

Homelessness in the United States, 2016, 2017: Data from HUD's Point-in-Time Surveys of 2016 and 2017

2017 AHAR: Part 1 - PIT (Point-in-Time) Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S.

2017 AHAR (Annual Homeless Assessment Report): Part 1 - Part 1 – <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5178/2016-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness/> Published November 2016

2016 AHAR (Annual Homeless Assessment Report): Part 2 – Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S.

2016 AHAR (Annual Homeless Assessment Report): Part 2 – Part 2 - <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5640/2016-ahar-part-2-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us/> Published December 2017

ACRONYMS: AHAR – Annual Homeless Assessment Report; CoCs – Continuums of Care; HIC – Housing Inventory Count; HMIS – Housing Management Information Systems Survey; PIT – Point-in-Time survey; PSH – Permanent Supportive Housing

NOTE: users should use volumes that contain data for the same year; example – 2016 Part 1 data with 2016 Part 2, but for this webinar I'm showing you the latest data available for both surveys.

Here are the first two things to know about this data: the *HUD Exchange* website that we access this data from is an official HUD website, but is designed for people from HUD and other organizations that work in housing and public housing to share data. The main HUD

website is <https://www.hud.gov/> . The HUD Exchange homepage is <https://www.hudexchange.info/> . HUD also has a website that focuses on data on people who work on housing and housing programs at <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/home.html> .

Usually the first response that I get when I show anyone these data is “That can’t be accurate”. But this data is collected by people from the service organizations that work with homeless people in their (primarily urban) communities and therefore know where and when to look for them so they can be counted. Example: the Community Service Council that operates a homelessness program in the Tulsa MSA count the homeless in Tulsa, and know where to look for their plastic-sheet tents, which bridges to look under, and which warm-air grates to check around. These local groups, known as “Continuums of Care” (“CoC”), fall into the geographic categories of a. major cities, b. smaller cities, counties, and regions, and c. “balance of state” (rural areas) and statewide CoCs. They are free to choose to conduct either censuses or surveys of the homeless in their service area. Within each state the service areas of CoCs are primarily in urban areas, these areas obviously attracting more homeless people to them and being easier to count or survey. HUD has sponsored via grants to CoCs and published their data since 2007. Known as the *Annual Homeless Assessment Report* they’re conducted as a two-part series, with the surveys taken and their data published in alternating years. The data for Part 1 is taken as either a count or survey on one night of each year during January; the data for Part 2 comes from the *Housing Management Information Systems Estimates of Homelessness* in the U.S. that is gathered throughout the year by housing managers, which can include government agencies and members of the CoCs. This explains the relationship of Part 1 to Part 2—

PIT data estimate the number of people experiencing sheltered homeless and unsheltered homelessness on a single night during the year.

HMIS data estimate the number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness at any time during the year.

HUD states that CoCs conduct their Point-in-Time surveys from dusk to dawn to identify information about homeless individuals in accordance with HUD standards to minimize the chance of double counting anyone. In the 2015 report HUD began asking CoCs for the first time to also collect data on gender, ethnicity, race, persons under age 25 who have their children with them (aka “parenting youth”), and unaccompanied youth ages 18 to 24. Remember that PIT data may not represent people who are homeless throughout the year; only HMIS data does that even though those people may have been sheltered during that year. Likewise HMIS data may not represent the people who were sheltered on a single night of the year for the PIT count. Understand this basic difference between these data sets. Most CoCs conduct a homeless shelter count every year and an unsheltered count every other year; but some CoCs choose to conduct both surveys/counts each year. CoCs also conduct a count of beds in shelters each year known as the “Housing Inventory Count (HIC)”. Conducting the PIT and the HMIS surveys are a requirement of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act grants with which they fund their operations.

CoCs conduct and publish their year-round *Housing Management Information System* surveys one year after the PIT surveys. Therefore HMIS data supplements PIT data to complete the entire homelessness data survey. Remember this system of alternating years. The CoCs also survey emergency shelters, transitional housing facilities, and “Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)” facilities for the chronically

homeless during October through September of the next year. HUD additionally works with the VA and HHS to get their additional data about veterans, runaway and homeless youth, and homeless substance abusers. HMIS data collects data about the demographic characteristics of the homeless and the ways that they make use of shelters. Data comes from 90+ percent of our nation's CoCs. The forthcoming 2017 HMIS survey will gather data about homeless youth and people who are chronically homeless for the first time (note: although this data is new to the HMIS survey, the PIT survey has been collecting it for some time). Excluded from HMIS data is data about people in unsheltered locations (logical since they're not housed), domestic violence victims housing, and "safe haven" housing.

This is how CoCs gather data for the difficult "Balance of State" area/s which tend to be rural, are difficult to survey, and in which no CoC operates major programs; it's also possible that this data exists in states that have only their one geography of an entire state –

Balance of State or statewide CoCs: Balance of State or statewide CoCs cover large geographic areas and must be thoughtful about where and how to conduct a count of people who are unsheltered. In many states, local providers and other PIT count volunteers assist in conducting a count of people who are unsheltered in their jurisdiction and report back to the CoC. The key for large areas or CoCs that have a significant number of locations where homeless people gather is having an adequate number of staff and volunteers to conduct the count.

Summary: data enters these surveys and counts through a variety of means and methods, but HUD grant regulations attempt to make it consistent and uniform across geographies and across CoCs and other agencies that provide the data. This data isn't a mishmash or hodgepodge of data.

In 2017 homelessness increased for the first time in 7 years; the PIT count was 553,742. In 2016 the HMIS count was 1.42 million people.

Here is summary data from the 2017 PIT count (read left column, then right column) –

Key Findings

On a single night in 2017, 553,742 people were experiencing homelessness in the United States. For every 10,000 people in the country, 17 were experiencing homelessness. Approximately two-thirds (65%) were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs, and about one-third (35%) were in unsheltered locations.

Homelessness increased for the first time in seven years. The number of people experiencing homelessness increased by a little less than one percent between 2016 and 2017. This increase reflected a nine percent increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations, which was partially offset by a three percent decline in the number of people experiencing homelessness in sheltered locations.

Recent increases in homelessness were driven mostly by specific changes happening within cities. Increases in the numbers of unsheltered individuals in the 50 largest cities accounted for nearly all of the national increase.

The number of people experiencing homelessness in families with children declined by five percent between 2016 and 2017—10,055 fewer people and 3,294 fewer family households. As of 2017, 184,661 people in families with children were experiencing homelessness, 33 percent of the homeless population.

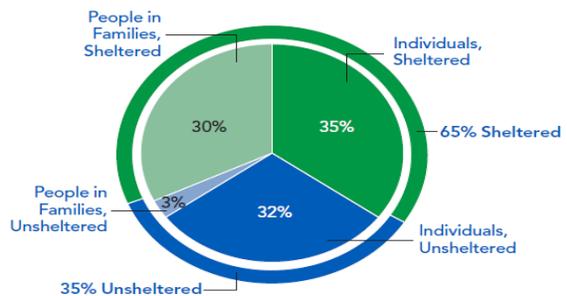
In 2017, 40,799 people were experiencing homelessness as unaccompanied youth—that is, people under the age of 25 experiencing homelessness on their own. Most unaccompanied youth (88%) were between the ages of 18 and 24. Unaccompanied youth were more likely to be unsheltered (55%) than both all people experiencing homelessness (35%) and all people

experiencing homelessness as individuals (48%).

Between 2016 and 2017, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness increased for the first time since 2010. Nonetheless, homelessness among veterans dropped 45 percent since 2009. The two percent increase during the past year was almost entirely accounted for by increases among unsheltered veterans in major cities.

There were 12 percent more individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in 2017 than in 2016, but has declined by 27 percent since 2007. Unlike other increases in the last year, the increase in chronic homelessness included both sheltered populations (8% increase) and unsheltered populations (14% increase).

