The U.S. Department of
Housing and Urban Development

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The 2019 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

PART 1: POINT-IN-TIME ESTIMATES OF HOMELESSNESS

JANUARY 2020

Acknowledgements

Contents

Message from the Secretary

I am pleased to submit to Congress the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) 2019 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) Part 1, which provides national estimates of homelessness in the United States. This report furthers our understanding of homelessness in our country by looking at the number of people experiencing homelessness at a point-in-time nationally, by state and Continuum of Care, and providing information about their characteristics.

HUD has released the AHAR each year since 2007 to give both national- and local-level information needed to track progress toward ending homelessness in the United States. This year's report shows that there was a small increase in the one-night estimates of people experiencing homelessness across the nation between 2018 and 2019 (3%), which reflects a 16 percent increase in California, and offsets a marked decrease across many other states. Compared to January 2007, 12 percent fewer people experienced homelessness nationwide in January 2019.

In terms of absolute numbers, California has more than half of all unsheltered homeless people in the country (53% or 108,432), with nearly nine times as many unsheltered homeless as the state with the next highest number, Florida (6% or 12,476), despite California's population being only twice that of Florida.

The states with the highest rates of homelessness per 10,000 people were New York (46), Hawaii (45), California (38), Oregon (38), and Washington (29), each significantly higher than the national average of 17 persons per 10,000. The District of Columbia had a homelessness rate of 94 people per 10,000.

Many people think that states have high homelessness due to warm weather. Yet, all but one of the five states with the lowest rates of homelessness per 10,000 are located in warm climates; Mississippi (4), Louisiana (6), Alabama (7), Virginia (7), and North Dakota (7) have the nation's lowest homelessness rates.

Progress in fighting homelessness has been particularly successful for veteran populations, a testament to the impactful partnership between HUD and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), including through the HUD-VA Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program, which has received additional funding each year since the program began in FY 2008. Compared to 2009, 40 percent fewer veterans experienced homelessness nationwide during 2019, which means 36,282 fewer veterans were without a home. The report shows a two percent decline in veteran homelessness between 2018 and 2019 alone.

Since the Housing First paradigm became the dominant model embraced by federal and state policy makers, family and veteran homelessness have declined. However, over the past five years unsheltered homelessness among individuals has risen. At the same time there has been a decline in emergency beds for individuals, with a decline in transitional housing of 27,946 beds, which was partially offset by an increase in emergency shelter of 24,177 beds. HUD continues to support Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) as a solution to ending homelessness, yet reality has shown that the development of project-based PSH is costly and lengthy, and more emergency beds are needed to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable homeless people who are left unsheltered.

This report demonstrates continued progress towards ending homelessness, but also a need to recalibrate policy to make future efforts more effective and aligned with the unique needs of different communities. With partnerships among the federal government, states, localities, the faith community, and the private sector, together we can join in leading all individuals and families to the right type and level of support to move out of homelessness and into a better life. We look forward to continuing this work until the job is done.

Dr. Benjamin S. Carson, Sr.

Secretary
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Key Findings

On a single night in 2019, roughly 568,000 people were experiencing homelessness in the United States. Nearly two-thirds (63%) were staying in sheltered locations—emergency shelters or transitional housing programs—and more than one-third (37%) were in unsheltered locations such as on the street, in abandoned buildings, or in other places not suitable for human habitation.

While homelessness in most states declined between 2018 and 2019, homelessness in California increased by 16 percent, or 21,306 people. The large increase in California is reflected in a nationwide increase of 3 percent, or 14,885 people experiencing homelessness, between 2018 and 2019.

After slight increases between 2016-2017 and 2017-2018, homelessness increased by 3 percent between 2018 and 2019, driven primarily by increases in West Coast states. These increases outpaced continued declines in much of the rest of the country. The 2018-2019 increase reflects modest declines (0.5%) in the number of people staying in sheltered locations offset by a substantially larger increase (9%) in the number of people staying in unsheltered locations.

An increase in the number of individuals experiencing homelessness, specifically unsheltered individuals, drove the national increase in all people experiencing homelessness. The number of unsheltered individuals in California rose 21 percent between 2018 and 2019, an increase of more than 18,000 people.

More than half of all unsheltered homeless people were in Continuums of Care (CoCs) that encompass the nation's 50 largest cities (53%). About one in five (21 percent) was in a CoC with a largely suburban population (21%). Another one in five (20%) was in a largely rural area, and the remaining six percent were in other urban areas not among the nation's 50 largest cities.

The number of people experiencing homelessness in families with children continued to decline, by five percent between 2018 and 2019 and by 27 percent between 2007 and 2019. In 2019, less than 172,000 people in families with children were experiencing homelessness, and most people experiencing homelessness in families with children were staying in sheltered locations (91%). A large part of the decline in family homelessness since 2007 has occurred among people staying in unsheltered locations.

The number of veterans experiencing homelessness declined by two percent between 2018 and 2019 and has dropped by almost 50 percent since 2009. Decreases in veteran homelessness occurred for veterans staying in both sheltered and unsheltered locations.

On a single night in 2019, about 35,000 people were experiencing homelessness as unaccompanied youth—that is, people under the age of 25 experiencing homelessness on their own. This represents a 4 percent decrease, or 1,323 people, from 2018 to 2019. Most unaccompanied youth (89%) were between the ages of 18 and 24. Just under half of unaccompanied youth were unsheltered (50%), a much higher rate than for all people experiencing homelessness (37%) and about the same rate as for people experiencing homelessness as individuals.

The number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness increased by 9 percent between 2018 and 2019 but is 20 percent lower than it was in 2007. The recent increase was driven by a considerable increase in the number of sheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness (15%). Nationally, the number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals rose by five percent between 2018 and 2019.

African Americans have remained considerably overrepresented among the homeless population compared to the U.S. population. African Americans accounted for 40 percent of all people experiencing homelessness in 2019 and 52 percent of people experiencing homelessness as members of families with children, despite being 13 percent of the U.S. population. In contrast, 48 percent of all people experiencing homelessness were white compared with 77 percent of the U.S. population. People identifying as Hispanic or Latino (who can be of any race) are about 22 percent of the homeless population but only 18 percent of the population overall.

Definition of Terms

Please 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 Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act and in HUD regulations.

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 on those occasions is at least 12 months.

Chronically Homeless People in Families refers to people in families in which the head of household has a disability and has either 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 on those occasions is 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.

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

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

Housing Inventory Count (HIC) is produced by each CoC and provides an annual inventory of beds that assist people in the CoC who are experiencing homelessness or leaving homelessness.

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.

Other Permanent Housing is housing with or without services that is specifically for formerly homeless people but that does not require people to have a disability.

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 over age 24 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.

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

Point-in-Time Counts are unduplicated one-night estimates of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The one-night counts are conducted by CoCs nationwide and occur during the last week in January of each year.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a housing model designed to provide housing assistance (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to formerly homeless people. HUD's Continuum of Care program, authorized by the McKinney-Vento Act, funds PSH and requires that the client have a disability for eligibility.

Rapid Rehousing is a housing model designed to provide temporary housing assistance to people experiencing homelessness, moving them quickly out of homelessness and into permanent housing.

Safe Havens provide temporary shelter and services to hard-to-serve individuals.

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

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

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (under 18) are people in households with only children 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 Homeless Youth (18-24) are people in households without children 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.

Unsheltered Homelessness refers to people whose primary nighttime location 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).

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.

Progress on Preventing and Ending Homelessness

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and other federal agencies collaborate with state and local partners to prevent and end homelessness across the country. This coordinated effort to end homelessness continues to be a key to making progress to prevent and end homelessness.

GOAL

Prevent and end chronic homelessness

- The number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined by 20 percent, or nearly 24,000 people, between 2007 and 2019.

- Over 96,000 individuals experiencing homelessness on a single night in January 2019 had chronic patterns of homelessness. Two-thirds of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness were staying outdoors, in abandoned buildings, or other locations not suitable for human habitation rather than staying in shelters, reflecting the high degree of vulnerability of this population.

- In 2019, there were 144,000 more permanent supportive housing (PSH) beds dedicated to people with chronic patterns of homelessness than there were in 2007 (a 380% increase).

GOAL

Prevent and end homelessness among Veterans

- Between 2009 and 2019, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness was cut nearly in half (50%), a decline of 36,000 people.

- Just over 37,000 veterans were experiencing homelessness on a single night in January 2019, of whom 61 percent were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

GOAL

Prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children

- In January 2019, just under 172,000 people in 54,000 families with children experienced homelessness, about 63,000 fewer people than in 2007, a 27 percent decline.

- Just over 17,000 people were experiencing homelessness in families with children in which the head of household was under the age of 25.

- About 35,000 people under the age of 25 were unaccompanied youth—that is, homeless on their own rather than as part of a family. Only 11 percent were children under the age of 18.

GOAL

Set a path to ending all types of homelessness

- In January 2019, almost 568,000 people were homeless on a single night, with nearly two-thirds (63%) found in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.

- Homelessness has declined by more than 79,000 people since 2007, a 12 percent reduction. Recent increases in national homelessness were driven by increases in individuals staying in unsheltered locations.

About This Report

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) releases the Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR) in two parts. Part 1 provides Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates, offering a snapshot of homelessness—both sheltered and unsheltered—on a single night. The one-night counts are conducted during the last 10 days of January each year. The PIT counts also provide an estimate of the number of people experiencing homelessness within particular homeless populations such as individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness and veterans experiencing homelessness.

To understand our nation's capacity to serve people who are currently or formerly experiencing homelessness, this report also provides counts of beds in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, safe havens, rapid rehousing programs, permanent supportive housing programs, and other permanent housing.

In 2019, the PIT estimates of people experiencing homelessness in sheltered and unsheltered locations, as well as the number of beds available to serve them, were reported by 397 Continuums of Care (CoC) nationwide. These 397 CoCs covered virtually the entire United States.

To better understand how homelessness differs by geography, the AHAR study team categorized CoCs into four groups:

1. Major city CoCs
2. Other largely urban CoCs
3. Largely suburban CoCs
4. Largely rural CoCs

First, CoCs representing the 50 most populous cities in the United States were assigned to the major city CoC category. Next, the study team used geographic data published by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)[1] to determine the urbanicity of the remaining CoCs. NCES defines 12 geographic locales, which were collapsed into three distinct categories: urban (mapping to the three NCES "City" locales), suburban (mapping to the three NCES "Suburban" locales, as well as the "Town – Fringe" locale), and rural (mapping to the three NCES "Rural" locales, as well as the "Town – Distant" and "Town – Remote" locales).[2] Using the percentage of each CoC's total population[3] living in urban, suburban, and rural areas, based on the NCES geographic data, CoCs were classified into categories according to its largest percentage among the three.

In other words, a CoC where a plurality of its population lives in rural areas would be classified as a "largely rural CoC." That would not imply, however, that all people experiencing homelessness in the largely rural CoC were counted in rural areas. CoCs span large territories (even an entire state in some cases) and may comprise a mixture of urban, suburban, and rural areas. Because PIT estimates are reported for an entire CoC, each person experiencing homelessness in the CoC cannot be classified as staying in an urban, suburban, or rural area. Rather, all people experiencing homelessness in the CoC are classified as staying in a CoC that is largely urban, suburban, or rural.[4]

HUD has methodological standards for conducting the PIT counts, and CoCs use a variety of approved methods to produce the counts. The guide for PIT methodologies can be found here: https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4036/point-in-time-count-methodology-guide. HUD reviews the data for accuracy and quality prior to creating the estimates for this report.

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1 The study team used NCES data from the 2017–2018 school year (the most recent data available when the CoC categories were developed).

2 Definitions for each of the 12 NCES locales are available in the Locale Boundaries User's Manual: https://nces.ed.gov/programs/edge/docs/EDGE_NCES_LOCALE_FILEDOC.pdf

3 The study team used population counts from the Census Bureau's 2010 block-level data. Census blocks are the smallest geographic unit for which the Census reports population counts, and they are the ideal unit for this CoC analysis. Block-level population data are only available in the decennial census reports.

