



The **STATE** *of*
HOMELESSNESS
in America 2014

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



National Alliance to
END HOMELESSNESS



National Alliance to END HOMELESSNESS

The National Alliance to End Homelessness (Alliance) is a leading national voice on the issue of homelessness. To accomplish its mission of ending homelessness, the Alliance uses data and research to identify the nature of, and solutions to, the problem. It analyzes policy to determine how best to advance these solutions. And, it helps build the capacity of communities to implement strategies that help them end homelessness.



Homelessness Research Institute

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. 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 promote the proliferation of solid data and information on homelessness.



I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State of Homelessness in America 2014 is the fourth in a series of reports that chart progress in ending homelessness in the United States. It examines trends in homeless between 2012 and 2013, trends in populations at-risk of homelessness from 2011 to 2012, trends in assistance available to persons experiencing homelessness, and establishes a baseline from which to measure changes in the homeless assistance system enacted by the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act.

REPORT CONTENTS

This report is intended to be a desktop reference for policymakers, journalists, and community and state leaders. Chapter 1 presents national and state trends in homeless populations.¹ Chapter 2 examines trends in populations at-risk of homelessness. Chapter 3 analyzes beds available to homeless persons and usage of those resources, and establishes a baseline from which to examine shifts from transitional housing to rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing. This report uses the most recently available data from a variety of sources: the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U.S. Census Bureau, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

Homelessness

On a single night in January 2013, 610,042 people were experiencing homelessness. From 2012 to 2013, a period of continued slow recovery from the Great Recession, overall homelessness decreased by 3.7 percent and homelessness decreased among every major subpopulation—families (7 percent), chronically homeless individuals (7.3 percent), and veterans (7.3 percent).

But nationwide trends do not tell the full story:

- 31 states saw a decrease in homelessness, while 20 states saw increases in overall homelessness.
- The national rate of homelessness fell to 19 homeless persons per 10,000 people in the general population, but the rate in individual states ranged from 106 in Washington, DC to 8 in Mississippi.
- The rate of veteran homelessness fell to 27 homeless veterans per 10,000 veterans in the general population, but the rate in individual states ranged from 28 in Wyoming to 156 in Washington, DC.

¹ 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 the 51 states, which includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Populations at Risk of Homelessness

Homelessness is often described as a “lagging indicator,” meaning it takes time for economic and housing trends to impact trends in homelessness. Examining the trends in populations that would seem to be at particular risk of homelessness may be valuable in anticipating future needs for housing and homelessness assistance. Nationally, unemployment decreased significantly, but trends in the size of other at-risk populations did not improve simultaneously. Additionally, there was great variation among the states:

- Nationally, the number of people in poverty increased slightly, by 0.6 percent with 24 states experiencing an increase.
- The poverty rate remained unchanged at 15.9 percent, but the rate in individual states ranged from 10 percent in New Hampshire to 24 percent in Mississippi.
- Unemployment decreased 9.6 percent nationally and in all but four states from 2011 to 2012 and the unemployment rate ranged state by state from 3 percent in North Dakota to 11 percent in Nevada.
- The number of poor rental households experiencing severe housing cost burden, meaning households in poverty paying more than 50 percent of their income toward housing, increased slightly nationally, by 0.7 percent. Yet, 25 states still saw decreases.
- The number of people in poor households living doubled up with family and friends remained relatively stable nationally, decreasing in 27 states and increasing in 24 states.

Homeless Assistance System

The HEARTH Act, passed in 2009, placed a greater emphasis on permanent supportive housing and rapid re-housing, and those changes began to be seen in 2013.

- The number of permanent supportive housing beds increased nationally from 2012 to 2013 by 9,512 units (3.5 percent). 43 states saw increase, and 8 states saw a decrease.
- Emergency shelter beds increased by 9,502 beds (4 percent), part of a larger increase of 13 percent seen from 2007 to 2013. 34 states increased capacity, 16 states decreased capacity.
- Transitional housing beds decreased 6 percent, or by 11,798 beds. 16 states increased transitional housing capacity while 34 states decreased capacity.
- For the first time, rapid re-housing was differentiated from transitional housing, and a baseline of 19,847 units of rapid re-housing was recorded in 2013, representing 2.7 percent of the total bed inventory in the country.
- Washington State had the highest concentration of rapid re-housing beds, representing 13.9 percent of its total bed inventory.
- Nationwide emergency shelter usage has been steady at close to 100 percent from 2007 to 2013. Transitional housing usage is lower, fluctuating between 83 and 89 percent between 2007 and 2013.

MOVING FORWARD

Homelessness is decreasing. And, shifts in the way communities respond to homelessness have primed the country to make great strides in ending homeless nationally. Targeted federal funding to end homelessness is at its highest level in history—HUD’s homeless assistance grants were funded at \$2.1 billion and HUD received \$75 million for approximately 10,000 new joint HUD-VA supportive housing (HUD-VASH) vouchers targeted toward chronically homeless veterans. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) received \$300 million in funding for rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention for veterans in the Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) program and \$278 million for the HUD-VASH program in FY 2014.

Despite this progress, challenges remain. The overall economy is starting to recover, but this improvement does not appear to be penetrating lower-income populations. The pool of people at risk of homelessness, those in poverty, those living with friends and family, and those paying over half of their income for housing, has remained high despite improvements in unemployment and the overall economy.

The homeless assistance system has decreased homelessness by increasing the flow of people experiencing homelessness into permanent housing, but without a decrease in the number of people who become homeless, the homeless assistance system will continue to manage large numbers of households who are simply unable to afford housing in their communities. The lack of affordable housing cannot be overcome by the homeless assistance system. Communities, states, and the federal government need to invest in affordable housing so that households are able to obtain and maintain housing independently in their own community.

IN 2014, HUD'S HOMELESS ASSISTANCE
GRANTS WERE FUNDED AT

\$2.1B

Chapter One

THE STATE OF HOMELESSNESS IN AMERICA 2014

Every year, during the last 10 days of January, communities across the United States conduct an enumeration of homeless persons living in emergency shelter, transitional housing, or on the street, in what is commonly known as a “point-in-time” count.² The January 2013 point-in-time count is the most recent national estimate of homelessness in the United States for which data are available. The count identified 610,042 people experiencing homelessness in January 2013, which translates to a national rate of homelessness of approximately 19 homeless persons out of every 10,000 persons in the general public, down slightly from the previous year. This chapter includes analyses of point-in-time count data to provide a more detailed portrait of the populations that experience homelessness in the United States.

² 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.



92,593

PEOPLE WERE CONSIDERED
CHRONICALLY HOMELESS
AS INDIVIDUALS

HOMELESS POPULATION AND SUBPOPULATIONS

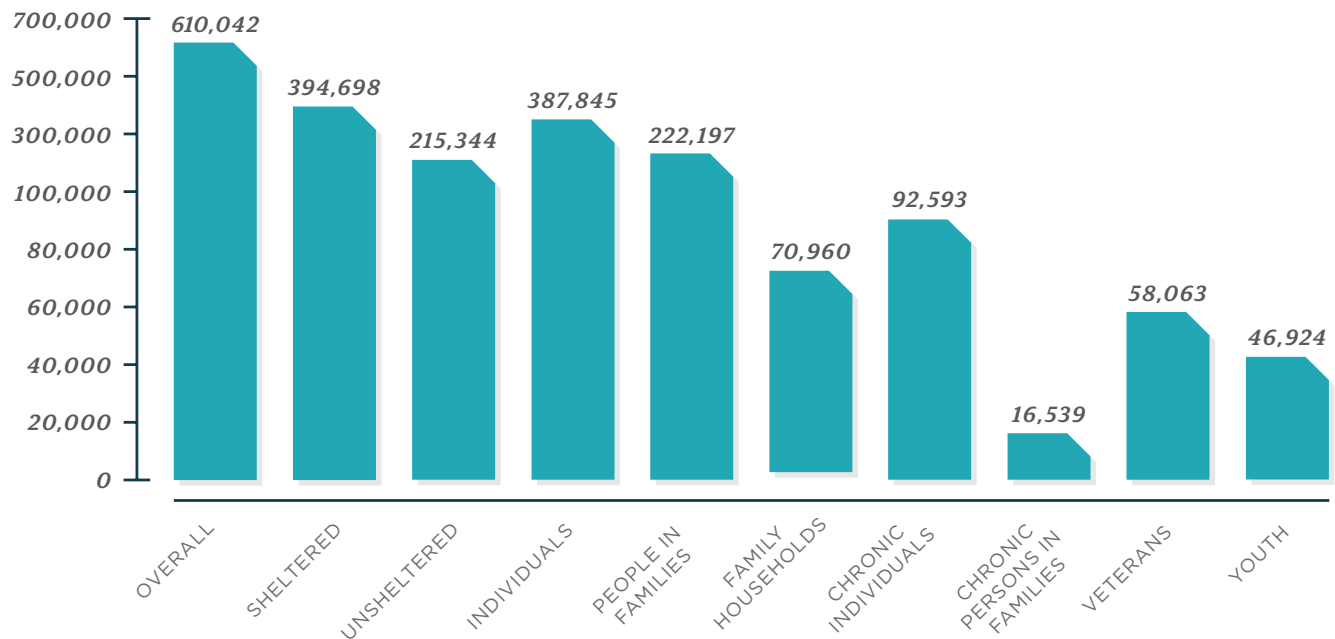
Figures 1.1 and 1.2 display a breakdown of the 2013 homeless population and subpopulations. While the majority of the homeless population resided in some form of shelter or in transitional housing units in 2013 (394,698 people), approximately 35 percent of the population (215,344 people) lived on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation.

The majority of the homeless population was comprised of individual adults (387,845 people). Just over 36 percent were people in families (222,197 people in 70,960 households). Almost 92,600 people were considered chronically homeless as individuals, meaning they are living with a disability and staying in shelters or on the streets for long periods of time or repeatedly, and 16,539 people were in families considered chronically homeless.³ As shown in figure 1.2, most of the chronically homeless people were individuals.

Veterans accounted for 9.5 percent of the population (58,063 people). New to this report are data points concerning unaccompanied homeless youth, who comprised almost 8 percent of the overall homeless population (46,924 people).

figure 1.1

HOMELESS POPULATION AND SUBPOPULATIONS, 2013



³ An individual or a family is considered chronically homeless if he or she or, in the case of a family, a head of household 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 2013 point-in-time count, information on chronic homelessness is collected only for both families and individuals. Prior to 2013, information on chronic homelessness was collected for only individuals.



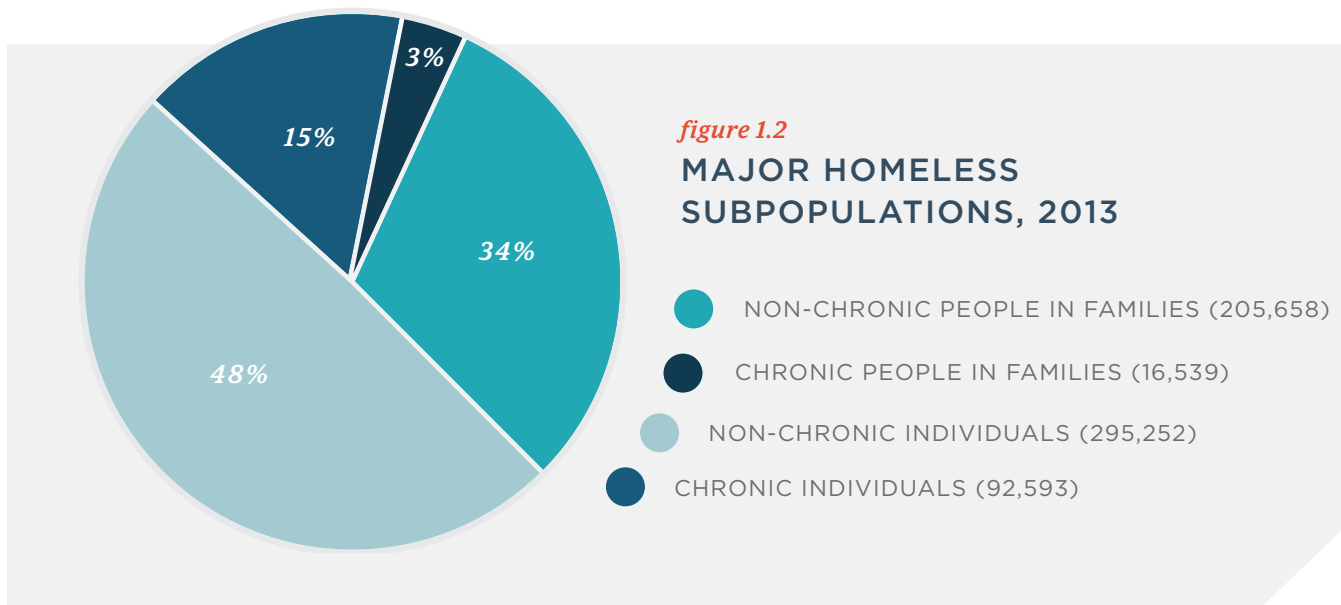
**POINT-IN-TIME
ESTIMATES OF
HOMELESSNESS**



The State of Homelessness in America series and prior reports by the National Alliance to End Homelessness on the incidence and prevalence of homelessness use community point-in-time counts as the measure of homelessness. Communities, organized into Continuums of Care (CoCs), count the number of homeless persons and report the data to HUD through the annual application for homeless assistance grants as well as through the Homelessness Data Exchange (HDX). These data are disseminated through the Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress. Electronic administrative records are used to enumerate families and individuals sleeping in emergency shelter and transitional housing. An organized unsheltered count that enumerates people living in places not meant for human habitation is required every other year, although most communities conduct an unsheltered count annually as well. These two counts—the sheltered and unsheltered counts—provide information on nationwide trends in homelessness.

POINT-IN-TIME COUNTS ARE THE ONLY MEASURE THAT CAPTURES UNSHELTERED PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS.

The point-in-time counts are not without limitations. There is variation in count methodologies year to year within communities and across communities. Point-in-time counts are, however, the only measure that captures unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness. Unsheltered counts have more limitations than sheltered counts and there is more variation in the frequency with which these counts occur as HUD does not require unsheltered counts annually. Unsheltered counts are conducted 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. These counts are implemented in various ways depending upon the jurisdiction and the resources devoted to the count. Despite its flaws, the annual point-in-time counts result in the most reliable estimate of people experiencing homelessness in the United States.



TRENDS IN HOMELESS POPULATION AND SUBPOPULATIONS

Figure 1.3 illustrates trends in each homeless subpopulation over the last nine years. The most recent data show that overall homelessness has decreased by 23,740 people or 3.7 percent from 2012 to 2013. The number of people homeless in each subpopulation also decreased from 2012 to 2013.

Veteran homelessness and chronic homelessness among individuals continued steady declines from previous years. From 2012 to 2013, veteran homelessness decreased by 7.3 percent and chronic homelessness among individuals decreased by 7.3 percent. Most notably, family homelessness decreased by 7.2 percent from 2012 to 2013. This overall decrease in family homelessness is due to a 37 percent decrease in the number of unsheltered people in families; although some of this decrease is believed to be due to improvements in methodologies, particularly in balance-of-state and statewide CoCs.⁴

⁴ The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress: Part 1 Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

figure 1.3

SUBPOPULATION TRENDS, 2005-2013

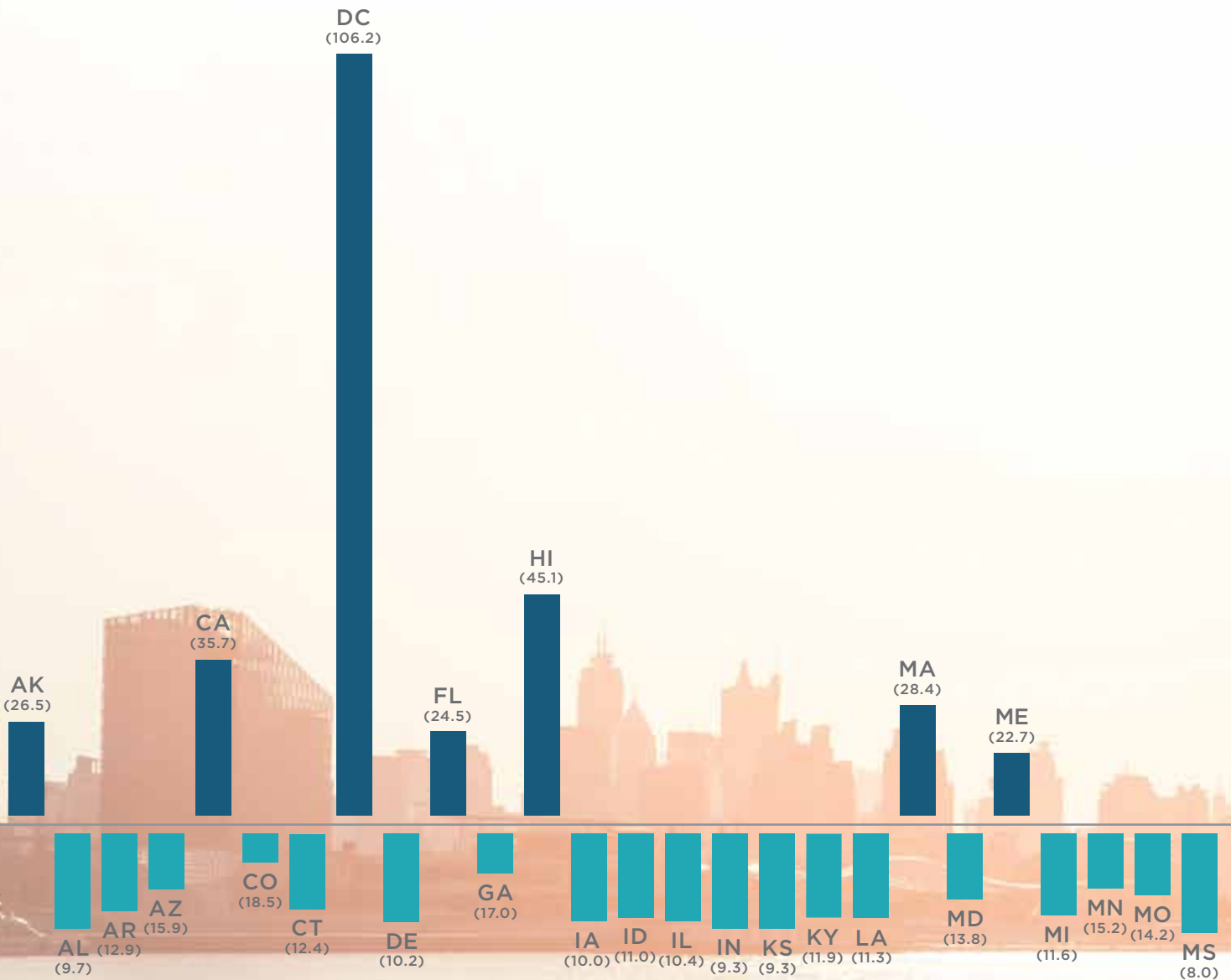


3.7%

OVERALL HOMELESSNESS
DECREASE FROM 2012-2013

HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

While homelessness decreased nationally, national trends do not provide a detailed picture of homelessness across the country. The following sections examine homelessness at a state level in order to illustrate geographic contrasts throughout the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Although overall homelessness decreased in 2013, a number of states experienced significant increases in the rate of homelessness. The following maps and sections include state-by-state changes in both overall homelessness, and in homelessness among four sub-populations—unsheltered persons, homeless families, chronically homeless individuals, and homeless veterans—from 2012 to 2013. Baseline state data for people in chronically homeless families and for unaccompanied youth and children are also included.⁵



⁵ Data for people in chronically homeless families and unaccompanied children and youth were collected for the first time in 2013, no comparison data can be shown.

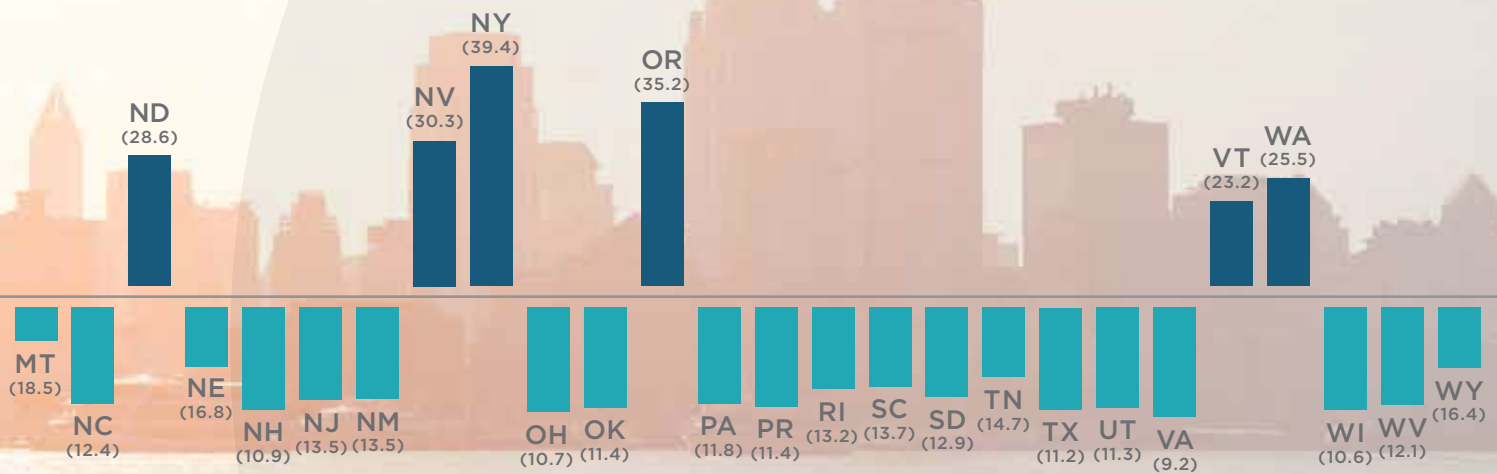
OVERALL HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

Similar to the national level, the primary measure of homelessness at the state level is the estimate of the homeless population based on point-in-time counts conducted by local CoCs. Figure 1.4 illustrates the state-by-state variation in the rate of homelessness per 10,000 people compared to the national rate. The national rate of people experiencing homelessness in 2013 was 19 people per 10,000 people. 13 states reported a rate of homelessness exceeding that of the national rate, ranging from 23 in Maine to 106 in the District of Columbia.

figure 1.4

2013 STATE RATES OF HOMELESSNESS COMPARED TO NATIONAL RATE (19.3)

— National Rate (19.3)



Nationally, there was a 3.7 percent decrease in the number of people who experienced homelessness from 2012 to 2013. However, 20 states reported increases in homelessness during this period, ranging from 0.3 percent in Kentucky to 200 percent in North Dakota. The remaining 31 states reported decreases in homelessness, ranging from 0.4 percent in Mississippi to 47.4 percent in Wyoming. Map 1.1 illustrates the change in overall homelessness between 2012 and 2013 for each state.