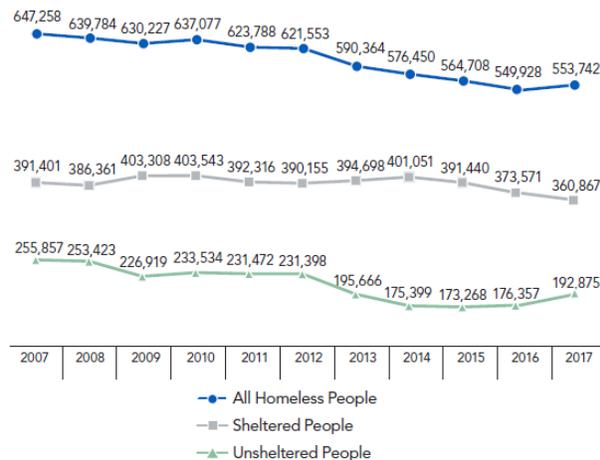
Percent of Homeless People
By Household Type and Sheltered Status, 2017



	All People	Individuals	Families with Children	Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	Veterans	Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness
2017 PIT Estimate:	553,742	369,081	184,661	40,799	40,056	86,962
Change from 2016	+1% ▲	+4% ▲	-5% ▼		+2% ▲	+12% ▲

Additional data about the PIT survey -

EXHIBIT 1.1: PIT Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness By Sheltered Status, 2007–2017



On a Single Night in January 2017

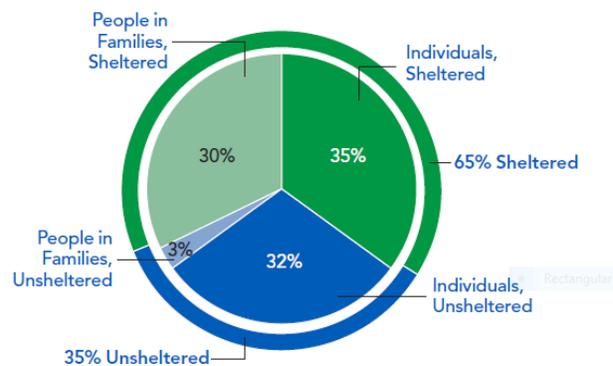
- 553,742 people were experiencing homelessness in the United States.
- Most (65% or 360,867 people) were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs, while 35 percent (192,875 people) were staying in unsheltered locations.
- Two in three people experiencing homelessness (67%) were adults in households without children. The remaining 33 percent of people experiencing homelessness did so as part of a family.
- For every 10,000 people in the United States, 17 were experiencing homelessness.

Demographic Characteristics

- In 2017, over one-fifth of people experiencing homelessness were children (21% or 114,829), 70 percent were over the age of 24, and ten percent were between the ages of 18 and 24.
- Children rarely were unsheltered. Nine in ten children experiencing homelessness were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

- Just under 61 percent of people experiencing homelessness (335,038 people) were men, and 39 percent (215,709 people) were women. Fewer than one percent were either transgender (2,092) or did not identify as male, female, or transgender (903).
- Gender varied by sheltered status. People staying in unsheltered locations were more likely to be men (71%), while people staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs were somewhat more likely to be women (55%).
- Nearly half of all people experiencing homelessness identified their race as white (47% or 260,979 people). Most other people experiencing homelessness identified as African American (41% or 224,937 people). Seven percent (35,745 people) of people experiencing homelessness identified themselves as multiracial. One in five people experiencing homelessness (22% or 119,419 people) was Hispanic or Latino.
- Demographic characteristics varied by sheltered status. For example, people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations were more likely to be white (55%) than people in sheltered locations (43%). By comparison, people in sheltered locations were more likely to be African American (46%) than people in unsheltered locations (30%).

EXHIBIT 1.2: Homelessness By Household Type and Sheltered Status, 2017



Here is summary data from the 2016 HMIS count –

2016 One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS

HMIS

The one-year estimates account for all people who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any time from October 1 through September 30 of the following year. The estimates are based on a nationally representative sample of communities that submit aggregate Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS) data to HUD. The estimates adjust statistically for people experiencing sheltered homelessness in programs that do not yet participate in their local HMIS—thus providing a complete estimated enumeration of shelter users in each community—and are weighted to represent the entire country. The one-year estimates do not include: (a) shelter users in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories; (b) people served by victim service providers; and (c) people in unsheltered locations who never accessed a shelter program during the 12-month period.²

The 2016 AHAR uses data from 396 CoCs (98 percent of all CoCs) and is weighted to represent the entire United States.

Estimate of People Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness in 2016

- The estimated number of people who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any point from October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2016, was 1,421,196.³
- One in 226 people in the U.S. experienced sheltered homelessness at some point during that period.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2015 and 2016, the number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness at some point during the reporting year declined by 4.3 percent (63,380 fewer people).
- Between 2007 (the year HUD began tracking this information) and 2016, the number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness dropped by 10.5 percent (167,399 fewer people).

² People served in Safe Havens are included in the PIT estimates but not in these one-year estimates of shelter users.
³ The 95 percent confidence interval for the total sheltered homeless population in 2016 is 1,304,276 to 1,538,116 (1,421,196 ± 116,920).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2016

1,421,196 people in the U.S. experienced sheltered homelessness at some time during 2016, a 10.5% decrease since 2007.

EXHIBIT 1.7a: One-Year Estimates of Sheltered Homelessness, 2007–2016

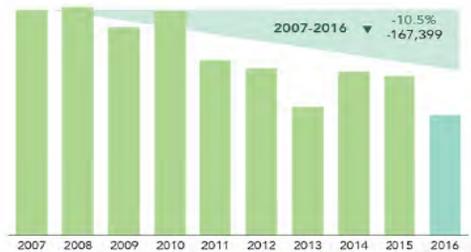


EXHIBIT 1.7b: One-Year Estimates of Sheltered Homelessness and Annual Change from the Prior Year, 2007–2016

Year	Estimate	# Change from Previous Year	% Change from Previous Year
2016	1,421,196	-63,380	-4.3
2015	1,484,576	-3,889	-0.3
2014	1,488,465	66,106	4.6
2013	1,422,360	-66,011	-4.4
2012	1,488,371	-13,825	-0.9
2011	1,502,196	-90,954	-5.7
2010	1,593,150	34,233	2.2
2009	1,558,917	-34,877	-2.2
2008	1,593,794	5,199	0.3
2007	1,588,595	—	—

The 2016 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress • 1-7

HMIS 2016 CHARACTERISTICS OF SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS

Ethnicity and Race

In 2016

- People who identify as Hispanic were slightly underrepresented in the sheltered homeless population (16.9%) compared to the total U.S. population (17.6%).
- More than three in five people experiencing sheltered homelessness (62.5%) identified as either non-white or white and Hispanic. African Americans alone comprised 42.6 percent of the sheltered homeless population but only 12.7 percent of the total U.S. population.
- White, non-Hispanic people comprised 37.5 percent of people experiencing sheltered homelessness, compared to 61.5 percent of the total U.S. population.

Changes Over Time

- The share of Hispanics experiencing sheltered homelessness decreased from 17.3 percent in 2015 to 16.9 percent in 2016, while the share in the U.S. population increased from 17.3 percent in 2015 to 17.6 percent in 2016.
- The share of people in the sheltered homeless population who identified as Hispanic declined from 21.6 percent in 2007 to 16.9 percent in 2016 while the share of Hispanics in the total U.S. population increased from 14.8 percent to 17.6 percent over the same period.
- As the proportion of people in the U.S. who identified themselves as not white or white and Hispanic grew from 33.8 percent in 2007 to 38.5 percent in 2016, their proportion in the sheltered homeless population remained about the same, 63.6 percent in 2007 and 62.5 percent in 2016.

