered Homeless Population, 2011-2012 | Sheltered Homeless Population, 2011 | Sheltered Homeless Population, 2012 | Change in Sheltered Homeless Population, 2011-2012 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Alabama | 1,809 | 1,545 | -14.6% | 3,749 | 3,664 | -2.3% |
| Alaska | 368 | 197 | -46.5% | 1,760 | 1,716 | -2.5% |
| Arizona | 3,202 | 3,087 | -3.6% | 7,302 | 8,215 | 12.5% |
| Arkansas | 1,622 | 2,612 | 61.0% | 1,802 | 1,602 | -11.1% |
| California | 85,237 | 85,008 | -0.3% | 50,691 | 45,890 | -9.5% |
| Colorado | 8,970 | 9,508 | 6.0% | 6,146 | 7,260 | 18.1% |
| Connecticut | 695 | 695 | 0.0% | 3,761 | 3,514 | -6.6% |
| Delaware | 22 | 22 | 0.0% | 1,013 | 986 | -2.7% |
| District of Columbia | 305 | 679 | 122.6% | 6,241 | 6,275 | 0.5% |
| Florida | 35,863 | 35,338 | -1.5% | 20,824 | 19,832 | -4.8% |
| Georgia | 12,252 | 12,196 | -0.5% | 8,723 | 8,320 | -4.6% |
| Guam | 1,541 | 1,114 | -27.7% | 204 | 187 | -8.3% |
| Hawaii | 2,556 | 2,520 | -1.4% | 3,632 | 3,726 | 2.6% |
| Idaho | 614 | 486 | -20.8% | 1,585 | 1,482 | -6.5% |
| Illinois | 2,920 | 2,995 | 2.6% | 11,089 | 11,149 | 0.5% |
| Indiana | 646 | 889 | 37.6% | 5,550 | 5,370 | -3.2% |
| Iowa | 121 | 148 | 22.3% | 3,013 | 2,780 | -7.7% |
| Kansas | 289 | 334 | 15.6% | 2,222 | 2,350 | 5.8% |
| Kentucky | 851 | 911 | 7.1% | 5,183 | 4,319 | -16.7% |
| Louisiana | 5,886 | 3,965 | -32.6% | 3,405 | 3,807 | 11.8% |
| Maine | 29 | 33 | 13.8% | 2,418 | 2,360 | -2.4% |
| Maryland | 3,712 | 3,512 | -5.4% | 6,496 | 5,942 | -8.5% |
| Massachusetts | 703 | 722 | 2.7% | 15,961 | 16,779 | 5.1% |
| Michigan | 2,321 | 2,322 | 0.0% | 10,864 | 10,270 | -5.5% |
| Minnesota | 928 | 990 | 6.7% | 6,567 | 6,754 | 2.8% |
| Mississippi | 1,250 | 1,371 | 9.7% | 1,056 | 1,042 | -1.3% |
| Missouri | 2,271 | 2,344 | 3.2% | 6,718 | 7,893 | 17.5% |
| Montana | 552 | 680 | 23.2% | 1,216 | 1,153 | -5.2% |
| Nebraska | 507 | 832 | 64.1% | 3,041 | 2,957 | -2.8% |
| Nevada | 6,034 | 5,956 | -1.3% | 4,545 | 3,970 | -12.7% |
| New Hampshire | 310 | 167 | -46.1% | 1,159 | 1,329 | 14.7% |
| New Jersey | 1,307 | 1,596 | 22.1% | 12,830 | 11,429 | -10.9% |
| New Mexico | 848 | 848 | 0.0% | 2,753 | 2,397 | -12.9% |
| New York | 3,667 | 4,084 | 11.4% | 59,778 | 65,482 | 9.5% |
| North Carolina | 3,651 | 4,715 | 29.1% | 9,245 | 8,809 | -4.7% |
| North Dakota | 43 | 53 | 23.3% | 560 | 635 | 13.4% |
| Ohio | 1,806 | 1,731 | -4.2% | 11,224 | 12,246 | 9.1% |
| Oklahoma | 1,637 | 1,989 | 21.5% | 2,988 | 3,043 | 1.8% |
| Oregon | 10,242 | 9,283 | -9.4% | 7,012 | 6,545 | -6.7% |
| Pennsylvania | 1,060 | 1,076 | 1.5% | 14,036 | 13,660 | -2.7% |
| Puerto Rico | 1,866 | 1,866 | 0.0% | 1,034 | 1,346 | 30.2% |
| Rhode Island | 31 | 28 | -9.7% | 1,039 | 1,249 | 20.2% |
| South Carolina | 2,139 | 2,139 | 0.0% | 2,954 | 2,776 | -6.0% |
| South Dakota | 64 | 64 | 0.0% | 762 | 795 | 4.3% |
| Tennessee | 3,198 | 3,648 | 14.1% | 5,915 | 5,778 | -2.3% |
| Texas | 17,939 | 16,551 | -7.7% | 18,972 | 17,501 | -7.8% |
| U.S. Virgin Islands | 378 | 378 | 0.0% | 154 | 106 | -31.2% |
| Utah | 443 | 475 | 7.2% | 2,687 | 3,052 | 13.6% |
| Vermont | 123 | 223 | 81.3% | 1,021 | 937 | -8.2% |
| Virginia | 1,430 | 1,429 | -0.1% | 7,386 | 6,995 | -5.3% |
| Washington | 5,364 | 5,477 | 2.1% | 15,075 | 15,027 | -0.3% |
| West Virginia | 806 | 877 | 8.8% | 1,405 | 1,533 | 9.1% |
| Wisconsin | 430 | 581 | 35.1% | 5,355 | 5,446 | 1.7% |
| Wyoming | 843 | 1,338 | 58.7% | 195 | 475 | 143.6% |
| United States | 243,701 | 243,627 | 0.0% | 392,316 | 390,155 | -0.6% |