map 1.1

CHANGE IN OVERALL HOMELESSNESS BY STATE, 2012-2013

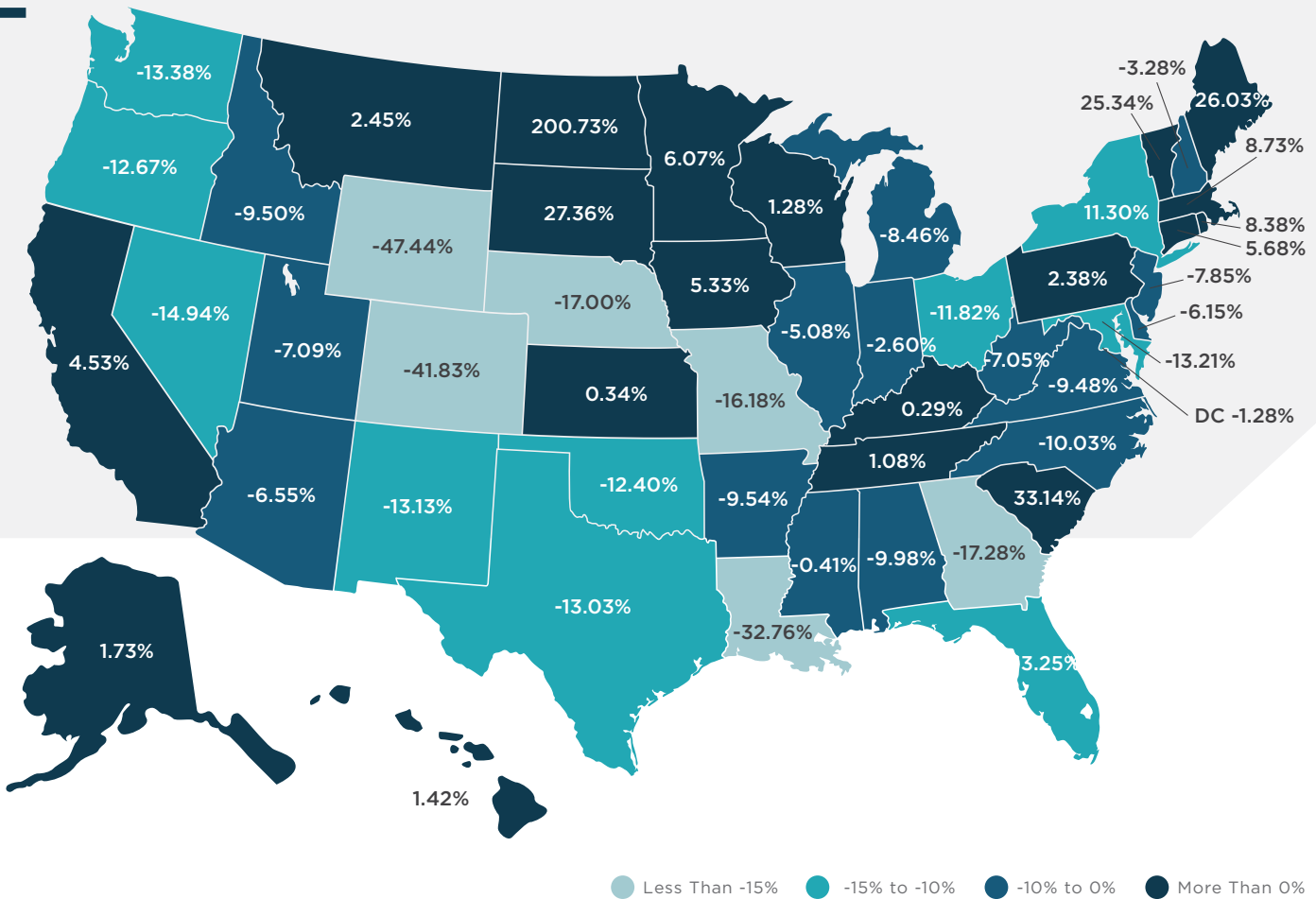


table 1.1

CHANGE IN OVERALL HOMELESSNESS (2012-2013) AND RATE PER 10,000 (2013) BY STATE

ST	2013 Homeless Persons	2012 Homeless Persons	% Change	2013 Rate per 10,000	ST	2013 Homeless Persons	2012 Homeless Persons	% Change	2013 Rate per 10,000
AK	1,946	1,913	1.73%	26.5	MT	1,878	1,833	2.45%	18.5
AL	4,689	5,209	-9.98%	9.7	NC	12,168	13,524	-10.03%	12.4
AR	3,812	4,214	-9.54%	12.9	ND	2,069	688	200.73%	28.6
AZ	10,562	11,302	-6.55%	15.9	NE	3,145	3,789	-17.00%	16.8
CA	136,826	130,898	4.53%	35.7	NH	1,447	1,496	-3.28%	10.9
CO	9,754	16,768	-41.83%	18.5	NJ	12,002	13,025	-7.85%	13.5
CT	4,448	4,209	5.68%	12.4	NM	2,819	3,245	-13.13%	13.5
DC	6,865	6,954	-1.28%	106.2	NV	8,443	9,926	-14.94%	30.3
DE	946	1,008	-6.15%	10.2	NY	77,430	69,566	11.30%	39.4
FL	47,862	55,170	-13.25%	24.5	OH	12,325	13,977	-11.82%	10.7
GA	16,971	20,516	-17.28%	17.0	OK	4,408	5,032	-12.40%	11.4
GU	1,271	1,301	-2.31%	—	OR	13,822	15,828	-12.67%	35.2
HI	6,335	6,246	1.42%	45.1	PA	15,086	14,736	2.38%	11.8
IA	3,084	2,928	5.33%	10.0	PR	4,128	3,212	28.52%	11.4
ID	1,781	1,968	-9.50%	11.0	RI	1,384	1,277	8.38%	13.2
IL	13,425	14,144	-5.08%	10.4	SC	6,544	4,915	33.14%	13.7
IN	6,096	6,259	-2.60%	9.3	SD	1,094	859	27.36%	12.9
KS	2,693	2,684	0.34%	9.3	TN	9,528	9,426	1.08%	14.7
KY	5,245	5,230	0.29%	11.9	TX	29,615	34,052	-13.03%	11.2
LA	5,226	7,772	-32.76%	11.3	UT	3,277	3,527	-7.09%	11.3
MA	19,029	17,501	8.73%	28.4	VA	7,625	8,424	-9.48%	9.2
MD	8,205	9,454	-13.21%	13.8	VI	482	484	-0.41%	—
ME	3,016	2,393	26.03%	22.7	VT	1,454	1,160	25.34%	23.2
MI	11,527	12,592	-8.46%	11.6	WA	17,760	20,504	-13.38%	25.5
MN	8,214	7,744	6.07%	15.2	WI	6,104	6,027	1.28%	10.6
MO	8,581	10,237	-16.18%	14.2	WV	2,240	2,410	-7.05%	12.1
MS	2,403	2,413	-0.41%	8.0	WY	953	1,813	-47.44%	16.4
					US	610,042	633,782	-3.7%	19.3

UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

While the majority of people who experience homelessness are sheltered in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs, 35 percent of the homeless population was living in an unsheltered situation, such as the street or other places not meant for human habitation, during the point-in-time counts in January 2013.

Map 1.2 illustrates the change in unsheltered homelessness between 2012 and 2013. Nationally, the number of unsheltered people experiencing homelessness decreased by 11.6 percent between 2012 and 2013. 36 states reported a decrease in the unsheltered population, ranging from 3.7 percent in Mississippi to 77.2 percent in Colorado. The remaining 15 states reported increases in the unsheltered population, ranging from 1.4 percent in Arizona to 2,532 percent in North Dakota.

map 1.2

CHANGE IN UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY STATE, 2012-2013

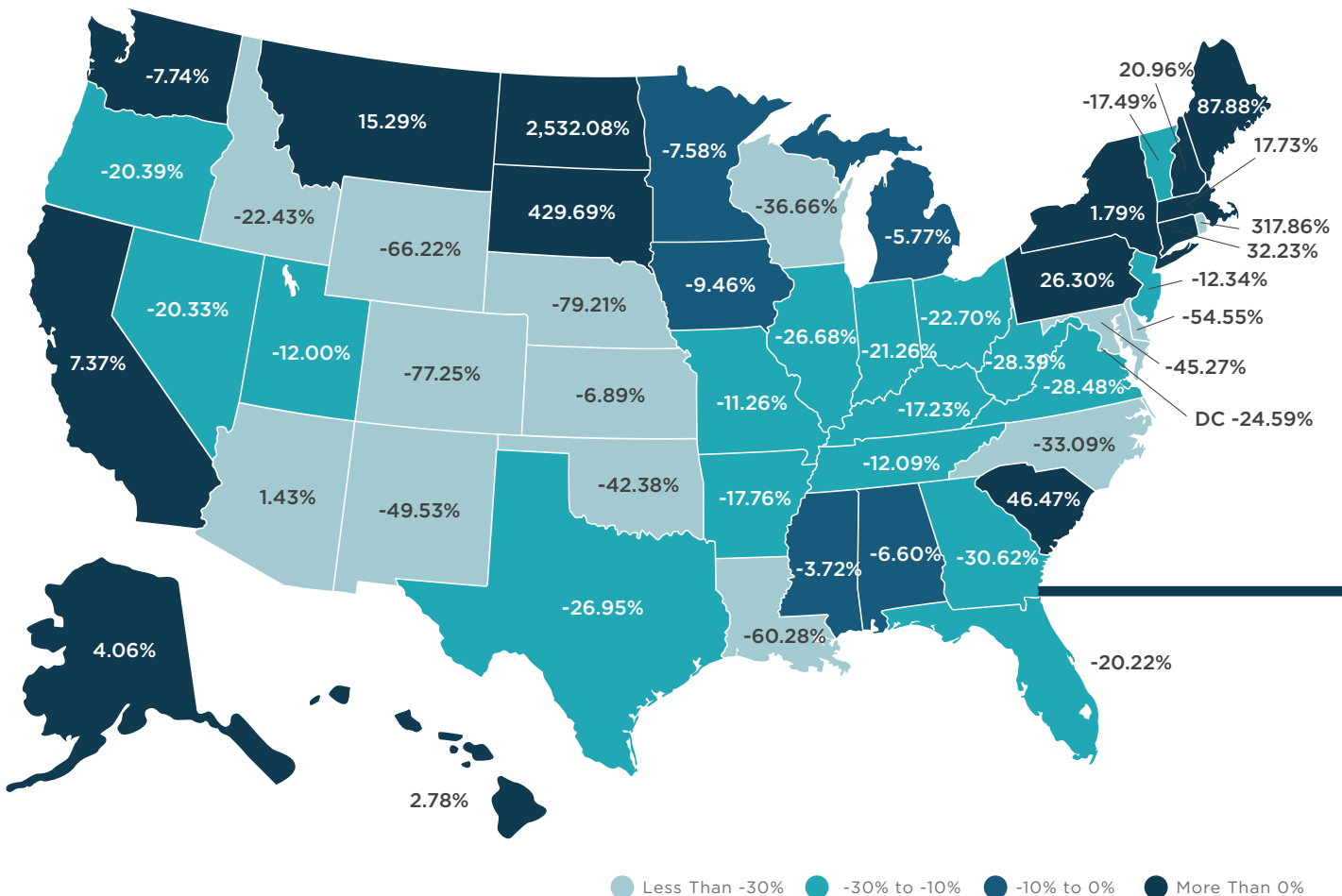


table 1.2

CHANGE IN UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS BY STATE, 2012-2013

ST	2013 Unsheltered Persons	2012 Unsheltered Persons	% Change	ST	2013 Unsheltered Persons	2012 Unsheltered Persons	% Change
AK	205	197	4.06%	MT	784	680	15.29%
AL	1,443	1,545	-6.60%	NC	3,155	4,715	-33.09%
AR	2,148	2,612	-17.76%	ND	1,395	53	2,532.08%
AZ	3,131	3,087	1.43%	NE	173	832	-79.21%
CA	91,272	85,008	7.37%	NH	202	167	20.96%
CO	2,163	9,508	-77.25%	NJ	1,399	1,596	-12.34%
CT	919	695	32.23%	NM	428	848	-49.53%
DC	512	679	-24.59%	NV	4,745	5,956	-20.33%
DE	10	22	-54.55%	NY	4,157	4,084	1.79%
FL	28,192	35,338	-20.22%	OH	1,338	1,731	-22.70%
GA	8,461	12,196	-30.62%	OK	1,146	1,989	-42.38%
GU	1,143	1,114	2.60%	OR	7,390	9,283	-20.39%
HI	2,590	2,520	2.78%	PA	1,359	1,076	26.30%
IA	134	148	-9.46%	PR	2,726	1,866	46.09%
ID	377	486	-22.43%	RI	117	28	317.86%
IL	2,196	2,995	-26.68%	SC	3,133	2,139	46.47%
IN	700	889	-21.26%	SD	339	64	429.69%
KS	311	334	-6.89%	TN	3,207	3,648	-12.09%
KY	754	911	-17.23%	TX	12,090	16,551	-26.95%
LA	1,575	3,965	-60.28%	UT	418	475	-12.00%
MA	850	722	17.73%	VA	1,022	1,429	-28.48%
MD	1,922	3,512	-45.27%	VI	363	378	-3.97%
ME	62	33	87.88%	VT	184	223	-17.49%
MI	2,188	2,322	-5.77%	WA	5,053	5,477	-7.74%
MN	915	990	-7.58%	WI	368	581	-36.66%
MO	2,080	2,344	-11.26%	WV	628	877	-28.39%
MS	1,320	1,371	-3.72%	WY	452	1,338	-66.22%
				US	215,344	243,627	-11.6%

FAMILY HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

Map 1.3 illustrates the change in the number of homeless people in families between 2012 and 2013. Overall, there was a 7.2 percent decrease in the number of people experiencing homelessness as part of a family; 16 states reported increases in family homelessness, ranging from 3.4 percent in Connecticut to 313 percent in North Dakota. While one state (Montana) did not report any change in family homelessness between 2012 and 2013, 34 states reported a reduction, ranging from 0.3 percent in Kentucky to 56.4 percent in Colorado.

map 1.3
CHANGE IN PERSONS IN HOMELESS FAMILIES, 2012-2013

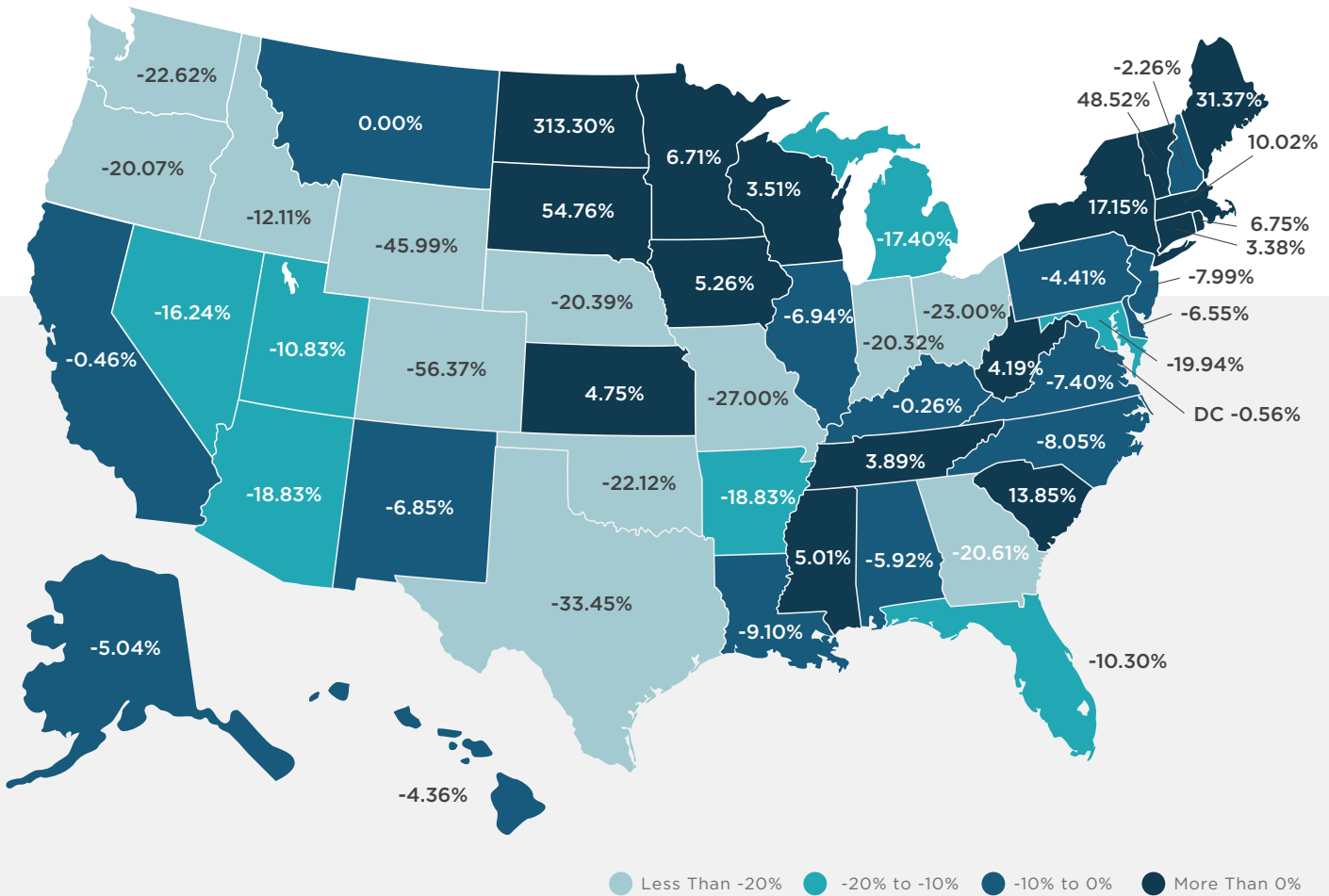


table 1.3

CHANGE IN FAMILY HOMELESSNESS BY STATE, 2012-2013 (PERSONS IN FAMILIES)

ST	2013 Persons in Families	2012 Persons in Families	% Change	ST	2013 Persons in Families	2012 Persons in Families	% Change
AK	584	615	-5.04%	MT	667	667	0.00%
AL	1,302	1,384	-5.92%	NC	4,638	5,044	-8.05%
AR	638	786	-18.83%	ND	839	203	313.30%
AZ	4,052	4,992	-18.83%	NE	1,253	1,574	-20.39%
CA	25,094	25,210	-0.46%	NH	649	664	-2.26%
CO	5,090	11,667	-56.37%	NJ	5,909	6,422	-7.99%
CT	1,347	1,303	3.38%	NM	1,033	1,109	-6.85%
DC	3,169	3,187	-0.56%	NV	846	1,010	-16.24%
DE	371	397	-6.55%	NY	46,195	39,433	17.15%
FL	16,503	18,399	-10.30%	OH	4,714	6,122	-23.00%
GA	4,091	5,153	-20.61%	OK	1,229	1,578	-22.12%
GU	975	1,046	-6.79%	OR	4,828	6,040	-20.07%
HI	2,980	3,116	-4.36%	PA	7,113	7,441	-4.41%
IA	1,560	1,482	5.26%	PR	658	718	-8.36%
ID	697	793	-12.11%	RI	522	489	6.75%
IL	5,467	5,875	-6.94%	SC	1,808	1,588	13.85%
IN	2,345	2,943	-20.32%	SD	537	347	54.76%
KS	1,213	1,158	4.75%	TN	2,619	2,521	3.89%
KY	1,943	1,948	-0.26%	TX	8,857	13,309	-33.45%
LA	1,318	1,450	-9.10%	UT	1,318	1,478	-10.83%
MA	12,335	11,212	10.02%	VA	3,093	3,340	-7.40%
MD	2,984	3,727	-19.94%	VI	38	46	-17.39%
ME	1,453	1,106	31.37%	VT	753	507	48.52%
MI	4,291	5,195	-17.40%	WA	7,143	9,231	-22.62%
MN	4,486	4,204	6.71%	WI	3,099	2,994	3.51%
MO	3,929	5,382	-27.00%	WV	696	668	4.19%
MS	650	619	5.01%	WY	276	511	-45.99%
				US	222,197	239,403	-7.2%

table 1.4

CHANGE IN FAMILY HOMELESSNESS BY STATE, 2012-2013 (FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS)

ST	2013 Family Households	2012 Family Households	% Change	ST	2013 Family Households	2012 Family Households	% Change
AK	196	216	-9.26%	MT	207	192	7.81%
AL	495	497	-0.40%	NC	1,520	1,633	-6.92%
AR	218	266	-18.05%	ND	244	70	248.57%
AZ	1,291	1,465	-11.88%	NE	397	514	-22.76%
CA	8,267	8,076	2.37%	NH	229	240	-4.58%
CO	1,444	3,104	-53.48%	NJ	1,994	2,247	-11.26%
CT	475	449	5.79%	NM	323	348	-7.18%
DC	983	1,014	-3.06%	NV	319	343	-7.00%
DE	119	128	-7.03%	NY	13,675	12,170	12.37%
FL	5,806	6,333	-8.32%	OH	1,501	1,943	-22.75%
GA	1,257	1,779	-29.34%	OK	426	519	-17.92%
GU	167	165	1.21%	OR	1,524	2,110	-27.77%
HI	736	792	-7.07%	PA	2,409	2,476	-2.71%
IA	495	466	6.22%	PR	185	297	-37.71%
ID	211	246	-14.23%	RI	177	182	-2.75%
IL	1,730	1,905	-9.19%	SC	640	551	16.15%
IN	739	955	-22.62%	SD	154	119	29.41%
KS	387	346	11.85%	TN	880	833	5.64%
KY	672	667	0.75%	TX	2,826	4,511	-37.35%
LA	415	474	-12.45%	UT	406	445	-8.76%
MA	4,327	3,887	11.32%	VA	984	1,094	-10.05%
MD	997	1,300	-23.31%	VI	11	16	-31.25%
ME	494	376	31.38%	VT	262	172	52.33%
MI	1,412	1,703	-17.09%	WA	2,217	2,871	-22.78%
MN	1,338	1,311	2.06%	WI	1,016	961	5.72%
MO	1,259	1,745	-27.85%	WV	228	243	-6.17%
MS	192	221	-13.12%	WY	84	171	-50.88%
				US	70,960	77,157	-8.0%



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.