African Americans alone comprised 42.6% of the sheltered homeless population but only 12.7% of the total U.S. population.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2016; ACS 2006, 2014, 2015

EXHIBIT 1.10: Ethnicity Sheltered Homeless People and U.S. Population, 2007–2016

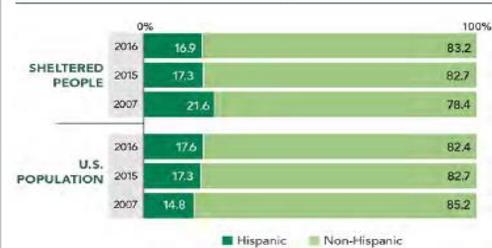
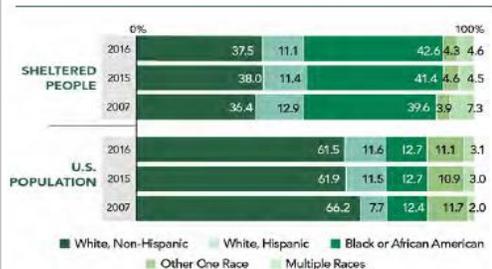


EXHIBIT 1.11: Race Sheltered Homeless People and U.S. Population, 2007–2016



Due to their different survey/count methods, there can obviously be differences between PIT and HMIS data. These are the dataset contents of Part 1 and 2 –

PIT data

Available at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5639/2017-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us/>

Resource Links

- [2017 AHAR Report: Part 1 - PIT Estimates of Homelessness \(PDF\)](#)
- [2017 CoC Populations and Subpopulations Reports \(HTML\)](#)
- [2007 - 2017 Point-in-Time Estimates by CoC \(XLSX\)](#)
- [2007 - 2017 Point-in-Time Estimates by State \(XLSX\)](#)
- [2007 - 2017 Housing Inventory Count by CoC \(XLSX\)](#)
- [2007 - 2017 Housing Inventory Count by State \(XLSX\)](#)
- [2017 Housing Inventory Count \(Raw File\) \(XLSX\)](#)

HMIS data

Available at <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5640/2016-ahar-part-2-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us/>

Report Documents

Full Report

[2016 AHAR: Part 2 - Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S. \(PDF\)](#)

Report Sections

[About This Report \(PDF\)](#)

[Additional Forms of Homelessness and Housing Instability \(PDF\)](#)

[Section 1: Homelessness in the U.S. \(PDF\)](#)

[Section 2: Homeless Individuals in the U.S. \(PDF\)](#)

[Section 3: Homeless Families with Children in the U.S. \(PDF\)](#)

[Section 4: Unaccompanied Homeless Youth in the U.S. \(PDF\)](#)

[Section 5: Homeless Veterans in the U.S. \(PDF\)](#)

[Section 6: Chronically Homeless Individuals in the U.S. \(PDF\)](#)

[Section 7: People in Permanent Supportive Housing in the U.S. \(PDF\)](#)

You need to use this glossary from the HMIS report not only to understand the terms these surveys use, but reading them will also help you understand how the surveys work –

Key Terms

Note: Key terms are used for AHAR reporting purposes and accurately reflect the data used in this report. Definitions of these terms may differ in some ways from the definitions found in the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (McKinney-Vento) and in HUD regulations.

Adults are people age 18 or older.

Children are people under the age of 18.

Chronically Homeless Individual¹ is an individual with a disability who has been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years with a combined length of time homeless of at least 12 months.

Chronically Homeless People in Families refers to people in families with children in which the head of household has a disability and has been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years with a combined length of time homeless of at least 12 months.

Continuums of Care (CoC) are local planning bodies responsible for coordinating the full range of homelessness services in a geographic area, which may cover a city, county, metropolitan area, or an entire state.

Domestic Violence Shelters are shelter programs for people who are homeless and are survivors of domestic violence.

Emergency Shelter is a facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter for homeless people.

Family with Children refers to a household that has at least one adult (age 18 and older) and one child (under age 18). It does not include households composed only of adults or only children.

Homeless describes a person who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a software application designed to record and store client-level information on the characteristics and service needs of homeless people. Each CoC maintains its own HMIS, which can be tailored to meet local needs, but must also conform to Federal HMIS Data and Technical Standards.

¹ The definition of chronic homelessness changed in 2016. The previous definition was an individual with a disability who had either been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or had experienced at least 4 episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years.

Homeless Management Information System Data, or HMIS Data, provide an unduplicated count of people who are experiencing sheltered homelessness within a CoC and information about their characteristics and service-use patterns over a one-year period of time. These data are entered into each CoC's HMIS at the client level but are submitted in aggregate form for the AHAR.

Homeless Operations Management Evaluations System Data, or HOMES Data, are data on veterans who use the HUD-VASH program, or HUD- Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing. HUD-VASH programs are required to report data in HOMES, but most do not also provide information to an HMIS.

Household Type refers to the composition of a household upon entering a shelter program. People enter shelter as either an individual or as part of a family with children, but can be served as both individuals or family members within a community during the AHAR reporting year. However, the estimates reported in the AHAR adjust for this overlap and thus provide an unduplicated count of homeless people.

Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is produced by each CoC and provides an annual inventory of beds dedicated to serve people experiencing homelessness in the CoC.

HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program is a program for formerly homeless veterans that combines Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) rental assistance provided by HUD with case management and clinical services provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) through VA medical centers (VAMCs) and community-based outreach clinics.

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

Living Arrangement before Entering Shelter refers to the place a person stayed the night before the first homeless episode captured during the AHAR reporting year. For those who were already in an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at the start of the reporting year, it refers to the place they stayed the night before beginning that current episode of homelessness.

Multiple Races refers to people who self-identify as more than one race.

One-Year Shelter Count is an unduplicated count of homeless people who use an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any time from October 1st through September 30th of the following year. The 1-year count is derived from communities' Homeless Management Information Systems.

Other One Race refers to a person who self-identifies as being one of the following races: Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, or other Pacific Islander.

Parenting Youth are people under age 25 who are the parents or legal guardians of one or more children (under age 18) who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person age 25 or older in the household.

Parenting Youth Household is a household with at least one parenting youth and the child or children for whom the parenting youth is the parent or legal guardian.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a program designed to provide housing (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to formerly homeless people. HUD McKinney-Vento-funded programs require that the client have a disability for program eligibility, so the majority of people in PSH have disabilities. People in PSH are not considered homeless because they are in a permanent housing situation, unlike people in emergency shelter or transitional housing programs.

People in Families with Children are people who are homeless as part of households that have at least one adult (age 18 and older) and one child (under age 18).

Point-in-Time (PIT) Count is an unduplicated 1-night estimate of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The 1-night count is conducted according to HUD standards by CoCs nationwide and occurs during the last 10 days in January of each year.

Principal City is the largest city in each metropolitan statistical area. Other smaller cities may qualify if specified requirements (population size and employment) are met.

Safe Havens are projects that provide private or semi-private long-term housing for people with severe mental illness and are limited to serving no more than 25 people within a facility. People in safe havens are included in the 1-night PIT count but, at this time, are not included in the 1-year shelter count.

Sheltered Homelessness refers to people who are staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

Shelter Programs include both emergency shelter program and transitional housing programs.

Total U.S. Population refers to people who are housed (including those in group quarters) in the United States, as reported in the American Community Survey (ACS) by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Transitional Housing Programs provide people experiencing homelessness a place to stay combined with supportive services for up to 24 months.

Unaccompanied Children and Youth (under 18) are people who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness, and who are under the age of 18.

Unaccompanied Youth (18 to 24) are people who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness, and who are between the ages of 18 and 24.

Unduplicated Count of Sheltered Homelessness is an estimate of people who stayed in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs that counts each person only once, even if the person enters and exits the shelter system multiple times throughout the year within a CoC.

Unsheltered Homeless People are people whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for people (for example, the streets, vehicles, or parks).

U.S. Population Living in Poverty refers to people who are housed in the United States in households with incomes that fall below the federal poverty level.

Veteran refers to any person who served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States. This includes Reserves and National Guard members who were called up to active duty.

Victim Service Provider refers to private nonprofit organizations whose primary mission is to provide direct services to survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. This term includes rape crisis centers, domestic violence programs and battered women's programs (shelters and non-residential), domestic violence transitional housing programs, and other related advocacy and supportive services programs.