C. SUPPORTING DATA TABLES – ECONOMIC AND HOUSING FACTORS

TABLE C.1 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATE

| State | 2010 Median Household Income (in 2011 dollars) | 2011 Median Household Income (in 2011 dollars) | Change in Median Household Income, 2010–2011 |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Alabama | \$41,459 | \$41,415 | -0.11% |
| Alaska | \$66,311 | \$67,825 | 2.28% |
| Arizona | \$48,108 | \$46,709 | -2.91% |
| Arkansas | \$39,375 | \$38,758 | -1.57% |
| California | \$59,540 | \$57,287 | -3.78% |
| Colorado | \$55,580 | \$55,387 | -0.35% |
| Connecticut | \$65,883 | \$65,753 | -0.20% |
| Delaware | \$57,289 | \$58,814 | 2.66% |
| District of Columbia | \$62,009 | \$63,124 | 1.80% |
| Florida | \$45,609 | \$44,299 | -2.87% |
| Georgia | \$47,659 | \$46,007 | -3.47% |
| Hawaii | \$65,191 | \$61,821 | -5.17% |
| Idaho | \$44,867 | \$43,341 | -3.40% |
| Illinois | \$54,644 | \$53,234 | -2.58% |
| Indiana | \$45,898 | \$46,438 | 1.18% |
| Iowa | \$49,401 | \$49,427 | 0.05% |
| Kansas | \$49,687 | \$48,964 | -1.46% |
| Kentucky | \$40,948 | \$41,141 | 0.47% |
| Louisiana | \$43,804 | \$41,734 | -4.73% |
| Maine | \$47,069 | \$46,033 | -2.20% |
| Maryland | \$70,976 | \$70,004 | -1.37% |
| Massachusetts | \$63,967 | \$62,859 | -1.73% |
| Michigan | \$46,692 | \$45,981 | -1.52% |
| Minnesota | \$56,936 | \$56,954 | 0.03% |
| Mississippi | \$37,838 | \$36,919 | -2.43% |
| Missouri | \$45,600 | \$45,247 | -0.77% |
| Montana | \$44,145 | \$44,222 | 0.17% |
| Nebraska | \$49,770 | \$50,296 | 1.06% |
| Nevada | \$52,045 | \$48,927 | -5.99% |
| New Hampshire | \$62,770 | \$62,647 | -0.20% |
| New Jersey | \$69,829 | \$67,458 | -3.40% |
| New Mexico | \$43,326 | \$41,963 | -3.15% |
| New York | \$55,712 | \$55,246 | -0.84% |
| North Carolina | \$44,726 | \$43,916 | -1.81% |
| North Dakota | \$50,026 | \$51,704 | 3.35% |
| Ohio | \$46,275 | \$45,749 | -1.14% |
| Oklahoma | \$43,239 | \$43,225 | -0.03% |
| Oregon | \$47,989 | \$46,816 | -2.44% |
| Pennsylvania | \$50,548 | \$50,228 | -0.63% |
| Rhode Island | \$53,879 | \$53,636 | -0.45% |
| South Carolina | \$43,311 | \$42,367 | -2.18% |
| South Dakota | \$46,993 | \$48,321 | 2.83% |
| Tennessee | \$42,453 | \$41,693 | -1.79% |
| Texas | \$50,010 | \$49,392 | -1.24% |
| Utah | \$56,227 | \$55,869 | -0.64% |
| Vermont | \$50,707 | \$52,776 | 4.08% |
| Virginia | \$62,173 | \$61,882 | -0.47% |
| Washington | \$57,201 | \$56,835 | -0.64% |
| West Virginia | \$39,444 | \$38,482 | -2.44% |
| Wisconsin | \$50,293 | \$50,395 | 0.20% |
| Wyoming | \$55,213 | \$56,322 | 2.01% |
| United States | \$51,144 | \$50,502 | -1.26% |

TABLE C.2 PERSONS IN POVERTY AND POVERTY RATE BY STATE¹³

| | Persons in Poverty, 2010 | Persons in Poverty, 2011 | Persons in Poverty, 2010-2011 | Change in Poverty Rate, 2010 | Poverty Rate, 2011 | Percentage Point Change in Poverty Rate, 2010-2011 |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|
| Alabama | 888,290 | 892,483 | 0.5% | 19.0% | 19.0% | 0.0% |
| Alaska | 69,279 | 73,905 | 6.7% | 9.9% | 10.5% | 0.6% |
| Arizona | 1,094,249 | 1,203,501 | 10.0% | 17.4% | 19.0% | 1.6% |
| Arkansas | 534,898 | 555,876 | 3.9% | 18.8% | 19.5% | 0.7% |
| California | 5,783,043 | 6,118,803 | 5.8% | 15.8% | 16.6% | 0.8% |
| Colorado | 659,786 | 674,195 | 2.2% | 13.4% | 13.5% | 0.1% |
| Connecticut | 350,145 | 377,856 | 7.9% | 10.1% | 10.9% | 0.8% |
| Delaware | 103,427 | 104,831 | 1.4% | 11.8% | 11.9% | 0.1% |
| District of Columbia | 109,423 | 109,363 | -0.1% | 19.2% | 18.7% | -0.5% |
| Florida | 3,047,343 | 3,173,456 | 4.1% | 16.5% | 17.0% | 0.5% |
| Georgia | 1,688,932 | 1,827,743 | 8.2% | 17.9% | 19.1% | 1.2% |
| Hawaii | 142,185 | 161,290 | 13.4% | 10.7% | 12.0% | 1.3% |
| Idaho | 242,272 | 255,027 | 5.3% | 15.7% | 16.5% | 0.8% |
| Illinois | 1,731,711 | 1,879,965 | 8.6% | 13.8% | 15.0% | 1.2% |
| Indiana | 962,775 | 1,011,017 | 5.0% | 15.3% | 16.0% | 0.7% |
| Iowa | 370,507 | 378,864 | 2.3% | 12.6% | 12.8% | 0.2% |
| Kansas | 377,530 | 383,467 | 1.6% | 13.6% | 13.8% | 0.2% |
| Kentucky | 800,226 | 811,277 | 1.4% | 19.0% | 19.1% | 0.1% |
| Louisiana | 825,144 | 908,375 | 10.1% | 18.7% | 20.4% | 1.7% |
| Maine | 167,242 | 182,448 | 9.1% | 12.9% | 14.1% | 1.2% |
| Maryland | 557,140 | 571,887 | 2.6% | 9.9% | 10.1% | 0.2% |
| Massachusetts | 725,143 | 738,514 | 1.8% | 11.4% | 11.6% | 0.2% |
| Michigan | 1,618,257 | 1,693,294 | 4.6% | 16.8% | 17.5% | 0.7% |
| Minnesota | 599,516 | 621,970 | 3.7% | 11.6% | 11.9% | 0.3% |
| Mississippi | 643,883 | 650,524 | 1.0% | 22.4% | 22.6% | 0.2% |
| Missouri | 888,570 | 920,118 | 3.6% | 15.3% | 15.8% | 0.5% |
| Montana | 140,969 | 144,054 | 2.2% | 14.6% | 14.8% | 0.2% |
| Nebraska | 229,923 | 234,710 | 2.1% | 12.9% | 13.1% | 0.2% |
| Nevada | 398,027 | 426,741 | 7.2% | 14.9% | 15.9% | 1.0% |
| New Hampshire | 105,786 | 112,715 | 6.6% | 8.3% | 8.8% | 0.5% |
| New Jersey | 884,789 | 897,376 | 1.4% | 10.3% | 10.4% | 0.1% |
| New Mexico | 413,851 | 439,914 | 6.3% | 20.4% | 21.5% | 1.1% |
| New York | 2,821,470 | 3,027,342 | 7.3% | 14.9% | 16.0% | 1.1% |
| North Carolina | 1,627,602 | 1,680,963 | 3.3% | 17.5% | 17.9% | 0.4% |
| North Dakota | 84,895 | 80,882 | -4.7% | 13.0% | 12.2% | -0.8% |
| Ohio | 1,779,032 | 1,845,800 | 3.8% | 15.8% | 16.4% | 0.6% |
| Oklahoma | 616,610 | 633,298 | 2.7% | 16.9% | 17.2% | 0.3% |
| Oregon | 596,408 | 662,283 | 11.0% | 15.8% | 17.5% | 1.7% |
| Pennsylvania | 1,648,184 | 1,695,996 | 2.9% | 13.4% | 13.8% | 0.4% |
| Rhode Island | 142,188 | 148,819 | 4.7% | 14.0% | 14.7% | 0.7% |
| South Carolina | 815,755 | 856,938 | 5.0% | 18.2% | 18.9% | 0.7% |
| South Dakota | 113,760 | 110,681 | -2.7% | 14.4% | 13.9% | -0.5% |
| Tennessee | 1,095,466 | 1,142,299 | 4.3% | 17.7% | 18.3% | 0.6% |
| Texas | 4,414,481 | 4,628,758 | 4.9% | 17.9% | 18.5% | 0.6% |
| Utah | 359,242 | 374,859 | 4.3% | 13.2% | 13.5% | 0.3% |
| Vermont | 76,352 | 69,075 | -9.5% | 12.7% | 11.5% | -1.2% |
| Virginia | 861,969 | 905,914 | 5.1% | 11.1% | 11.5% | 0.4% |
| Washington | 888,718 | 929,258 | 4.6% | 13.4% | 13.9% | 0.5% |
| West Virginia | 326,507 | 334,885 | 2.6% | 18.1% | 18.6% | 0.5% |
| Wisconsin | 731,479 | 725,797 | -0.8% | 13.2% | 13.1% | -0.1% |
| Wyoming | 61,577 | 62,629 | 1.7% | 11.2% | 11.3% | 0.1% |
| United States | 46,215,956 | 48,452,035 | 4.8% | 15.3% | 15.9% | 0.6% |

¹³ Values for the change in poverty rate indicate change in percentage point rather than percent change.