Chronic Homelessness among Individuals

Map 1.4 illustrates the change in the national and state-level counts of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness. Overall, the population of chronically homeless individuals decreased 7.3 percent between 2012 and 2013. 15 of the 51 states reported an increase in the population of chronically homeless individuals—ranging from 2.6 percent in Iowa to 64.2 percent in Rhode Island. The remaining 36 states experienced a decrease in chronic homelessness, ranging from 0.8 percent in Maryland to 63 percent in Louisiana.

map 1.4

CHANGE IN CHRONICALLY HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS BY STATE, 2012-2013

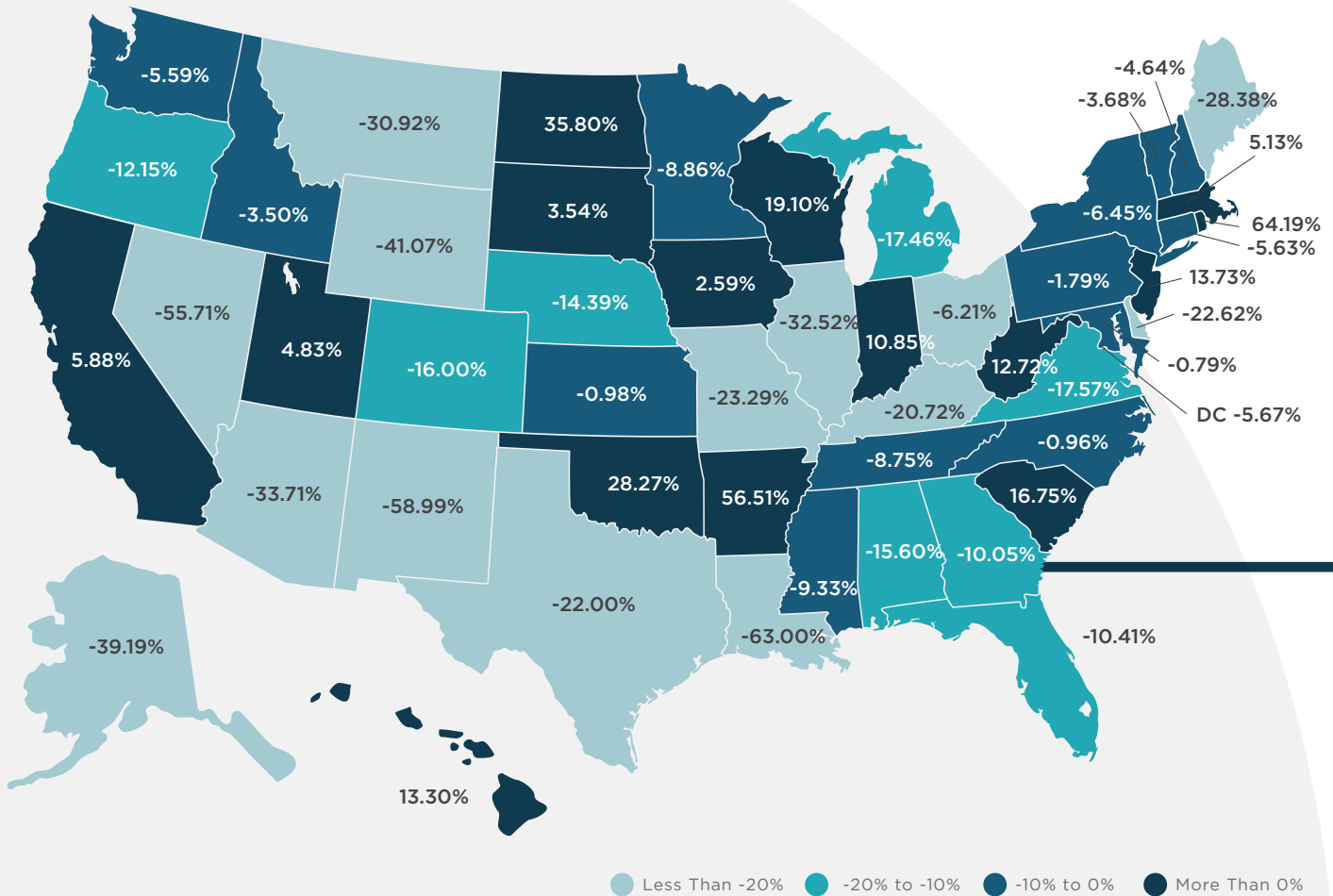


table 1.5

CHANGE IN CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS (FOR INDIVIDUALS) BY STATE, 2012-2013

ST	2013 Chronic Individuals	2012 Chronic Individuals	% Change	ST	2013 Chronic Individuals	2012 Chronic Individuals	% Change
AK	166	273	-39.19%	MT	210	304	-30.92%
AL	768	910	-15.60%	NC	1,451	1,465	-0.96%
AR	565	361	56.51%	ND	110	81	35.80%
AZ	1,064	1,605	-33.71%	NE	339	396	-14.39%
CA	35,386	33,422	5.88%	NH	226	237	-4.64%
CO	1,354	1,612	-16.00%	NJ	1,002	881	13.73%
CT	872	924	-5.63%	NM	399	973	-58.99%
DC	1,764	1,870	-5.67%	NV	884	1,996	-55.71%
DE	65	84	-22.62%	NY	4,045	4,324	-6.45%
FL	7,778	8,682	-10.41%	OH	1,677	1,788	-6.21%
GA	2,713	3,016	-10.05%	OK	617	481	28.27%
GU	51	22	131.82%	OR	2,444	2,782	-12.15%
HI	1,031	910	13.30%	PA	1,536	1,564	-1.79%
IA	277	270	2.59%	PR	1,629	1,597	2.00%
ID	193	200	-3.50%	RI	243	148	64.19%
IL	1,403	2,079	-32.52%	SC	453	388	16.75%
IN	511	461	10.85%	SD	117	113	3.54%
KS	304	307	-0.98%	TN	1,929	2,114	-8.75%
KY	394	497	-20.72%	TX	4,770	6,115	-22.00%
LA	1,015	2,743	-63.00%	UT	347	331	4.83%
MA	1,577	1,500	5.13%	VA	1,262	1,531	-17.57%
MD	1,249	1,259	-0.79%	VI	87	193	-54.92%
ME	159	222	-28.38%	VT	183	190	-3.68%
MI	969	1,174	-17.46%	WA	1,927	2,041	-5.59%
MN	915	1,004	-8.86%	WI	449	377	19.10%
MO	695	906	-23.29%	WV	390	346	12.72%
MS	408	450	-9.33%	WY	221	375	-41.07%
				US	92,593	99,894	-7.3%

Chronic Homelessness among Persons in Families

People in chronically homeless families, those in families that have been homeless repeatedly or for extended periods of time and have a head of household with a disability, were enumerated for the first time in 2013. Table 1.6 shows the number of people in a chronically homeless family at a point-in-time in 2013. This number will serve a baseline from which to measure progress in ending homelessness for the most vulnerable homeless families. Map 1.5 shows the percentage of people in families experiencing homelessness that are considered chronically homeless.

map 1.5

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES WHO ARE CHRONICALLY HOMELESS BY STATE, 2013

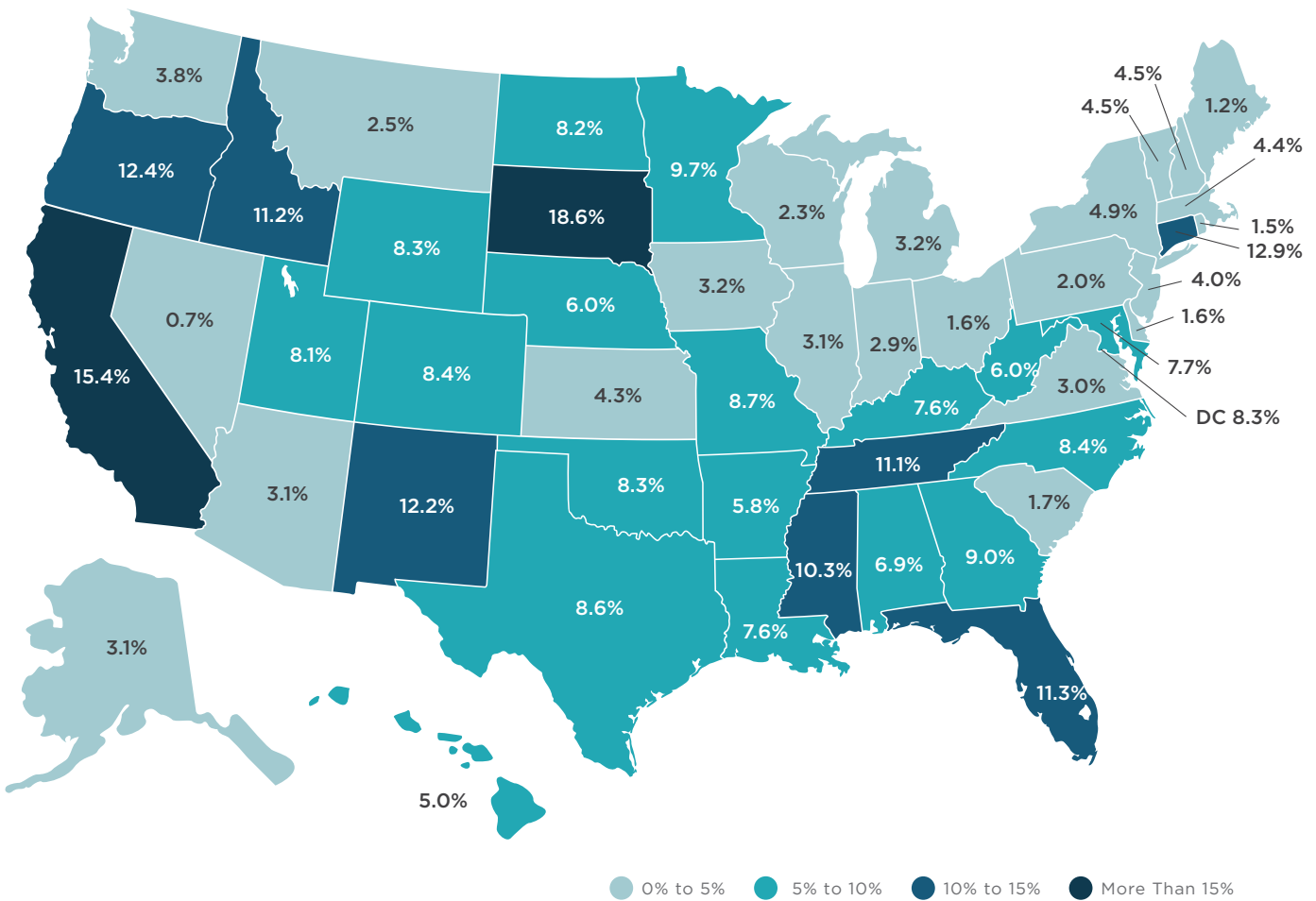


table 1.6

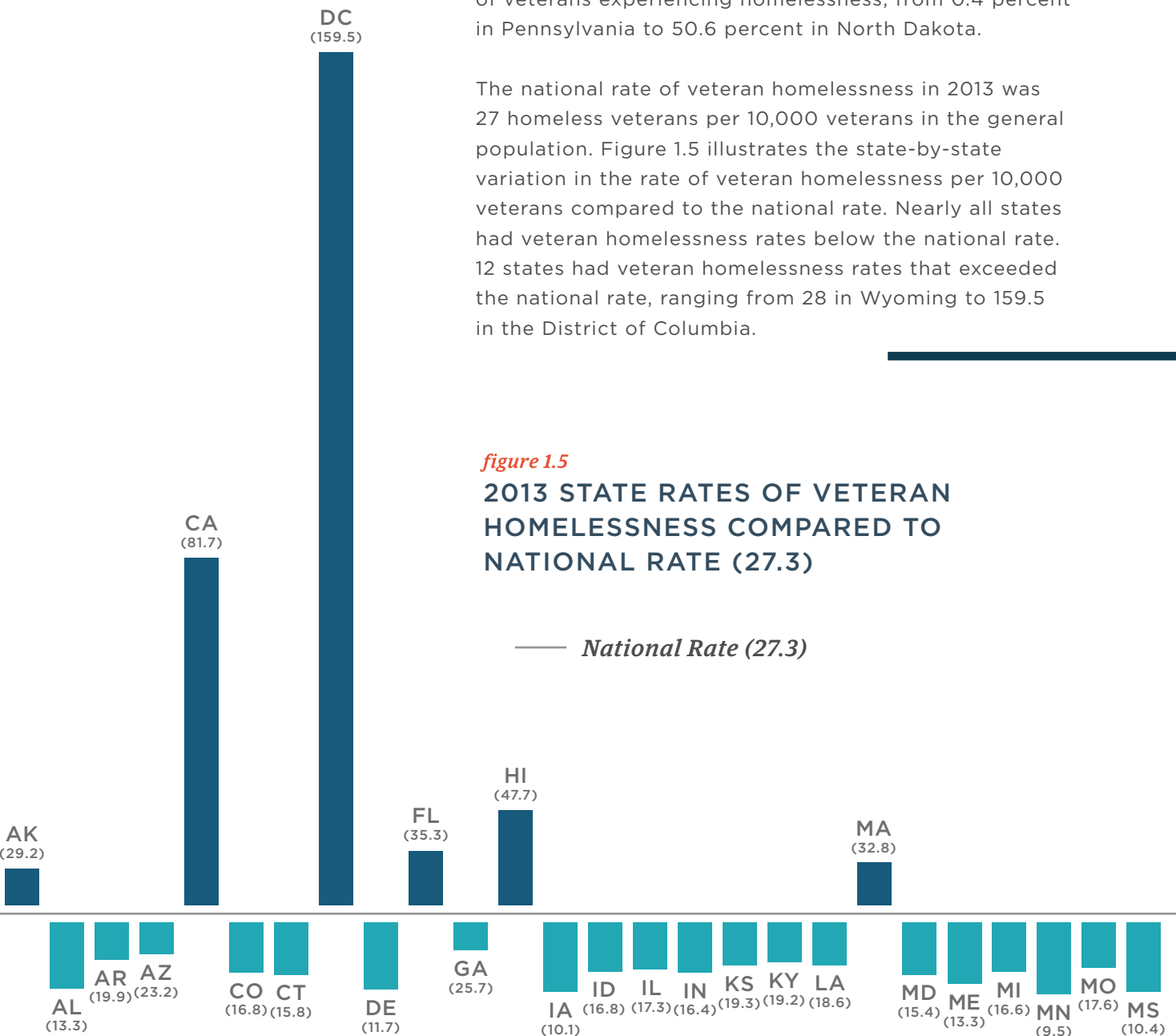
PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES WHO ARE CHRONICALLY HOMELESS BY STATE, 2013

ST	2013 Persons in Chronic Families	2013 Persons in Families	2013 Percentage of Persons in Families in Chronic Families	ST	2013 Persons in Chronic Families	2013 Persons in Families	2013 Percentage of Persons in Families in Chronic Families
AK	18	584	3.1%	MT	17	667	2.5%
AL	90	1,302	6.9%	NC	391	4,638	8.4%
AR	37	638	5.8%	ND	69	839	8.2%
AZ	124	4,052	3.1%	NE	75	1,253	6.0%
CA	3,864	25,094	15.4%	NH	29	649	4.5%
CO	426	5,090	8.4%	NJ	235	5,909	4.0%
CT	174	1,347	12.9%	NM	126	1,033	12.2%
DC	263	3,169	8.3%	NV	6	846	0.7%
DE	6	371	1.6%	NY	2,272	46,195	4.9%
FL	1,869	16,503	11.3%	OH	76	4,714	1.6%
GA	369	4,091	9.0%	OK	102	1,229	8.3%
GU	239	975	24.5%	OR	599	4,828	12.4%
HI	149	2,980	5.0%	PA	145	7,113	2.0%
IA	50	1,560	3.2%	PR	501	658	76.1%
ID	78	697	11.2%	RI	8	522	1.5%
IL	171	5,467	3.1%	SC	30	1,808	1.7%
IN	69	2,345	2.9%	SD	100	537	18.6%
KS	52	1,213	4.3%	TN	290	2,619	11.1%
KY	147	1,943	7.6%	TX	765	8,857	8.6%
LA	100	1,318	7.6%	UT	107	1,318	8.1%
MA	538	12,335	4.4%	VA	94	3,093	3.0%
MD	231	2,984	7.7%	VI	0	38	0.0%
ME	17	1,453	1.2%	VT	34	753	4.5%
MI	137	4,291	3.2%	WA	269	7,143	3.8%
MN	435	4,486	9.7%	WI	72	3,099	2.3%
MO	342	3,929	8.7%	WV	42	696	6.0%
MS	67	650	10.3%	WY	23	276	8.3%
				US	16,539	222,197	7.4%

VETERAN HOMELESSNESS BY STATE

Map 1.6 illustrates the percent change in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness between 2012 and 2013. Nationally, veteran homelessness decreased by 7.3 percent. 26 states reported decreases, ranging from 0.9 percent in Utah to 56 percent in Wyoming. The remaining 25 states reported increases in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness, from 0.4 percent in Pennsylvania to 50.6 percent in North Dakota.

The national rate of veteran homelessness in 2013 was 27 homeless veterans per 10,000 veterans in the general population. Figure 1.5 illustrates the state-by-state variation in the rate of veteran homelessness per 10,000 veterans compared to the national rate. Nearly all states had veteran homelessness rates below the national rate. 12 states had veteran homelessness rates that exceeded the national rate, ranging from 28 in Wyoming to 159.5 in the District of Columbia.



map 1.6
CHANGE IN VETERAN HOMELESSNESS, 2012-2013

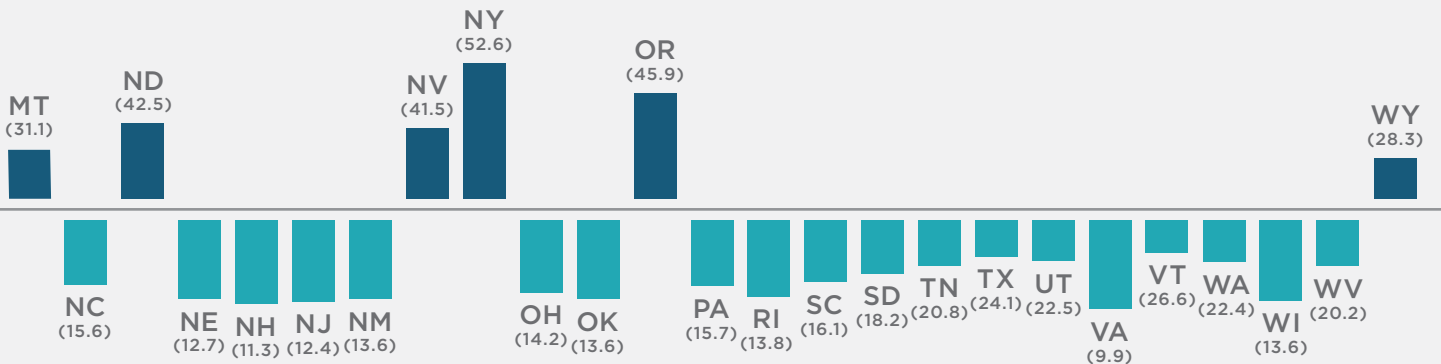
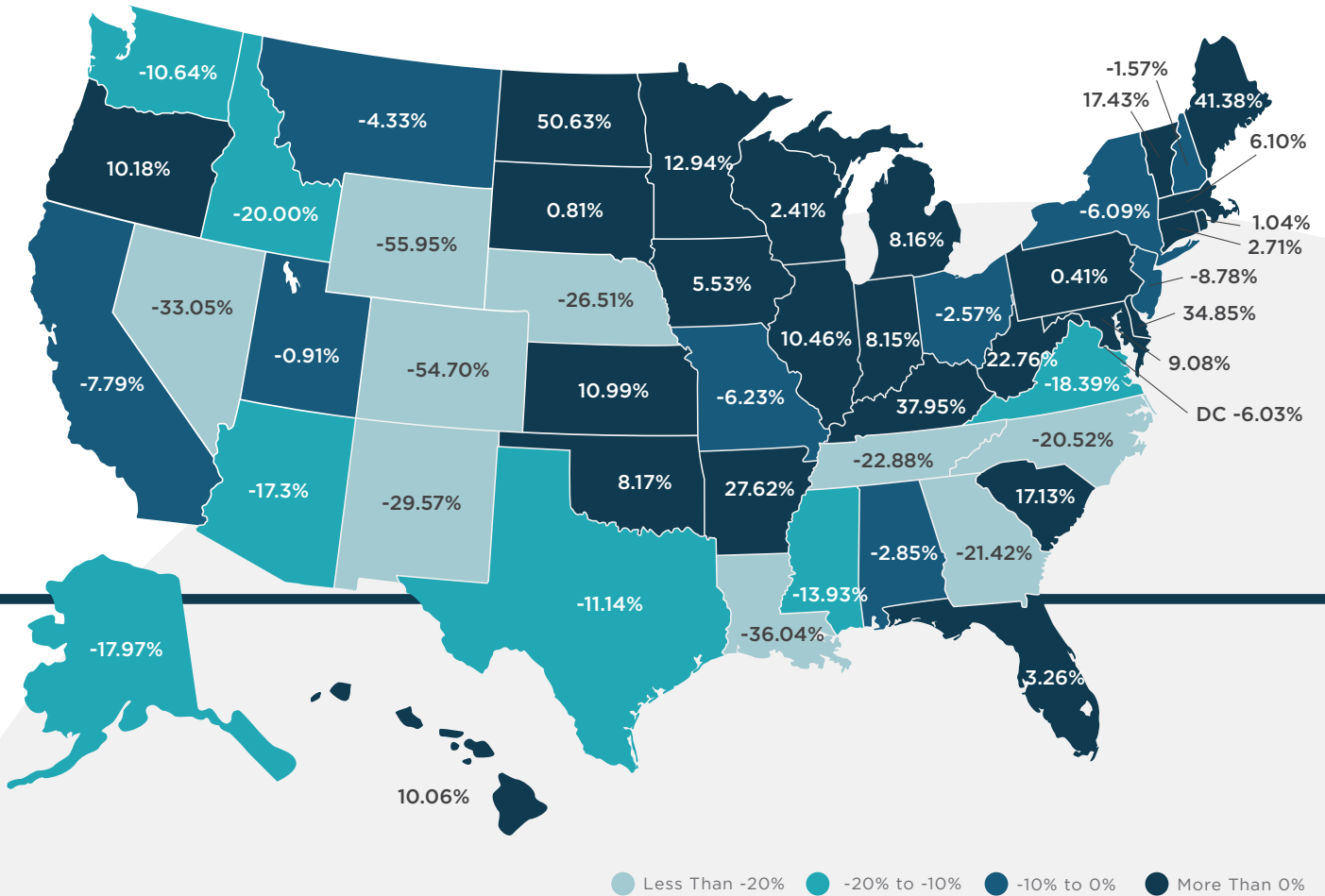


table 1.7

CHANGE IN VETERAN HOMELESSNESS (2012-2013) AND RATE OF VETERAN HOMELESSNESS (2013) BY STATE

ST	2013 Veterans	2012 Veterans	% Change	2013 Rate per 10,000	ST	2013 Veterans	2012 Veterans	% Change	2013 Rate per 10,000
AK	210	256	-17.97%	29.2	MT	309	323	-4.33%	31.1
AL	511	526	-2.85%	13.3	NC	1,123	1,413	-20.52%	15.6
AR	462	362	27.62%	19.9	ND	241	160	50.63%	42.5
AZ	1,222	1,478	-17.3%	23.2	NE	183	249	-26.51%	12.7
CA	15,179	16,461	-7.79%	81.7	NH	125	127	-1.57%	11.3
CO	685	1,512	-54.70%	16.8	NJ	540	592	-8.78%	12.4
CT	341	332	2.71%	15.8	NM	243	345	-29.57%	13.6
DC	499	531	-6.03%	159.5	NV	950	1,419	-33.05%	41.5
DE	89	66	34.85%	11.7	NY	4,659	4,961	-6.09%	52.6
FL	5,505	5,331	3.26%	35.3	OH	1212	1,244	-2.57%	14.2
GA	1,805	2,297	-21.42%	25.7	OK	437	404	8.17%	13.6
GU	32	31	3.23%	-	OR	1,494	1,356	10.18%	45.9
HI	558	507	10.06%	47.7	PA	1,462	1,456	0.41%	15.7
IA	229	217	5.53%	10.1	PR	82	116	-29.31%	-
ID	208	260	-20.00%	16.8	RI	97	96	1.04%	13.8
IL	1,267	1,147	10.46%	17.3	SC	636	543	17.13%	16.1
IN	743	687	8.15%	16.4	SD	125	124	0.81%	18.2
KS	414	373	10.99%	19.3	TN	991	1,285	-22.88%	20.8
KY	607	440	37.95%	19.2	TX	3,878	4,364	-11.14%	24.1
LA	575	899	-36.04%	18.6	UT	327	330	-0.91%	22.5
MA	1,253	1,181	6.10%	32.8	VA	719	881	-18.39%	9.9
MD	673	617	9.08%	15.4	VI	33	33	0.00%	-
ME	164	116	41.38%	13.3	VT	128	109	17.43%	26.6
MI	1,100	1,017	8.16%	16.6	WA	1,318	1,475	-10.64%	22.4
MN	349	309	12.94%	9.5	WI	552	539	2.41%	13.6
MO	843	899	-6.23%	17.6	WV	329	268	22.76%	20.2
MS	210	244	-13.93%	10.4	WY	137	311	-55.95%	28.3
					US	58,063	62,619	-7.3%	27.3

THE NATIONAL RATE OF VETERAN
HOMELESSNESS IN 2013 WAS

27.3 PER

10,000

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Unaccompanied children and youth, those individuals experiencing homelessness who are unattached to a family households and under the age of 25 including unaccompanied children under the age of 18, were differentiated in the point-in-time count for the first time in 2013.