4 The median percentage of the population living in urban areas among major city CoCs was 70 percent. The median urban percentage among other CoCs classified as largely urban was 58 percent. The median suburban percentage among CoCs classified as largely suburban was 65 percent, and the median rural percentage among CoCs classified as largely rural was 71 percent.
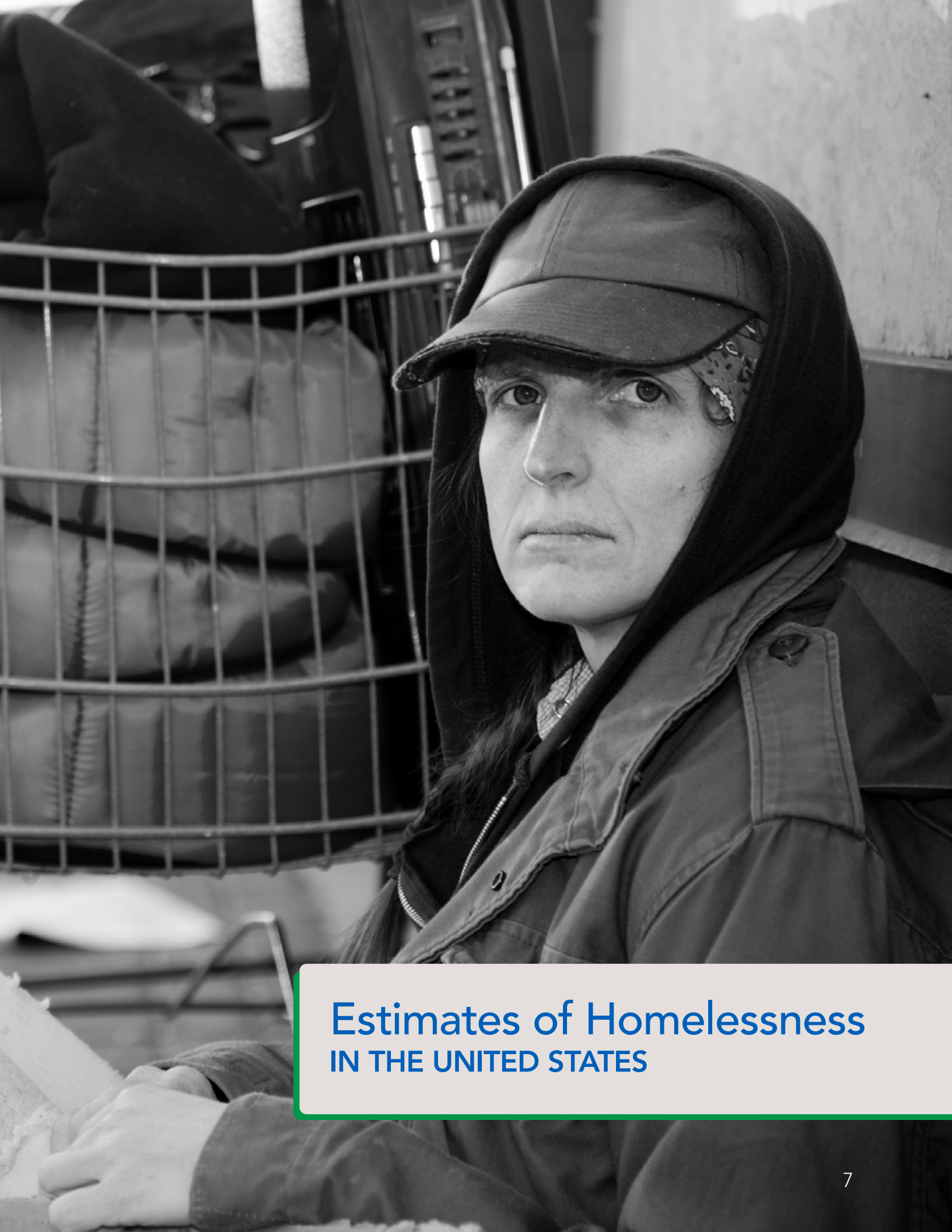
Estimates of Homelessness
IN THE UNITED STATES

Data source: PIT 2007–2019

EXHIBIT 1.1: PIT Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2019

All Homeless People:
647,258 (2007), 639,784 (2008), 630,227 (2009), 637,077 (2010), 623,788 (2011), 621,553 (2012), 590,364 (2013), 576,450 (2014), 564,708 (2015), 549,928 (2016), 550,996 (2017), 552,830 (2018), 567,715 (2019)

Sheltered People:
391,401 (2007), 386,361 (2008), 403,308 (2009), 403,543 (2010), 392,316 (2011), 390,155 (2012), 394,698 (2013), 401,051 (2014), 391,440 (2015), 373,571 (2016), 360,867 (2017), 358,363 (2018), 356,422 (2019)

Unsheltered People:
255,857 (2007), 253,423 (2008), 226,919 (2009), 233,534 (2010), 231,472 (2011), 231,398 (2012), 195,666 (2013), 175,399 (2014), 173,268 (2015), 176,357 (2016), 190,129 (2017), 194,467 (2018), 211,293 (2019)

— All Homeless People   — Sheltered People   — Unsheltered People

On a Single Night in January 2019

- 567,715 people – about 17 of every 10,000 people in the United States – were experiencing homelessness across the United States.

- Just under two-thirds (63%) of people experiencing homelessness were staying in sheltered locations, and just over one-third (37%) were found in unsheltered locations.

- More than two thirds of people experiencing homelessness were in households with only adults (70% or 396,045 people). About one in three (30% or 171,670) people experienced homelessness as part of a family with at least one adult and one child under 18 years of age. Less than one percent (4,101 people) were in households composed of one or more children without an adult present.

EXHIBIT 1.2: Homelessness
By Household Type and Sheltered Status, 2019

People in Families, Sheltered 28%
Individuals, Sheltered 35%
63% Sheltered
People in Families, Unsheltered 3%
Individuals, Unsheltered 35%
37% Unsheltered

EXHIBIT 1.3: **Change in Number of People Experiencing Homelessness**
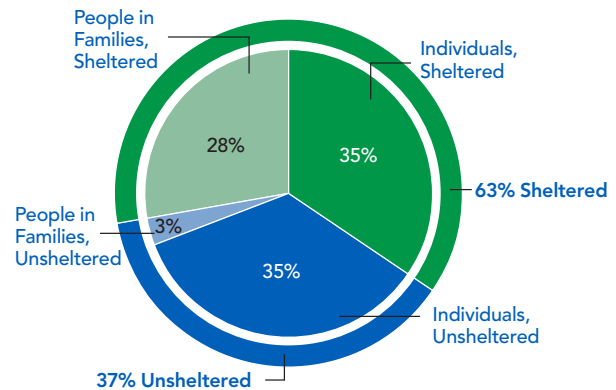2007–2019

	Change 2018–2019		Change 2010–2019		Change 2007–2019	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	14,885	2.7%	-69,362	-10.9%	-79,543	-12.3%
Sheltered	-1,941	-0.5%	-47,121	-11.7%	-34,979	-8.9%
Unsheltered	16,826	8.7%	-22,241	-9.5%	-44,564	-17.4%

EXHIBIT 1.4: **Change in Homelessness**
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2018–2019

	All Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	14,885	2.7%	-1,941	-0.5%	16,826	8.7%
Under 18	-4,523	-4.1%	-3,933	-3.9%	-590	-5.6%
18 to 24	-2,690	-5.6%	-1,314	-4.4%	-1,376	-7.6%
Over 24	22,098	5.6%	3,306	1.5%	18,792	11.3%

Changes over Time

- The number of people experiencing homelessness nationwide increased by nearly three percent between 2018 and 2019, or 14,885 more people.
- The unsheltered homeless population rose by nine percent or 16,826 people. The number of individuals over 24 staying in unsheltered locations increased by 11 percent or 18,792 more people.
- Between 2007 and 2019, the number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January decreased by 79,543 people or 12 percent.
- Unsheltered homelessness declined by 17 percent (44,564 fewer people) over the longer period, even though unsheltered homelessness has increased over each of the last four years.
- Sheltered homelessness decreased by 34,979 people (9%) between 2007 and 2019 and declined each year since 2014.

Demographic Characteristics of All People Experiencing Homelessness

- The demographic characteristics of people experiencing homelessness vary considerably by household type and shelter status. Detailed characteristics are shown separately for individuals in Section 2 or this report and for families with children in Section 3. Of people experiencing homelessness on a single night in 2019 across all household types, 19 percent were children under the age of 18 (or 107,069 children), eight percent were young adults aged 18 to 24 (45,629 young adults), and nearly three-quarters were adults aged 25 or older (415,017 people).
- Both children in families and children homeless on their own usually were sheltered. Of the 107,069 children who were experiencing homelessness, fewer than one in ten was unsheltered (9% or 9,916 children).
- Adults aged 25 or older were almost nine of every ten people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, 87 percent of the total number of unsheltered people.

Data source: PIT 2007–2019

- Nearly two-thirds of people experiencing homelessness were men or boys (61% or 343,187 men and boys), 39 percent were women or girls (219,911 women and girls), and less than one percent were transgender (3,255 people) or gender non-conforming (1,362 people). These gender characteristics reflect the high percentage of men among the homeless individual population.
- Almost half of the people experiencing homelessness were white (48% or 270,607 people), and white people made up just over half of the unsheltered population (57% or 119,487).
- Four of every ten people experiencing homelessness were black or African American (40% or 225,735 people). About a quarter of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness were black or African American (27% or 56,381).

- Over a fifth of all people experiencing homelessness were Hispanic or Latino (22%). The proportion is similar for people staying in sheltered and unsheltered locations (22% and 23%).

Changes in Demographic Characteristics of All People Experiencing Homelessness

- While the United States saw a decrease of less than one percent in sheltered homelessness overall, the number of sheltered adult individuals aged 25 or older increased by two percent (3,306 people) between 2018 and 2019. This is the fifth year in a row that sheltered homelessness has declined.
- Unsheltered homelessness declined among children and young adults (aged 18 to 24) but

EXHIBIT 1.5: Demographic Characteristics of People Experiencing Homelessness
2019

Characteristic	All Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total homeless	567,715	100%	356,422	100%	211,293	100%
Age						
Under 18	107,069	18.9%	97,153	27.3%	9,916	4.7%
18 to 24	45,629	8.0%	28,840	8.1%	16,789	7.9%
Over 24	415,017	73.1%	230,429	64.7%	184,588	87.4%
Gender						
Female	219,911	38.7%	157,211	44.1%	62,700	29.7%
Male	343,187	60.5%	197,678	55.5%	145,509	68.9%
Transgender	3,255	0.6%	1,236	0.3%	2,019	1.0%
Gender Non-Conforming	1,362	0.2%	297	0.1%	1,065	0.5%
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/Latino	443,100	78.0%	279,940	78.5%	163,160	77.2%
Hispanic/Latino	124,615	22.0%	76,482	21.5%	48,133	22.8%
Race						
White	270,607	47.7%	151,120	42.4%	119,487	56.6%
African American	225,735	39.8%	169,354	47.5%	56,381	26.7%
Asian	7,228	1.3%	3,743	1.1%	3,485	1.6%
Native American	17,966	3.2%	7,980	2.2%	9,986	4.7%
Pacific Islander	9,311	1.6%	4,025	1.1%	5,286	2.5%
Multiple Races	36,868	6.5%	20,200	5.7%	16,668	7.9%

increased by 11 percent (18,792 people) for people 25 or older.

- Unsheltered homelessness rose by 12 percent among women and girls (6,513 more women and girls), outpacing a seven percent increase among men. Increases were observed for the small numbers of people identifying as transgender (43% or 606 more people) and as gender non-conforming (10% or 98 more people).

- Between 2018 and 2019, the percentage of people experiencing homelessness who were white remained flat overall. However, there was a four percent drop in sheltered homelessness among white people (5,553 fewer people), offset by a five percent increase (5,592 more white people) in unsheltered homelessness.