TABLE C.3 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE¹⁴

| State | Unemployed People, 2010 | Unemployed People, 2011 | Change in Unemployed People, 2010-2011 | Unemployment Rate, 2010 | Unemployment Rate, 2011 | Percentage Point Change in Unemployment Rate, 2010-2011 |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Alabama | 206,776 | 196,542 | -4.9% | 9.5% | 9.0% | -0.5% |
| Alaska | 29,010 | 27,712 | -4.5% | 8.0% | 7.6% | -0.4% |
| Arizona | 325,485 | 287,628 | -11.6% | 10.5% | 9.5% | -1.0% |
| Arkansas | 107,712 | 109,987 | 2.1% | 7.9% | 8.0% | 0.1% |
| California | 2,264,898 | 2,158,328 | -4.7% | 12.4% | 11.7% | -0.7% |
| Colorado | 243,755 | 225,730 | -7.4% | 8.9% | 8.3% | -0.6% |
| Connecticut | 178,138 | 168,649 | -5.3% | 9.3% | 8.8% | -0.5% |
| Delaware | 35,116 | 32,229 | -8.2% | 8.0% | 7.3% | -0.7% |
| District of Columbia | 34,690 | 35,273 | 1.7% | 10.1% | 10.2% | 0.1% |
| Florida | 1,030,146 | 970,362 | -5.8% | 11.3% | 10.5% | -0.8% |
| Georgia | 481,055 | 462,929 | -3.8% | 10.2% | 9.8% | -0.4% |
| Hawaii | 44,636 | 44,241 | -0.9% | 6.9% | 6.7% | -0.2% |
| Idaho | 66,983 | 67,077 | 0.1% | 8.8% | 8.7% | -0.1% |
| Illinois | 691,911 | 640,350 | -7.5% | 10.5% | 9.8% | -0.7% |
| Indiana | 320,240 | 287,176 | -10.3% | 10.1% | 9.0% | -1.1% |
| Iowa | 104,823 | 97,969 | -6.5% | 6.3% | 5.9% | -0.4% |
| Kansas | 107,675 | 100,704 | -6.5% | 7.2% | 6.7% | -0.5% |
| Kentucky | 210,776 | 196,981 | -6.5% | 10.2% | 9.5% | -0.7% |
| Louisiana | 154,724 | 151,332 | -2.2% | 7.5% | 7.3% | -0.2% |
| Maine | 57,324 | 53,040 | -7.5% | 8.2% | 7.5% | -0.7% |
| Maryland | 239,441 | 216,511 | -9.6% | 7.8% | 7.0% | -0.8% |
| Massachusetts | 288,590 | 254,191 | -11.9% | 8.3% | 7.4% | -0.9% |
| Michigan | 600,566 | 479,987 | -20.1% | 12.7% | 10.3% | -2.4% |
| Minnesota | 217,099 | 190,788 | -12.1% | 7.3% | 6.4% | -0.9% |
| Mississippi | 138,445 | 143,136 | 3.4% | 10.5% | 10.7% | 0.2% |
| Missouri | 285,541 | 260,505 | -8.8% | 9.4% | 8.6% | -0.8% |
| Montana | 34,463 | 34,519 | 0.2% | 6.9% | 6.8% | -0.1% |
| Nebraska | 46,434 | 44,625 | -3.9% | 4.7% | 4.4% | -0.3% |
| Nevada | 190,420 | 187,732 | -1.4% | 13.7% | 13.5% | -0.2% |
| New Hampshire | 45,364 | 39,991 | -11.8% | 6.1% | 5.4% | -0.7% |
| New Jersey | 437,436 | 424,354 | -3.0% | 9.6% | 9.3% | -0.3% |
| New Mexico | 74,176 | 68,834 | -7.2% | 7.9% | 7.4% | -0.5% |
| New York | 824,668 | 774,652 | -6.1% | 8.6% | 8.2% | -0.4% |
| North Carolina | 504,883 | 489,097 | -3.1% | 10.9% | 10.5% | -0.4% |
| North Dakota | 14,383 | 13,365 | -7.1% | 3.8% | 3.5% | -0.3% |
| Ohio | 585,515 | 501,119 | -14.4% | 10.0% | 8.6% | -1.4% |
| Oklahoma | 122,412 | 108,983 | -11.0% | 6.9% | 6.2% | -0.7% |
| Oregon | 211,356 | 188,271 | -10.9% | 10.7% | 9.5% | -1.2% |
| Pennsylvania | 540,922 | 506,817 | -6.3% | 8.5% | 7.9% | -0.6% |
| Rhode Island | 66,725 | 63,399 | -5.0% | 11.7% | 11.3% | -0.4% |
| South Carolina | 241,162 | 221,381 | -8.2% | 11.2% | 10.3% | -0.9% |
| South Dakota | 22,378 | 20,841 | -6.9% | 5.0% | 4.7% | -0.3% |
| Tennessee | 301,100 | 287,732 | -4.4% | 9.8% | 9.2% | -0.6% |
| Texas | 1,004,979 | 986,979 | -1.8% | 8.2% | 7.9% | -0.3% |
| Utah | 109,041 | 90,062 | -17.4% | 8.0% | 6.7% | -1.3% |
| Vermont | 23,059 | 20,089 | -12.9% | 6.4% | 5.6% | -0.8% |
| Virginia | 294,746 | 268,833 | -8.8% | 6.9% | 6.2% | -0.7% |
| Washington | 349,065 | 319,466 | -8.5% | 9.9% | 9.2% | -0.7% |
| West Virginia | 68,126 | 63,805 | -6.3% | 8.5% | 8.0% | -0.5% |
| Wisconsin | 260,873 | 228,828 | -12.3% | 8.5% | 7.5% | -1.0% |
| Wyoming | 21,220 | 18,111 | -14.7% | 7.0% | 6.0% | -1.0% |
| United States | 14,860,461 | 13,831,242 | -6.9% | 9.6% | 8.9% | -0.7% |

¹⁴ Values for the change in unemployment rate indicate change in percentage point rather than percent change.