Table 1.8 shows the number of sheltered and unsheltered unaccompanied children and youth captured at a point-in-time in January 2013.

table 1.8

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN AND YOUTH, 2013

ST	2013 Sheltered Unaccompanied Children	2013 Unsheltered Unaccompanied Children	2013 Sheltered Unaccompanied 18-24 year olds	2013 Unsheltered Unaccompanied 18-24 year olds	2013 Unaccompanied Children and Youth
AK	14	4	137	13	168
AL	14	12	229	139	394
AR	52	0	95	143	290
AZ	27	8	394	246	675
CA	296	1,568	2,920	10,685	15,469
CO	24	6	322	156	508
CT	10	0	172	53	235
DC	6	0	140	18	164
DE	1	0	34	0	35
FL	402	715	1,025	1,319	3,461
GA	12	60	480	561	1,113
GU	0	0	4	31	35
HI	3	4	59	143	209
IA	7	0	178	10	195
ID	13	7	84	34	138
IL	85	34	744	192	1,055
IN	31	1	228	59	319
KS	2	0	82	17	101
KY	27	4	278	75	384
LA	57	1	324	104	486
MA	37	5	401	75	518
MD	4	17	215	147	383
ME	57	2	239	9	307
MI	128	68	662	229	1,087
MN	49	33	508	143	733
MO	90	2	431	109	632
MS	88	19	76	151	334

While these numbers provide a snapshot of unaccompanied children and youth homelessness, it is unlikely that this count is accurate in any state. There are limited beds available for this population nationwide which impacts the size of the sheltered population. It is widely accepted that homeless young people do not congregate in the same areas as older homeless adults so targeted outreach during point-in-time counts is required. It is not clear how many CoCs implemented specific strategies to capture unsheltered young people during their point-in-time counts.

ST	2013 Sheltered Unaccompanied Children	2013 Unsheltered Unaccompanied Children	2013 Sheltered Unaccompanied 18-24 year olds	2013 Unsheltered Unaccompanied 18-24 year olds	2013 Unaccompanied Children and Youth
MT	0	2	55	108	165
NC	41	14	519	302	876
ND	3	34	42	127	206
NE	45	0	226	11	282
NH	0	1	89	26	116
NJ	27	1	575	93	696
NM	61	20	260	62	403
NV	37	405	192	1,288	1,922
NY	150	23	3,267	230	3,670
OH	52	1	716	143	912
OK	85	20	280	95	480
OR	90	98	398	618	1,204
PA	34	0	729	87	850
PR	0	1	72	80	153
RI	2	0	60	11	73
SC	2	2	161	154	319
SD	7	0	42	14	63
TN	23	25	397	153	598
TX	183	385	806	698	2,072
UT	12	1	98	29	140
VA	3	1	257	53	314
VI	0	0	12	7	19
VT	7	0	61	18	86
WA	95	30	692	319	1,136
WI	16	6	313	47	382
WV	11	3	151	87	252
WY	0	32	10	65	107
US	2,522	3,675	20,941	19,786	46,924

CHAPTER ONE SUMMARY

Table 1.9 summarizes trends in the homeless population and subpopulations between points-in-time in January 2012 and January 2013.

table 1.9

CHANGE IN HOMELESS POPULATION AND SUBPOPULATIONS BY STATE, 2012-2013

ST	Overall	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Individuals	Persons in Families	Family Households	Chronic Individuals	Veterans
AK	1.7%	1.5%	4.1%	4.9%	-5.0%	-9.3%	-39.2%	-18.0%
AL	-10.0%	-11.4%	-6.6%	-11.5%	-5.9%	-0.4%	-15.6%	-2.9%
AR	-9.5%	3.9%	-17.8%	-7.4%	-18.8%	-18.0%	56.5%	27.6%
AZ	-6.5%	-9.5%	1.4%	3.2%	-18.8%	-11.9%	-33.7%	-17.3%
CA	4.5%	-0.7%	7.4%	5.7%	-0.5%	2.4%	5.9%	-7.8%
CO	-41.8%	4.6%	-77.3%	-8.6%	-56.4%	-53.5%	-16.0%	-54.7%
CT	5.7%	0.4%	32.2%	6.7%	3.4%	5.8%	-5.6%	2.7%
DC	-1.3%	1.2%	-24.6%	-1.9%	-0.6%	-3.1%	-5.7%	-6.0%
DE	-6.2%	-5.1%	-54.5%	-5.9%	-6.5%	-7.0%	-22.6%	34.8%
FL	-13.2%	-0.8%	-20.2%	-14.7%	-10.3%	-8.3%	-10.4%	3.3%
GA	-17.3%	2.3%	-30.6%	-16.2%	-20.6%	-29.3%	-10.0%	-21.4%
GU	-2.3%	-31.6%	2.6%	16.1%	-6.8%	1.2%	131.8%	3.2%
HI	1.4%	0.5%	2.8%	7.2%	-4.4%	-7.1%	13.3%	10.1%
IA	5.3%	6.1%	-9.5%	5.4%	5.3%	6.2%	2.6%	5.5%
ID	-9.5%	-5.3%	-22.4%	-7.7%	-12.1%	-14.2%	-3.5%	-20.0%
IL	-5.1%	0.7%	-26.7%	-3.8%	-6.9%	-9.2%	-32.5%	10.5%
IN	-2.6%	0.5%	-21.3%	13.1%	-20.3%	-22.6%	10.8%	8.2%
KS	0.3%	1.4%	-6.9%	-3.0%	4.7%	11.8%	-1.0%	11.0%
KY	0.3%	4.0%	-17.2%	0.6%	-0.3%	0.7%	-20.7%	38.0%
LA	-32.8%	-4.1%	-60.3%	-38.2%	-9.1%	-12.4%	-63.0%	-36.0%
MA	8.7%	8.3%	17.7%	6.4%	10.0%	11.3%	5.1%	6.1%
MD	-13.2%	5.7%	-45.3%	-8.8%	-19.9%	-23.3%	-0.8%	9.1%
ME	26.0%	25.2%	87.9%	21.4%	31.4%	31.4%	-28.4%	41.4%
MI	-8.5%	-9.1%	-5.8%	-2.2%	-17.4%	-17.1%	-17.5%	8.2%
MN	6.1%	8.1%	-7.6%	5.3%	6.7%	2.1%	-8.9%	12.9%
MO	-16.2%	-17.6%	-11.3%	-4.2%	-27.0%	-27.9%	-23.3%	-6.2%
MS	-0.4%	3.9%	-3.7%	-2.3%	5.0%	-13.1%	-9.3%	-13.9%

ST	Overall	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Individuals	Persons in Families	Family Households	Chronic Individuals	Veterans
MT	2.5%	-5.1%	15.3%	3.9%	0.0%	7.8%	-30.9%	-4.3%
NC	-10.0%	2.3%	-33.1%	-11.2%	-8.0%	-6.9%	-1.0%	-20.5%
ND	200.7%	6.1%	2,532.1%	153.6%	313.3%	248.6%	35.8%	50.6%
NE	-17.0%	0.5%	-79.2%	-14.6%	-20.4%	-22.8%	-14.4%	-26.5%
NH	-3.3%	-6.3%	21.0%	-4.1%	-2.3%	-4.6%	-4.6%	-1.6%
NJ	-7.9%	-7.2%	-12.3%	-7.7%	-8.0%	-11.3%	13.7%	-8.8%
NM	-13.1%	-0.3%	-49.5%	-16.4%	-6.9%	-7.2%	-59.0%	-29.6%
NV	-14.9%	-6.9%	-20.3%	-14.8%	-16.2%	-7.0%	-55.7%	-33.1%
NY	11.3%	11.9%	1.8%	3.7%	17.1%	12.4%	-6.5%	-6.1%
OH	-11.8%	-10.3%	-22.7%	-3.1%	-23.0%	-22.7%	-6.2%	-2.6%
OK	-12.4%	7.2%	-42.4%	-8.0%	-22.1%	-17.9%	28.3%	8.2%
OR	-12.7%	-1.7%	-20.4%	-8.1%	-20.1%	-27.8%	-12.1%	10.2%
PA	2.4%	0.5%	26.3%	9.3%	-4.4%	-2.7%	-1.8%	0.4%
PR	28.5%	4.2%	46.1%	39.1%	-8.4%	-37.7%	2.0%	-29.3%
RI	8.4%	1.4%	317.9%	9.4%	6.7%	-2.7%	64.2%	1.0%
SC	33.1%	22.9%	46.5%	42.4%	13.9%	16.2%	16.8%	17.1%
SD	27.4%	-5.0%	429.7%	8.8%	54.8%	29.4%	3.5%	0.8%
TN	1.1%	9.4%	-12.1%	0.1%	3.9%	5.6%	-8.8%	-22.9%
TX	-13.0%	0.1%	-27.0%	0.1%	-33.5%	-37.4%	-22.0%	-11.1%
UT	-7.1%	-6.3%	-12.0%	-4.4%	-10.8%	-8.8%	4.8%	-0.9%
VA	-9.5%	-5.6%	-28.5%	-10.9%	-7.4%	-10.1%	-17.6%	-18.4%
VI	-0.4%	12.3%	-4.0%	1.4%	-17.4%	-31.3%	-54.9%	0.0%
VT	25.3%	35.5%	-17.5%	7.4%	48.5%	52.3%	-3.7%	17.4%
WA	-13.4%	-15.4%	-7.7%	-5.8%	-22.6%	-22.8%	-5.6%	-10.6%
WI	1.3%	5.3%	-36.7%	-0.9%	3.5%	5.7%	19.1%	2.4%
WV	-7.1%	5.2%	-28.4%	-11.4%	4.2%	-6.2%	12.7%	22.8%
WY	-47.4%	5.5%	-66.2%	-48.0%	-46.0%	-50.9%	-41.1%	-55.9%
US	-3.7%	1.2%	-11.6%	-1.7%	-7.2%	-8.0%	-7.3%	-7.3%



Chapter Two


POPULATIONS AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS

NATIONAL TRENDS IN POPULATIONS AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is often described as a “lagging indicator,” meaning the impacts of economic and housing trends on homelessness are delayed. Examining the trends in populations that are plausibly at risk of homelessness may be valuable in anticipating needs for housing and homeless assistance.

People who become homeless often have strained financial resources and are challenged by the cost of housing (e.g., rent and utilities). In some instances, families, friends, and other related and non-related persons live together in one unit to reduce individual housing-related costs. In fact, this phenomenon of living doubled up is often the last living situation of households that become homeless.⁶

⁶ The 2012 *Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR)* showed that 72.4 percent of people who had housing prior to accessing shelter services were living at the home of a friend or family member.



IN 2012, THE NUMBER OF
PERSONS LIVING IN POVERTY
INCREASED BY MORE THAN

300,000

In this chapter we examine the national and state prevalence and 2011 to 2012 changes in four populations that appear to be at heightened risk of homelessness— those in poverty, those unemployed, poor renter households experiencing severe housing cost burden, and poor households living doubled up.

Taken together, national changes in economic factors between 2011 and 2012 did not follow any specific pattern (see Table 2.1). In 2012, the number of persons living in poverty increased by more than 300,000 people (0.6 percent), but the poverty rate remained the same. In contrast, the number of unemployed persons decreased dramatically (9.6 percent) and the unemployment rate decreased by 0.8 percentage points. For housing-related factors, both the number of poor renter households experiencing severe housing cost burden and the number of poor people doubled up with family and friends remained relatively stable.

table 2.1

ECONOMIC AND HOUSING-RELATED FACTORS

ECONOMIC FACTORS	2011	2012	% CHANGE
Persons in Poverty	48,452,035	48,760,123	0.6%
Poverty Rate ¹	15.9%	15.9%	0.0
Unemployment Persons	13,833,340	12,512,946	-9.6%
Unemployment Rate ¹	8.9%	8.1%	-0.8

HOUSING-RELATED FACTORS	2012	2011	% CHANGE
Poor Renter Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden	6,601,994	6,557,063	0.7%
People in Poor Households Living Doubled up	7,416,170	7,441,265	-0.3%

¹Percent change column represents change in percentage point.

STATE TRENDS IN RISK FACTORS FOR HOMELESSNESS

Changes in at-risk populations vary across states. In this section, we discuss state-level changes for the four at-risk groups identified and use maps and tables to display state-to-state variation in these risk factors.

Poverty

Poverty and homelessness are interconnected. We used the federal poverty threshold to identify the number of people living in poverty. Map 2.1 displays the change in the number of persons living in poverty from 2011 to 2012. During this time period, the number of persons in poverty increased by 308,088 people or 0.6 percent. Slightly more than half of states (27) had a decrease in the number of people in poverty. Decreases ranged from 0.36 percent in Iowa to 6.66 percent in Rhode Island. The smallest increase was 0.01 in Alabama and the largest increase was 13.97 percent in New Hampshire.

Figure 2.1 compares state poverty rates to the national poverty rate (15.9 percent). The majority of states had poverty rates below the national rate. New Hampshire had the lowest poverty rate (10.0 percent) and Mississippi had the highest (24.2 percent).

27 STATES SAW A DECREASE
IN THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE
IN POVERTY

map 2.1

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY, 2011-2012

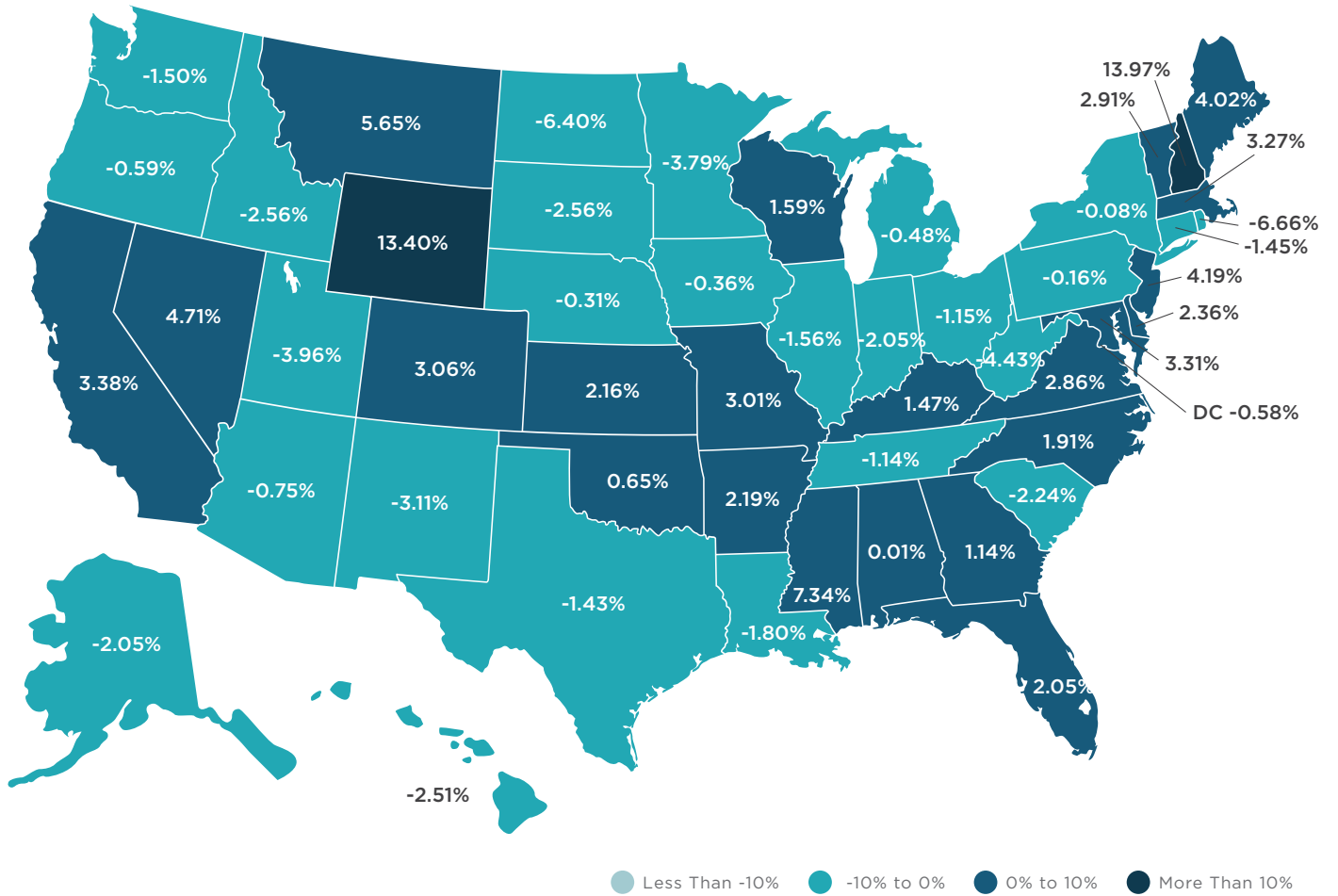
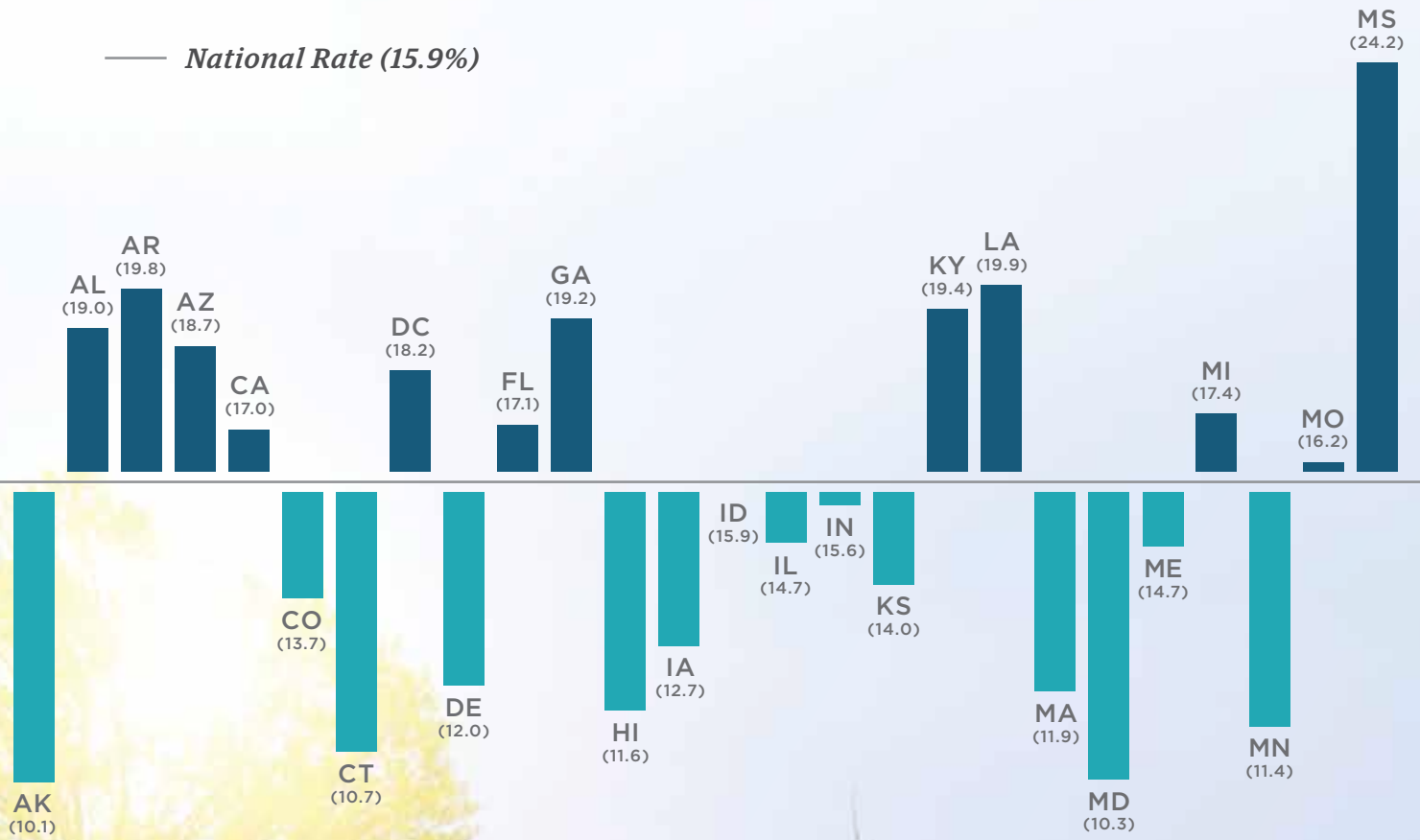


figure 2.1

2012 STATE-BY-STATE RATE OF POVERTY COMPARED TO NATIONAL RATE (15.9%)

— National Rate (15.9%)



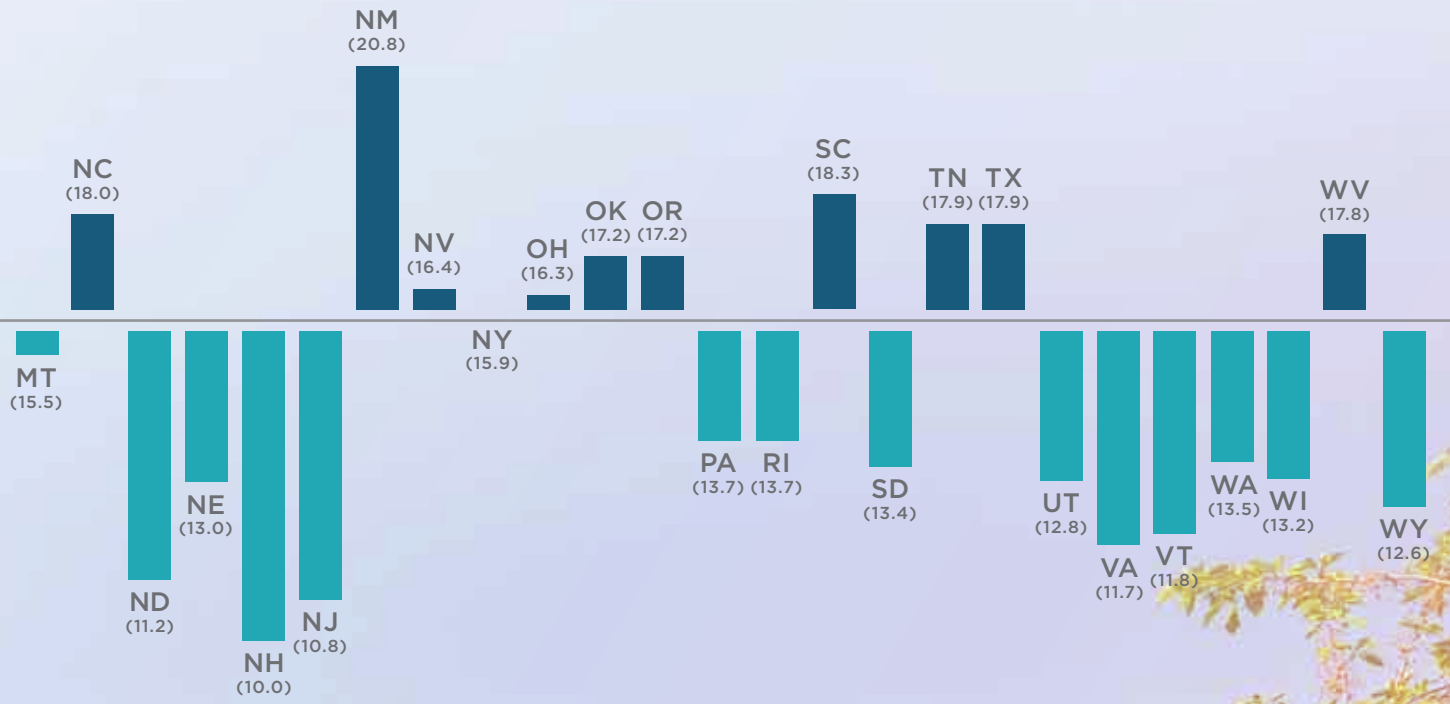


table 2.2

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY (2011-2012) AND POVERTY RATE (2012) BY STATE