- Unsheltered homelessness increased across all racial groups, with largest absolute increases observed among people who were either white (increase of 5,592 or 5%) or African American (increase of 5,288 people or 10%), followed by a 2,200 person increase in the number of unsheltered Native Americans (an increase of 28%).
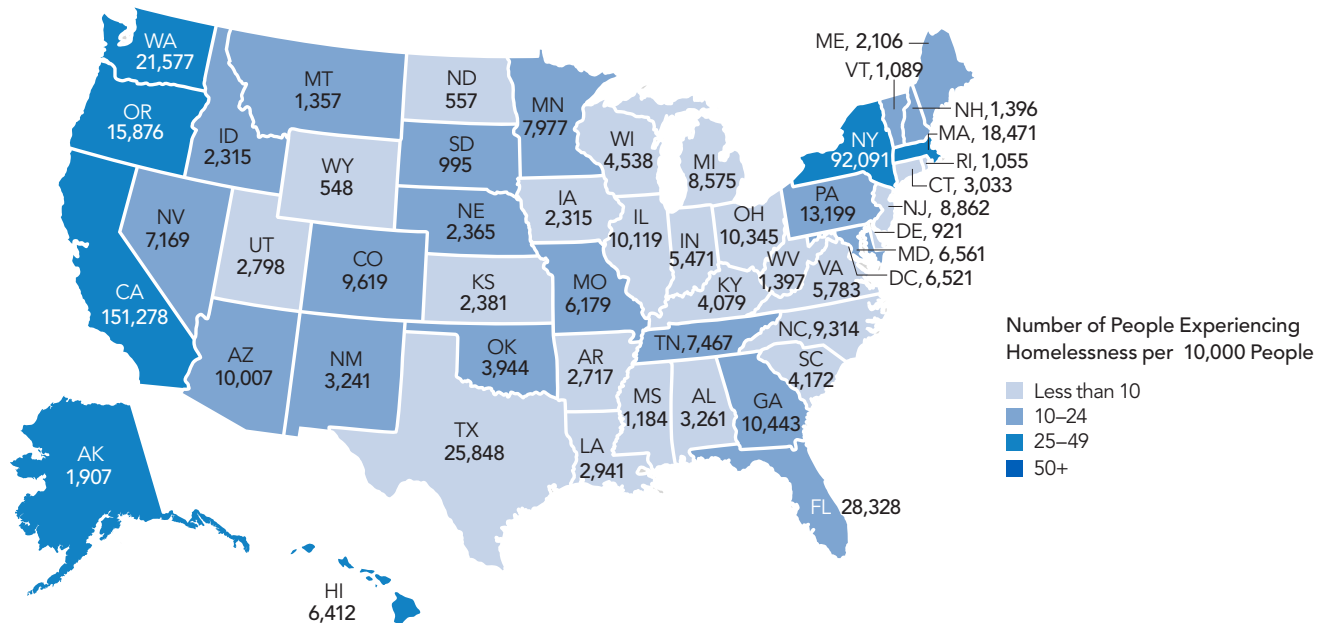
Data source: PIT 2007–2019; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 1.6: **Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness**
By State, 2019

Number of People Experiencing Homelessness per 10,000 People

- Less than 10
- 10–24
- 25–49
- 50+

On a Single Night in January 2019

- Nearly half of all people experiencing homelessness in the country were in three states: California (27% or 151,278 people); New York (16% or 92,091 people); and Florida (5% or 28,328 people).

- California and New York had the largest numbers of people experiencing homelessness and the highest rates of homelessness, at 38 and 46 people per 10,000. Hawaii and Oregon also had very high rates, with 45 and 38 people experiencing homelessness per 10,000. As large states, Florida and Texas contributed large numbers of homeless people to the national estimates, they had rates of homelessness lower than the national average of 17 people per 10,000 (14 per 10,000 for Florida and 9 per 10,000 for Texas).

- More than half of all unsheltered people in the country were in California (53% or 108,432). Florida had the next largest number of people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations, with six percent of the U.S. total (12,476 people).

- California also had the highest percentage of all people experiencing homelessness staying in unsheltered locations (72%). In four other states, more than half of all people experiencing homelessness were found in unsheltered locations: Oregon (64%), Hawaii (57%), Nevada (53%), and Arkansas (52%).

- Five states—North Dakota, New York, Massachusetts, Maine, and Nebraska—sheltered at least 95 percent of people experiencing homelessness.

Changes over Time

- While the number of people experiencing homelessness nationally increased, 29 states and the District of Columbia experienced declines in homelessness between 2018 and 2019. The largest absolute decreases were in Florida (2,702 fewer people) and Massachusetts (1,597 fewer people). The largest percentage decreases were in Connecticut (24%) and Maine (16%).

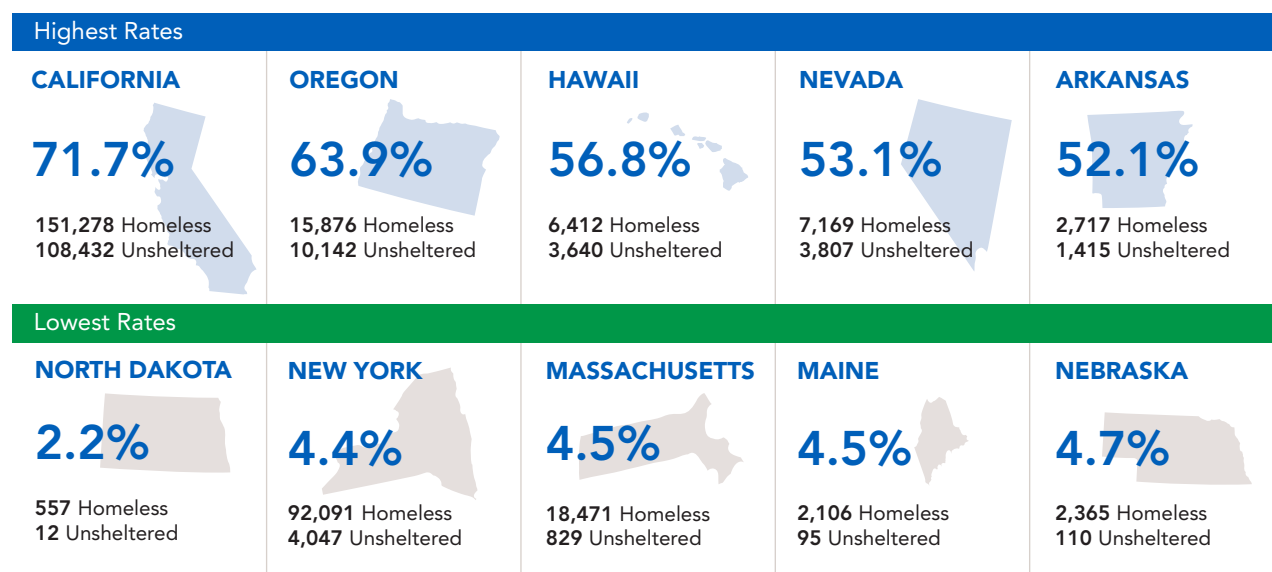**EXHIBIT 1.7: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of People Experiencing Homelessness who were Unsheltered**
2019

Highest Rates

CALIFORNIA	OREGON	HAWAII	NEVADA	ARKANSAS
71.7%	**63.9%**	**56.8%**	**53.1%**	**52.1%**
151,278 Homeless 108,432 Unsheltered	15,876 Homeless 10,142 Unsheltered	6,412 Homeless 3,640 Unsheltered	7,169 Homeless 3,807 Unsheltered	2,717 Homeless 1,415 Unsheltered

Lowest Rates

NORTH DAKOTA	NEW YORK	MASSACHUSETTS	MAINE	NEBRASKA
2.2%	**4.4%**	**4.5%**	**4.5%**	**4.7%**
557 Homeless 12 Unsheltered	92,091 Homeless 4,047 Unsheltered	18,471 Homeless 829 Unsheltered	2,106 Homeless 95 Unsheltered	2,365 Homeless 110 Unsheltered

EXHIBIT 1.8: Largest Changes in Homelessness by State
By State, 2007–2019

2018–2019			2007–2019		
Largest Increases					
CALIFORNIA	21,306 /	16.4%	NEW YORK	29,490 /	47.1%
OREGON	1,400 /	9.7%	CALIFORNIA	12,292 /	8.8%
GEORGIA	944 /	9.9%	MASSACHUSETTS	3,344 /	22.1%
MINNESOTA	734 /	10.1%	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,201 /	22.6%
NEW MEXICO	690 /	27.0%	MINNESOTA	654 /	8.9%
Largest Decreases					
FLORIDA	-2,702 /	-8.7%	FLORIDA	-19,741 /	-41.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	-1,597 /	-8.0%	TEXAS	-13,940 /	-35.0%
COLORADO	-1,238 /	-11.4%	GEORGIA	-9,196 /	-46.8%
CONNECTICUT	-943 /	-23.7%	NEW JERSEY	-8,452 /	-48.8%
WASHINGTON	-727 /	-3.3%	ILLINOIS	-5,288 /	-34.1%

[a] Due to methodological changes, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest changes from 2007-2019.

- The number of people experiencing homelessness increased in 21 states between 2018 and 2019. The largest absolute increases were in California (21,306 more people) and Oregon (1,400 more people). The largest percentage increases were in New Mexico (27%), and California (16%).

- The number of people experiencing homelessness declined in 37 states between 2007 and 2019. The largest absolute decreases were in Florida (19,741 fewer people) and Texas (13,940 fewer people). The largest percentage decreases were in Kentucky (49%) and New Jersey (49%).

- Between 2007 and 2019, the number of people experiencing homelessness increased in 13 states, plus the District of Columbia. The largest absolute increases were in New York (29,490 more people) and California (12,292 more people). New York also had the largest percentage increase (47%), followed by Idaho (32%) and the District of Columbia (23%).

1

Estimates by CoC
Homelessness in the United States

SData source: PIT 2007–2019; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

### Continuums of Care (CoC) were Divided into Four Geographic Categories

1. **Major city CoCs (n=48)** cover the CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases (Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX), two large cities were located in the same CoC.

2. **Other Largely Urban CoCs (n=60)** are CoCs in which the population predominantly resides in an urbanized area within a principal city within the CoC (but excludes the nation's largest cities).

3. **Largely Suburban CoCs (n=170)** are CoCs in which the population predominantly resides in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

4. **Largely Rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population predominantly resides in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural territories.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About this Report section of this report.

In 2019, 42,471 people were unsheltered in the Los Angeles CoC, an increase of 13%, or 4,900 people, since 2018.

EXHIBIT 1.9: Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2019`

- Major City CoCs
- Other Largely Urban CoCs
- Largely Suburban CoCs
- Largely Rural CoCs
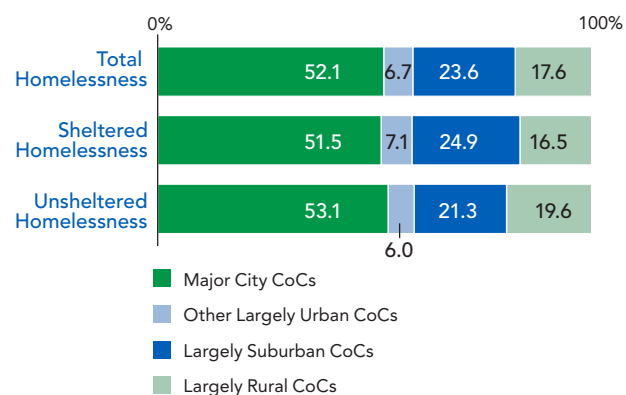
On a Single Night in January 2019

- Half of all people experiencing homelessness (52%) were in one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. One in four people experiencing homelessness (24%) was in a predominantly suburban CoC, 18 percent were in largely rural CoCs, and the remainder (7%) were in largely urban CoCs that do not contain one of the 50 largest cities.

- Nearly one-quarter of all people experiencing homelessness in the United States (24%) did so in either New York City (78,604 people) or Los Angeles (56,257 people). A majority of New York City's homeless population were people in families with children, while a large majority of people experiencing homelessness in Los Angeles were individuals (or people in households without children).

- Major cities also accounted for the largest national share of unsheltered homelessness (53%), but largely rural CoCs had the largest percentage of people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations (41%) followed by major city CoCs (37%).

- In four major city CoCs, more than 75 percent of people experiencing homelessness were unsheltered. All four were in California: Fresno
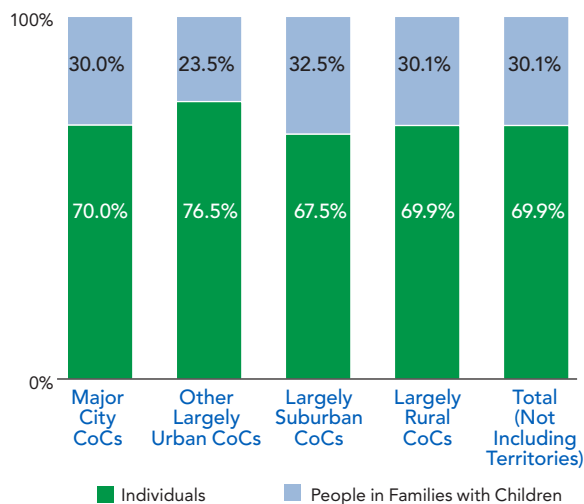
EXHIBIT 1.10: All People Sheltered vs. Unsheltered by CoC Category
2019

EXHIBIT 1.11: Percentage of People Experiencing Homelessness by Household Type and CoC Category
2019
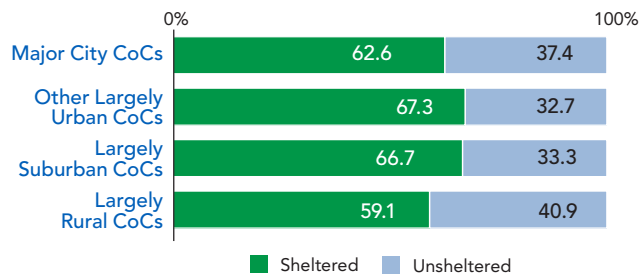
(83%), San Jose (82%), Oakland (79%), and Los Angeles (76%).