TABLE C.4 PER CAPITA SOCIAL SPENDING BY STATE

| State | Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures, 2010 | Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures, 2011 | Change in Per Capita Medicaid Expenditures, 2010-2011 | Per Capita Public Assistance Expenditures, 2010 | Per Capita Public Assistance Expenditures, 2011 | Change in Per Capita Public Assistance Expenditures, 2010-2011 |
|----------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| Alabama | \$1,156 | \$1,092 | -5.5% | \$10.50 | \$11.24 | 7.1% |
| Alaska | \$1,680 | \$1,788 | 6.4% | \$169.34 | \$175.73 | 3.8% |
| Arizona | \$1,222 | \$1,471 | 20.5% | \$14.19 | \$10.03 | -29.3% |
| Arkansas | \$1,405 | \$1,469 | 4.6% | \$157.76 | \$152.83 | -3.1% |
| California | \$1,070 | \$1,384 | 29.4% | \$274.20 | \$269.21 | -1.8% |
| Colorado | \$966 | \$1,077 | 11.4% | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.0% |
| Connecticut | \$1,442 | \$1,563 | 8.3% | \$109.89 | \$113.94 | 3.7% |
| Delaware | \$1,439 | \$1,504 | 4.5% | \$52.61 | \$28.66 | -45.5% |
| District of Columbia | | | | | | |
| Florida | \$972 | \$1,002 | 3.1% | \$11.61 | \$10.81 | -6.9% |
| Georgia | \$835 | \$846 | 1.4% | \$58.86 | \$51.25 | -12.9% |
| Hawaii | \$1,098 | \$1,299 | 18.3% | \$70.12 | \$71.28 | 1.7% |
| Idaho | \$952 | \$1,188 | 24.8% | \$10.38 | \$10.09 | -2.7% |
| Illinois | \$1,140 | \$1,255 | 10.1% | \$15.94 | \$36.29 | 127.6% |
| Indiana | \$981 | \$1,013 | 3.3% | \$60.69 | \$58.62 | -3.4% |
| Iowa | \$1,115 | \$1,143 | 2.5% | \$42.71 | \$40.49 | -5.2% |
| Kansas | \$952 | \$930 | -2.4% | \$21.98 | \$21.25 | -3.3% |
| Kentucky | \$1,350 | \$1,329 | -1.6% | \$49.10 | \$52.64 | 7.2% |
| Louisiana | \$1,549 | \$1,505 | -2.8% | \$39.42 | \$38.91 | -1.3% |
| Maine | \$1,828 | \$1,763 | -3.6% | \$163.96 | \$163.38 | -0.4% |
| Maryland | \$1,194 | \$1,291 | 8.1% | \$184.10 | \$207.78 | 12.9% |
| Massachusetts | \$1,466 | \$1,554 | 6.0% | \$197.20 | \$194.46 | -1.4% |
| Michigan | \$1,198 | \$1,223 | 2.1% | \$56.23 | \$36.55 | -35.0% |
| Minnesota | \$1,457 | \$1,486 | 2.0% | \$84.60 | \$87.56 | 3.5% |
| Mississippi | \$1,456 | \$1,381 | -5.1% | \$334.89 | \$342.12 | 2.2% |
| Missouri | \$1,265 | \$1,271 | 0.4% | \$29.91 | \$31.61 | 5.7% |
| Montana | \$964 | \$967 | 0.3% | \$38.36 | \$33.06 | -13.8% |
| Nebraska | \$928 | \$875 | -5.7% | \$34.34 | \$32.02 | -6.8% |
| Nevada | \$553 | \$572 | 3.5% | \$21.00 | \$20.56 | -2.1% |
| New Hampshire | \$1,067 | \$1,042 | -2.4% | \$343.88 | \$376.27 | 9.4% |
| New Jersey | \$1,225 | \$1,244 | 1.5% | \$11.59 | \$12.13 | 4.6% |
| New Mexico | \$1,660 | \$1,697 | 2.2% | \$95.82 | \$68.20 | -28.8% |
| New York | \$1,961 | \$1,984 | 1.2% | \$207.05 | \$191.01 | -7.7% |
| North Carolina | \$1,268 | \$1,170 | -7.7% | \$26.01 | \$25.37 | -2.4% |
| North Dakota | \$1,016 | \$1,047 | 3.0% | \$10.75 | \$10.23 | -4.8% |
| Ohio | \$1,095 | \$1,210 | 10.5% | \$91.49 | \$89.04 | -2.7% |
| Oklahoma | \$1,181 | \$1,194 | 1.1% | \$56.76 | \$53.54 | -5.7% |
| Oregon | \$1,128 | \$1,150 | 1.9% | \$30.27 | \$55.79 | 84.3% |
| Pennsylvania | \$1,638 | \$1,724 | 5.3% | \$120.82 | \$114.57 | -5.2% |
| Rhode Island | \$1,932 | \$1,930 | -0.1% | \$113.61 | \$105.58 | -7.1% |
| South Carolina | \$1,023 | \$980 | -4.1% | \$24.92 | \$23.29 | -6.5% |
| South Dakota | \$1,052 | \$971 | -7.7% | \$36.79 | \$37.62 | 2.2% |
| Tennessee | \$1,321 | \$1,401 | 6.1% | \$21.95 | \$20.30 | -7.5% |
| Texas | \$880 | \$916 | 4.1% | \$4.95 | \$4.56 | -7.9% |
| Utah | \$653 | \$663 | 1.5% | \$46.88 | \$38.34 | -18.2% |
| Vermont | \$2,014 | \$1,981 | -1.6% | \$174.75 | \$170.81 | -2.3% |
| Virginia | \$842 | \$886 | 5.2% | \$28.53 | \$5.68 | -80.1% |
| Washington | \$1,169 | \$1,158 | -0.9% | \$71.19 | \$68.81 | -3.3% |
| West Virginia | \$1,424 | \$1,472 | 3.4% | \$70.00 | \$108.87 | 55.5% |
| Wisconsin | \$1,228 | \$1,277 | 4.0% | \$22.58 | \$25.74 | 14.0% |
| Wyoming | \$1,014 | \$973 | -4.0% | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | 0.0% |
| United States | \$1,192 | \$1,264 | 6.0% | \$90.81 | \$88.69 | -2.3% |

TABLE C.5 FAIR MARKET RENT BY STATE¹⁵

| State | Fair Market Rent, 2010 | Household Income Rent, 2011 | Change in Fair Market Rent, 2010-2011 |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Alabama | \$652 | \$662 | 1.6% |
| Alaska | \$1,048 | \$1,040 | -0.8% |
| Arizona | \$884 | \$905 | 2.4% |
| Arkansas | \$596 | \$613 | 2.7% |
| California | \$1,289 | \$1,332 | 3.3% |
| Colorado | \$867 | \$915 | 5.6% |
| Connecticut | \$1,226 | \$1,235 | 0.7% |
| Delaware | \$979 | \$958 | -2.1% |
| District of Columbia | \$1,494 | \$1,461 | -2.2% |
| Florida | \$1,036 | \$1,020 | -1.6% |
| Georgia | \$791 | \$771 | -2.5% |
| Hawaii | \$1,590 | \$1,604 | 0.9% |
| Idaho | \$685 | \$682 | -0.4% |
| Illinois | \$895 | \$898 | 0.3% |
| Indiana | \$702 | \$709 | 0.9% |
| Iowa | \$634 | \$642 | 1.1% |
| Kansas | \$682 | \$686 | 0.6% |
| Kentucky | \$623 | \$625 | 0.3% |
| Louisiana | \$751 | \$767 | 2.2% |
| Maine | \$768 | \$776 | 1.1% |
| Maryland | \$1,273 | \$1,293 | 1.5% |
| Massachusetts | \$1,198 | \$1,195 | -0.3% |
| Michigan | \$738 | \$739 | 0.2% |
| Minnesota | \$798 | \$816 | 2.3% |
| Mississippi | \$658 | \$684 | 4.0% |
| Missouri | \$687 | \$706 | 2.7% |
| Montana | \$642 | \$683 | 6.4% |
| Nebraska | \$663 | \$661 | -0.4% |
| Nevada | \$1,006 | \$1,010 | 0.4% |
| New Hampshire | \$1,059 | \$1,066 | 0.7% |
| New Jersey | \$1,261 | \$1,281 | 1.5% |
| New Mexico | \$694 | \$709 | 2.2% |
| New York | \$1,210 | \$1,238 | 2.3% |
| North Carolina | \$717 | \$715 | -0.3% |
| North Dakota | \$576 | \$593 | 2.8% |
| Ohio | \$690 | \$698 | 1.2% |
| Oklahoma | \$634 | \$644 | 1.6% |
| Oregon | \$773 | \$818 | 5.9% |
| Pennsylvania | \$834 | \$832 | -0.3% |
| Rhode Island | \$963 | \$977 | 1.5% |
| South Carolina | \$698 | \$695 | -0.4% |
| South Dakota | \$610 | \$621 | 1.8% |
| Tennessee | \$691 | \$692 | 0.2% |
| Texas | \$801 | \$818 | 2.1% |
| Utah | \$759 | \$766 | 0.9% |
| Vermont | \$917 | \$984 | 7.3% |
| Virginia | \$1,026 | \$1,033 | 0.6% |
| Washington | \$905 | \$975 | 7.8% |
| West Virginia | \$599 | \$588 | -1.8% |
| Wisconsin | \$742 | \$750 | 1.0% |
| Wyoming | \$712 | \$694 | -2.6% |
| United States | \$923 | \$937 | 1.5% |

¹⁵ Fair market rent is for a 2-bedroom unit.