Here is how to get reports for your state and other states –

1. Open the link for Part 1 –

<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5639/2017-ahar-part-1-pit-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us/>

2. Choose the second link in “Resource Links” of -
[2017 CoC Populations and Subpopulations Reports](#)

3. Find the report for you state and its CoC geographies by scrolling down the files which continue through Wyoming then switch to reports by CoC geographies for each state –

 [2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - All States, Territories, Puerto Rico, and DC](#)

 [2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - Alabama](#)

 [2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - Alaska](#)

 [2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - Arizona](#)

 [2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - Arkansas](#)

 [2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - California](#)

 [2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - Colorado](#)

 [2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - AL-500: Birmingham/Jefferson, Saint Clair, Shelby Counties CoC](#)

 [2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - AL-501: Mobile City and County/Baldwin County CoC](#)

 [2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - AL-502: Florence/Northwest Alabama CoC](#)

 [2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - AL-503: Huntsville/North Alabama CoC](#)

 [2005 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - WI-501: Milwaukee City and County CoC](#)

 [2005 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - WI-502: Racine City and County CoC](#)

 [2005 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - WI-503: Madison/Dane County CoC](#)

 [2005 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - WY-500: Wyoming Statewide CoC](#)

Data exists for these U.S. territories –

Guam – 1 report

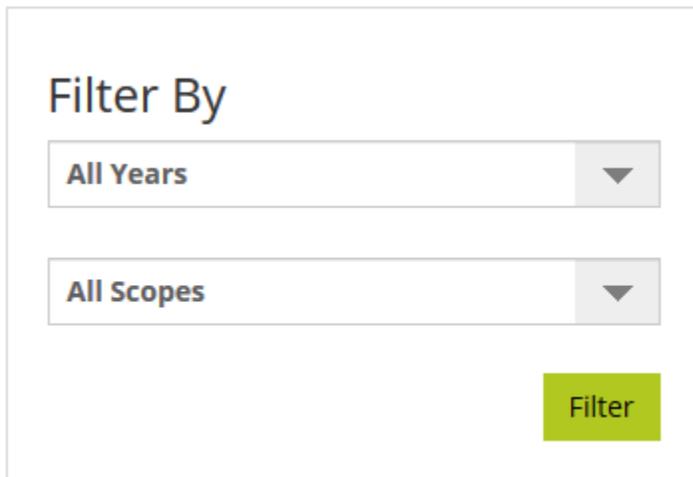
Northern Mariana Islands – 1 report

Puerto Rico - 5 reports

U.S. Virgin Islands – 1 report

There are also some states that have only 1 report for their entire state, such as Rhode Island and Wyoming.

You'll see this "Filter by" tool –



The image shows a 'Filter By' tool interface. It features the title 'Filter By' at the top. Below the title are two dropdown menus. The first dropdown menu is labeled 'All Years' and the second is labeled 'All Scopes'. Both dropdown menus have a downward-pointing arrow on the right side. Below the dropdown menus is a green button labeled 'Filter'.

It contains reports for each year from 2005 to 2017. Choose your year first, then open the "All Scopes" drilldown to get these subcategory choices –

- All Scopes [all geographies and subgeographies]

- All States, U.S. Territories [summed data for all territories], Puerto Rico, and District of Columbia

- All States and District of Columbia

- For a specific State

- For a specific CoC; these are the smallest geography reports and could include data for where you live and work

Here is one of the CoC reports –



HUD 2017 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2017 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

OK-507 Southeastern Oklahoma Regional CoC

Point-in Time Date: 1/26/2017

Summary by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Households without children ¹	117	0	103	220
Households with at least one adult and one child ²	29	0	6	35
Households with only children ³	10	0	5	15
Total Homeless Households	156	0	114	270

Summary of persons in each household type:

Persons in households without children ¹	119	0	115	234
Persons Age 18 to 24	32	0	6	38
Persons Over Age 24	87	0	109	196
Persons in households with at least one adult and one child ²	77	0	25	102
Children Under Age 18	46	0	15	61
Persons Age 18 to 24	3	0	1	4
Persons Over Age 24	28	0	9	37
Persons in households with only children ³	10	0	5	15
Total Homeless Persons	206	0	145	351

Demographic summary by ethnicity:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Hispanic / Latino	15	0	3	18
Non-Hispanic / Non-Latino	191	0	142	333
Total	206	0	145	351

Demographic summary by gender:

Female	114	0	52	166
Male	92	0	92	184
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Do not identify as Female, Male, or Transgender	0	0	1	1
Total	206	0	145	351

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

Tuesday, November 07, 2017

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.



HUD 2017 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations

Important Notes About This Data: This report is based on point-in-time information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care (CoCs) as part of their CoC Program application process, per the Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the Fiscal Year 2017 Continuum of Care Program Competition. CoCs are required to provide an unduplicated count of homeless persons according to HUD standards (explained in HUD's annual HIC and PIT count notice and HUD's Point-in-Time Count Methodology Guide <https://www.hudexchange.info/hdx/guides/pit-hic/>). HUD has conducted a limited data quality review but has not independently verified all of the information submitted by each CoC. The reader is therefore cautioned that since compliance with these standards may vary, the reliability and consistency of the homeless counts may also vary among CoCs. Additionally, a shift in the methodology a CoC uses to count the homeless may cause a change in homeless counts between reporting periods.

Demographic summary by race:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Black or African-American	9	0	12	21
White	135	0	104	239
Asian	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	43	0	26	69
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5	0	0	5
Multiple Races	14	0	3	17
Total	206	0	145	351

Summary of chronically homeless households by household type reported:

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing*		
Chronically Homeless households with at least one adult and one child ²	1	0	0	1

Summary of chronically homeless persons in each household type:

Chronically Homeless persons in households without children ¹	39	0	32	71
Chronically Homeless persons in households with at least one adult and one child ²	4	0	0	4
Chronically Homeless persons in households with only children ³	0	0	0	0
Total Chronically Homeless Persons	43	0	32	75

Summary of all other populations reported:

Severely Mentally Ill	13	0	27	40
Chronic Substance Abuse	53	0	66	119
Veterans	12	0	28	40
HIV/AIDS	7	0	1	8
Victims of Domestic Violence	72	0	5	77
Unaccompanied Youth	41	0	11	52
Unaccompanied Youth Under 18	10	0	5	15
Unaccompanied Youth 18-24	31	0	6	37
Parenting Youth	3	0	1	4
Parenting Youth Under 18	0	0	0	0
Parenting Youth 18-24	3	0	1	4
Children of Parenting Youth	5	0	2	7

* Safe Haven programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

Tuesday, November 07, 2017

¹This category includes single adults, adult couples with no children, and groups of adults.

²This category includes households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.

³This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescent parents and their children, adolescent siblings, or other household configurations composed only of children.

Since I want you to have this data now and here, this is HUD's latest press release on homelessness in the U.S. from the HUD.gov website https://www.hud.gov/press/press_releases_media_advisories/2017/HUDNo_17-109

HUD No. 17-109
Brian Sullivan
(202) 708-0685

FOR RELEASE
Wednesday
December 6, 2017

HOMELESSNESS DECLINES IN MOST COMMUNITIES OF THE U.S. WITH INCREASES REPORTED IN HIGH-COST AREAS
Lack of affordable rental housing in Los Angeles and NYC driving increases nationally

WASHINGTON - Homelessness crept up in the U.S., especially among individuals with long-term disabling conditions according to the latest national estimate by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD's [2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress](#) found that 553,742 persons experienced homelessness on a single night in 2017, an increase of .7 percent since last year. Homelessness among families with children declined 5.4 percent nationwide since 2016, local communities report the number of persons experiencing long-term chronic homelessness and Veterans increased.

There is a great deal of variation in the data in different parts of the country, however, and many places continue to see reductions in homelessness. Thirty (30) states and the District of Columbia reported decreases in homelessness between 2016 and 2017. Challenges in some major metropolitan areas, however, have had a major impact on the national trend lines.

For example, the City and County of Los Angeles reported a nearly 26 percent increase in overall homelessness since 2016, primarily among those persons found in unsheltered locations. Meanwhile, New York City reported a 4.1 increase, principally among families in emergency shelters and transitional housing. Excluding these two areas, the estimated number of Veterans experiencing homeless in other parts of the nation decreased 3.1 percent since 2016.

"In many high-cost areas of our country, especially along the West Coast, the severe shortage of affordable housing is manifesting itself on our streets," said HUD Secretary Ben Carson. "With rents rising faster than incomes, we need to bring everybody to the table to produce more affordable housing and ease the pressure that is forcing too many of our neighbors into our shelters and onto our streets. This is not a federal problem-it's everybody's problem."