- Two largely rural CoCs reported unsheltered rates above 90 percent: Lake County, located in Northwest California (94%) and the CoC comprised of Alpine, Inyo, and Mono Counties CA, which is on the border of California and Nevada (92%). The largely suburban CoC on the east coast of Florida that includes Ft. Pierce also had an unsheltered rate of about 90 percent.

Changes over Time

- Urban areas, those both with and without a major city, drove the recent national increase in people experiencing homelessness. The number of people experiencing homelessness in major cities increased by five percent (or 13,778 people) between 2018 and 2019, and by seven percent (or 2,332 people) in other largely urban CoCs. Homelessness declined, though modestly, in largely suburban CoCs (by 1 percent) and remained relatively unchanged in largely rural CoCs.

- While unsheltered homelessness increased in all CoC categories between 2018 and 2019, largely urban CoCs and major city CoCs experienced the largest increases. Largely urban CoCs that do not contain one of the nation's 50 largest cities saw the largest percentage change in unsheltered homelessness, with a 24 percent increase

EXHIBIT 1.12: Change in Homelessness by Sheltered Status and CoC Category
2018–2019

	All People		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Total	14,920	2.7%	-1,791	-0.5%	16,711	8.8%
Major City CoCs	13,778	4.9%	2,911	1.6%	10,867	11.0%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	2,332	6.6%	-62	-0.2%	2,394	24.0%
Largely Suburban CoCs	-1,420	-1.1%	-3,799	-4.1%	2,379	5.7%
Largely Rural CoCs	230	0.2%	-841	-1.4%	1,071	2.7%

Data source: PIT 2007–2019; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 1.13: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of People Experiencing Homelessness in each CoC Category
2019

CoC Name	Total People Experiencing Homelessness	CoC Name	Total People Experiencing Homelessness
Major City CoCs		**Other Largely Urban CoCs**	
New York City, NY	78,604	Stockton/San Joaquin County, CA	2,631
Los Angeles City & County, CA	56,257	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	2,165
Seattle/King County, WA	11,199	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	1,669
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	9,706	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	1,579
San Diego City and County, CA	8,102	Bakersfield/Kern County, CA	1,330
Largely Suburban CoCs		**Largely Rural CoCs**	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	6,860	Texas Balance of State	8,072
Honolulu City and County, HI	4,417	Oregon Balance of State	7,103
Nassau, Suffolk Counties, NY	3,843	Washington Balance of State	5,509
Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,951	Georgia Balance of State	4,183
Riverside City & County, CA	2,811	Indiana Balance of State	3,904

(2,394 people). Unsheltered homelessness increased by 11 percent (or 10,867 people) in CoCs with major cities, by six percent (or 2,379 people) in largely suburban CoCs, and by three percent (or 1,071 people) in largely rural CoCs.

- Sheltered homeless decreased in all CoC categories except those with major cities, where sheltered homelessness increased by two percent (2,911 people).

EXHIBIT 1.14: **CoCs with the Highest Percentages of People Experiencing Homelessness who were Unsheltered in each CoC Category**
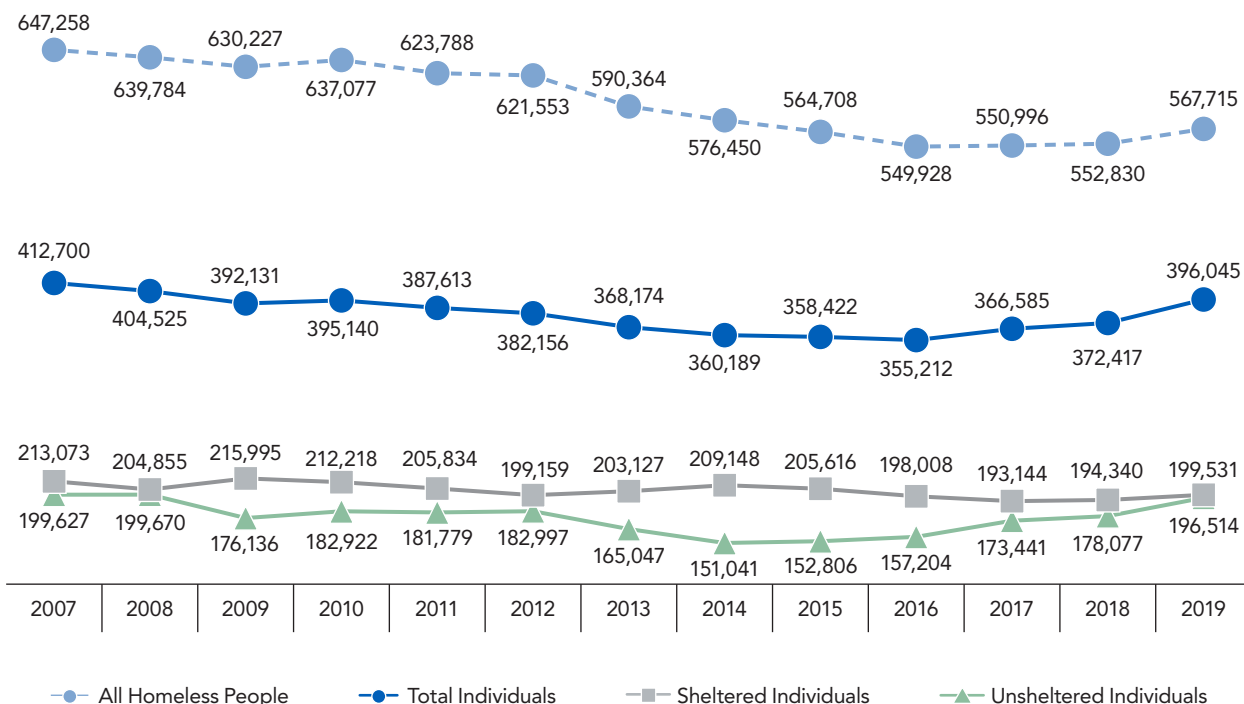2019

CoC Name	Total homeless people	Percent of all homeless people who were unsheltered	CoC Name	Total homeless people	Percent of all homeless people who were unsheltered
Major City CoCs			Other Largely Urban CoCs		
Fresno City & County/Madera County, CA	2,508	82.5%	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	1,151	81.0%
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	9,706	81.6%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	2,165	75.4%
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	8,022	78.7%	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	1,669	75.4%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	56,257	75.5%	Visalia/Kings, Tulare Counties, CA	1,064	72.8%
Sacramento City & County, CA	5,561	70.1%	Fayetteville/Cumberland County, NC	329	68.7%
Largely Suburban CoCs			Largely Rural CoCs		
Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	1,499	89.7%	Lake County, CA	408	93.6%
Imperial County, CA	1,413	86.7%	Alpine, Inyo, Mono Counties, CA	214	92.1%
San Luis Obispo County, CA	1,483	79.0%	Jackson/West Tennessee	959	88.7%
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	2,167	78.4%	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	398	87.9%
El Dorado County, CA	613	78.3%	Humboldt County, CA	1,702	82.4%

National Estimates
Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2019

EXHIBIT 2.1: PIT Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2019

Legend: All Homeless People · Total Individuals · Sheltered Individuals · Unsheltered Individuals

All Homeless People: 647,258 (2007), 639,784 (2008), 630,227 (2009), 637,077 (2010), 623,788 (2011), 621,553 (2012), 590,364 (2013), 576,450 (2014), 564,708 (2015), 549,928 (2016), 550,996 (2017), 552,830 (2018), 567,715 (2019)

Total Individuals: 412,700 (2007), 404,525 (2008), 392,131 (2009), 395,140 (2010), 387,613 (2011), 382,156 (2012), 368,174 (2013), 360,189 (2014), 358,422 (2015), 355,212 (2016), 366,585 (2017), 372,417 (2018), 396,045 (2019)

Sheltered Individuals: 213,073 (2007), 204,855 (2008), 215,995 (2009), 212,218 (2010), 205,834 (2011), 199,159 (2012), 203,127 (2013), 209,148 (2014), 205,616 (2015), 198,008 (2016), 193,144 (2017), 194,340 (2018), 199,531 (2019)

Unsheltered Individuals: 199,627 (2007), 199,670 (2008), 176,136 (2009), 182,922 (2010), 181,779 (2011), 182,997 (2012), 165,047 (2013), 151,041 (2014), 152,806 (2015), 157,204 (2016), 173,441 (2017), 178,077 (2018), 196,514 (2019)

On a Single Night in January 2019

- 396,045 people experienced homelessness as individuals—that is, in households without children. Individuals were 70 percent of the total homeless population.
- Half of all people who experienced homelessness as individuals were staying in sheltered locations, 50 percent or 199,531 people.
- Of every 10,000 individuals in the United States, 24 were experiencing homelessness on a single night in 2019.

Changes in Individual Homelessness over Time

- Between 2018 and 2019, individuals experiencing homelessness increased by six percent (23,628 more people).
- The number of unsheltered individuals increased by more than 10 percent (18,437 people) between 2018 and 2019. This is the fifth consecutive year the number of unsheltered individuals has increased and the largest one-year increase since 2007.
- The number of sheltered individuals also increased between 2018 and 2019, but only by 3 percent (5,191 people).
- Over a longer time period, 2007 to 2019, individual homelessness declined by four percent (16,655 fewer people). This overall

EXHIBIT 2.2: **Change in Numbers of Homeless Individuals**
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2019

	Change 2018–2019		Change 2010–2019		Change 2007–2019	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Individuals	23,628	6.3%	905	0.2%	-16,655	-4.0%
Sheltered Individuals	5,191	2.7%	-12,687	-6.0%	-13,542	-6.4%
Unsheltered Individuals	18,437	10.4%	13,592	7.4%	-3,113	-1.6%

EXHIBIT 2.3: **Change in Numbers of Homeless Individuals**
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2018-2019

	Total Change		Sheltered Change		Unsheltered Change	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	-190	-4.4%	-187	-8.6%	-3	-0.1%
18 to 24	-952	-2.8%	-38	-0.2%	-914	-5.5%
Over 24	24,770	7.4%	5,416	3.1%	19,354	12.1%

EXHIBIT 2.4: **Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Individuals**
2019

Characteristic	All Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total homeless	396,045	100.0%	199,531	100.0%	196,514	100.0%
Age						
Under 18	4,101	1.0%	1,996	1.0%	2,105	1.1%
18 to 24	33,180	8.4%	17,428	8.7%	15,752	8.0%
Over 24	358,764	90.6%	180,107	90.3%	178,657	90.9%
Gender						
Female	115,635	29.2%	60,847	30.5%	54,788	27.9%
Male	275,907	69.7%	137,228	68.8%	138,679	70.6%
Transgender	3,188	0.8%	1,187	0.6%	2,001	1.0%
Gender Non-Conforming	1,315	0.3%	269	0.1%	1,046	0.5%
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/Latino	320,514	80.9%	169,187	84.8%	151,327	77.0%
Hispanic/Latino	75,531	19.1%	30,344	15.2%	45,187	23.0%
Race						
White	210,324	53.1%	98,194	49.2%	112,130	57.1%
African American	136,391	34.4%	83,073	41.6%	53,318	27.1%
Asian	5,431	1.4%	2,366	1.2%	3,065	1.6%
Native American	14,298	3.6%	5,024	2.5%	9,274	4.7%
Pacific Islander	5,120	1.3%	1,671	0.8%	3,449	1.8%
Multiple Races	24,481	6.2%	9,203	4.6%	15,278	7.8%

decline mainly reflects a six percent decline over time in the sheltered population. The drop in the unsheltered population since 2007 has been more modest (2% or 3,113 people).

- Most individuals experiencing homelessness in 2019 (76%) did not have chronic patterns of homelessness, meaning that they had not experienced homelessness for extended periods of time. However, a larger share of individuals counted in unsheltered locations, 31 percent, had chronic patterns of homelessness (and are discussed in detail in Section 6).

Demographic Characteristics of Individual Homelessness

- The typical person experiencing homelessness as an individual in 2019 was 25 years of age or older (91%), a man (70%), and was white (53%).
- Very few people experiencing homelessness as individuals were children under the age of 18, just one percent or 4,101 people.
- Just under three in ten individuals were women (29%), and one percent of individuals were transgender or gender non-conforming. Women were somewhat less likely than men to be found in unsheltered locations.
- The percentage of people experiencing homelessness as individuals who were white (53%) was much higher than the percentage of people experiencing homelessness in families with children (35%) who were white. White individuals accounted for a higher percentage of unsheltered individuals (57%) than of sheltered individuals (49%).
- African Americans accounted for 34 percent of all homeless individuals and 27 percent of unsheltered individuals. By comparison, African Americans accounted for 52 percent of people experiencing homelessness in families with children, and 21 percent of unsheltered people in families.