TABLE C.6 SEVERE HOUSING COST BURDEN BY STATE

| State | Poor Renter Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden, 2010 | Poor Renter Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden, 2011 | Change in Poor Renter Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden, 2010-2011 |
|----------------------|--|--|---|
| Alabama | 102,259 | 102,603 | 0.3% |
| Alaska | 5,950 | 8,030 | 35.0% |
| Arizona | 127,586 | 135,675 | 6.3% |
| Arkansas | 65,907 | 64,526 | -2.1% |
| California | 791,752 | 841,196 | 6.2% |
| Colorado | 94,240 | 100,615 | 6.8% |
| Connecticut | 59,744 | 66,228 | 10.9% |
| Delaware | 13,200 | 13,028 | -1.3% |
| District of Columbia | 17,079 | 20,544 | 20.3% |
| Florida | 372,843 | 402,227 | 7.9% |
| Georgia | 206,011 | 234,496 | 13.8% |
| Hawaii | 19,047 | 21,203 | 11.3% |
| Idaho | 30,239 | 29,450 | -2.6% |
| Illinois | 251,855 | 253,090 | 0.5% |
| Indiana | 128,602 | 139,402 | 8.4% |
| Iowa | 50,653 | 57,798 | 14.1% |
| Kansas | 51,833 | 55,598 | 7.3% |
| Kentucky | 99,139 | 105,159 | 6.1% |
| Louisiana | 91,455 | 113,253 | 23.8% |
| Maine | 18,144 | 28,749 | 58.4% |
| Maryland | 78,371 | 84,298 | 7.6% |
| Massachusetts | 122,362 | 121,754 | -0.5% |
| Michigan | 210,932 | 231,414 | 9.7% |
| Minnesota | 79,569 | 85,562 | 7.5% |
| Mississippi | 66,609 | 62,066 | -6.8% |
| Missouri | 127,006 | 129,132 | 1.7% |
| Montana | 15,648 | 15,053 | -3.8% |
| Nebraska | 33,226 | 33,284 | 0.2% |
| Nevada | 57,365 | 62,367 | 8.7% |
| New Hampshire | 14,548 | 16,804 | 15.5% |
| New Jersey | 141,550 | 143,520 | 1.4% |
| New Mexico | 39,047 | 45,159 | 15.7% |
| New York | 498,282 | 527,449 | 5.9% |
| North Carolina | 213,861 | 212,407 | -0.7% |
| North Dakota | 13,843 | 12,510 | -9.6% |
| Ohio | 278,537 | 286,596 | 2.9% |
| Oklahoma | 73,658 | 79,741 | 8.3% |
| Oregon | 93,864 | 105,606 | 12.5% |
| Pennsylvania | 237,618 | 246,887 | 3.9% |
| Rhode Island | 22,326 | 24,252 | 8.6% |
| South Carolina | 100,185 | 94,315 | -5.9% |
| South Dakota | 14,219 | 10,379 | -27.0% |
| Tennessee | 133,044 | 144,517 | 8.6% |
| Texas | 495,792 | 510,349 | 2.9% |
| Utah | 41,294 | 45,844 | 11.0% |
| Vermont | 12,470 | 7,794 | -37.5% |
| Virginia | 117,137 | 123,916 | 5.8% |
| Washington | 131,605 | 137,205 | 4.3% |
| West Virginia | 32,547 | 35,400 | 8.8% |
| Wisconsin | 113,176 | 121,538 | 7.4% |
| Wyoming | 7,851 | 7,075 | -9.9% |
| United States | 6,215,080 | 6,557,063 | 5.5% |

TABLE C.7 RENTER HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE¹⁶

| State | Renter Households, 2010 | Renter Households, 2011 | Change in of Renter Households, 2010-2011 | Proportion of Renter Households, 2010 | Proportion Change in Poverty Rate, 2011 | Change in Proportion of Renter Households, 2010-2011 |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Alabama | 510,779 | 460,534 | -9.8% | 27.8% | 25.3% | -2.5% |
| Alaska | 94,033 | 96,225 | 2.3% | 35.4% | 36.4% | 1.0% |
| Arizona | 821,669 | 863,851 | 5.1% | 32.0% | 34.4% | 2.4% |
| Arkansas | 356,078 | 330,897 | -7.1% | 30.4% | 27.9% | -2.5% |
| California | 5,509,877 | 5,709,988 | 3.6% | 43.1% | 43.9% | 0.8% |
| Colorado | 621,771 | 694,175 | 11.6% | 31.6% | 33.9% | 2.2% |
| Connecticut | 376,188 | 401,755 | 6.8% | 27.9% | 29.8% | 2.0% |
| Delaware | 84,672 | 90,823 | 7.3% | 24.9% | 26.4% | 1.4% |
| District of Columbia | 166,465 | 152,027 | -8.7% | 55.0% | 51.9% | -3.1% |
| Florida | 2,274,605 | 2,429,815 | 6.8% | 29.9% | 31.3% | 1.4% |
| Georgia | 1,219,712 | 1,203,532 | -1.3% | 32.2% | 31.9% | -0.3% |
| Hawaii | 187,148 | 195,185 | 4.3% | 43.1% | 44.2% | 1.1% |
| Idaho | 164,799 | 147,807 | -10.3% | 28.4% | 25.5% | -2.8% |
| Illinois | 1,522,183 | 1,569,434 | 3.1% | 30.9% | 31.0% | 0.0% |
| Indiana | 688,332 | 703,311 | 2.2% | 28.3% | 27.8% | -0.4% |
| Iowa | 340,107 | 354,969 | 4.4% | 27.9% | 28.5% | 0.6% |
| Kansas | 349,003 | 388,728 | 11.4% | 30.3% | 33.7% | 3.4% |
| Kentucky | 505,824 | 568,143 | 12.3% | 28.2% | 30.6% | 2.4% |
| Louisiana | 516,086 | 580,117 | 12.4% | 29.1% | 31.6% | 2.4% |
| Maine | 139,706 | 146,138 | 4.6% | 25.8% | 26.5% | 0.7% |
| Maryland | 674,621 | 677,797 | 0.5% | 30.4% | 30.7% | 0.3% |
| Massachusetts | 992,328 | 904,503 | -8.9% | 37.0% | 35.3% | -1.7% |
| Michigan | 1,013,201 | 939,801 | -7.2% | 26.0% | 24.6% | -1.3% |
| Minnesota | 561,542 | 663,454 | 18.1% | 26.3% | 30.7% | 4.4% |
| Mississippi | 270,838 | 279,695 | 3.3% | 24.7% | 24.7% | 0.0% |
| Missouri | 713,839 | 704,774 | -1.3% | 28.6% | 28.7% | 0.1% |
| Montana | 125,322 | 138,009 | 10.1% | 29.6% | 31.8% | 2.2% |
| Nebraska | 204,315 | 214,072 | 4.8% | 29.0% | 30.4% | 1.4% |
| Nevada | 376,176 | 413,093 | 9.8% | 38.0% | 41.5% | 3.5% |
| New Hampshire | 134,254 | 137,970 | 2.8% | 24.7% | 26.1% | 1.4% |
| New Jersey | 1,063,808 | 1,029,300 | -3.2% | 33.5% | 31.5% | -2.0% |
| New Mexico | 238,174 | 197,160 | -17.2% | 30.3% | 25.8% | -4.5% |
| New York | 3,390,071 | 3,505,441 | 3.4% | 44.6% | 45.7% | 1.1% |
| North Carolina | 1,228,254 | 1,181,155 | -3.8% | 32.4% | 31.8% | -0.6% |
| North Dakota | 88,407 | 79,432 | -10.2% | 32.1% | 29.6% | -2.4% |
| Ohio | 1,351,115 | 1,392,841 | 3.1% | 29.0% | 30.5% | 1.5% |
| Oklahoma | 458,325 | 474,462 | 3.5% | 31.5% | 31.7% | 0.2% |
| Oregon | 516,109 | 488,106 | -5.4% | 33.1% | 32.7% | -0.4% |
| Pennsylvania | 1,392,738 | 1,406,082 | 1.0% | 27.4% | 27.7% | 0.3% |
| Rhode Island | 156,645 | 164,010 | 4.7% | 36.6% | 37.9% | 1.3% |
| South Carolina | 505,348 | 463,003 | -8.4% | 27.9% | 26.2% | -1.7% |
| South Dakota | 93,984 | 103,828 | 10.5% | 28.9% | 31.0% | 2.1% |
| Tennessee | 727,892 | 756,621 | 3.9% | 29.1% | 29.4% | 0.2% |
| Texas | 3,024,738 | 3,251,088 | 7.5% | 33.6% | 35.9% | 2.3% |
| Utah | 255,380 | 263,710 | 3.3% | 27.1% | 28.2% | 1.2% |
| Vermont | 64,601 | 69,345 | 7.3% | 24.3% | 25.8% | 1.5% |
| Virginia | 944,960 | 932,133 | -1.4% | 31.9% | 31.3% | -0.6% |
| Washington | 908,650 | 889,272 | -2.1% | 34.5% | 33.7% | -0.9% |
| West Virginia | 167,832 | 153,760 | -8.4% | 21.8% | 20.2% | -1.6% |
| Wisconsin | 660,787 | 699,008 | 5.8% | 28.7% | 29.7% | 1.1% |
| Wyoming | 58,845 | 60,298 | 2.5% | 26.3% | 27.6% | 1.3% |
| United States | 38,812,136 | 39,720,677 | 2.3% | 32.7% | 33.3% | 0.6% |