ST	2012 # of Persons in Poverty	2011 # of Persons in Poverty	% Change	2012 Poverty Rate	ST	2012 # of Persons in Poverty	2011 # of Persons in Poverty	% Change	2012 Poverty Rate
AK	72,400	73,905	-2.05%	10.1%	MT	152,199	144,054	5.65%	15.5%
AL	892,564	892,483	0.01%	19.0%	NC	1,713,132	1,680,963	1.91%	18.0%
AR	568,065	555,876	2.19%	19.8%	ND	75,703	80,882	-6.40%	11.2%
AZ	1,194,506	1,203,501	-0.75%	18.7%	NE	233,973	234,710	-0.31%	13.0%
CA	6,325,319	6,118,803	3.38%	17.0%	NH	128,466	112,715	13.97%	10.0%
CO	694,842	674,195	3.06%	13.7%	NJ	934,943	897,376	4.19%	10.8%
CT	372,390	377,856	-1.45%	10.7%	NM	426,245	439,914	-3.11%	20.8%
DC	108,732	109,363	-0.58%	18.2%	NV	446,840	426,741	4.71%	16.4%
DE	107,307	104,831	2.36%	12.0%	NY	3,025,016	3,027,342	-0.08%	15.9%
FL	3,238,581	3,173,456	2.05%	17.1%	OH	1,824,628	1,845,800	-1.15%	16.3%
GA	1,848,533	1,827,743	1.14%	19.2%	OK	637,429	633,298	0.65%	17.2%
GU	-	-	-	-	OR	658,359	662,283	-0.59%	17.2%
HI	157,243	161,290	-2.51%	11.6%	PA	1,693,285	1,695,996	-0.16%	13.7%
IA	377,484	378,864	-0.36%	12.7%	PR	-	-	-	-
ID	248,494	255,027	-2.56%	15.9%	RI	138,907	148,819	-6.66%	13.7%
IL	1,850,562	1,879,965	-1.56%	14.7%	SC	837,770	856,938	-2.24%	18.3%
IN	990,325	1,011,017	-2.05%	15.6%	SD	107,846	110,681	-2.56%	13.4%
KS	391,734	383,467	2.16%	14.0%	TN	1,129,330	1,142,299	-1.14%	17.9%
KY	823,197	811,277	1.47%	19.4%	TX	4,562,352	4,628,758	-1.43%	17.9%
LA	891,981	908,375	-1.80%	19.9%	UT	360,017	374,859	-3.96%	12.8%
MA	762,645	738,514	3.27%	11.9%	VA	931,805	905,914	2.86%	11.7%
MD	590,803	571,887	3.31%	10.3%	VI	-	-	-	-
ME	189,786	182,448	4.02%	14.7%	VT	71,084	69,075	2.91%	11.8%
MI	1,685,178	1,693,294	-0.48%	17.4%	WA	915,278	929,258	-1.50%	13.5%
MN	598,371	621,970	-3.79%	11.4%	WI	737,356	725,797	1.59%	13.2%
MO	947,792	920,118	3.01%	16.2%	WV	320,055	334,885	-4.43%	17.8%
MS	698,252	650,524	7.34%	24.2%	WY	71,019	62,629	13.40%	12.6%
					US	48,760,123	48,452,035	0.6%	15.9%

Unemployment

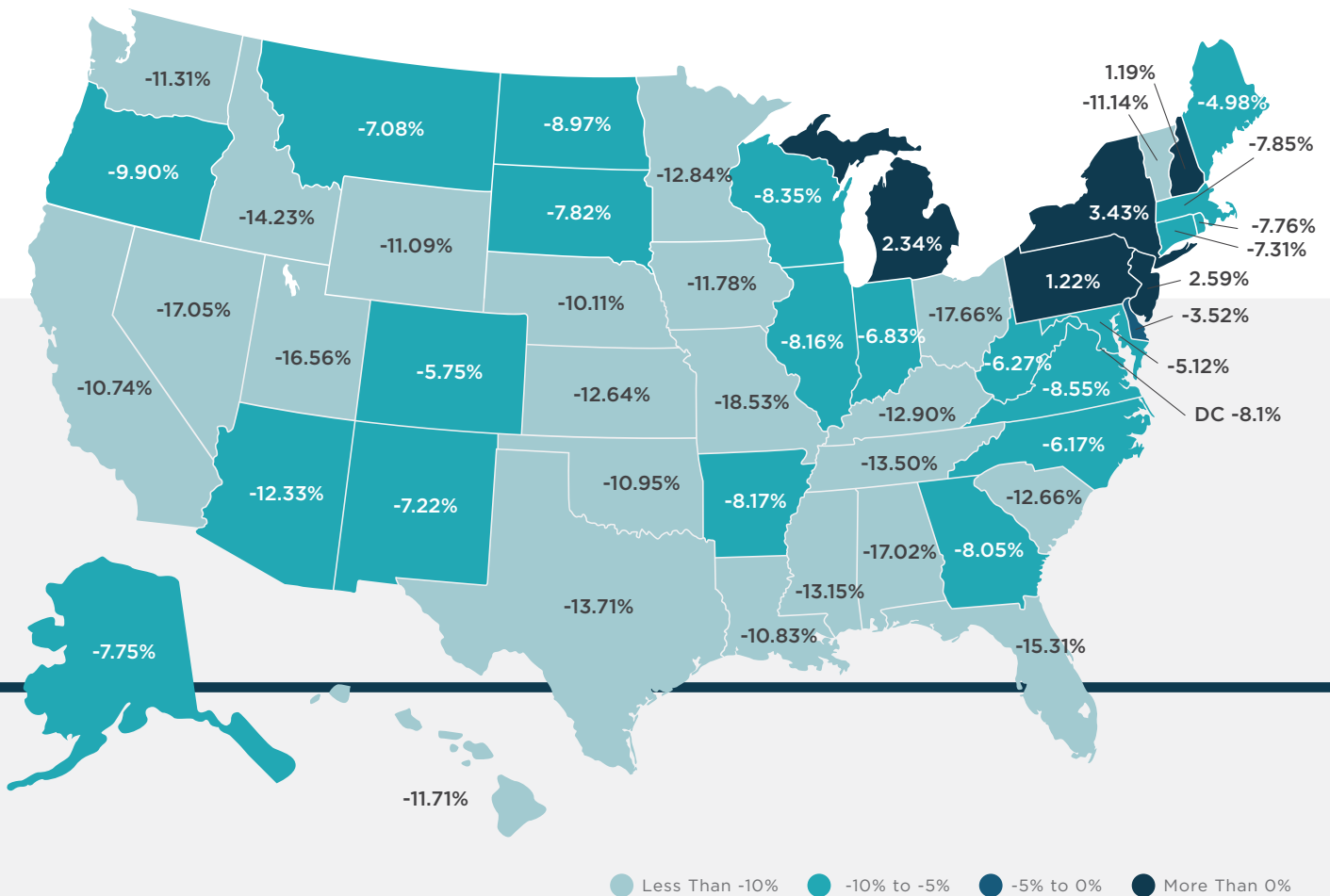
Loss of employment is often cited in research studies as a precursor to homelessness. Unemployment is measured by the number of people in the workforce who do not have a job, but are actively looking for one. The state-by-state change in the number of unemployed people from 2011 to 2012 is shown on Map 2.2.

The number of unemployed people decreased in all but four states in 2012. Missouri had the most significant decrease in the number of unemployed persons (18.5 percent). New York had the largest increase in unemployed persons at 3.4 percent.

Figure 2.2 compares state unemployment rates to the national unemployment rate (8.1). The majority of states had unemployment rates below the national rate. North Dakota had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.1, and Nevada had the highest rate at 11.1.

map 2.2

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE, 2011-2012



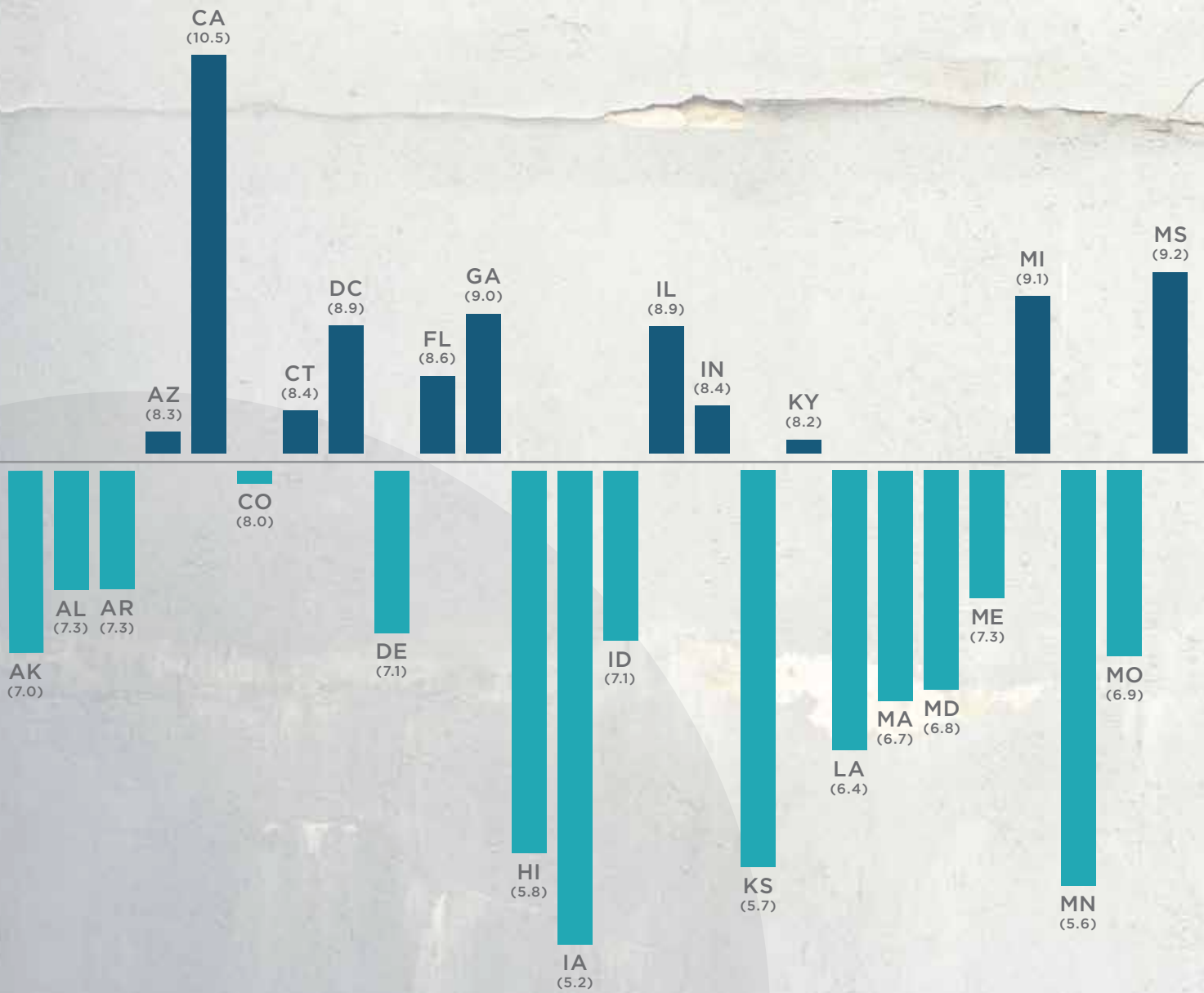


figure 2.2
**2012 STATE BY STATE UNEMPLOYMENT
 RATE COMPARED TO NATIONAL RATE (8.1%)**

— *National Rate (8.1%)*

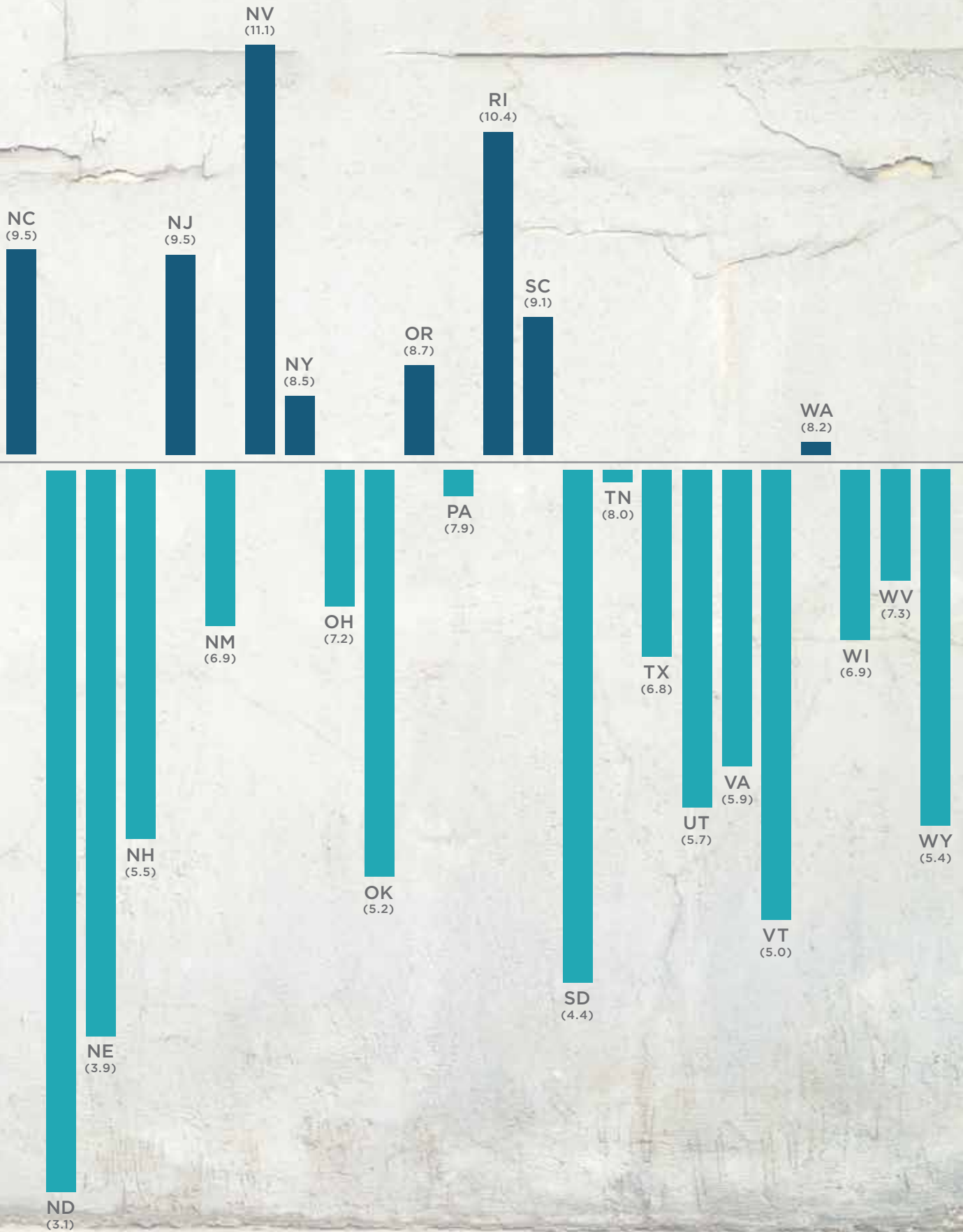


table 2.3

CHANGE IN NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE (2011-2012) AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (2012)

ST	2012 # of Unemployed Persons	2011 # of Unemployed Persons	% Change	2012 Unemployed Rate	ST	2012 # of Unemployed Persons	2011 # of Unemployed Persons	% Change	2012 Unemployed Rate
AK	25,586	27,735	-7.75%	7.0%	MT	30,515	32,840	-7.08%	6.0%
AL	157,119	189,337	-17.02%	7.3%	NC	447,930	477,388	-6.17%	9.5%
AR	98,834	107,627	-8.17%	7.3%	ND	12,236	13,441	-8.97%	3.1%
AZ	251,659	287,066	-12.33%	8.3%	NE	40,245	44,769	-10.11%	3.9%
CA	1,934,533	2,167,180	-10.74%	10.5%	NH	41,133	40,651	1.19%	5.5%
CO	219,729	233,126	-5.75%	8.0%	NJ	436,174	425,164	2.59%	9.5%
CT	157,058	169,446	-7.31%	8.4%	NM	64,591	69,616	-7.22%	6.9%
DC	32,340	35,191	-8.10%	8.9%	NV	152,468	183,803	-17.05%	11.1%
DE	31,598	32,751	-3.52%	7.1%	NY	814,645	787,608	3.43%	8.5%
FL	806,808	952,623	-15.31%	8.6%	OH	413,023	501,625	-17.66%	7.2%
GA	434,495	472,540	-8.05%	9.0%	OK	93,842	105,377	-10.95%	5.2%
GU	-	-	-	-	OR	171,178	189,993	-9.90%	8.7%
HI	37,918	42,949	-11.71%	5.8%	PA	513,171	507,004	1.22%	7.9%
IA	85,724	97,166	-11.78%	5.2%	PR	-	-	-	-
ID	54,621	63,681	-14.23%	7.1%	RI	58,293	63,198	-7.76%	10.4%
IL	585,039	637,033	-8.16%	8.9%	SC	197,083	225,657	-12.66%	9.1%
IN	263,993	283,341	-6.83%	8.4%	SD	19,628	21,293	-7.82%	4.4%
KS	85,454	97,817	-12.64%	5.7%	TN	249,400	288,319	-13.50%	8.0%
KY	170,926	196,236	-12.90%	8.2%	TX	854,865	990,722	-13.71%	6.8%
LA	134,361	150,674	-10.83%	6.4%	UT	77,348	92,699	-16.56%	5.7%
MA	233,684	253,592	-7.85%	6.7%	VA	247,036	270,132	-8.55%	5.9%
MD	213,058	224,563	-5.12%	6.8%	VI	-	-	-	-
ME	51,596	54,300	-4.98%	7.3%	VT	17,777	20,005	-11.14%	5.0%
MI	425,953	485,904	-12.34%	9.1%	WA	284,170	320,421	-11.31%	8.2%
MN	167,696	192,411	-12.84%	5.6%	WI	211,444	230,718	-8.35%	6.9%
MO	207,391	254,554	-18.53%	6.9%	WV	59,075	63,024	-6.27%	7.3%
MS	122,060	140,535	-13.15%	9.2%	WY	16,443	18,495	-11.09%	5.4%
					US	12,512,946	13,833,340	-9.55%	8.1%



Poor Renter Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden

Severe housing cost burden provides a unique view of the juxtaposition between housing affordability and income. The number of poor renter households with severe housing cost burden decreased in 25 states between 2011 and 2012 (see Map 2.3). The decreases ranged from 0.1 percent in Indiana to 17.5 percent in Utah. 26 states experienced increases in the number of poor renter households with severe housing cost burden. The most dramatic increase (32.7 percent) took place in Montana and the smallest increase (0.2 percent) was in Florida.