- Just over 19 percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness were Hispanic or Latino. A much higher percentage of the unsheltered individual population was Hispanic or Latino (23%) than the sheltered population (15%). In contrast, among people experiencing homelessness in families with children, Hispanics were a higher percentage of the sheltered than the unsheltered population (29% vs. 20%).

Changes in Demographics over Time

- People experiencing homelessness as individuals can be children 18 and under, transition-aged youth (18-24), or adults 25 and older. The increase in the number of individuals experiencing homelessness was driven entirely by an increase of nearly 25,000 individuals ages 25 and older, a seven percent increase in a single year. Unsheltered individuals accounted for 19,354 of this rise.
- Increases in individual homelessness between 2018 and 2019 were experienced by people of all gender identities and racial and ethnic groups. Eight percent more women experienced homelessness as individuals in 2019 than in 2018 (8,764 more women), as did five percent more men (13,882 more men). Driving these overall changes were a 15 percent increase in unsheltered women and an eight percent increase in unsheltered men. The number of transgender individuals increased by 30 percent (742 people) and was driven by an increase in unsheltered individuals (619 people).
- Homelessness increased among Hispanic or Latino individuals at a roughly equivalent rate to non-Hispanic individuals (7% increase compared to 6%). The number of unsheltered Hispanic or Latino individuals also increased at a roughly equivalent rate (11% compared to 10% for non-Hispanic unsheltered individuals).
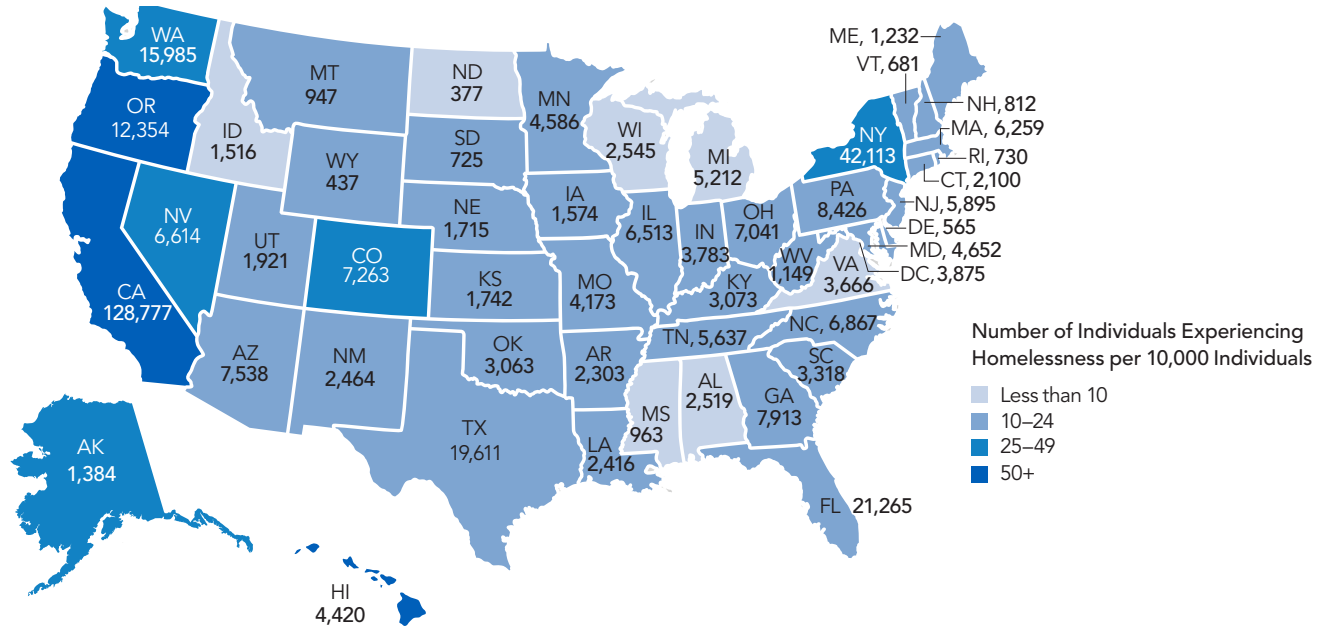
- Homelessness among African American individuals increased by six percent overall and by 12 percent among the unsheltered population. The number of white individuals experiencing homelessness also increased, by four percent overall and eight percent for unsheltered white individuals. While the numbers were far smaller, Native Americans experienced a 21 percent rise in individual homelessness and a 28 percent rise in unsheltered individual homelessness.

EXHIBIT 2.5: **Estimates of Homeless Individuals**
By State, 2019

Number of Individuals Experiencing
Homelessness per 10,000 Individuals

- Less than 10
- 10–24
- 25–49
- 50+

Map values by state:
WA 15,985; MT 947; ND 377; MN 4,586; WI 2,545; MI 5,212; ME 1,232; VT 681; NH 812; NY 42,113; MA 6,259; RI 730; CT 2,100; NJ 5,895; DE 565; MD 4,652; DC 3,875; OR 12,354; ID 1,516; SD 725; WY 437; NE 1,715; IA 1,574; IL 6,513; IN 3,783; OH 7,041; PA 8,426; WV 1,149; VA 3,666; NV 6,614; UT 1,921; CO 7,263; KS 1,742; MO 4,173; KY 3,073; CA 128,777; AZ 7,538; NM 2,464; OK 3,063; AR 2,303; TN 5,637; NC 6,867; SC 3,318; AL 2,519; GA 7,913; MS 963; LA 2,416; TX 19,611; FL 21,265; AK 1,384; HI 4,420

On a Single Night in January 2019

- California accounted for one-third (33%) of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals in the United States and more than half (53%) of all unsheltered individuals.
- Nearly half of all the nation's homeless individuals were in three states: California (33% or 128,777 people), New York (11% or 42,113 people), and Florida (5% or 21,265 people).

The typical Individual experiencing homelessness in 2019 was 25 years of age or older (91%), a man (70%), and white (53%).

- California and Hawaii had the highest rates of homelessness among all individuals, with 68 and 63 of every 10,000 individuals experiencing homelessness. These rates are more than 2.5 times the national rate of individual homelessness (24 of every 10,000 individuals).
- In three states, at least two-thirds of individuals experiencing homelessness were staying in unsheltered locations: California (80%), Hawaii (72%), and Oregon (66%).
- In contrast, more than 90 percent of people experiencing homelessness as individuals were sheltered in five states: New York, Rhode Island, Maine, Nebraska and North Dakota.

Changes over Time

- Between 2018 and 2019, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased in 24 states and the District of Columbia. The largest absolute increase was

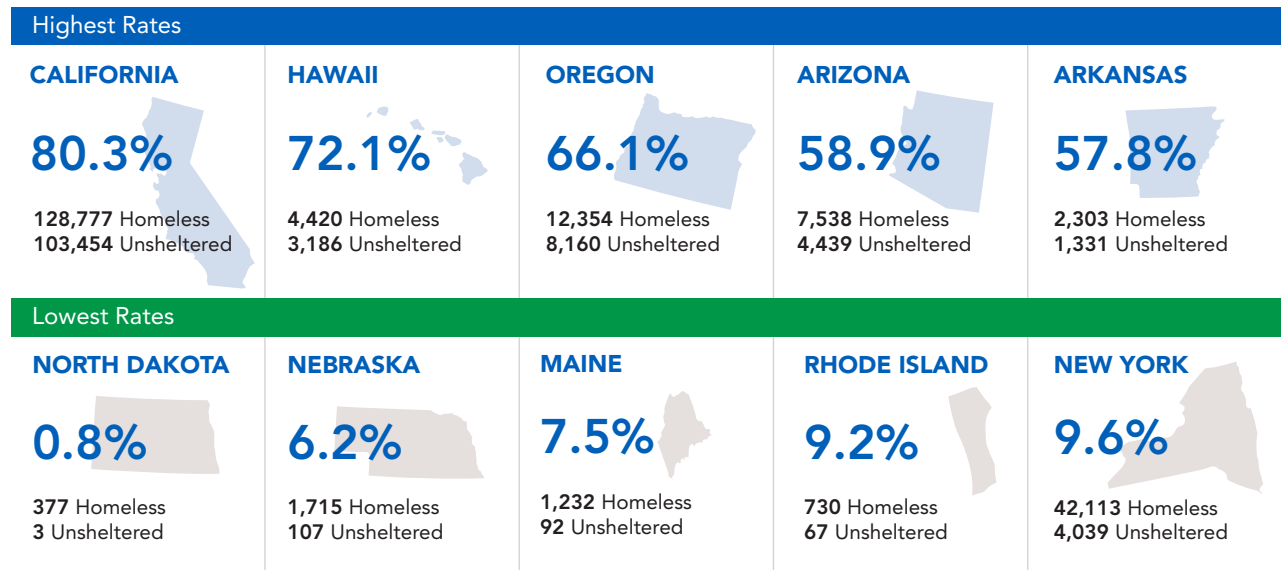EXHIBIT 2.6: **States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of Homeless Individuals who were Unsheltered**
2019

Highest Rates				
CALIFORNIA	**HAWAII**	**OREGON**	**ARIZONA**	**ARKANSAS**
80.3%	72.1%	66.1%	58.9%	57.8%
128,777 Homeless **103,454** Unsheltered	**4,420** Homeless **3,186** Unsheltered	**12,354** Homeless **8,160** Unsheltered	**7,538** Homeless **4,439** Unsheltered	**2,303** Homeless **1,331** Unsheltered

Lowest Rates				
NORTH DAKOTA	**NEBRASKA**	**MAINE**	**RHODE ISLAND**	**NEW YORK**
0.8%	6.2%	7.5%	9.2%	9.6%
377 Homeless **3** Unsheltered	**1,715** Homeless **107** Unsheltered	**1,232** Homeless **92** Unsheltered	**730** Homeless **67** Unsheltered	**42,113** Homeless **4,039** Unsheltered

EXHIBIT 2.7: **Largest Changes in Homeless Individuals**
By State, 2007–2019

2018–2019			2007–2019		
Largest Increases					
CALIFORNIA	19,769 /	18.1%	**CALIFORNIA**	17,825 /	16.1%
NEW YORK	2,286 /	5.7%	**NEW YORK**	14,057 /	50.1%
OREGON	1,215 /	10.9%	**WASHINGTON**	2,696 /	20.3%
GEORGIA	970 /	14.0%	**OREGON**	2,483 /	25.2%
MINNESOTA	593 /	14.9%	**MINNESOTA**	1,317 /	40.3%
Largest Decreases					
MASSACHUSETTS	-552 /	-8.1%	**FLORIDA**	-11,775 /	-35.6%
TENNESSEE	-502 /	-8.2%	**TEXAS**	-6,695 /	-25.5%
NEVADA	-444 /	-6.3%	**GEORGIA**	-4,608 /	-36.8%
WASHINGTON	-439 /	-2.7%	**NEW JERSEY**	-3,077 /	-34.3%
COLORADO	-344 /	-4.5%	**TENNESSEE**	-2,825 /	-33.4%

[a] Because of methodological changes, Michigan was excluded from the list of largest decreases from 2007-2019.

in California (19,769 people), followed by New York (2,286 people) and Oregon (1,215 people). The states with the largest percentage increases were New Mexico (26%) and Kansas (21%).

- The number of homeless individuals declined between 2018 and 2019 in 26 states. The largest absolute declines occurred in Massachusetts (552 fewer people) and Tennessee (502 fewer people). The largest percentage declines were in Delaware (20%) and North Dakota (19%).

- Between 2007 and 2019, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased in 24 states and the District of Columbia. The largest absolute increases were in California (17,825 more people or 16%) and New York (14,057 more people or 50%).

- During the same time period, 26 states experienced a decline in the number of homeless individuals. The largest declines were reported in Florida (11,775 fewer people or 36%) and Texas (6,695 fewer people or 26%).

Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories

1. **Major city CoCs (n=48)** are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest U.S. cities are located in the same CoC.

2. **Other largely urban CoCs (n=60)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.

3. **Largely suburban CoCs (n=170)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

4. **Largely rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For detailed information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About the Report section of this report.