¹⁶ Values for the change in the proportion of renter households indicate change in percentage point rather than percent change.

TABLE C.8 RENTAL VACANCY RATE BY STATE¹⁷

| State | Rental Vacancy Rate, 2010 | Rental Vacancy Rate, 2011 | Change in Rental Vacancy Rate, 2011-2012 |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Alabama | 12.8% | 13.8% | 1.0% |
| Alaska | 7.1% | 5.7% | -1.4% |
| Arizona | 17.0% | 13.9% | -3.1% |
| Arkansas | 13.4% | 14.3% | 0.9% |
| California | 8.2% | 6.1% | -2.1% |
| Colorado | 9.2% | 8.3% | -0.9% |
| Connecticut | 11.2% | 9.7% | -1.5% |
| Delaware | 10.2% | 13.5% | 3.3% |
| District of Columbia | 10.6% | 7.3% | -3.3% |
| Florida | 17.9% | 16.3% | -1.6% |
| Georgia | 12.3% | 11.8% | -0.5% |
| Hawaii | 7.8% | 8.3% | 0.5% |
| Idaho | 7.9% | 9.9% | 2.0% |
| Illinois | 11.8% | 8.9% | -2.9% |
| Indiana | 10.0% | 12.2% | 2.2% |
| Iowa | 8.5% | 10.2% | 1.7% |
| Kansas | 12.1% | 9.1% | -3.0% |
| Kentucky | 8.0% | 10.2% | 2.2% |
| Louisiana | 11.8% | 9.5% | -2.3% |
| Maine | 5.4% | 6.5% | 1.1% |
| Maryland | 11.2% | 8.5% | -2.7% |
| Massachusetts | 4.8% | 6.2% | 1.4% |
| Michigan | 14.0% | 14.2% | 0.2% |
| Minnesota | 8.1% | 7.1% | -1.0% |
| Mississippi | 19.7% | 12.8% | -6.9% |
| Missouri | 11.7% | 9.7% | -2.0% |
| Montana | 5.8% | 5.0% | -0.8% |
| Nebraska | 6.4% | 9.0% | 2.6% |
| Nevada | 13.3% | 11.0% | -2.3% |
| New Hampshire | 7.0% | 9.2% | 2.2% |
| New Jersey | 9.0% | 6.7% | -2.3% |
| New Mexico | 7.3% | 10.0% | 2.7% |
| New York | 6.2% | 5.9% | -0.3% |
| North Carolina | 12.2% | 11.7% | -0.5% |
| North Dakota | 8.4% | 10.7% | 2.3% |
| Ohio | 11.3% | 11.0% | -0.3% |
| Oklahoma | 11.2% | 9.6% | -1.6% |
| Oregon | 6.0% | 4.1% | -1.9% |
| Pennsylvania | 10.3% | 8.1% | -2.2% |
| Rhode Island | 8.2% | 8.9% | 0.7% |
| South Carolina | 14.1% | 13.8% | -0.3% |
| South Dakota | 10.4% | 9.3% | -1.1% |
| Tennessee | 13.4% | 11.1% | -2.3% |
| Texas | 12.8% | 12.8% | 0.0% |
| Utah | 10.4% | 7.1% | -3.3% |
| Vermont | 6.2% | 5.5% | -0.7% |
| Virginia | 10.5% | 10.2% | -0.3% |
| Washington | 7.0% | 6.5% | -0.5% |
| West Virginia | 7.3% | 8.8% | 1.5% |
| Wisconsin | 8.8% | 7.5% | -1.3% |
| Wyoming | 12.2% | 7.4% | -4.8% |
| United States | 10.6% | 9.7% | -0.9% |

¹⁷ Values for the change in rental vacancy rate indicate change in percentage point rather than percent change.

D. SUPPORTING DATA TABLES - DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSEHOLD FACTORS**TABLE D.1 POOR HOUSEHOLDS LIVING DOUBLED-UP BY STATE**