map 2.3

CHANGE IN POOR RENTER HOUSEHOLDS WITH SEVERE HOUSING COST BURDEN, 2011-2012

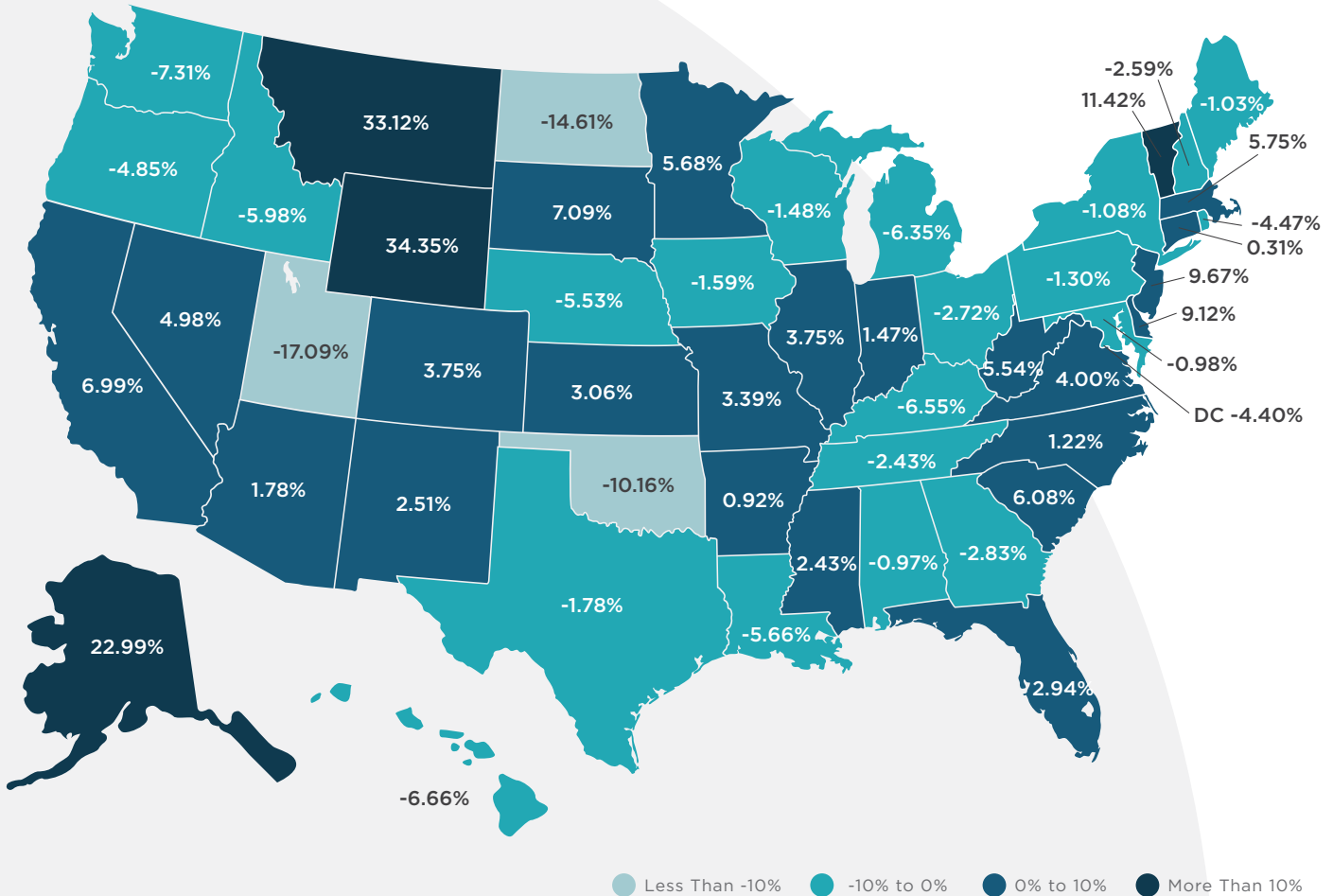


table 2.4

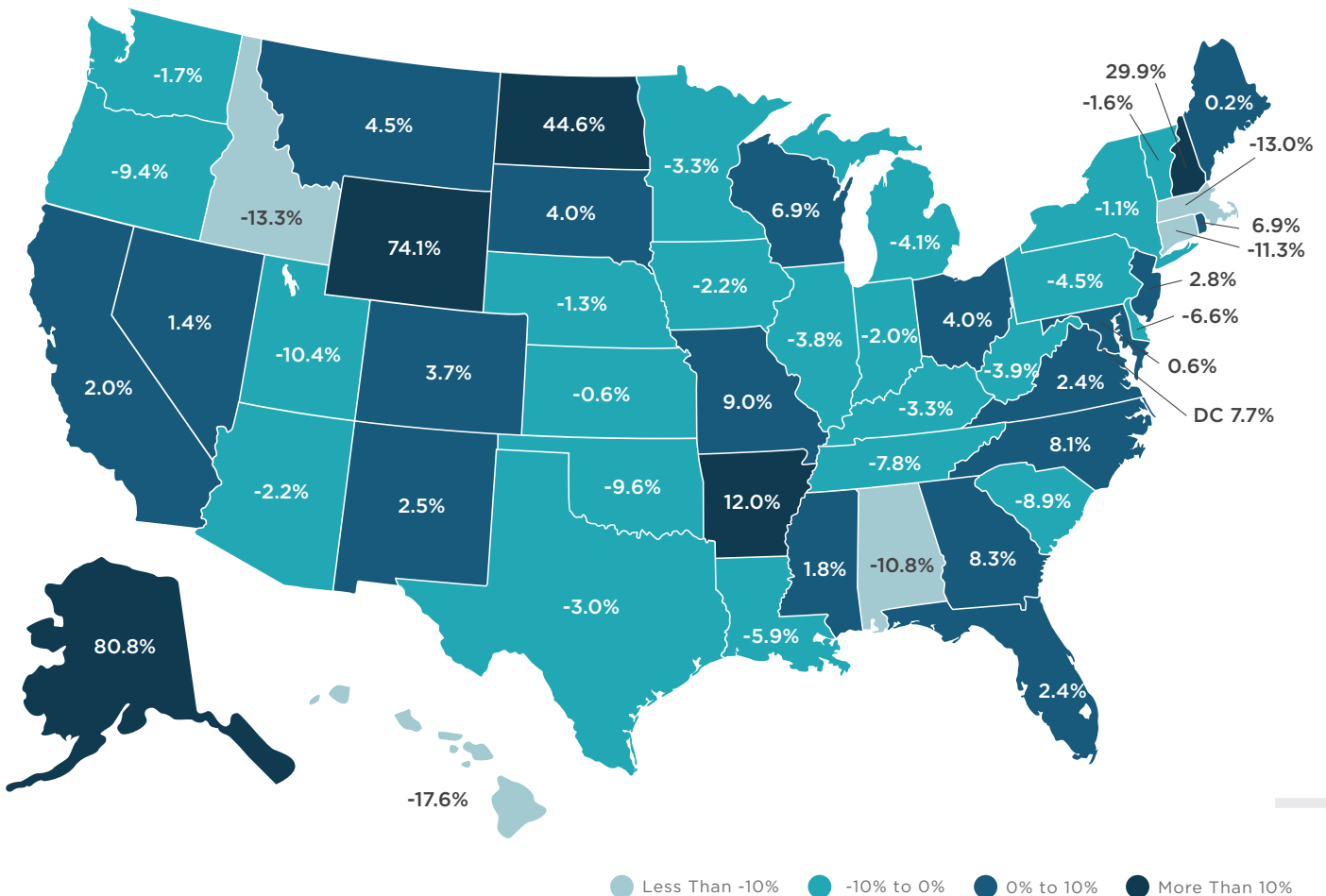
CHANGE IN POOR RENTER HOUSEHOLDS WITH SEVERE HOUSING COST BURDEN, 2011-2012

ST	2012 Poor Renter HH, Severe Housing Cost Burden	2011 Poor Renter HH, Severe Housing Cost Burden	% Change	ST	2012 Poor Renter HH, Severe Housing Cost Burden	2011 Poor Renter HH, Severe Housing Cost Burden	% Change
AK	9,876	8,030	22.99%	MT	20,039	15,053	33.12%
AL	101,611	102,603	-0.97%	NC	215,004	212,407	1.22%
AR	65,119	64,526	0.92%	ND	10,682	12,510	-14.61%
AZ	138,090	135,675	1.78%	NE	31,443	33,284	-5.53%
CA	900,021	841,196	6.99%	NH	16,368	16,804	-2.59%
CO	104,387	100,615	3.75%	NJ	157,401	143,520	9.67%
CT	66,432	66,228	0.31%	NM	46,294	45,159	2.51%
DC	19,640	20,544	-4.40%	NV	65,475	62,367	4.98%
DE	14,216	13,028	9.12%	NY	521,728	527,449	-1.08%
FL	414,041	402,227	2.94%	OH	278,792	286,596	-2.72%
GA	227,849	234,496	-2.83%	OK	71,640	79,741	-10.16%
GU	-	-	-	OR	100,485	105,606	-4.85%
HI	19,790	21,203	-6.66%	PA	243,689	246,887	-1.30%
IA	56,879	57,798	-1.59%	PR	-	-	-
ID	27,690	29,450	-5.98%	RI	23,169	24,252	-4.47%
IL	262,579	253,090	3.75%	SC	100,046	94,315	6.08%
IN	141,449	139,402	1.47%	SD	11,115	10,379	7.09%
KS	57,297	55,598	3.06%	TN	141,004	144,517	-2.43%
KY	98,267	105,159	-6.55%	TX	501,290	510,349	-1.78%
LA	106,848	113,253	-5.66%	UT	38,007	45,844	-17.09%
MA	128,757	121,754	5.75%	VA	128,874	123,916	4.00%
MD	83,468	84,298	-0.98%	VI	-	-	-
ME	28,454	28,749	-1.03%	VT	8,684	7,794	11.42%
MI	216,714	231,414	-6.35%	WA	127,182	137,205	-7.31%
MN	90,421	85,562	5.68%	WI	119,739	121,538	-1.48%
MO	133,506	129,132	3.39%	WV	37,361	35,400	5.54%
MS	63,577	62,066	2.43%	WY	9,505	7,075	34.35%
				US	6,601,994	6,557,063	0.7%

People in Poor Households Living Doubled Up

Living with friends or families due to financial constraint – living doubled up – often precedes homelessness.⁷ In fact, of people entering homeless programs directly from a housed setting, 72.4 percent come from living with family or friends. Map 2.4 displays state-by-state changes in the number of people in poor households living doubled up between 2011 and 2012.⁸ Alaska had the largest increase in people in poor households living doubled up at 80.8 percent and Maine had the smallest increase at 0.2 percent. In terms of decreases, the number of people in poor households living doubled up decreased by 0.6 percent in Kansas and by 17.6 percent in Hawaii.

map 2.4
CHANGE IN PEOPLE IN POOR HOUSEHOLDS DOUBLED UP, 2011 TO 2012



⁷ The 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR) showed that 72.4 percent of people who had housing prior to accessing shelter services were living at the home of a friend or family member.

⁸ We estimate the number of people living doubled up in poor households, including adult children or nonrelatives living in one household.

table 2.5

CHANGE IN PEOPLE IN POOR HOUSEHOLDS (HH) DOUBLED UP, 2011 TO 2012

ST	2012 Poor HH Living Doubled Up	2011 Poor HH Living Doubled Up	% Change	ST	2012 Poor HH Living Doubled Up	2011 Poor HH Living Doubled Up	% Change
AK	19,625	10,857	80.8%	MT	16,631	15,908	4.5%
AL	122,548	137,370	-10.8%	NC	247,224	228,757	8.1%
AR	79,320	70,791	12.0%	ND	9,050	6,257	44.6%
AZ	209,326	214,108	-2.2%	NE	23,334	23,649	-1.3%
CA	1,138,222	1,115,699	2.0%	NH	15,936	12,265	29.9%
CO	92,960	89,684	3.7%	NJ	154,170	149,966	2.8%
CT	43,838	49,398	-11.3%	NM	65,422	63,800	2.5%
DC	16,109	14,955	7.7%	NV	71,057	70,053	1.4%
DE	16,325	17,479	-6.6%	NY	460,208	465,367	-1.1%
FL	597,603	583,487	2.4%	OH	238,544	229,461	4.0%
GA	313,683	289,570	8.3%	OK	85,280	94,323	-9.6%
GU	-	-	-	OR	73,525	81,139	-9.4%
HI	25,098	30,465	-17.6%	PA	225,229	235,822	-4.5%
IA	35,897	36,708	-2.2%	PR	-	-	-
ID	26,727	30,831	-13.3%	RI	19,592	18,331	6.9%
IL	288,695	300,251	-3.8%	SC	121,299	133,100	-8.9%
IN	133,168	135,926	-2.0%	SD	13,838	13,305	4.0%
KS	43,016	43,280	-0.6%	TN	162,278	176,073	-7.8%
KY	108,635	112,362	-3.3%	TX	726,819	749,027	-3.0%
LA	136,938	145,536	-5.9%	UT	48,568	54,222	-10.4%
MA	84,585	97,169	-13.0%	VA	138,318	135,047	2.4%
MD	102,855	102,288	0.6%	VI	-	-	-
ME	21,517	21,477	0.2%	VT	8,256	8,389	-1.6%
MI	236,442	246,644	-4.1%	WA	125,156	127,303	-1.7%
MN	69,084	71,419	-3.3%	WI	98,246	91,915	6.9%
MO	131,005	120,158	9.0%	WV	49,279	51,271	-3.9%
MS	113,845	111,801	1.8%	WY	11,845	6,802	74.1%
				US	7,416,170	7,441,265	-0.3%

CHAPTER TWO SUMMARY

Between 2011 and 2012, the majority of states experienced decreases across all four factors—poverty, unemployment, poor households with severe housing cost burden, and people living doubled up in poor households. State-by-state decreases in the number of people in poverty and the number of poor renter households with severe housing cost burden were generally less than five percent. There were dramatic decreases in unemployment with most decreases being greater than 10 percent. There were also some dramatic increases, particularly for housing-related factors. For example, Alaska, Montana, and Wyoming had increases of more than 20 percent in poor renter households with severe housing cost burden; and the number of people living doubled up in poor households in New Hampshire, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Alaska increased by nearly 30 percent or more





Chapter Three

STATE OF THE HOMELESS ASSISTANCE SYSTEM

Each year since 2007, communities have conducted a housing inventory count (HIC), enumerating emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and, beginning in 2013, rapid re-housing beds. They also count the number people in each type of housing. In this chapter, we use these housing inventory and sheltered point-in-time data to calculate usage rates and estimate the current capacity of the homeless assistance system.



NATIONAL HOMELESS ASSISTANCE SYSTEM CAPACITY

In January 2013, communities across the United States reported an inventory of 730,376 beds for people experiencing homelessness. Communities are required to report on all beds dedicated to homeless persons regardless of the funding source supporting the bed. This includes beds funded by HUD, VA, and the Runaway and Homeless Youth program administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). Table 3.1 provides a breakdown of beds by type and target population. Approximately 39 percent of beds were permanent supportive housing beds in 2013. Emergency shelter accounted for a nearly a third of the bed inventory. At 19,847 beds, rapid re-housing represented only 2.7 percent of the total bed inventory.

table 3.1

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE BY BED TYPE AND TARGET POPULATION, 2013

	Households With Children	Households Without Children	Only Children Households ⁹	Total
EMERGENCY SHELTER (ES)	118,107	117,885	2,716	238,708
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING (TH)	101,843	84,396	1,284	187,523
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (PSH)	108,065	176,128	105	284,298
RAPID RE-HOUSING (RRH)	15,703	4,132	12	19,847
OVERALL	343,718	382,541	4,117	730,376

⁹Beds targeted to "Only Children Households" are those designated for persons under age 18, including unaccompanied minors, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

NATIONAL TRENDS IN HOMELESS ASSISTANCE SYSTEM CAPACITY AND USAGE

Homeless Assistance System Bed Inventory and Capacity from 2007 to 2013

Figure 3.1 shows the capacity of the homelessness assistance system over time. Between 2007 and 2013, the number of permanent supportive housing (PSH) beds and emergency shelter (ES) beds had a net increase of 51 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Transitional housing (TH), including Safe Haven (SH) beds, have decreased by 11 percent between 2007 and 2013. The 2013 HIC provides a post-HPRP count of 19,847 rapid re-housing beds (RRH).¹⁰

People living in permanent supportive housing and rapid re-housing are not counted as homeless during the point-in-time counts. Figure 3.2 compares the number of beds available to those considered homeless—emergency shelter and transitional housing, including Safe Havens—to the size of the total homeless population.

The total homeless population on a given night in 2013 exceeded the number of beds by nearly 184,000 beds. Between 2007 and 2013 (Figure 3.2), the total homeless population exceeded the number of beds by more than 200,000 each year. Nationally, the system had capacity to provide assistance to nearly 70 percent of the total homeless population in 2013; however geographic and population mismatches may prevent every bed from being filled.

184,000

**MORE HOMELESS PEOPLE
THAN AVAILABLE BEDS ON
ANY GIVEN NIGHT.**

¹⁰ Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP) rapid re-housing beds were counted in the 2010, 2011, and 2012 Housing Inventory Count. HPRP was funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, commonly referred to as the stimulus package. 2013 was the first year post-HPRP with rapid re-housing beds funded by the HUD funded McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance program.

figure 3.1

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE SYSTEM INVENTORY, 2007-2013

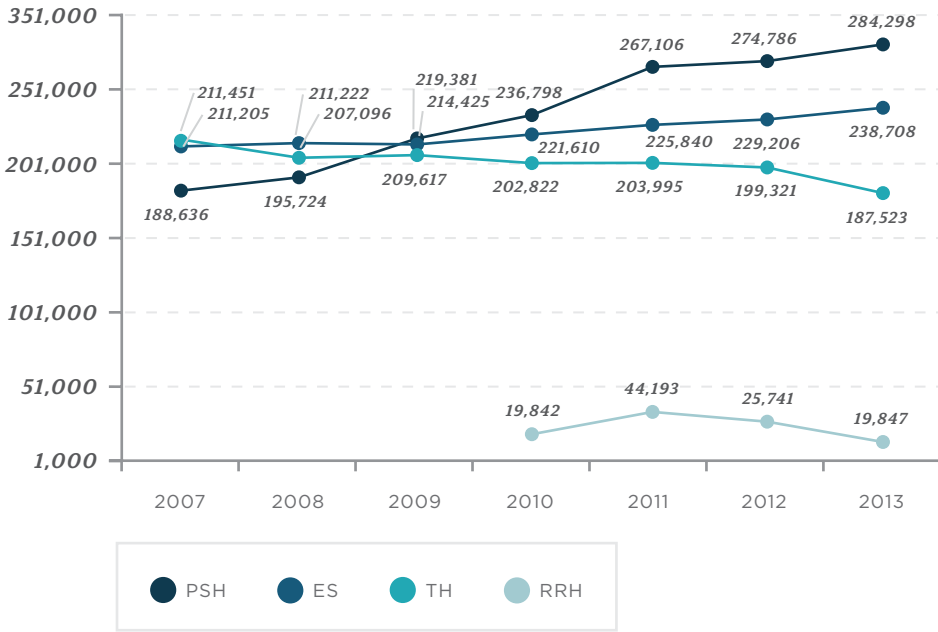
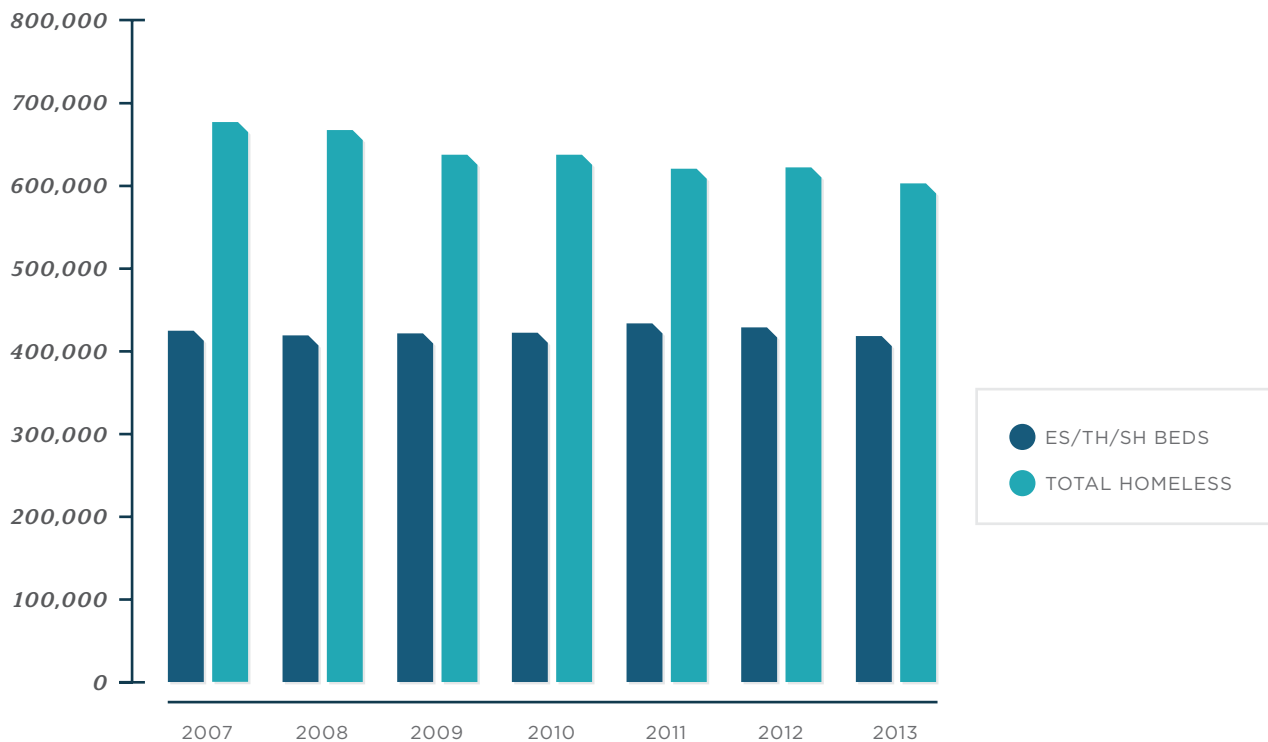


figure 3.2

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE SYSTEM CAPACITY, 2007-2013

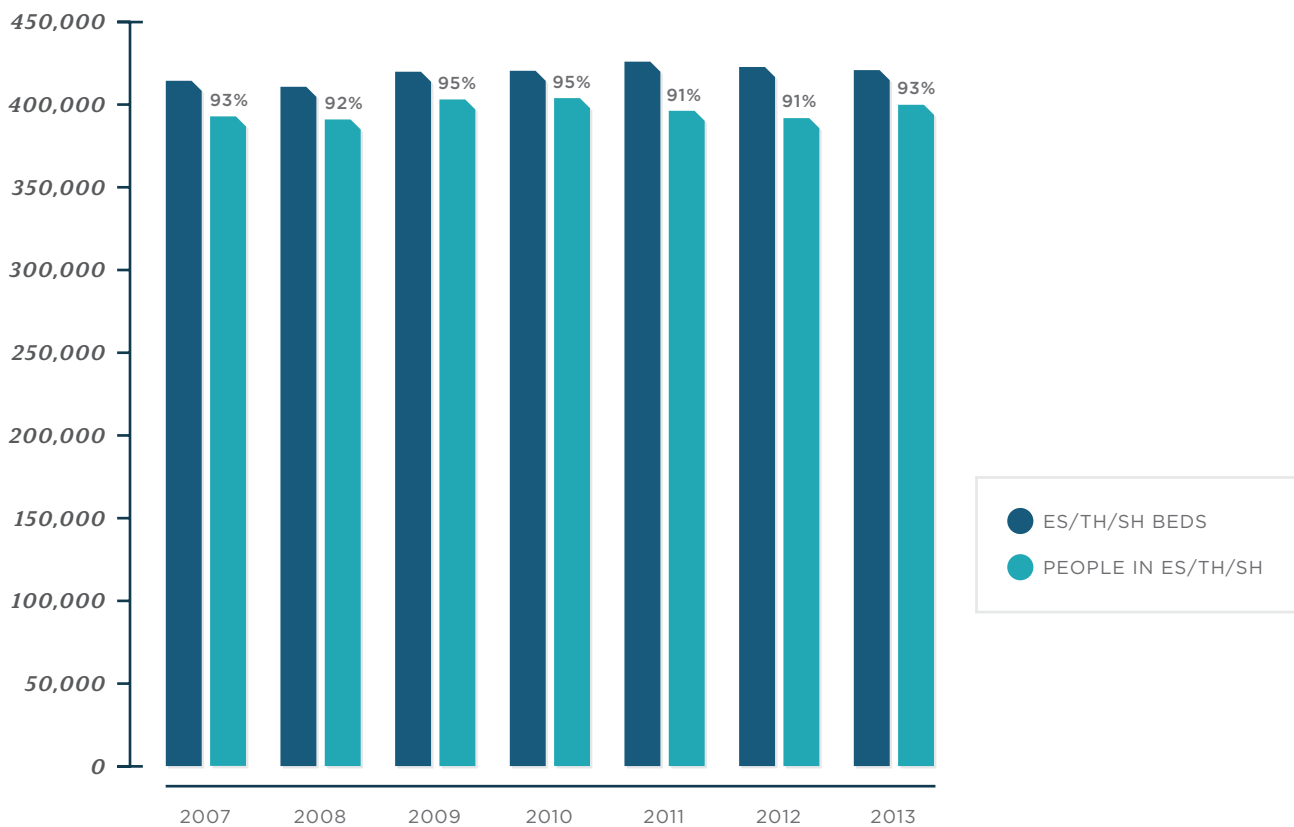


Homeless Assistance Bed Usage

Figure 3.3 compares the number of people in emergency shelter (ES) and transitional housing (TH), including Safe Havens (SH), with the total number of these beds. Each year, the homeless assistance system is near capacity with usage rates staying between 91 and 95 percent, but rates for emergency shelter usage and transitional housing usage differ significantly (see figures 3.4 and 3.5).