EXHIBIT 2.8: Percent of Homeless Individuals
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2019

	Major City CoCs	Other Largely Urban CoCs	Largely Suburban CoCs	Largely Rural CoCs
All Individuals Experiencing Homelessness	52.2	7.4	22.8	17.6
Sheltered Individuals	49.6	8.5	24.7	17.2
Unsheltered Individuals	55.0	6.1	20.8	18.0
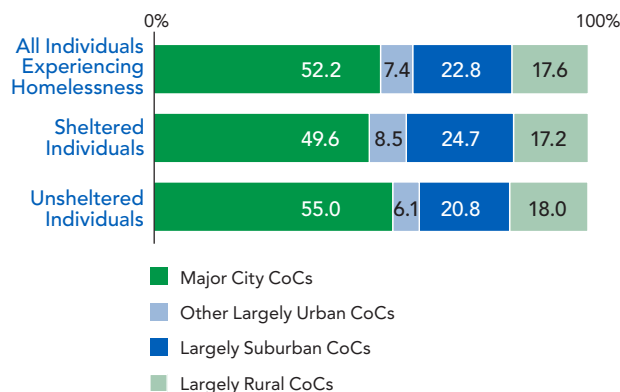
EXHIBIT 2.9: Sheltered vs. Unsheltered Individuals
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2019

	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Major City CoCs	48.1	51.9
Other Largely Urban CoCs	58.8	41.2
Largely Suburban CoCs	54.9	45.1
Largely Rural CoCs	49.5	50.5
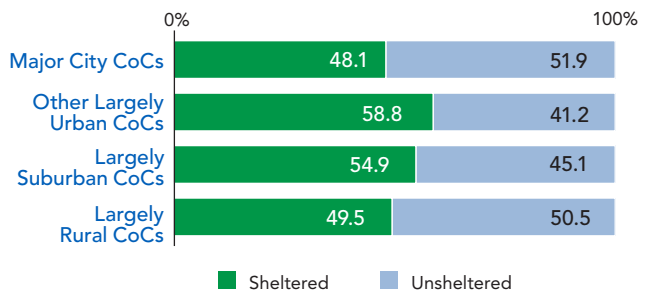
On a Single Night in January 2019

- More than half (52%) of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals did so in major city CoCs (205,162 people). Of individuals experiencing homelessness in major cities, more than half were unsheltered (52% or 106,550 people).

- The major city CoCs with the largest numbers of unsheltered homeless individuals were: Los Angeles, CA (40,844), San Jose, CA (7,679), Oakland, CA (6,285), Seattle, WA (5,165), and San Francisco, CA (5,154).

- Major city CoCs accounted for 55 percent of the national total of unsheltered individuals and 50 percent of the national total of sheltered individuals. In contrast, other largely urban CoCs (those that do not contain one of the nation's largest cities) accounted for a higher share of the sheltered population (9%) than the unsheltered population (6%) and had the highest percentage of homeless individuals in shelters of the CoC categories (59%).

- In four major city CoCs, more than 80 percent of homeless individuals were unsheltered. All four were in California: Fresno (91%), San Jose (87%) Los Angeles (85%), and Oakland (84%).

- Largely suburban CoCs accounted for 23 percent of all homeless individuals in the country. These communities had a higher share of the national total of sheltered individuals (25%) than of the national total of unsheltered individuals (21%).

EXHIBIT 2.10: **Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Individuals by CoC Category**
2019

	Major City CoCs (n=48)	Other Largely Urban CoCs (n=60)	Largely Suburban CoCs (n=170)	Largely Rural CoCs (n=114)
Total	205,162	28,889	89,456	69,202
Age				
Under 18	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	2.1%
18 to 24	8.4%	7.7%	8.3%	9.0%
Over 24	90.9%	91.5%	90.7%	88.9%
Gender				
Female	28.1%	27.6%	29.2%	33.5%
Male	70.1%	72.0%	70.3%	66.0%
Transgender	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Gender Non-conforming	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Latino	76.4%	87.1%	84.6%	89.5%
Hispanic/Latino	23.6%	12.9%	15.4%	10.5%
Race				
White	42.3%	60.4%	60.3%	73.9%
Black	44.7%	29.1%	28.3%	14.9%
Asian	1.6%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%
Native American	3.8%	3.6%	2.2%	5.2%
Pacific Islander	1.2%	0.9%	1.5%	0.8%
Multiple Races	6.4%	4.9%	6.4%	4.6%

- Two largely suburban CoCs also reported rates of unsheltered individuals greater than 90 percent: Fort Pierce, FL (93%) and Imperial County on the southern border of California (91%).

- Five largely rural CoCs reported unsheltered rates above 90 percent, with Hendry, Hardee, and Highlands Counties, which abut Lake Okeechobee in Florida, reporting all individuals experiencing homelessness staying in unsheltered locations. Other CoCs with rates over 90 percent are: the CoC comprised of Colusa, Glenn, and Trinity Counties in California's central valley (98%), Lake County in Northwest California (97%), the CoC on the California-Nevada border comprised of Alpine, Inyo, and Mono Counties (96%), and the CoC that includes Yosemite National Park and is made up of Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, and Tuolumne counties (92%).

Demographic Differences by CoC Category

- Individuals experiencing homelessness in largely rural areas were slightly younger than those in other types of CoCs (11% were under 25 compared with 9% in all other categories).

- Individuals experiencing homelessness in largely rural CoCs were more likely to be women (34%) than those in major city (28%), other urban (28%), or suburban (29%) CoCs.

EXHIBIT 2.11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless Individuals by CoC Category
2019

CoC Name	Homeless Individuals	CoC Name	Homeless Individuals
Major City CoCs		**Other Largely Urban CoCs**	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	47,810	Stockton/San Joaquin County, CA	2,102
New York City	35,427	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	1,908
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	8,785	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	1,472
Seattle/King County, WA	8,748	Bakersfield/Kern County, CA	1,118
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	7,498	Reno, Sparks/Washoe County, NV	1,101
Largely Suburban CoCs		**Largely Rural CoCs**	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	5,310	Texas Balance of State	6,180
Honolulu City and County, HI	3,096	Oregon Balance of State	4,728
Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,672	Washington Balance of State	3,834
Riverside City & County, CA	2,522	Georgia Balance of State	2,960
Ft Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	2,341	Indiana Balance of State	2,628

- Nearly three in four of people experiencing homelessness as individuals in largely rural areas were white compared with 42 percent in major city CoCs. Conversely, African Americans account for 45 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness in major cities compared with only 15 percent in rural areas.
- In major city CoCs, nearly one quarter of individuals experiencing homelessness were Hispanic or Latino (24%), a higher proportion than were reported in other largely urban (13%), largely suburban (15%), and largely rural (11%) CoCs.

Between 2018 and 2019, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased in all CoC types.

Changes over Time by CoC Category

- While individual homelessness increased across all CoC categories and shelter statuses, the largest absolute increase was in major cities, 15,670 more people counted in 2019 than in 2018 (an increase of 8%). Other largely urban areas experienced the largest percentage increase (10% or 2,616 people).
- For both major cities and other largely urban CoCs, increases in the unsheltered population accounted for most of the overall increase. Major city CoCs reported 10,710 more unsheltered individuals in 2019 than in 2018 (an 11% rise). Other largely urban CoCs reported 2,456 more unsheltered individuals (a 26% rise).
- Largely suburban and largely rural CoCs also experienced overall increases that were driven by increases in the unsheltered population. Largely suburban CoCs had nine percent more unsheltered individuals in 2019 than in 2018, and largely rural CoCs had eight percent

EXHIBIT 2.12: **CoCs with the Highest Percentages of Homeless Individuals who were Unsheltered**
By CoC Category, 2019

CoC Name	Homeless Individuals	Percent who were unsheltered	CoC Name	Homeless Individuals	Percent who were unsheltered
Major City CoCs			**Other Largely Urban CoCs**		
Fresno City & County/Madera County, CA	2,267	90.6%	Fayetteville/Cumberland County, NC	222	94.6%
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	8,785	87.4%	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	1,072	86.2%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	47,810	85.4%	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	1,472	84.2%
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	7,498	83.8%	Glendale, CA	162	81.5%
Sacramento City & County, CA	4,429	75.3%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	1,908	80.4%
Largely Suburban CoCs			**Largely Rural CoCs**		
Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	754	93.1%	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	242	100.0%
Imperial County, CA	1,120	91.4%	Colusa, Glenn, Trinity Counties CA	136	97.8%
Pasco County, FL	685	89.2%	Lake County, CA	345	97.1%
San Bernardino City & County, CA	2,119	86.5%	Alpine, Inyo, Mono Counties, CA	198	95.5%
San Luis Obispo County, CA	1,261	86.3%	Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuolumne Counties, CA	663	91.6%

EXHIBIT 2.13: **Change in Individual Homelessness**
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2018–2019

	All Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Homeless Individuals		Unsheltered Homeless Individuals	
	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Numeric Change	Percent Change
Total (not including territories)	**24,194**	**6.6%**	**5,284**	**2.7%**	**18,910**	**10.8%**
Major City CoCs	15,670	8.3%	4,960	5.3%	10,710	11.2%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	2,616	10.0%	160	1.0%	2,456	26.0%
Largely Suburban CoCs	3,269	3.8%	68	0.1%	3,201	8.6%
Largely Rural CoCs	2,639	4.0%	96	0.3%	2,543	7.8%

more individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

- The number of individuals experiencing homelessness nationally declined by four percent between 2007 and 2019, but

the number of individuals experiencing homelessness in one of the nation's 50 largest cities was five percent higher in 2019 than it was in 2007. Again, these increases largely reflected increases in unsheltered homelessness in major cities, an increase of

Data source: PIT 2007–2019

EXHIBIT 3.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless People in Families with Children
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2019
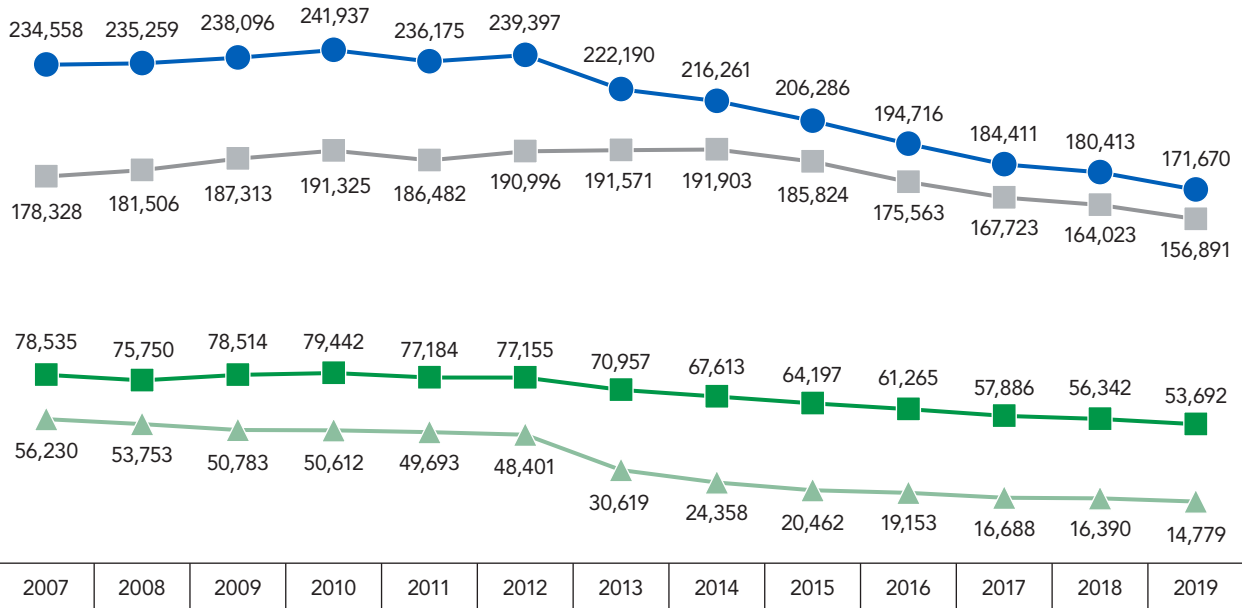
Legend: Total People in Families — Sheltered People in Families — Family Households — Unsheltered People in Families

eight percent or 7,641 people since 2007.

- While the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased nationally, 47 percent of communities experienced decreases or no change in the number of homeless individuals between 2018 and 2019, including 20 major city CoCs.

On a Single Night in January 2019

- 171,670 people were homeless in families with

at least one adult and one child under the age of 18. People homeless as part of a family were 30 percent of the total homeless population.

- Of every 10,000 people in households with children in the United States, 11 were experiencing homelessness.