"The fact that so many parts of the country are continuing to reduce homelessness gives us confidence that our strategies-and the dedicated efforts of communities to embrace best practices-have been working," said Matthew Doherty, executive director of the U.S. Interagency Council of Homelessness. "At the same time, we know that some communities are facing challenges that require us to redouble our efforts across all levels of government and the public and private sectors, and we are committed to doing that work."

"Our joint community-based homelessness efforts are working in most communities across the country. Despite a slight increase in overall Veteran homelessness, I am pleased that the majority of communities in the U.S. experienced declines over the past year," said U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Secretary David Shulkin. "VA remains committed to helping Veterans find stable housing. We will continue to identify innovative local solutions, especially in areas where higher rents have contributed to an increase in homelessness among Veterans."

Family Homelessness

There were 58,000 families with children experiencing homelessness on a single night in 2017, a decline of 5.4 percent from the year before and a 27 percent reduction since 2010. These significant reductions in family homelessness is largely attributed to the expansion of *Rapid Rehousing Programs* across the country and a concerted effort by local planners to reallocate scarce resources in a more strategic way. These 'Housing First' models have proven to be a more effective and efficient response to families experiencing temporary crisis as well as those enduring the most chronic forms of homelessness.

Veteran Homelessness

Local communities reported a total of 40,056 Veterans experiencing homelessness in January of 2017, an increase of 1.5 percent since 2016, primarily in the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County. Excluding this area, the national homelessness estimate among Veterans *decreased* 3.2 percent since 2016. However, as a consequence of intense planning and targeted intervention, homelessness among Veterans has been reduced 46 percent since 2010, prompting a number of States and local communities to declare an effective end to Veteran homelessness in their areas ([read more](#)). This decline is largely attributed to the close collaboration between HUD and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). For example, since 2010, more than 480,000 veterans and their family members have been permanently housed, rapidly rehoused, or prevented from falling into homelessness through HUD's targeted housing vouchers and VA's homelessness programs.

Chronic Homelessness

Long-term or chronic homelessness among individuals with disabilities declined 18 percent since 2010. This reduction is due in part to a concerted effort to make available more permanent supportive housing opportunities for people with disabling health conditions who otherwise continually cycle through local shelters or the streets. Research demonstrates that for those experiencing chronic homelessness, providing permanent housing, coupled with appropriate low-barrier supportive services, is the most effective solution for ending homelessness. This 'housing first' approach also saves the taxpayer considerable money by interrupting a costly cycle of emergency room and hospital, detox, and even jail visits.

Homelessness in High-Cost Areas

HUD's 2017 homeless estimate points to a significant increase in the number of reported persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness, particularly in California where there is a significant lack of affordable housing. Last January, Los Angeles and Los Angeles County counted a total of 55,188 individuals living in sheltered and unsheltered settings, an increase of nearly 26 percent over January 2016.

The severe lack of affordable housing in California is also affecting the level of Veteran homelessness. In Los Angeles County alone, Veteran homelessness increased 64 percent since January 2016 which largely accounts for the 1.5 percent increase of Veteran homelessness nationwide.

[Read more information on state/local-level homelessness.](#)

About the last section above: there have been news articles about the huge growth of homelessness in Los Angeles city and county with descriptions of hundreds of encampments appearing in riverbeds, on beaches, in canyons, and on public lands. The *Los Angeles Times* states that homelessness has increased there 75% in the last six years.