figure 3.3

BED USAGE TRENDS, 2007-2013



Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Bed Usage

From 2007 to 2013, emergency shelter usage held relatively steady at around 100 percent, fluctuating between 98 percent and 103 percent (see figure 3.4). In 2013, 99 percent of emergency shelter beds were filled on a given night.

figure 3.4

EMERGENCY SHELTER USAGE, 2007-2013

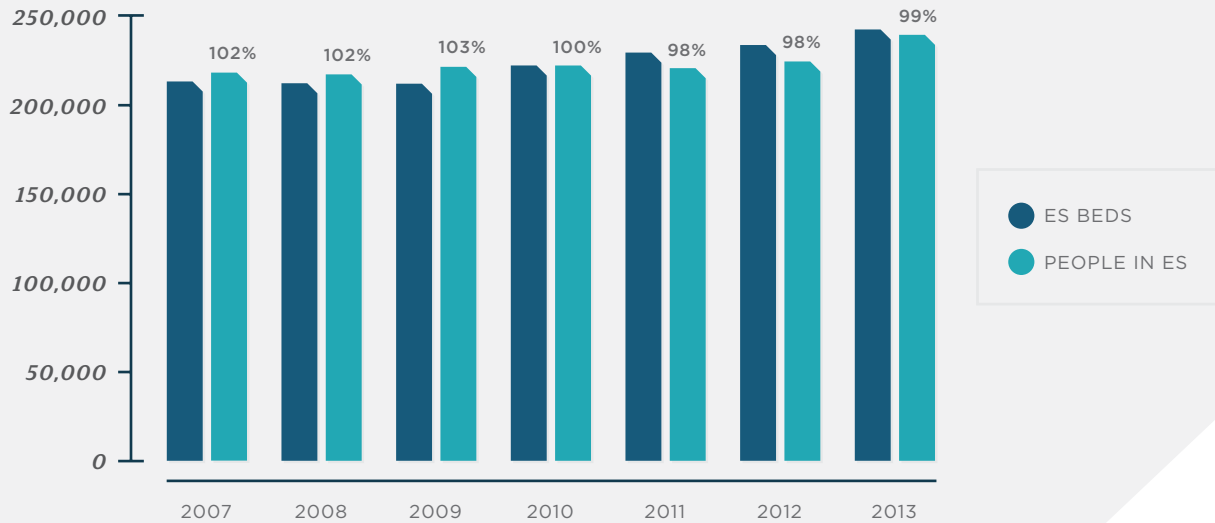
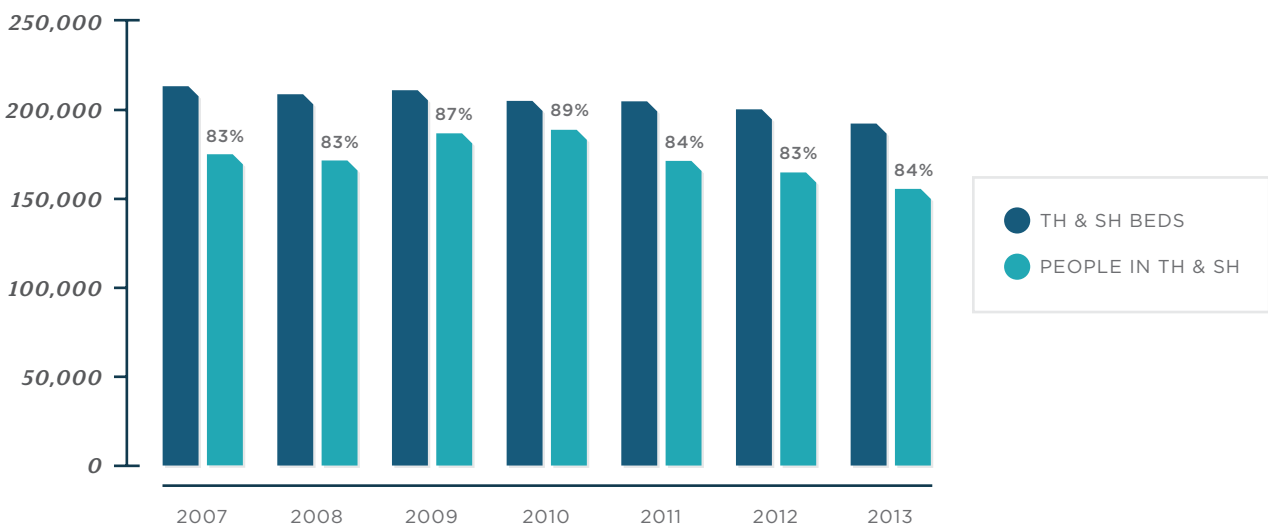


Figure 3.5 shows transitional housing usage rates. Transitional housing usage rates were generally lower than emergency shelter rates, fluctuating between 84 percent and 89 percent. These housing usage rates have not increased despite a decrease in the number of transitional housing beds available. In 2013, 84 percent of transitional housing beds were filled on a given night.

figure 3.5

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING USAGE, 2007-2013



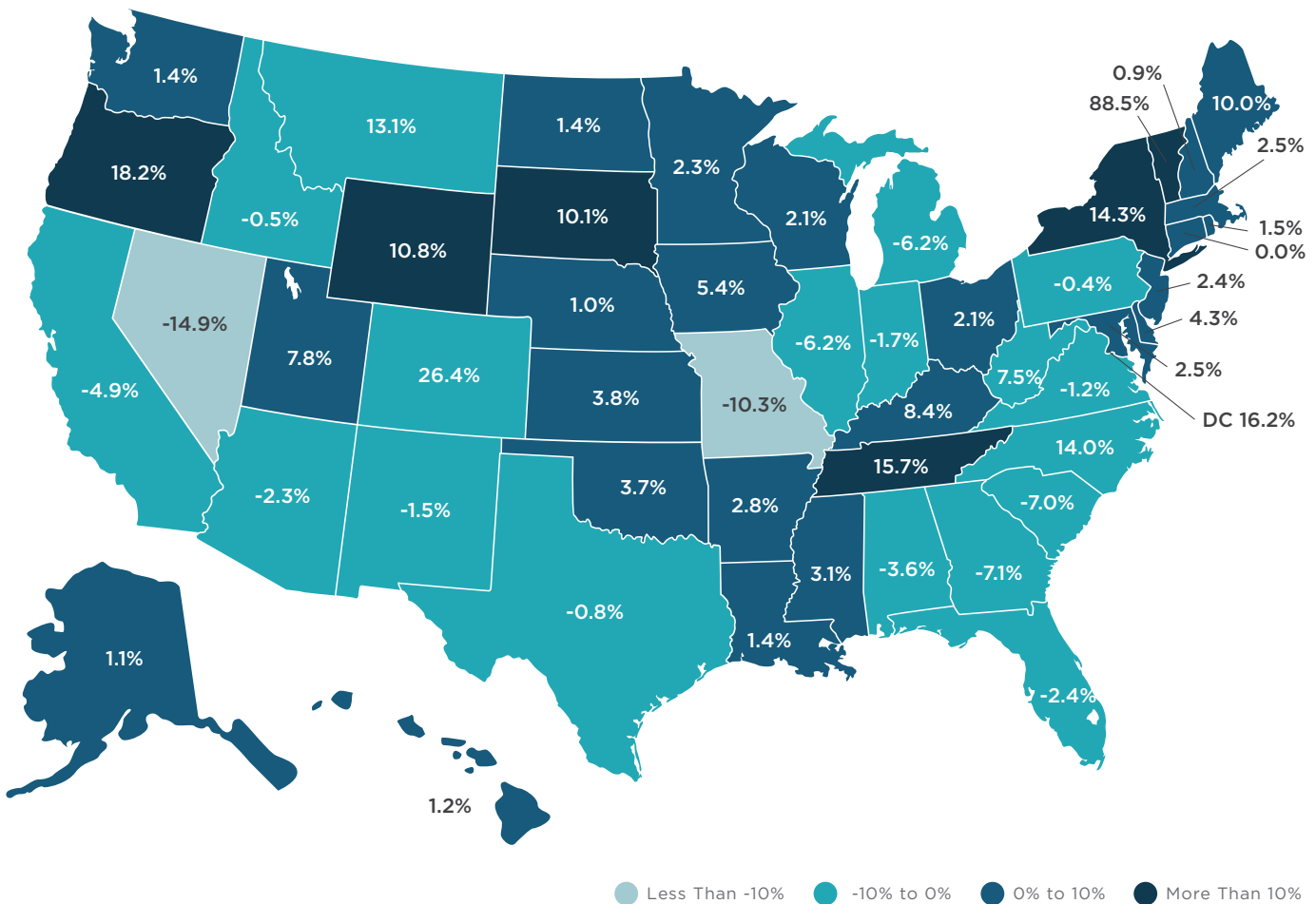
STATE TRENDS IN HOMELESS ASSISTANCE BED CAPACITY AND USAGE

Emergency Shelter

map 3.1

EMERGENCY SHELTER BED CAPACITY CHANGE, 2012-2013

Map 3.1 shows state-by-state trends in emergency shelter bed capacity between 2012 and 2013. Emergency shelter capacity increased in 35 states and decreased in 15 states.



Legend: ● Less Than -10% ● -10% to 0% ● 0% to 10% ● More Than 10%

map 3.2

EMERGENCY SHELTER BED USAGE, 2013

Map 3.2 shows emergency shelter usage rates for every state. In 2013, emergency shelter usage ranged from 44 percent in South Dakota to 132 percent in California.

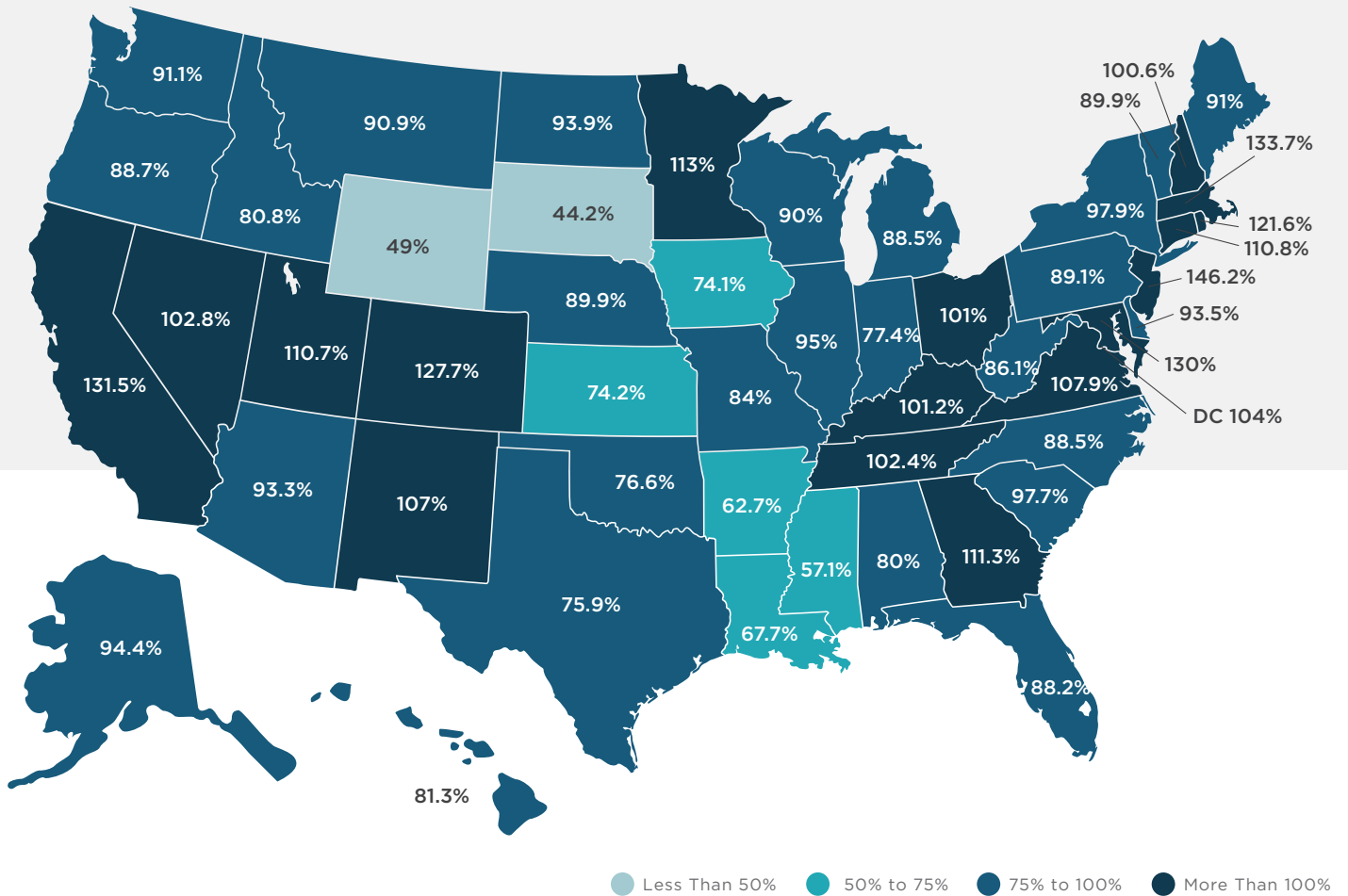


table 3.2

CHANGE IN EMERGENCY SHELTER BED CAPACITY AND USAGE, 2012-2013

ST	People in ES 2013	ES Beds in 2013	% Beds Filled in 2013	People in ES 2012	ES Beds in 2012	% beds filled in 2012	Percentage Point Change in Usage	% Change in ES Beds
AK	1,137	1,204	94.4%	1,139	1,191	95.6%	-1.2	1.1%
AL	1,555	1,943	80%	1,663	2,016	82.5%	-2.5	-3.6%
AR	1,037	1,655	62.7%	886	1,610	55%	7.6	2.8%
AZ	3,893	4,173	93.3%	4,291	4,271	100.5%	-7.2	-2.3%
CA	21,928	16,680	131.5%	22,200	17,541	126.6%	4.9	-4.9%
CO	4,025	3,153	127.7%	3,502	2,495	140.4%	-12.7	26.4%
CT	2,390	2,158	110.8%	2,271	2,158	105.2%	5.5	0.0%
DC	4,010	3,856	104%	3,772	3,317	113.7%	-9.7	16.2%
DE	516	552	93.5%	527	529	99.6%	-6.1	4.3%
FL	8,755	9,923	88.2%	9,388	10,162	92.4%	-4.2	-2.4%
GA	4,824	4,336	111.3%	4,291	4,668	91.9%	19.3	-7.1%
GU	60	109	55%	66	109	60.6%	-5.5	0.0%
HI	1,226	1,508	81.3%	1,141	1,490	76.6%	4.7	1.2%
IA	1,203	1,623	74.1%	1,164	1,540	75.6%	-1.5	5.4%
ID	745	922	80.8%	770	927	83.1%	-2.3	-0.5%
IL	5,160	5,431	95%	4,828	5,789	83.4%	11.6	-6.2%
IN	3,087	3,989	77.4%	2,934	4,058	72.3%	5.1	-1.7%
KS	1,329	1,792	74.2%	1,317	1,727	76.3%	-2.1	3.8%
KY	2,439	2,410	101.2%	2,132	2,224	95.9%	5.3	8.4%
LA	1,389	2,053	67.7%	1,375	2,025	67.9%	-0.2	1.4%
MA	13,962	10,439	133.7%	12,652	10,188	124.2%	9.6	2.5%
MD	3,713	2,856	130%	3,399	2,786	122%	8	2.5%
ME	1,090	1,198	91%	975	1,089	89.5%	1.5	10.0%
MI	4,927	5,567	88.5%	5,221	5,938	87.9%	0.6	-6.2%
MN	4,158	3,680	113%	3,684	3,597	102.4%	10.6	2.3%
MO	3,381	4,026	84%	4,683	4,488	104.3%	-20.4	-10.3%
MS	501	878	57.1%	486	852	57%	0	3.1%

CHAPTER THREE

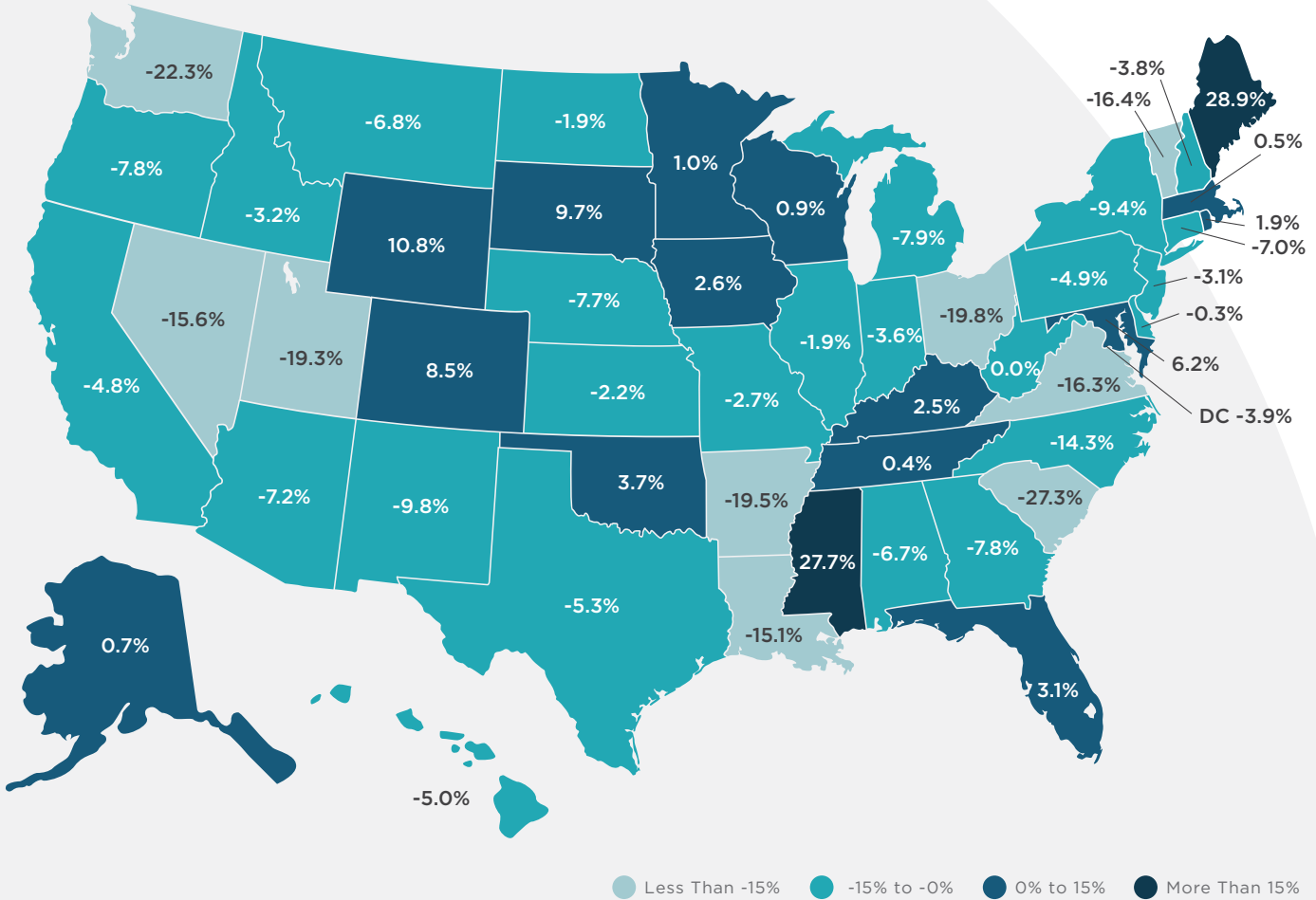
ST	People in ES 2013	ES Beds in 2013	% Beds Filled in 2013	People in ES 2012	ES Beds in 2012	% beds filled in 2012	Percentage Point Change in Usage	% Change in ES Beds
MT	706	777	90.9%	716	687	104.2%	-13.4	13.1%
NC	5,281	5,964	88.5%	4,641	5,233	88.7%	-0.1	14.0%
ND	540	575	93.9%	474	567	83.6%	10.3	1.4%
NE	1,532	1,705	89.9%	1,581	1,688	93.7%	-3.8	1.0%
NH	685	681	100.6%	769	675	113.9%	-13.3	0.9%
NJ	7,224	4,940	146.2%	8,130	4,826	168.5%	-22.2	2.4%
NM	1,495	1,397	107%	1,380	1,418	97.3%	9.7	-1.5%
NV	2,496	2,427	102.8%	2,503	2,851	87.8%	15	-14.9%
NY	61,742	63,065	97.9%	53,018	55,176	96.1%	1.8	14.3%
OH	6,336	6,271	101%	6,277	6,144	102.2%	-1.1	2.1%
OK	2,301	3,003	76.6%	2,098	2,895	72.5%	4.2	3.7%
OR	2,800	3,156	88.7%	2,600	2,671	97.3%	-8.6	18.2%
PA	6,943	7,793	89.1%	6,946	7,825	88.8%	0.3	-0.4%
PR	339	481	70.5%	357	583	61.2%	9.2	-17.5%
RI	850	699	121.6%	805	689	116.8%	4.8	1.5%
SC	1,677	1,717	97.7%	1,460	1,846	79.1%	18.6	-7.0%
SD	433	980	44.2%	514	890	57.8%	-13.6	10.1%
TN	3,421	3,340	102.4%	2,863	2,887	99.2%	3.3	15.7%
TX	9,935	13,088	75.9%	10,055	13,200	76.2%	-0.3	-0.8%
UT	1,773	1,602	110.7%	1,725	1,486	116.1%	-5.4	7.8%
VA	4,285	3,972	107.9%	4,170	4,022	103.7%	4.2	-1.2%
VI	68	91	74.7%	32	99	32.3%	42.4	-8.1%
VT	959	1,067	89.9%	562	566	99.3%	-9.4	88.5%
WA	5,969	6,554	91.1%	6,053	6,464	93.6%	-2.6	1.4%
WI	3,036	3,375	90%	2,868	3,306	86.8%	3.2	2.1%
WV	1,100	1,278	86.1%	1,014	1,189	85.3%	0.8	7.5%
WY	292	596	49%	231	538	42.9%	6.1	10.8%
US	236,658	238,708	99.1%	224,599	229,206	98.0%	1.1	4.1%

Transitional Housing

map 3.3

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING BED CAPACITY CHANGE, 2012-2013

Map 3.3 shows state-by-state trends in transitional housing bed capacity between 2012 and 2013. Transitional housing capacity increased in 16 states and decreased in 34 states.



map 3.4

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING BED USAGE, 2013

Map 3.4 shows transitional housing usage rates for every state. In 2013, transitional housing usage from 53 percent in South Dakota to 114.1 percent in New Jersey.