- As of 2019, most people experiencing homelessness in families with children were sheltered, 156,891 people or more than nine

EXHIBIT 3.2: Change in Number of Homeless People in Families with Children
By Sheltered Status, 2007-2019

	Change 2018-2019		Change 2010-2019		Change 2007-2019	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
People in families	-8,743	-4.8%	-70,267	-29.0%	-62,888	-26.8%
Sheltered	-7,132	-4.3%	-34,434	-18.0%	-21,437	-12.0%
Unsheltered	-1,611	-9.8%	-35,833	-70.8%	-41,451	-73.7%
Family households	-2,650	-4.7%	-25,750	-32.4%	-24,843	-31.6%

EXHIBIT 3.3: **Demographic Characteristics of Homeless People in Families with Children**
2019

Characteristic	All Homeless People in Families		Sheltered People in Families		Unsheltered People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
People in families	171,670	100%	156,891	100%	14,779	100%
Age						
Under 18	102,968	60.0%	95,157	60.7%	7,811	52.9%
18 – 24	12,449	7.3%	11,412	7.3%	1,037	7.0%
Over 24	56,253	32.8%	50,322	32.1%	5,931	40.1%
Gender						
Female	104,276	60.7%	96,364	61.4%	7,912	53.5%
Male	67,280	39.2%	60,450	38.5%	6,830	46.2%
Transgender	67	0.0%	49	0.0%	18	0.1%
Gender Non-conforming	47	0.0%	28	0.0%	19	0.1%
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/Latino	122,586	71.4%	110,753	70.6%	11,833	80.1%
Hispanic/Latino	49,084	28.6%	46,138	29.4%	2,946	19.9%
Race						
White	60,283	35.1%	52,926	33.7%	7,357	49.8%
Black or African American	89,344	52.0%	86,281	55.0%	3,063	20.7%
Asian	1,797	1.0%	1,377	0.9%	420	2.8%
Native American	3,668	2.1%	2,956	1.9%	712	4.8%
Pacific Islander	4,191	2.4%	2,354	1.5%	1,837	12.4%
Multiple Races	12,387	7.2%	10,997	7.0%	1,390	9.4%

EXHIBIT 3.4: **Number of People in Parenting Youth Households**
2019

	Parents in Households	Children in Households	Total People in Households
Parenting Youth (Under 18)	59	75	134
Parenting Youth Age (18 to 24)	7,505	9,704	17,209
Total Parenting Youth	7,564	9,779	17,343

in 10. Only 14,779 people in families with children were counted in unsheltered locations nationwide.

- With an average family size of 3.2 people, just under 54,000 family households experienced homelessness on a single night in 2019.

Changes in Family Homelessness over Time

- The number of people in families with children who experienced homelessness on a single night declined by five percent (or 8,743 people) between 2018 and 2019. The number of family households experiencing homelessness also declined by five percent (2,650 fewer households).

- Between 2007 and 2019, the number of people in families who experienced homelessness declined by 27 percent (62,888 fewer people), and the number of family households that experienced homelessness dropped by 32 percent (24,843 fewer households).

- The overall decline in family homelessness between 2007 and 2019 reflects a substantial decrease in families experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations. Between 2007 and 2019, unsheltered family homelessness dropped 74 percent (41,451 fewer people). The number of people in families with children staying in shelters declined by a smaller amount, 12 percent (21,437 people).

Demographic Characteristics of Family Homelessness

- Children under the age of 18 were 60 percent of people experiencing homelessness in families in 2019. Of the 40 percent who were adults, most were 25 years of age or older, comprising 33 percent of the total. Seven percent of all people in families with children were young adults between 18 and 24 years of age.

- People in the 18 to 24 year old age group may be the parent of the family, or they may be young adults in a household that has both another adult and at least one child under 18. Parenting youth accounted for 60 percent of all people between the ages of 18 and 24 in families with children. Together, parenting youth and their children account for just over 10 percent of all children in families experiencing homelessness.[5]

- Family members found in unsheltered locations were less likely to be children than those found in shelter. Of people in families found in unsheltered locations, 53 percent were under 18 years of age, compared to 61 percent of those found in shelter.

- About six in 10 people in families were female (women and girls under 18), four in 10 were male, and very small numbers were transgender or gender non-conforming. Women and girls made up a smaller percentage of people in families found in unsheltered

locations—54 percent compared to 61 percent of those in shelter.

- African Americans accounted for 52 percent of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness and 55 percent of all sheltered families. African Americans accounted for only 21 percent of unsheltered people in families. In contrast, while people who were white made up 34 percent of sheltered families, they comprised 50 percent of unsheltered people in families with children. Two percent of people in families experiencing homelessness were Native American, about the same as the share of the total U.S. population that is Native American.

- Nearly three in 10 people in families with children experiencing homelessness were Hispanic/Latino (29%), considerably higher than the proportion of Hispanic/Latino individuals experiencing homelessness (19%). Almost all Hispanic/Latino families experiencing homelessness, 94 percent, were sheltered.

Changes in Demographics of Family Homelessness over Time

- Homelessness decreased for all age groups between 2018 and 2019. The percentage drop was largest for people ages 18 to 24 in families with children, a decline of 12 percent (1,738 people), while the drop in the absolute number was greatest for children, with 4,333 fewer children experiencing homelessness in 2019 than in 2018.

- Homelessness declined between 2018 and 2019 for people in families who were either male (men and boys) or female (women and girls). The small numbers of people in families experiencing homelessness who were transgender or gender non-conforming rose for sheltered homelessness and dropped for unsheltered homelessness, but the numbers are too small to discern a definite pattern as yet.

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5   The very small number (59) of parenting teens are considered "child only" households and are included in the totals for people experiencing homelessness as individuals rather than members of families.

- Homelessness decreased between 2018 and 2019 for both white and African American families, though a greater decline was observed among white families. There were 8,239 fewer white people in families experiencing homelessness overall (or 12%), 5,975 fewer people in sheltered locations (10%), and 2,264 fewer unsheltered white people in families with children (a 24% drop). African Americans in families with children experiencing homelessness declined by 1,724 people overall (2%), by 1,464 in sheltered locations (2%), and the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in black families declined by 260 people (8%).

- Family homelessness increased for other racial groups. Asians account for only one percent of the total population of people in families who experience homelessness, but the number increased by four percent in one year. The pattern was similar for the two percent of homeless family members who were Native Americans and the two percent who were Pacific Islanders, with two percent and seven percent increases between 2018 and 2019.

- The number of Hispanic/Latino people in families experiencing homelessness decreased overall by six percent (2,969 people), and this includes a five percent decrease in sheltered homelessness and a 22 percent decrease in unsheltered homelessness.

- Only six percent of homeless people in families with children in 2019 were in households with chronic patterns of homelessness, 9,442 people. Between 2018 and 2019 the number of people in chronically homeless families with children increased 14 percent, reflecting a 27 percent increase in sheltered chronic family homelessness. While people in families with chronic patterns of homelessness are particularly likely to be unsheltered (22% in 2019), unsheltered chronic family homelessness dropped between 2018 and 2019 (by 17%).

State Estimates
Homeless Families with Children

Data source: PIT 2007–2019; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 3.5: Estimates of Family Homelessness
By State, 2019

WA 5,592
MT 410
ND 180
MN 3,391
WI 1,993
MI 3,363
ME, 874
VT, 408
NH, 584
MA, 12,212
NY 49,978
RI, 325
CT, 933
OR 3,522
ID 799
WY 111
SD 270
IA 741
IL 3,686
IN 1,688
OH 3,304
PA 4,773
NJ, 2,967
DE, 356
MD, 1,909
DC, 2,646
NV 555
UT 877
CO 2,356
NE 650
KS 639
MO 2,006
KY 1,006
WV 248
VA 2,117
CA 22,501
AZ 2,469
NM 777
OK 881
AR 414
TN, 1,830
NC, 2,447
SC 854
MS 221
AL 742
GA 2,530
LA 525
TX 6,237
FL 7,063
AK 523
HI 1,992

Number of People in Families Experiencing Homelessness per 10,000 People in Families
- Less than 10
- 10–24
- 25–49
- 50+

On a Single Night in 2019

- Three in ten (30%) people in families who experience homelessness in the U.S. do so in New York (49,978 people). All but 8 of those people stayed in sheltered locations.
- Half of the nation's homeless people in families with children were in three states: New York, California (13% or 22,501 people), and Massachusetts (7% or 12,212 people).
- New York and Massachusetts also had very high rates of homelessness among families. In 2019, 54 out of every 10,000 people in New York families and 41 out of every 10,000 people in Massachusetts families experienced homelessness. The rate of homelessness among people in families was lower in California, 11 of every 10,000 people in families with children experiencing homelessness.
- Nearly two-thirds of unsheltered people in families with children (64%) were in California, Oregon, and Florida.

- Oregon had the highest rate of people experiencing homelessness in families with children staying in unsheltered locations (56% or 1,982 people).

Changes over Time

- Homelessness declined for people in families with children in 34 states and the District of Columbia between 2018 and 2019. The largest absolute decreases were in Florida (2,524 fewer people or 26%), New York (2,092 fewer people or 4%), and Massachusetts (1,045 fewer people or 8%).
- Homelessness among people in families with children increased in 16 states between 2018 and 2019. The largest absolute increases were in California (1,537 more people in families with children or 7%), Michigan (221 people or 7%), and Indiana (206 people or 14%). The largest percentage increases were in North Dakota (140% or 105 more people) and Nevada (29% or 175 more people).

EXHIBIT 3.6: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of People in Families with Children who were Unsheltered
By State, 2019

Highest Rates				
OREGON	**IDAHO**	**SOUTH CAROLINA**	**TENNESSEE**	**HAWAII**
56.3%	**37.5%**	**32.1%**	**26.2%**	**22.8%**
3,522 Homeless **1,982** Unsheltered	**799** Homeless **300** Unsheltered	**854** Homeless **274** Unsheltered	**1,830** Homeless **480** Unsheltered	**1,992** Homeless **454** Unsheltered

Lowest Rates				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	**NEW YORK**	**MASSACHUSETTS**	**UTAH**	**MAINE**
0.0%	**0.0%**	**0.1%**	**0.3%**	**0.3%**
2,646 Homeless **0** Unsheltered	**49,978** Homeless **8** Unsheltered	**12,212** Homeless **9** Unsheltered	**877** Homeless **3** Unsheltered	**874** Homeless **3** Unsheltered

EXHIBIT 3.7: Largest Changes in Homeless People in Families
By State, 2007–2019

2018–2019			2007–2019		
Largest Increases					
CALIFORNIA	1,537 /	7.3%	**NEW YORK**	15,433 /	44.7%
MICHIGAN	221 /	7.0%	**MASSACHUSETTS**	5,377 /	78.7%
INDIANA	206 /	13.9%	**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**	1,043 /	65.1%
OREGON	185 /	5.5%	**IDAHO**	152 /	23.5%
NEW MEXICO	175 /	29.1%	**DELAWARE**	11 /	3.2%
Largest Decreases					
FLORIDA	-2,524 /	-26.3%	**FLORIDA**	-7,966 /	-53.0%
NEW YORK	-2,092 /	-4.0%	**TEXAS**	-7,245 /	-53.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	-1,045 /	-7.9%	**CALIFORNIA**	-5,533 /	-19.7%
COLORADO	-894 /	-27.5%	**NEW JERSEY**	-5,375 /	-64.4%
CONNECTICUT	-763 /	-45.0%	**GEORGIA**	-4,588 /	-64.5%

a Because of methodological changes, Michigan was excluded from the list of largest decreases from 2007-2019.

- Between 2007 and 2019, the number of people experiencing homelessness in families with children declined in 46 states. The largest absolute decreases were experienced in Florida (7,966 fewer people or 53%) and Texas (7,245 fewer people or 54%). Three states – Louisiana, Kentucky, and Nevada – all had reductions in the number of people experiencing of homelessness in families with children by more than 70 percent.

- Between 2007 and 2019, the number of people experiencing homelessness in families with children increased in four states and the District of Columbia. New York experienced the largest absolute increase, with 15,433 more people in families experiencing homelessness, a 45 percent rise. Massachusetts had the largest percentage increase, with 79 percent more people in families with children experiencing homelessness (or 5,377 more people).

Estimates by CoC
Homeless Families with Children

EXHIBIT 3.8: Percent of Homeless People in Families with Children
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2019

	Major City CoCs	Other Largely Urban CoCs	Largely Suburban CoCs	Largely Rural CoCs
Homeless People in Families with Children	51.8	5.2	25.4	17.6
Sheltered People in Families with Children	54.0	5.4	25.1	15.5
Unsheltered People in Families with Children	24.3	3.5	29.0	43.1

- ■ Major City CoCs
- ■ Other Largely Urban CoCs
- ■ Largely Suburban CoCs
- ■ Largely Rural CoCs
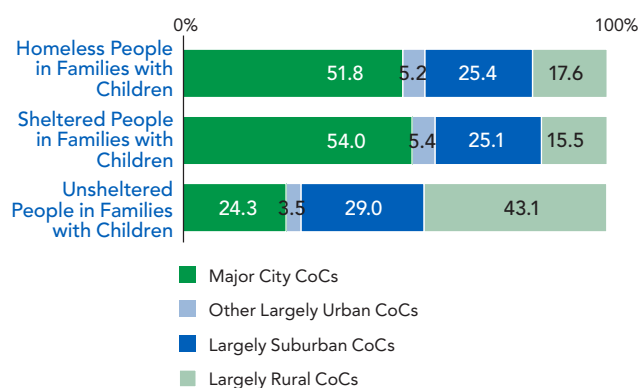
EXHIBIT 3.9: Sheltered vs. Unsheltered People in Families with Children
By CoC Category, 2019

	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Major City CoCs	96.5	3.5
Other Largely Urban CoCs	94.9	5.1
Largely Suburban CoCs	91.4	8.6
Largely Rural CoCs	81.5	18.5

- ■ Sheltered ■ Unsheltered

Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories

1. **Major city CoCs (n=48)** are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest U.S. cities are located in the same CoC.