Maps from the 2017 PIT –

**EXHIBIT 2.5: Estimates of Homeless Individuals
By State, 2017**

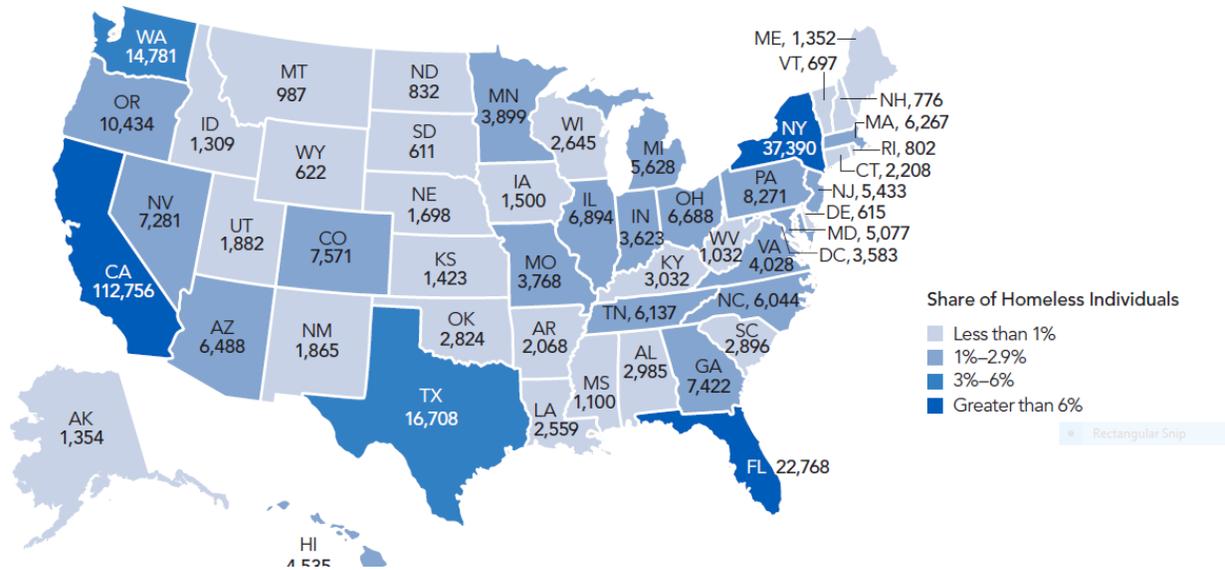


EXHIBIT 3.6: Estimates of Family Homelessness
By State, 2017

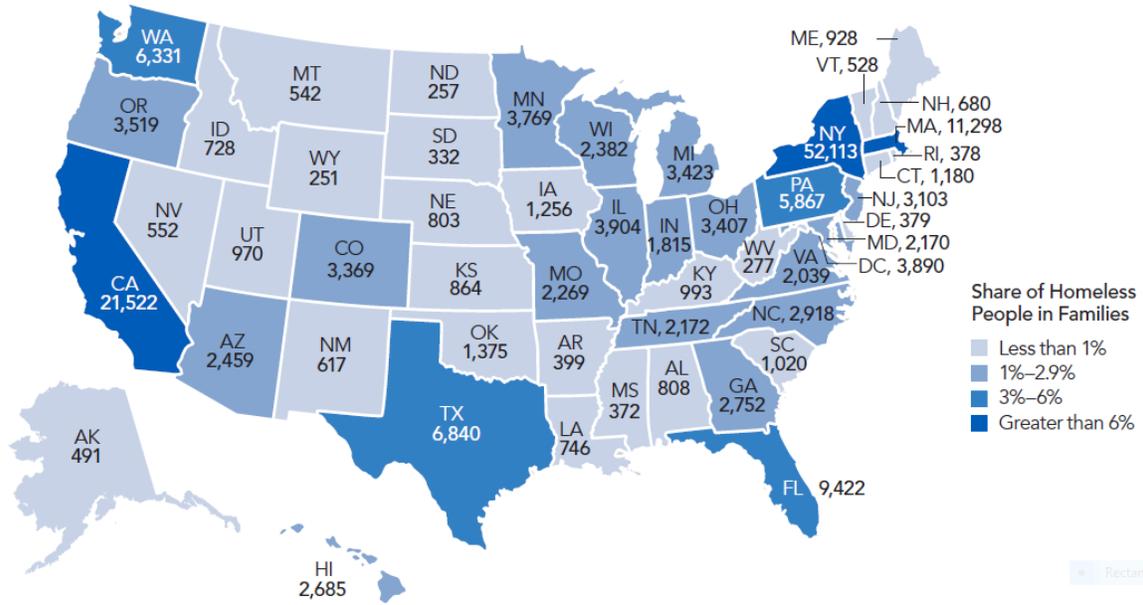


EXHIBIT 4.4: Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By State, 2017

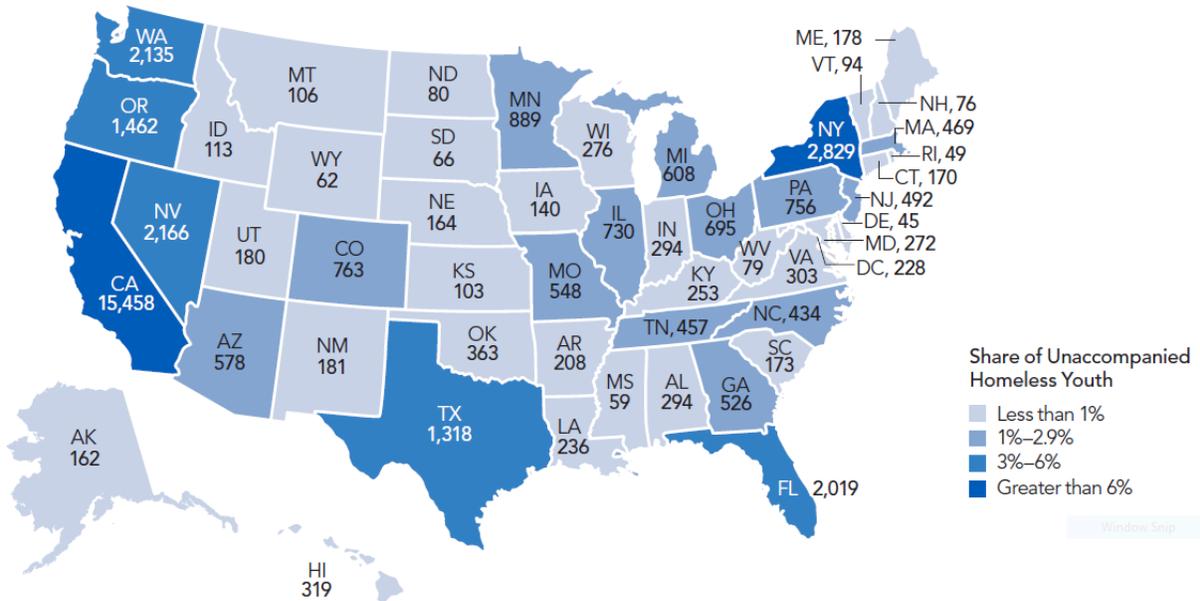


EXHIBIT 5.5: Estimates of Homeless Veterans
By State, 2017

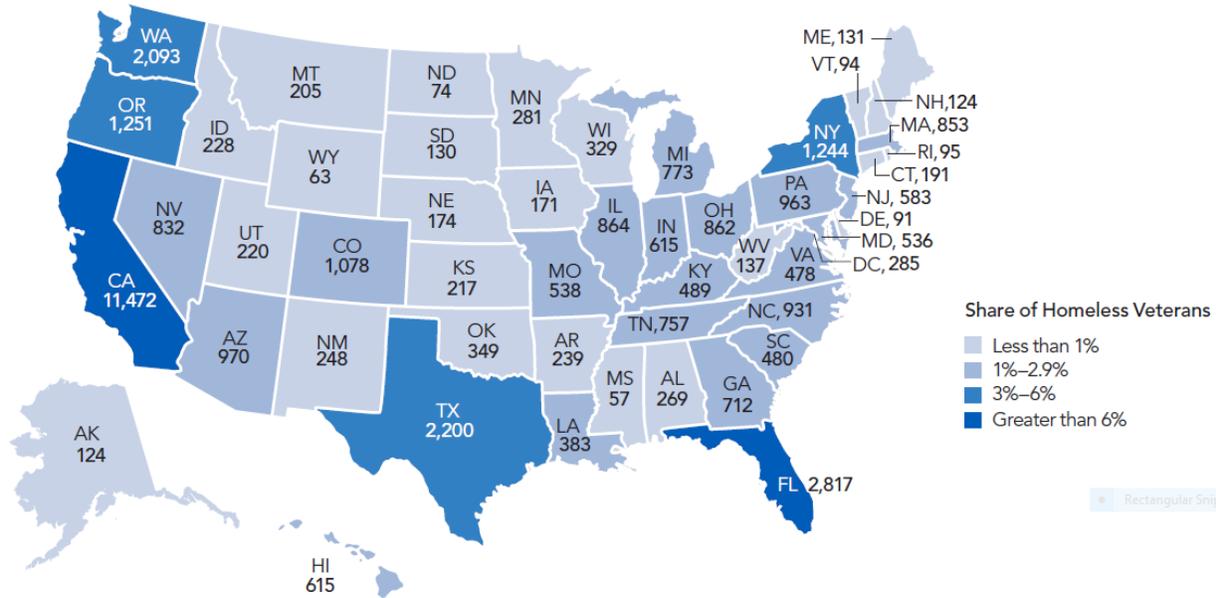
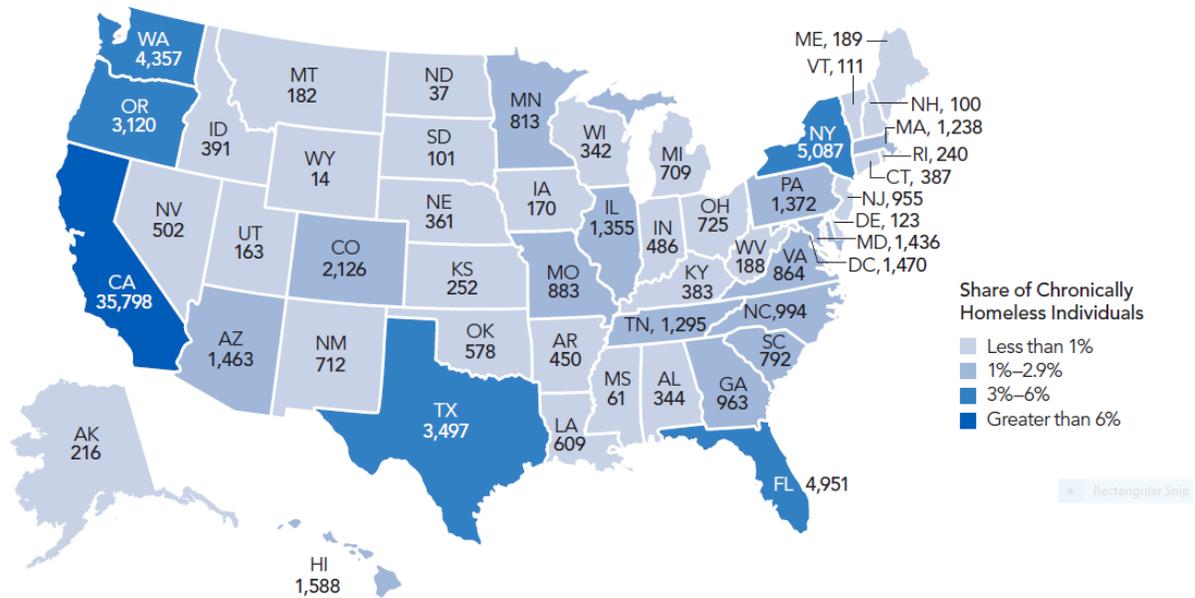


EXHIBIT 6.3: Estimates of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By State, 2017



Definition from above glossary above –

Chronically Homeless Individual refers to an individual with a disability who has been continuously homeless for one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless in those occasions is at least 12 months.

APPENDIXES –

Point in Time Count Methodology Guide and Point in Time Implementation Tools –

<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4036/point-in-time-count-methodology-guide/>

Read these to understand the statistical methodology of the PIT program. Section 2.1 of the methodology guide and Standard #6--out of 14 standards that CoCs must observe, each of which has regulations and recommended practices associated with it--discusses the first and most basic choice that CoCs must make: whether they conduct a census or conduct a survey of their homeless. They can also combine census and survey methods.

To help you understand these processes which all CoCs must observe, and that help to make this data nationally consistent across geographies, here are the 14 standards from this manual –

Count Standards

General PIT Count Standards (Chapters 1 and 3)

Standard No. 1:

CoCs are responsible for planning and conducting, at least biennially, a PIT count of homeless persons within the geographic area that meets HUD's requirements.