| State | Poor People Living Doubled-Up, 2010 | Poor People Living Doubled-Up, 2011 | Change in Poor People Living Doubled-Up, 2010-2011 |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Alabama | 153,036 | 137,370 | -10.2% |
| Alaska | 11,333 | 10,857 | -4.2% |
| Arizona | 206,909 | 214,108 | 3.5% |
| Arkansas | 85,300 | 70,791 | -17.0% |
| California | 993,752 | 1,115,699 | 12.3% |
| Colorado | 72,391 | 89,684 | 23.9% |
| Connecticut | 38,427 | 49,398 | 28.6% |
| Delaware | 11,898 | 17,479 | 46.9% |
| District of Columbia | 15,686 | 14,955 | -4.7% |
| Florida | 525,634 | 583,487 | 11.0% |
| Georgia | 296,094 | 289,570 | -2.2% |
| Hawaii | 24,440 | 30,465 | 24.7% |
| Idaho | 27,524 | 30,831 | 12.0% |
| Illinois | 271,293 | 300,251 | 10.7% |
| Indiana | 106,476 | 135,926 | 27.7% |
| Iowa | 31,299 | 36,708 | 17.3% |
| Kansas | 51,577 | 43,280 | -16.1% |
| Kentucky | 101,834 | 112,362 | 10.3% |
| Louisiana | 158,833 | 145,536 | -8.4% |
| Maine | 16,695 | 21,477 | 28.6% |
| Maryland | 98,521 | 102,288 | 3.8% |
| Massachusetts | 78,067 | 97,169 | 24.5% |
| Michigan | 209,420 | 246,644 | 17.8% |
| Minnesota | 48,006 | 71,419 | 48.8% |
| Mississippi | 131,211 | 111,801 | -14.8% |
| Missouri | 108,197 | 120,158 | 11.1% |
| Montana | 17,278 | 15,908 | -7.9% |
| Nebraska | 16,388 | 23,649 | 44.3% |
| Nevada | 57,846 | 70,053 | 21.1% |
| New Hampshire | 11,288 | 12,265 | 8.7% |
| New Jersey | 125,582 | 149,966 | 19.4% |
| New Mexico | 62,321 | 63,800 | 2.4% |
| New York | 370,879 | 465,367 | 25.5% |
| North Carolina | 228,776 | 228,757 | 0.0% |
| North Dakota | 5,935 | 6,257 | 5.4% |
| Ohio | 198,682 | 229,461 | 15.5% |
| Oklahoma | 85,338 | 94,323 | 10.5% |
| Oregon | 69,776 | 81,139 | 16.3% |
| Pennsylvania | 201,421 | 235,822 | 17.1% |
| Rhode Island | 16,258 | 18,331 | 12.8% |
| South Carolina | 133,031 | 133,100 | 0.1% |
| South Dakota | 16,878 | 13,305 | -21.2% |
| Tennessee | 162,886 | 176,073 | 8.1% |
| Texas | 763,641 | 749,027 | -1.9% |
| Utah | 39,007 | 54,222 | 39.0% |
| Vermont | 6,776 | 8,389 | 23.8% |
| Virginia | 122,029 | 135,047 | 10.7% |
| Washington | 101,470 | 127,303 | 25.5% |
| West Virginia | 43,867 | 51,271 | 16.9% |
| Wisconsin | 63,574 | 91,915 | 44.6% |
| Wyoming | 5,807 | 6,802 | 17.1% |
| United States | 6,800,587 | 7,441,265 | 9.4% |

TABLE D.2 POOR SINGLE-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

| State | Poor Single-Person Households, 2010 | Poor Single-Person Households, 2011 | Change in Poor Single-Person Households, 2010-2011 |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Alabama | 123,586 | 125,510 | 1.6% |
| Alaska | 7,645 | 8,913 | 16.6% |
| Arizona | 113,180 | 125,433 | 10.8% |
| Arkansas | 77,776 | 79,769 | 2.6% |
| California | 517,277 | 560,040 | 8.3% |
| Colorado | 95,380 | 93,508 | -2.0% |
| Connecticut | 56,957 | 59,116 | 3.8% |
| Delaware | 14,387 | 11,920 | -17.1% |
| District of Columbia | 19,595 | 20,570 | 5.0% |
| Florida | 385,871 | 408,650 | 5.9% |
| Georgia | 89,289 | 206,905 | 9.3% |
| Hawaii | 19,491 | 17,541 | -10.0% |
| Idaho | 30,197 | 27,678 | -8.3% |
| Illinois | 228,603 | 237,481 | 3.9% |
| Indiana | 121,630 | 127,624 | 4.9% |
| Iowa | 56,763 | 61,798 | 8.9% |
| Kansas | 55,892 | 54,478 | -2.5% |
| Kentucky | 116,224 | 126,160 | 8.5% |
| Louisiana | 107,931 | 128,174 | 18.8% |
| Maine | 33,676 | 37,899 | 12.5% |
| Maryland | 80,046 | 82,372 | 2.9% |
| Massachusetts | 135,806 | 138,125 | 1.7% |
| Michigan | 208,165 | 223,542 | 7.4% |
| Minnesota | 98,740 | 101,945 | 3.2% |
| Mississippi | 80,220 | 83,030 | 3.5% |
| Missouri | 145,382 | 142,102 | -2.3% |
| Montana | 20,654 | 21,294 | 3.1% |
| Nebraska | 34,736 | 37,529 | 8.0% |
| Nevada | 42,715 | 47,408 | 11.0% |
| New Hampshire | 18,847 | 24,200 | 28.4% |
| New Jersey | 116,091 | 125,973 | 8.5% |
| New Mexico | 47,337 | 52,849 | 11.6% |
| New York | 392,339 | 419,205 | 6.8% |
| North Carolina | 206,713 | 218,463 | 5.7% |
| North Dakota | 17,337 | 16,242 | -6.3% |
| Ohio | 258,468 | 278,217 | 7.6% |
| Oklahoma | 80,540 | 88,749 | 10.2% |
| Oregon | 77,703 | 86,164 | 10.9% |
| Pennsylvania | 266,882 | 268,551 | 0.6% |
| Rhode Island | 25,595 | 24,929 | -2.6% |
| South Carolina | 106,606 | 111,507 | 4.6% |
| South Dakota | 20,735 | 18,680 | -9.9% |
| Tennessee | 146,988 | 161,272 | 9.7% |
| Texas | 410,336 | 433,902 | 5.7% |
| Utah | 25,707 | 29,771 | 15.8% |
| Vermont | 13,094 | 10,986 | -16.1% |
| Virginia | 119,197 | 123,457 | 3.6% |
| Washington | 114,850 | 122,910 | 7.0% |
| West Virginia | 53,400 | 58,800 | 10.1% |
| Wisconsin | 109,132 | 115,413 | 5.8% |
| Wyoming | 9,076 | 8,027 | -11.6% |
| United States | 5,854,787 | 6,194,781 | 5.8% |

TABLE D.3 POOR FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY A SINGLE ADULT BY STATE

| State | Poor Family Households Headed by a Single Adult, 2010 | Poor Family Households Headed by a Single Adult, 2011 | Change in Poor Family Households Headed by a Single Adult, 2010-2011 |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| Alabama | 103,898 | 104,018 | 0.1% |
| Alaska | 7,847 | 7,715 | -1.7% |
| Arizona | 96,030 | 112,168 | 16.8% |
| Arkansas | 60,577 | 59,576 | -1.7% |
| California | 476,876 | 505,988 | 6.1% |
| Colorado | 64,283 | 59,679 | -7.2% |
| Connecticut | 39,302 | 43,952 | 11.8% |
| Delaware | 11,253 | 11,438 | 1.6% |
| District of Columbia | 10,049 | 12,011 | 19.5% |
| Florida | 265,541 | 274,201 | 3.3% |
| Georgia | 177,386 | 184,029 | 3.7% |
| Hawaii | 10,717 | 12,497 | 16.6% |
| Idaho | 20,269 | 22,092 | 9.0% |
| Illinois | 177,549 | 188,090 | 5.9% |
| Indiana | 103,522 | 116,676 | 12.7% |
| Iowa | 35,673 | 36,703 | 2.9% |
| Kansas | 41,246 | 39,215 | -4.9% |
| Kentucky | 86,123 | 89,065 | 3.4% |
| Louisiana | 106,222 | 112,477 | 5.9% |
| Maine | 17,268 | 18,116 | 4.9% |
| Maryland | 58,729 | 61,433 | 4.6% |
| Massachusetts | 80,706 | 79,558 | -1.4% |
| Michigan | 169,877 | 170,505 | 0.4% |
| Minnesota | 60,574 | 59,991 | -1.0% |
| Mississippi | 78,721 | 78,197 | -0.7% |
| Missouri | 90,596 | 100,360 | 10.8% |
| Montana | 12,011 | 12,506 | 4.1% |
| Nebraska | 23,398 | 24,335 | 4.0% |
| Nevada | 36,543 | 34,478 | -5.7% |
| New Hampshire | 11,319 | 12,049 | 6.4% |
| New Jersey | 97,385 | 94,965 | -2.5% |
| New Mexico | 40,872 | 42,398 | 3.7% |
| New York | 283,660 | 301,485 | 6.3% |
| North Carolina | 182,263 | 182,042 | -0.1% |
| North Dakota | 7,707 | 8,605 | 11.7% |
| Ohio | 208,493 | 213,839 | 2.6% |
| Oklahoma | 68,212 | 63,865 | -6.4% |
| Oregon | 55,101 | 56,244 | 2.1% |
| Pennsylvania | 174,701 | 182,205 | 4.3% |
| Rhode Island | 13,673 | 17,030 | 24.6% |
| South Carolina | 94,433 | 97,443 | 3.2% |
| South Dakota | 10,536 | 12,591 | 19.5% |
| Tennessee | 115,431 | 118,096 | 2.3% |
| Texas | 431,357 | 445,331 | 3.2% |
| Utah | 26,226 | 30,108 | 14.8% |
| Vermont | 7,008 | 6,695 | -4.5% |
| Virginia | 87,336 | 94,679 | 8.4% |
| Washington | 80,337 | 82,919 | 3.2% |
| West Virginia | 30,523 | 32,058 | 5.0% |
| Wisconsin | 80,110 | 77,063 | -3.8% |
| Wyoming | 5,094 | 6,512 | 27.8% |
| United States | 4,634,563 | 4,809,291 | 3.8% |