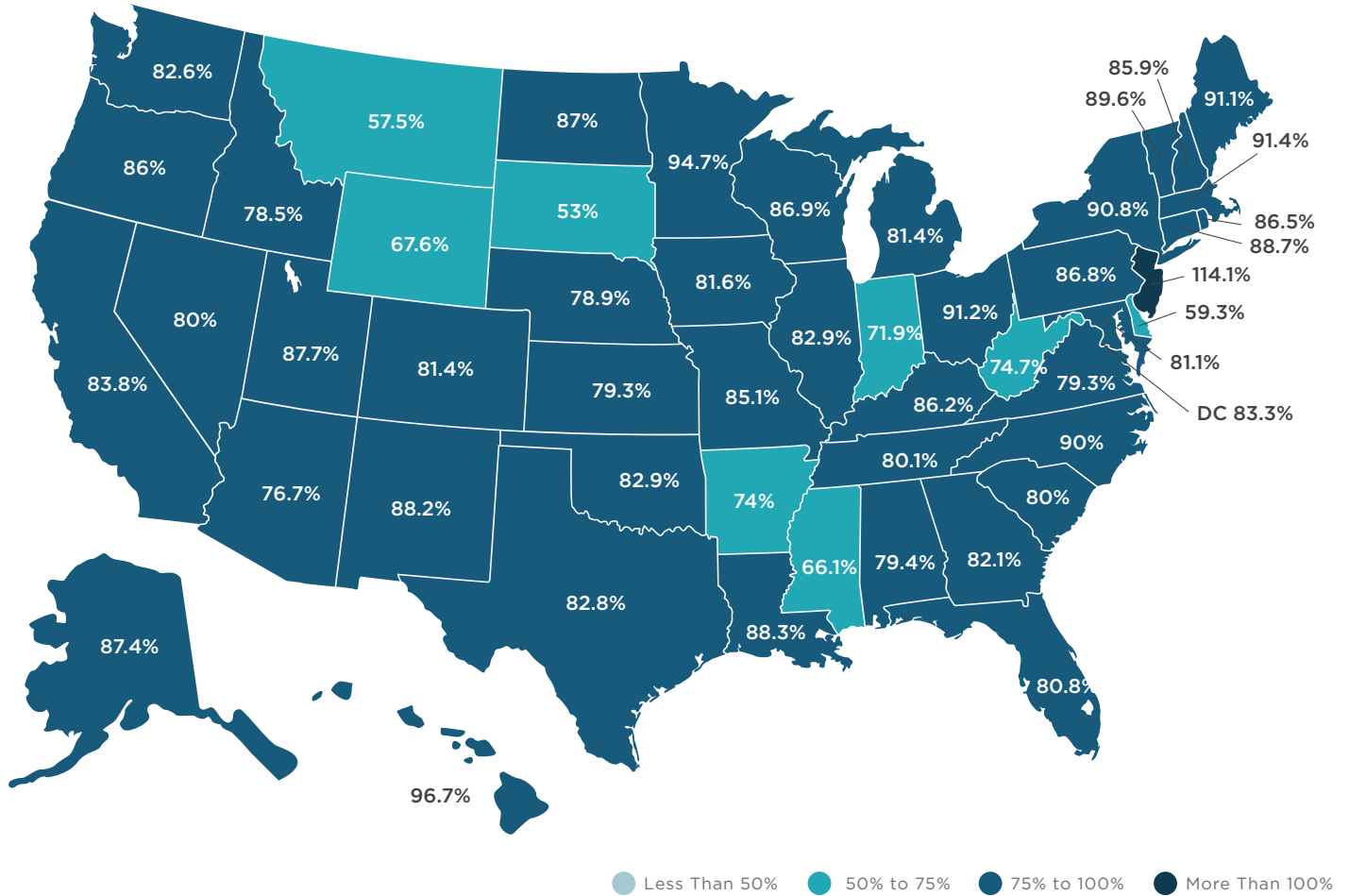


table 3.3

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING BED USAGE CHANGE FROM 2012 TO 2013

ST	People in TH & SH 2013	TH & SH Beds in 2013	% Beds Filled in 2013	People in TH & SH in 2012	TH & SH Beds in 2012	% beds filled in 2012	Percentage Point Change in Usage	% Change in TH Beds
AK	604	691	87.4%	577	686	84.1%	3.3	0.7%
AL	1,691	2,129	79.4%	2,001	2,281	87.7%	-8.3	-6.7%
AR	627	847	74%	716	1,052	68.1%	6	-19.5%
AZ	3,538	4,610	76.7%	3,924	4,967	79%	-2.3	-7.2%
CA	23,626	28,184	83.8%	23,690	29,603	80%	3.8	-4.8%
CO	3,566	4,383	81.4%	3,758	4,041	93.0%	-11.6	8.5%
CT	1,139	1,284	88.7%	1,243	1,381	90%	-1.3	-7.0%
DC	2,343	2,812	83.3%	2,503	2,926	85.5%	-2.2	-3.9%
DE	420	708	59.3%	459	710	64.6%	-5.3	-0.3%
FL	10,915	13,515	80.8%	10,444	13,110	79.7%	1.1	3.1%
GA	3,686	4,487	82.1%	4,029	4,866	82.8%	-0.7	-7.8%
GU	68	84	81%	121	150	80.7%	0.3	-44.0%
HI	2,519	2,604	96.7%	2,585	2,740	94.3%	2.4	-5.0%
IA	1,747	2,141	81.6%	1,616	2,087	77.4%	4.2	2.6%
ID	659	840	78.5%	712	868	82%	-3.6	-3.2%
IL	6,069	7,318	82.9%	6,321	7,457	84.8%	-1.8	-1.9%
IN	2,309	3,212	71.9%	2,436	3,331	73.1%	-1.2	-3.6%
KS	1,053	1,328	79.3%	1,033	1,358	76.1%	3.2	-2.2%
KY	2,052	2,381	86.2%	2,187	2,323	94.1%	-8	2.5%
LA	2,262	2,562	88.3%	2,432	3,016	80.6%	7.7	-15.1%
MA	4,217	4,616	91.4%	4,127	4,594	89.8%	1.5	0.5%
MD	2,570	3,168	81.1%	2,543	2,983	85.2%	-4.1	6.2%
ME	1,864	2,045	91.1%	1,385	1,586	87.3%	3.8	28.9%
MI	4,412	5,423	81.4%	5,049	5,889	85.7%	-4.4	-7.9%
MN	3,141	3,316	94.7%	3,070	3,282	93.5%	1.2	1.0%
MO	3,120	3,665	85.1%	3,210	3,765	85.3%	-0.1	-2.7%
MS	582	881	66.1%	556	690	80.6%	-14.5	27.7%

CHAPTER THREE

ST	People in TH & SH 2013	TH & SH Beds in 2013	% Beds Filled in 2013	People in TH & SH in 2012	TH & SH Beds in 2012	% beds filled in 2012	Percentage Point Change in Usage	% Change in TH Beds
MT	388	675	57.5%	437	724	60.4%	-2.9	-6.8%
NC	3,732	4,148	90%	4,168	4,838	86.2%	3.8	-14.3%
ND	134	154	87%	161	157	102.5%	-15.5	-1.9%
NE	1,440	1,826	78.9%	1,376	1,979	69.5%	9.3	-7.7%
NH	560	652	85.9%	560	678	82.6%	3.3	-3.8%
NJ	3,379	2,962	114.1%	3,299	3,056	108%	6.1	-3.1%
NM	896	1,016	88.2%	1,017	1,127	90.2%	-2.1	-9.8%
NV	1,202	1,502	80%	1,467	1,779	82.5%	-2.4	-15.6%
NY	11,531	12,697	90.8%	12,464	14,014	88.9%	1.9	-9.4%
OH	4,651	5,097	91.2%	5,969	6,355	93.9%	-2.7	-19.8%
OK	961	1,159	82.9%	945	1,118	84.5%	-1.6	3.7%
OR	3,632	4,223	86%	3,945	4,578	86.2%	-0.2	-7.8%
PA	6,784	7,819	86.8%	6,714	8,225	81.6%	5.1	-4.9%
PR	1,063	1,483	71.7%	989	1,616	61.2%	10.5	-8.2%
RI	417	482	86.5%	444	473	93.9%	-7.4	1.9%
SC	1,734	2,167	80%	1,316	2,979	44.2%	35.8	-27.3%
SD	322	608	53%	281	554	50.7%	2.2	9.7%
TN	2,900	3,620	80.1%	2,915	3,605	80.9%	-0.7	0.4%
TX	7,590	9,169	82.8%	7,446	9,680	76.9%	5.9	-5.3%
UT	1,086	1,238	87.7%	1,327	1,534	86.5%	1.2	-19.3%
VA	2,318	2,923	79.3%	2,825	3,492	80.9%	-1.6	-16.3%
VI	51	60	85%	74	59	125.4%	-40.4	1.7%
VT	311	347	89.6%	375	415	90.4%	-0.7	-16.4%
WA	6,738	8,162	82.6%	8,974	10,502	85.5%	-2.9	-22.3%
WI	2,700	3,106	86.9%	2,578	3,078	83.8%	3.2	0.9%
WV	512	685	74.7%	519	685	75.8%	-1	0.0%
WY	209	309	67.6%	244	279	87.5%	-19.8	10.8%
US	158,040	187,523	84.3%	165,556	199,321	82.1%	2.2	-5.9%

Permanent Supportive Housing

map 3.5

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING BED CAPACITY

Map 3.5 shows state-by-state trends in permanent supportive housing bed capacity between 2012 and 2013. PSH capacity increased in 43 states and decreased in eight states.

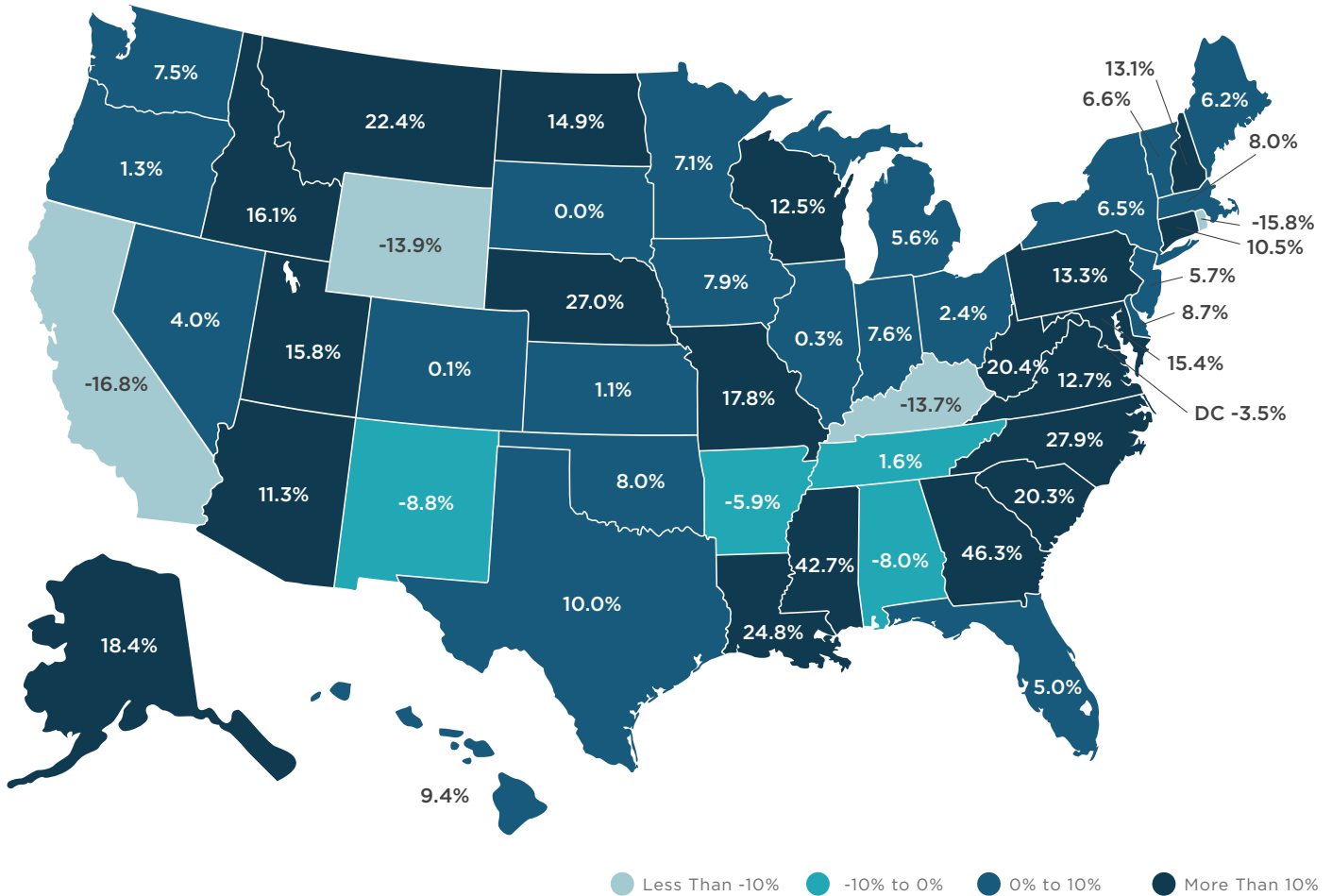


table 3.4

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING (PSH) CAPACITY CHANGE, 2012-2013

ST	PSH Beds 2013	PSH Beds 2012	% Change	ST	PSH Beds 2013	PSH Beds 2012	% Change
AK	792	669	18.4%	MT	624	510	22.4%
AL	2,400	2,609	-8.0%	NC	5,368	4,198	27.9%
AR	1,006	1,069	-5.9%	ND	570	496	14.9%
AZ	6,785	6,095	11.3%	NE	1,044	822	27.0%
CA	41,633	50,057	-16.8%	NH	993	878	13.1%
CO	2,996	2,992	0.1%	NJ	4,880	4,616	5.7%
CT	5,817	5,263	10.5%	NM	1,536	1,684	-8.8%
DC	6,224	6,452	-3.5%	NV	2,598	2,499	4.0%
DE	552	508	8.7%	NY	32,282	30,302	6.5%
FL	14,592	13,892	5.0%	OH	12,863	12,563	2.4%
GA	7,053	4,822	46.3%	OK	1,112	1,030	8.0%
GU	144	130	10.8%	OR	5,747	5,675	1.3%
HI	1,382	1,263	9.4%	PA	12,304	10,857	13.3%
IA	1,129	1,046	7.9%	PR	1,740	1,391	25.1%
ID	778	670	16.1%	RI	1,615	1,919	-15.8%
IL	11,554	11,517	0.3%	SC	1,958	1,627	20.3%
IN	2,804	2,605	7.6%	SD	614	614	0.0%
KS	1,216	1,203	1.1%	TN	4,358	4,288	1.6%
KY	3,025	3,507	-13.7%	TX	11,392	10,355	10.0%
LA	4,732	3,791	24.8%	UT	2,035	1,758	15.8%
MA	11,753	10,887	8.0%	VA	3,272	2,902	12.7%
MD	7,223	6,260	15.4%	VI	59	63	-6.3%
ME	2,204	2,075	6.2%	VT	549	515	6.6%
MI	7,872	7,458	5.6%	WA	9,046	8,413	7.5%
MN	10,135	9,459	7.1%	WI	2,784	2,474	12.5%
MO	5,239	4,448	17.8%	WV	1,206	1,002	20.4%
MS	511	358	42.7%	WY	198	230	-13.9%
				US	284,298	274,786	3.5%

Rapid Rehousing

map 3.6

RAPID RE-HOUSING CAPACITY

Map 3.6 shows the proportion of beds that are used for rapid re-housing in each state. Washington State had the highest proportion, with 13.9 percent of homeless assistance beds used for rapid re-housing. Eleven states reported no rapid re-housing beds in 2013.

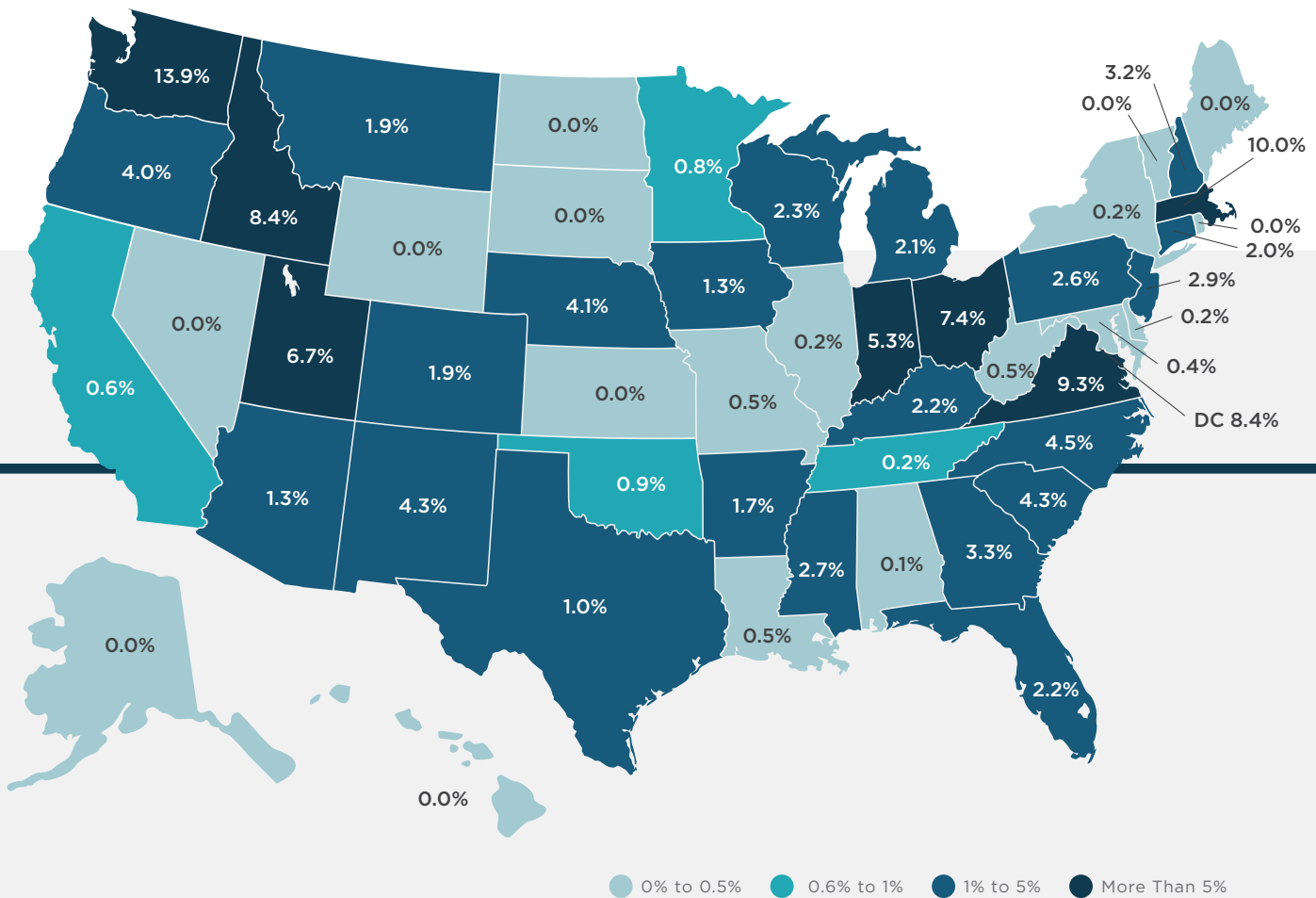


table 3.5

RAPID RE-HOUSING CAPACITY, 2013

ST	Total RRH Beds	Total Beds (ES,RRH,TH,SH,PSH)	Proportion of Beds That Are RRH	ST	Total RRH Beds	Total Beds (ES,RRH,TH,SH,PSH)	Proportion of Beds That Are RRH
AK	0	2,687	0.0%	MT	41	2,117	1.9%
AL	5	6,477	0.1%	NC	722	16,202	4.5%
AR	59	3,567	1.7%	ND	0	1,299	0.0%
AZ	199	15,767	1.3%	NE	197	4,772	4.1%
CA	547	87,044	0.6%	NH	77	2,403	3.2%
CO	208	10,740	1.9%	NJ	383	13,165	2.9%
CT	192	9,451	2.0%	NM	179	4,128	4.3%
DC	1,186	14,078	8.4%	NV	0	6,527	0.0%
DE	3	1,815	0.2%	NY	230	108,274	0.2%
FL	854	38,884	2.2%	OH	1,933	26,164	7.4%
GA	548	16,424	3.3%	OK	49	5,323	0.9%
GU	0	337	0.0%	OR	543	13,669	4.0%
HI	0	5,494	0.0%	PA	758	28,674	2.6%
IA	64	4,957	1.3%	PR	39	3,743	1.0%
ID	234	2,774	8.4%	RI	0	2,796	0.0%
IL	38	24,341	0.2%	SC	265	6,107	4.3%
IN	557	10,562	5.3%	SD	0	2,202	0.0%
KS	0	4,336	0.0%	TN	19	11,337	0.2%
KY	179	7,995	2.2%	TX	325	33,974	1.0%
LA	47	9,394	0.5%	UT	348	5,223	6.7%
MA	2,992	29,800	10.0%	VA	1,040	11,207	9.3%
MD	56	13,303	0.4%	VI	0	210	0.0%
ME	0	5,447	0.0%	VT	0	1,963	0.0%
MI	395	19,257	2.1%	WA	3,835	27,597	13.9%
MN	130	17,261	0.8%	WI	220	9,485	2.3%
MO	70	13,000	0.5%	WV	17	3,186	0.5%
MS	64	2,334	2.7%	WY	0	1,103	0.0%
				US	19,847	730,376	2.7%

CHAPTER THREE SUMMARY

Between 2007 and 2013, emergency shelter capacity and permanent supportive housing capacity consistently trended upward. Transitional housing capacity consistently declined during the same time period. Nationally, rapid re-housing availability has varied greatly over the last several years due to the onset and subsequent end of HPRP. Moving forward, it is expected that rapid re-housing capacity will grow significantly, although presently rapid re-housing capacity varies greatly state-to-state. The number of beds of rapid re-housing in 2013 will serve as a baseline from which to measure the proliferation of the intervention.





Appendix

METHODOLOGY

HOMELESSNESS AND HOUSING INVENTORY

Data on overall homelessness, subpopulations, and housing inventory are based on annual point-in-time counts of homeless persons and beds conducted by Continuums of Care (CoCs), local or regional entities that coordinate services and funding for homeless programs. In 2013, 415 CoCs throughout the United States, including Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands submitted homeless population and housing inventory data to HUD. We obtained state and CoC-level point-in-time and housing inventory data in electronic format from OneCPD.

- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. OneCPD Resource Exchange. PIT and HIC Data since 2007. Retrieved from: <https://www.onecpd.info/resource/3031/pit-and-hic-data-since-2007/>

At Risk of Homelessness

Populations at risk of homelessness—persons in poverty, unemployed persons, poor renter households with severe housing cost burden, and people in poor households living doubled up—were identified based on the fundamental assumption that constrained resources, including low or poverty-level income, place individuals and households at risk for homelessness. Data sources are listed below.

Poverty: Number of Persons and Rate

- U.S. Census Bureau. American Fact Finder. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 2011 and 2012. Retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

Unemployment: Number of Persons and Rate

- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program, Statewide Data, Annual Averages Series, 2011 and 2012. Retrieved from <http://www.bls.gov/lau/rdscnp16.htm>

Poor Renter Households with Severe Housing Cost Burden

- Household, renter, and housing cost burden variables: U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 2011 and 2012. Retrieved from <http://www2.census.gov/>
- Household poverty status variable: U.S. Census Bureau Poverty Threshold Charts, 2011 and 2012. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/data/threshld/index.html>

Poor People Living Doubled Up

- U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 2011 and 2012. Retrieved from <http://www2.census.gov/>



National Alliance to
END HOMELESSNESS

1518 K Street, NW, Suite 410 - Washington, DC 20005
202-638-1526 www.endhomelessness.org

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