Standard No. 2:

The sheltered and unsheltered PIT counts must be conducted during the last 10 days in January and represent all homeless persons who were sheltered and unsheltered on a single night during that period.

Standard No. 3:

The final PIT count methodology must be approved by the CoC in accordance with the **CoC's governance charter**.

Standards Regarding Coordination of the PIT Count with the Con Plan Jurisdiction (Chapter 5)

Standard No. 4:

All CoCs should consult and collaborate with all Con Plan jurisdictions in the geographical boundary of the CoC, including those that do not have ESG funding, to assist the jurisdictions in submitting PIT count data that is relevant to completing their Con Plans.

Standard No. 5:

CoCs must provide PIT count data to the entity(ies) responsible for the Con Plan jurisdiction(s) associated with the CoC.

Sheltered PIT Count Standards (Chapters 2 and 4)

Standard No. 6:

CoCs must account for and report on all sheltered homeless people residing in the CoC through a census (complete coverage) or one or more sampling and extrapolation methods that are consistent with HUD standards and guidance. HUD will evaluate the nature and basis for estimation and extrapolation of CoCs' sheltered count in the annual CoC Program Competition.

Standard No. 7:

CoCs must be able to verify that the sheltered homeless people identified in the count are sheltered on the night designated for the count, as defined at 24 CFR 578.3 of the **Homeless Definition Final Rule**:

“An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangement (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals).”

Standard No. 8:

CoCs should use client data already collected and entered in HMIS as the primary data source for the sheltered PIT count for emergency shelter, Safe Haven, and transitional housing projects that participate in HMIS.

Unsheltered PIT Count Standards (Chapters 2 and 5)

Standard No. 9:

CoCs must account for and report on all unsheltered homeless people residing in the CoC's geography through a census (complete coverage) or one or more sampling and extrapolation methods that are consistent with HUD standards and guidance. HUD will evaluate the nature and basis for estimation and extrapolation of CoCs' unsheltered count in the annual CoC Program Competition.

Standard No. 10:

CoCs may exclude geographic areas where the CoC has determined that there are no unsheltered homeless people, including areas that are uninhabitable (e.g., deserts). CoCs must document the criteria and decision-making process used to identify and exclude specific geographic areas.

Standard No. 11:

CoCs must be able to verify that the unsheltered homeless people identified in the count are unsheltered on the night designated for the count, as defined at 24 CFR 578.3 the **Homeless Definition Final Rule:**

“An individual or family with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.”

Data Quality Standards (Chapter 6)

Standard No. 12:

CoCs must ensure that during the PIT count homeless persons are only counted once. It is critical that the counting methods be coordinated to ensure that there is no double-counting. Therefore, CoCs must also collect sufficient information to be able to reliably deduplicate the PIT count (i.e., ensure that the same homeless person was not counted more than once).

Standard No. 13:

Surveys of people for the sheltered or unsheltered count must be administered in a manner that protects participant privacy and safety, as well as the safety of the person completing the survey.

Standard No. 14:

CoCs are required to ensure that people conducting the PIT count, including project staff and community volunteers, are appropriately trained about count standards, data collection procedures, and protocols for privacy, security, and personal safety.

HMIS Data Collection and Methodology –

<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5640/2016-ahar-part-2-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us/>

Read this to understand the statistical methodology of the HMIS program. This is selected text from this manual –

Target Population for the AHAR Sample

The HMIS-based data in the AHAR sample includes information on all people who used an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or permanent supportive housing program at any time during a one-year period, from October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016. The information on emergency shelters and transitional housing programs is then weighted to produce national estimates of sheltered homelessness. The same process is used to produce national estimates of the number of formerly homeless people who used PSH programs.

The AHAR sample does not include people experiencing homelessness in areas outside Continuum of Care jurisdictions, or people experiencing homelessness within CoC jurisdiction but do not use an emergency shelter or transitional housing program during that reporting year. However, given that CoCs cover 97 percent of the U.S. population, including areas with high rates of homelessness, few people experiencing homelessness are likely to live outside CoC communities. If U.S. Territories are able to provide usable HMIS data, they are included in the estimates; however if these territories cannot provide useable data, the research team does not use data from other communities to weight up for them. This year's AHAR estimates include data from Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. People experiencing unsheltered homelessness—people who live on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation—are not represented by the HMIS data in the sample if such people do not use an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility at any time during the one-year data collection period.

2007 – 2017 PIT by States data categories with three states –

state	Change in Total Homelessness, 2016-2017	Change in Total Homelessness, 2015-2017	Change in Total Homelessness, 2014-2017	Change in Total Homelessness, 2013-2017	Change in Total Homelessness, 2012-2017	Change in Total Homelessness, 2011-2017	Change in Total Homelessness, 2010-2017	Change in Total Homelessness, 2009-2017	Change in Total Homelessness, 2008-2017	Change in Total Homelessness, 2007-2017
AK	-4.9%	-5.7%	3.4%	-5.2%	-3.6%	-13.3%	-1.0%	-7.4%	12.1%	
AL	-7.7%	-4.5%	-16.8%	-19.1%	-27.2%	-31.8%	-37.3%	-37.6%	-29.6%	
AR	0.2%	-3.6%	-16.0%	-35.3%	-41.5%	-27.9%	-10.7%	-13.5%	-24.2%	

2007 – 2017 PIT Housing Inventory Count by CoC with one state (there are too many columns of data for me to include them all –

CoC Number	Total Beds (ES, TH, SH)												
	Total Year-Round Beds (ES, TH, SH)	Total Non-DV Year-Round Beds (ES, TH, SH)	Total HMIS Year-Round Beds (ES, TH, SH)	HMIS Participation Rate for Year-Round Beds (ES, TH, SH)	Total Year-Round Beds (ES)	Total Year-Round Beds (TH)	Total Year-Round Beds (SH)	Total Units for Households with Children (ES, TH, SH)	Total Beds for Households with Children (ES, TH, SH)	Total Beds for Households without Children (ES, TH, SH)	Total Beds for Households with only Children (ES, TH, SH)	Dedicated Veteran Beds (ES, TH, SH)	Dedicated Youth Beds (ES, TH, SH)
AK-500	1023	950	629	81.04%	597	426	0	97	339	675	9	0	115
AK-501	805	534	478	59.38%	533	272	0	80	283	496	26	12	52

2007 – 2017 PIT Housing Inventory Count by State (there are also too many columns of data for me to include them all –

State	Total Beds (ES, TH, SH)													
	Total Year-Round Beds (ES, TH, SH)	Total Non-DV Year-Round Beds (ES, TH, SH)	Total HMIS Year-Round Beds (ES, TH, SH)	HMIS Participation Rate for Year-Round Beds (ES, TH, SH)	Total Year-Round Beds (ES)	Total Year-Round Beds (TH)	Total Year-Round Beds (SH)	Total Units for Households with Children (ES, TH, SH)	Total Beds for Households with Children (ES, TH, SH)	Total Beds for Households without Children (ES, TH, SH)	Total Beds for Households with only Children (ES, TH, SH)	Dedicated Veteran Beds (ES, TH, SH)	Dedicated Youth Beds (ES, TH, SH)	
AK	1828	1484	1307	71.50%	1130	698	0	177	622	1171		2	167	
AL	3444	2915	1601	46.49%	2073	1334	37	380	1216	2176			2	196
AR	2062	1516	743	36.03%	1513	549	0	232	837	1169			.1	195
AZ	5890	4896	4590	78.06%	3866	1978	36	721	2600	3219			.7	175
CA	44473	39588	25743	57.88%	24799	19537	137	6455	20645	23471			5	2813
CO	7071	6260	3215	45.47%	3761	3285	25	1669	3284	3606			9	326
CT	3094	2773	2666	86.17%	2248	846	0	459	1463	1609			0	120
DC	7402	7064	6727	90.86%	5888	1514	0	1265	4171	3221			9	526
DE	1143	1067	649	56.78%	575	568	0	177	468	671			0	12
FL	19962	17407	14745	73.79%	11493	8366	123	2124	8179	11403			6	1048
GA	8127	6678	4059	49.94%	4593	3534	0	945	3222	4885			.8	139
GU	129	88	83	64.34%	129	0	0	19	82	26			5	22
HI	4252	4030	4006	94.21%	1693	2534	25	743	2844	1392			9	27

PART 2 DATA –

<https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/5640/2016-ahar-part-2-estimates-of-homelessness-in-the-us/>

Notes: none of these contain data table notes; go to website to read these notes. Part 2 obviously consists of only summary data.