TABLE D.4 POOR ADULTS ACCESSING SAFETY NET BENEFITS BY STATE¹⁸

| State | Poor Adults Accessing Safety Net Benefits, 2010 | Poor Adults Accessing Safety Net Benefits, 2011 | Change in Poor Adults Accessing Safety Net Benefits, 2010-2011 | Proportion of Poor Adults Accessing Safety Net Benefits, 2010 | Proportion of Poor Adults Accessing Safety Net Benefits, 2011 | Change in Proportion of Poor Adults Accessing Safety Net Benefits, 2010-2011 |
|----------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| Alabama | 299,591 | 317,009 | 5.8% | 52.5% | 54.6% | 2.1% |
| Alaska | 22,412 | 20,038 | -10.6% | 48.5% | 46.9% | -1.6% |
| Arizona | 332,511 | 372,919 | 12.2% | 47.8% | 48.9% | 1.1% |
| Arkansas | 163,011 | 176,877 | 8.5% | 48.1% | 51.7% | 3.5% |
| California | 1,271,088 | 1,480,862 | 16.5% | 34.7% | 37.7% | 3.0% |
| Colorado | 143,855 | 154,622 | 7.5% | 33.3% | 34.9% | 1.6% |
| Connecticut | 102,031 | 127,955 | 25.4% | 44.0% | 51.6% | 7.6% |
| Delaware | 28,648 | 30,355 | 6.0% | 42.7% | 44.4% | 1.8% |
| District of Columbia | 32,367 | 39,085 | 20.8% | 42.7% | 53.5% | 10.8% |
| Florida | 920,031 | 1,030,266 | 12.0% | 44.5% | 47.9% | 3.4% |
| Georgia | 494,568 | 586,826 | 18.7% | 46.2% | 50.3% | 4.1% |
| Hawaii | 31,691 | 47,254 | 49.1% | 34.8% | 45.7% | 10.9% |
| Idaho | 64,137 | 74,626 | 16.4% | 40.8% | 46.9% | 6.2% |
| Illinois | 500,370 | 557,511 | 11.4% | 44.8% | 47.3% | 2.5% |
| Indiana | 281,251 | 310,248 | 10.3% | 46.5% | 49.4% | 2.9% |
| Iowa | 109,315 | 121,634 | 11.3% | 44.4% | 48.8% | 4.5% |
| Kansas | 89,171 | 105,501 | 18.3% | 38.1% | 41.8% | 3.7% |
| Kentucky | 306,076 | 321,724 | 5.1% | 58.7% | 60.4% | 1.6% |
| Louisiana | 261,551 | 304,539 | 16.4% | 51.3% | 52.9% | 1.6% |
| Maine | 70,650 | 76,368 | 8.1% | 57.8% | 57.8% | 0.1% |
| Maryland | 156,513 | 170,457 | 8.9% | 41.1% | 44.5% | 3.4% |
| Massachusetts | 234,275 | 243,882 | 4.1% | 46.8% | 47.5% | 0.7% |
| Michigan | 636,433 | 685,190 | 7.7% | 61.0% | 63.0% | 2.0% |
| Minnesota | 150,652 | 170,984 | 13.5% | 39.2% | 42.5% | 3.2% |
| Mississippi | 206,334 | 230,138 | 11.5% | 51.9% | 55.8% | 3.9% |
| Missouri | 302,794 | 317,685 | 4.9% | 50.5% | 52.1% | 1.6% |
| Montana | 37,860 | 40,658 | 7.4% | 41.2% | 44.9% | 3.7% |
| Nebraska | 60,247 | 55,556 | -7.8% | 41.5% | 39.7% | -1.7% |
| Nevada | 91,927 | 112,448 | 22.3% | 36.3% | 40.0% | 3.8% |
| New Hampshire | 29,204 | 33,447 | 14.5% | 39.5% | 43.1% | 3.6% |
| New Jersey | 198,473 | 236,204 | 19.0% | 34.9% | 40.6% | 5.7% |
| New Mexico | 108,282 | 136,422 | 26.0% | 42.5% | 49.5% | 7.0% |
| New York | 902,710 | 1,011,296 | 12.0% | 48.9% | 51.3% | 2.4% |
| North Carolina | 486,309 | 531,003 | 9.2% | 46.7% | 49.5% | 2.8% |
| North Dakota | 19,836 | 18,389 | -7.3% | 35.4% | 33.7% | -1.7% |
| Ohio | 626,463 | 675,849 | 7.9% | 54.9% | 57.6% | 2.7% |
| Oklahoma | 185,445 | 215,845 | 16.4% | 48.4% | 51.4% | 3.0% |
| Oregon | 226,320 | 256,451 | 13.3% | 56.7% | 59.0% | 2.3% |
| Pennsylvania | 532,172 | 585,586 | 10.0% | 48.8% | 52.5% | 3.8% |
| Rhode Island | 55,191 | 51,709 | -6.3% | 54.5% | 53.3% | -1.2% |
| South Carolina | 267,372 | 292,969 | 9.6% | 50.1% | 52.9% | 2.8% |
| South Dakota | 33,456 | 33,223 | -0.7% | 45.9% | 51.6% | 5.7% |
| Tennessee | 409,873 | 433,403 | 5.7% | 58.3% | 58.6% | 0.3% |
| Texas | 1,131,998 | 1,271,801 | 12.4% | 43.4% | 46.2% | 2.8% |
| Utah | 76,292 | 92,172 | 20.8% | 34.6% | 39.4% | 4.8% |
| Vermont | 22,929 | 20,709 | -9.7% | 46.2% | 45.6% | -0.6% |
| Virginia | 244,623 | 267,254 | 9.3% | 41.4% | 43.1% | 1.7% |
| Washington | 301,571 | 330,752 | 9.7% | 51.4% | 52.4% | 1.0% |
| West Virginia | 130,970 | 139,288 | 6.4% | 57.1% | 58.6% | 1.5% |
| Wisconsin | 214,722 | 252,545 | 17.6% | 45.7% | 51.1% | 5.4% |
| Wyoming | 13,587 | 11,987 | -11.8% | 35.2% | 29.0% | -6.2% |
| United States | 13,619,158 | 15,181,521 | 11.5% | 45.8% | 48.6% | 2.8% |

¹⁸ Values for the change in poor adults accessing safety net benefits by state indicate change in percentage point rather than percent change.

The National Alliance to End Homelessness is a nonpartisan organization committed to preventing and ending homelessness in the United States.



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