2016 AHAR HMIS Estimates of Homelessness –

One-Year Estimate of Sheltered Homeless People by Household Type, October 2015–September 2016	
Household Type	Number of Sheltered Persons
All Sheltered Homeless Persons...	1,421,196
...in emergency shelters only	1,173,499
...in transitional housing only	185,555
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	62,142
Individuals...	950,837
...in emergency shelters only	805,588
...in transitional housing only	106,711
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	38,538
Persons in Families...	481,410
...in emergency shelters only	377,823
...in transitional housing only	81,132
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	22,455
Family Households	147,355

2016 AHAR HMIS Estimates of Homeless Veterans –

One-Year Estimate of Sheltered Homeless Veterans by Household Type, October 2015–September 2016	
Household Type	Number of Sheltered Veterans
All Sheltered Homeless Veterans...	124,709
...in emergency shelters only	79,027
...in transitional housing only	39,584
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	6,098
Individuals...	122,269
...in emergency shelters only	77,454
...in transitional housing only	39,308
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	5,506
Persons in Families...	3,612
...in emergency shelters only	2,556
...in transitional housing only	877
...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing	179
Family Households	3,464

2016 AHAR HMIS Estimates of People in Permanent Supportive Housing

Estimate of Individuals and Families in Permanent Supportive Housing during a One-Year Period, October 2015–September 2016	
Household Type	Number of Sheltered Persons
All Persons in Permanent Supportive Housing	370,415
... Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing	246,508
...Families in Permanent Supportive Housing	125,501

2016 AHAR HMIS Estimates of Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing –

Estimate of Individual Veterans and Veterans in Families in Permanent Supportive Housing by Household Type during a One-Year Period, October 2015–September 2016	
Household Type	Number of Sheltered Persons
All Persons in Permanent Supportive Housing	90,004
... Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing	81,896
...Families in Permanent Supportive Housing	8,504

ADDENDUM –

We’re going to briefly look at two additional sources: the website of the National Council to End Homelessness and American FactFinder.

National Alliance to End Homelessness

<https://endhomelessness.org/>

This is summary data that the Alliance, which accepts and uses HUD Homelessness data, has on their website in the homepage top tab of “Homelessness in America: Homelessness Statistics” and is a good example of how homeless service agencies work with HUD data –

There are an estimated 553,742 people in the United States experiencing homelessness on a given night, according to the most recent national point-in-time estimate ([January 2017](#)). This represents a rate of approximately 17 people experiencing homelessness per every 10,000 people in the general population.

The total number of people experiencing homelessness increased slightly compared with 2016, but the rate per 10,000 people is at its lowest value on record. This is because overall population growth is outpacing the growth of homelessness. Homelessness rates in individual states ranged from highs of 110 and 51 in the District of Columbia (D.C.) and Hawaii, to 5 in Mississippi.

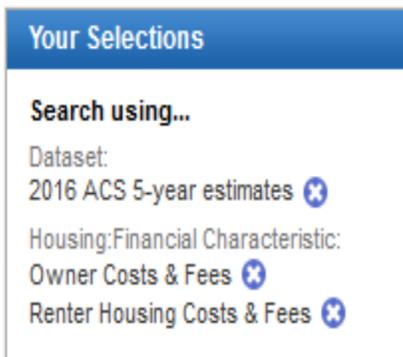
In 2017, the vast majority of the homeless population lived in some form of shelter or in transitional housing (360,867 people) at the time of the point-in-time count. Approximately 34 percent (192,875 people) lived in a place not meant for human habitation, such as the street or an abandoned building. Single individuals comprised 66.7 percent of all people experiencing homelessness (369,081 people), with the remaining 33.3 percent being people in families (184,661 adults and children). Looking further, 7.2 percent were veterans (40,056 veterans), and 7.4 percent were unaccompanied children and young adults (40,799 children and young adults).

Approximately 35% of the homeless in our nation, at any time throughout the year, live in unsheltered places.

American Factfinder

<https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

We're going to use FactFinder to look at data about the costs of housing for owners and renters. Here is what you need to currently have in AFF's "Your Selections" tool –



All of the following data is from 2016 ACS 5-year estimates.

Then add one or more geographies to it –

Your Selections

Search using...

Dataset:
2016 ACS 5-year estimates ✕

Housing:Financial Characteristic:
Owner Costs & Fees ✕
Renter Housing Costs & Fees ✕

Place within State
Los Angeles city, California ✕

County
Los Angeles County, California ✕

You'll get these data tables –

Search Results: 1-5 of 5 tables and other products match "Your Selections"

Refine your search results: GO ?

topics race/ancestry industries occupations

Selected: View Download Compare Clear All Reset Sort ?

Show results from: A

	ID	Table, File or Document Title	Dataset	About
<input type="checkbox"/>	B25104	MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS	2016 ACS 5-year estimates	i
<input type="checkbox"/>	B25105	MEDIAN MONTHLY HOUSING COSTS (DOLLARS)	2016 ACS 5-year estimates	i
<input type="checkbox"/>	B25106	TENURE BY HOUSING COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS	2016 ACS 5-year estimates	i
<input type="checkbox"/>	CP04	COMPARATIVE HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	2016 ACS 5-year estimates	i
<input type="checkbox"/>	DP04	SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	2016 ACS 5-year estimates	i

The most useful tables are B25104 and B25105 –

	Los Angeles County, California		Los Angeles city, California	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	3,281,845	+/-5,067	1,356,311	+/-3,948
Less than \$100	9,507	+/-600	3,729	+/-400
\$100 to \$199	23,882	+/-861	6,888	+/-471
\$200 to \$299	76,767	+/-1,624	28,883	+/-1,148
\$300 to \$399	80,199	+/-1,334	26,532	+/-933
\$400 to \$499	85,951	+/-1,503	29,580	+/-946
\$500 to \$599	87,829	+/-1,839	33,428	+/-1,061
\$600 to \$699	94,183	+/-1,592	41,095	+/-982
\$700 to \$799	115,085	+/-2,062	54,470	+/-1,413
\$800 to \$899	144,982	+/-2,169	67,555	+/-1,539
\$900 to \$999	178,785	+/-2,394	79,906	+/-1,615
\$1,000 to \$1,499	824,964	+/-4,865	354,433	+/-2,979
\$1,500 to \$1,999	577,270	+/-4,576	226,639	+/-2,854
\$2,000 to \$2,499	360,183	+/-3,582	143,171	+/-2,124
\$2,500 to \$2,999	221,995	+/-3,109	88,077	+/-2,057
\$3,000 or more	355,279	+/-3,307	152,304	+/-1,908
No cash rent	44,984	+/-1,362	19,621	+/-964

B25104

	Los Angeles County, California		Los Angeles city, California	
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Estimate	Margin of Error
Median monthly housing costs	1,433	+/-3	1,410	+/-5

B25105

Compare these costs with the costs of this economically depressed county in Oklahoma where I've been caving since 1991 –

	Harper County, Oklahoma	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Total:	1,361	+/-92
Less than \$100	14	+/-13
\$100 to \$199	80	+/-35
\$200 to \$299	204	+/-50
\$300 to \$399	256	+/-62
\$400 to \$499	197	+/-58
\$500 to \$599	117	+/-37
\$600 to \$699	67	+/-30
\$700 to \$799	64	+/-35
\$800 to \$899	116	+/-41
\$900 to \$999	90	+/-38
\$1,000 to \$1,499	63	+/-32
\$1,500 to \$1,999	28	+/-16
\$2,000 to \$2,499	0	+/-9
\$2,500 to \$2,999	0	+/-9
\$3,000 or more	5	+/-8
No cash rent	60	+/-30

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	Harper County, Oklahoma	
	Estimate	Margin of Error
Median monthly housing costs	456	+/-33

B25105

Steve Beleu, Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries, June 27, 2018
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