2. **Other largely urban CoCs (n=60)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.

3. **Largely suburban CoCs (n=170)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

4. **Largely rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For detailed information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About the Report section of this report.

On a Single Night in January 2019

- More than half (52%) of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness in the United States did so in CoCs covering one of the nation's 50 largest cities, the same percentage as for people experiencing homelessness as individuals.

- One-quarter of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness in the country did so in New York City (43,177 people).

- The percentage of people in families who were unsheltered in major cities, four percent, was lower than the percentage unsheltered in the nation as a whole (9%) and in the other categories of CoCs.

- Of major city CoCs, only Sacramento reported that more than 50 percent of people in families were unsheltered.

- CoCs covering other largely urban areas account for five percent of all family homelessness, and people in families were only slightly less likely to be sheltered there than they were in major cities.

- CoCs that are largely suburban had a quarter (25%) of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness, slightly higher

EXHIBIT 3.10: **CoCs with the Largest Numbers of People Experiencing Family Homelessness** By CoC Category, 2019

CoC Name	People in Families with Children	CoC Name	People in Families with Children
Major City CoCs		**Other Largely Urban CoCs**	
New York City	43,177	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	577
Los Angeles City & County, CA	8,447	Stockton/San Joaquin County, CA	529
Boston, MA	3,850	Grand Rapids, Wyoming/Kent County, MI	324
District of Columbia	2,646	Anchorage, AK	312
Seattle/King County, WA	2,451	Spokane City & County, WA	302
Largely Suburban CoCs		**Largely Rural CoCs**	
Nassau, Suffolk Counties, NY	2,672	Oregon Balance of State	2,375
Springfield/Hampden County, MA	2,070	Texas Balance of State	1,892
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	1,550	Washington Balance of State	1,675
Massachusetts Balance of State	1,413	Wisconsin Balance of State	1,457
Honolulu City and County, HI	1,321	Ohio Balance of State	1,377

than their share of individuals experiencing homelessness (23%).

- In the largely suburban CoC that includes Ft. Pierce, FL, 86 percent of people in families experiencing homelessness were staying in unsheltered locations, the highest of that category. Two largely suburban CoCs in California also had high rates of unsheltered family homelessness: Imperial County (69%) and Santa Cruz (53%).

- CoCs that were largely rural accounted for 18 percent of homeless people in families with children, similar to their share of homeless individuals. However, 43 percent of all unsheltered people in families were in largely rural CoCs. CoCs that were largely rural also had the highest rate of unsheltered homelessness among people in families with children, with 19 percent staying outdoors.

- Several largely rural CoCs had high very rates of unsheltered families. The highest rate was reported by Jackson/West Tennessee, where

more than 9 in 10 people in families with children were unsheltered (91%).

Changes over Time by CoC Category

- Family homelessness declined in all CoC categories between 2018 and 2019, with the largest percentage decrease in largely suburban CoCs (10% or 4,689 fewer people in families with children). In major cities, family homelessness dropped by 1,892 people or two percent.

- Sheltered homelessness decreased for families with children in all CoC categories between 2018 and 2019. The largest drop was in largely suburban CoCs, which had 3,867 fewer people in families staying in shelters in 2019 than in 2018.

- Unsheltered family homelessness also decreased for most CoC categories but stayed about the same (increasing by 157 people) in major cities.

Data source: PIT 2007–2019; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 3.11: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of People Experiencing Family Homelessness who were Unsheltered
By CoC Category, 2019

CoC Name	Homeless People in Families with Children	Percent who were unsheltered	CoC Name	Homeless People in Families with Children	Percent who were unsheltered
Major City CoCs			**Other Largely Urban CoCs**		
Sacramento City & County, CA	1,132	50.1%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	257	38.5%
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	921	26.4%	Visalia/Kings, Tulare Counties, CA	135	25.2%
Long Beach, CA	194	23.7%	Bakersfield/Kern County, CA	212	16.5%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	8,447	19.3%	Fayetteville/Cumberland County, NC	107	15.0%
San Diego City and County, CA	1,419	15.4%	Little Rock/Central Arkansas	160	13.8%
Largely Suburban CoCs			**Largely Rural CoCs**		
Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	745	86.3%	Jackson/West Tennessee	445	90.6%
Imperial County, CA	293	68.6%	Central Oregon	243	77.8%
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	419	53.2%	Northwest North Carolina	200	73.5%
Yuba City & County/Sutter County, CA	176	44.9%	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	156	69.2%
Vancouver/Clark County, WA	452	44.5%	Oregon Balance of State	2,375	67.8%

Demographic Characteristics by CoC Category

- The gender and age characteristics of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness do not vary much by CoC category.
- However, race and ethnicity do vary geographically. In major cities, 23 percent of people in families experiencing homelessness were white, compared with 63 percent in largely rural CoCs. Conversely, two-thirds (68%) of people experiencing homelessness in families in major cities were African American, compared with 21 percent in largely rural CoCs.

- More than one-third (35%) of people in families with children experiencing homelessness in major cities were Hispanic/Latino, the highest rate among the CoC categories. In largely suburban CoCs, 27 percent of people in families were Hispanic/Latino. Largely rural CoCs had the lowest rate of Hispanic/Latino people experiencing family homelessness (17%), followed closely by other urban CoCs (18%).

EXHIBIT 3.12: **Change in Family Homelessness**
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2018-2019

	All People in Families with Children		Sheltered People in Families with Children		Unsheltered People in Families with Children	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	-9,274	-5.2%	-7,075	-4.3%	-1,472	-21.1%
Major City CoCs	-1,892	-2.1%	-2,049	-2.4%	157	5.3%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	-284	-3.1%	-222	-2.6%	-62	-12.0%
Largely Suburban CoCs	-4,689	-9.8%	-3,867	-8.9%	-822	-18.1%
Largely Rural CoCs	-2,409	-7.5%	-937	-3.7%	-1,472	-21.1%

EXHIBIT 3.13: **Demographic Characteristics of Homeless People in Families with Children**
By CoC Category, 2019

	Major City CoCs (n=48)	Other Largely Urban CoCs (n=60)	Largely Suburban CoCs (n=170)	Largely Rural CoCs (n=114)
Number of People	87,720	8,885	43,065	29,805
Age				
Under 18	59.5%	63.0%	60.9%	60.3%
18 to 24	8.2%	6.3%	6.5%	5.7%
Over 24	32.4%	30.7%	32.7%	34.1%
Gender				
Female	60.8%	62.4%	60.9%	60.5%
Male	39.1%	37.5%	39.0%	39.4%
Transgender	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Gender Non-conforming	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Latino	65.2%	82.2%	72.9%	83.1%
Hispanic/Latino	34.8%	17.8%	27.1%	16.9%
Race				
White	22.7%	37.2%	42.3%	62.8%
Black	68.2%	48.5%	43.8%	21.1%
Asian	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%
Native American	1.3%	3.0%	1.4%	5.5%
Pacific Islander	1.0%	1.3%	2.7%	1.4%
Multiple Races	5.8%	9.0%	8.8%	8.6%

HUD's Point-in-Time (PIT) count data collection includes information on the number of young adults and children who are experiencing homelessness "unaccompanied"—that is, without a parent or guardian present. In addition to not experiencing homelessness with a parent, unaccompanied youth are not themselves parents homeless together with one or more children. Thus, unaccompanied youth are a subset of the population that experiences homelessness as individuals.

On a Single Night in January 2019

- 35,038 unaccompanied youth under the age of 25 were reported to be experiencing homelessness in the United States. These unaccompanied youth were just over six percent of the total population of people experiencing homelessness and just under nine percent of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals.

- Another 7,564 youth under the age of 25 were experiencing homelessness on the same night, but they were "parenting youth" and experiencing homelessness together with at least one child under the age of 18. (More detail on parenting youth is in Section 3 of this report, Homeless Families with Children.)

- Most unaccompanied homeless youth identified in January 2019 (89%) were between the ages of 18 and 24 (31,062 people). The remaining 11 percent (3,976 people) were children (under the age of 18) experiencing homelessness on their own.

- Unaccompanied homeless youth were more likely to be unsheltered (50%) than all people experiencing homelessness (37%) and about as likely to be unsheltered as all people experiencing homelessness as individuals (50%).

EXHIBIT 4.1: PIT Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By Age and Sheltered Status, 2019

	Total Unaccompanied Homeless Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Homeless Youth (under 25)	35,038	100.0%	17,708	100.0%	17,330	100.0%
Homeless Youth (under 18)	3,976	11.3%	1,874	10.6%	2,102	12.1%
Homeless Youth (18-24)	31,062	88.7%	15,834	89.4%	15,228	87.9%

EXHIBIT 4.2: Sheltered and Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By Sheltered Status, 2019

	Sheltered	Unsheltered
All People Experiencing Homelessness	62.8	37.2
Homeless Individuals	50.4	49.6
Unaccompanied Youth (under 25)	50.5	49.5

Sheltered ■ Unsheltered

Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Youth

- The characteristics of unaccompanied homeless youth differ from those of the overall population of individuals experiencing homelessness. In general, unaccompanied homeless youth were less likely to be white and more likely to be female than all homeless individuals.

- Just under 40 percent of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness were women or girls (38%). By contrast, only 29 percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness were women or girls.

- Youth identifying as transgender or who did not identify as male, female, or transgender accounted for three percent of the unaccompanied youth population, compared with less than one percent of the individual homeless population.

- Unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness were slightly more likely to be African American (36%) than all individuals experiencing homelessness (34%). For both all individuals and unaccompanied youth, African Americans accounted for a slightly larger share of the sheltered population (45%, in the case of unaccompanied youth) than the unsheltered population (27%, in both populations).
- Twenty-four percent of unaccompanied homeless youth were Hispanic or Latino, compared with only 19 percent of all homeless individuals.
- Multiracial youth accounted for 10 percent of all unaccompanied homeless youth (compared with 6% of all homeless individuals).
- Compared with all homeless individuals (including people over the age of 24),

unaccompanied youth were more likely to have racial identities other than white or African American (16% versus 13%).

Changes between 2017 and 2019

HUD and its federal partners selected the PIT counts from January 2017 as the baseline measure of homelessness among unaccompanied youth. While 347 communities conducted unsheltered counts in 2018, doing so was not required. Therefore, this 2019 report is the first to examine year-to-year trends in unaccompanied homeless youth.

- Data on this population are new and potentially still stabilizing, as communities gain experience with reporting. Even so, the number of unaccompanied youth reported by communities has declined over the two years,

EXHIBIT 4.3: **Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness**
2019

	All Unaccompanied Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	35,038	100%	17,708	100%	17,330	100%
Age						
Under 18	3,976	11.3%	1,874	10.6%	2,102	12.1%
18 to 24	31,062	88.7%	15,834	89.4%	15,228	87.9%
Gender						
Female	13,228	37.8%	7,338	41.7%	5,840	33.7%
Male	20,719	59.1%	9,891	55.9%	10,828	62.5%
Transgender	727	2.1%	313	1.8%	414	2.4%
Gender non-conforming	364	1.0%	116	0.7%	248	1.4%
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/Latino	26,771	76.4%	14,150	79.9%	12,621	72.8%
Hispanic/Latino	8,267	23.6%	3,558	20.1%	4,709	27.2%
Race						
White	16,912	48.3%	7,728	43.6%	9,184	53.0%
African American	12,505	35.7%	7,902	44.6%	4,603	26.6%
Asian	460	1.3%	170	1.0%	290	1.7%
Native American	1,278	3.6%	478	2.7%	800	4.6%
Pacific Islander	436	1.2%	141	0.8%	295	1.7%
Multiple Races	3,447	9.8%	1,289	7.3%	2,158	12.5%

Data source: PIT 2019; Excludes PR and U.S. territories

by four percent (1,323 people) between 2018 and 2019, and by nine percent (3,265 people) between 2017 and 2019.

- The reported declines were driven by declines in the number of unsheltered unaccompanied youth. Between 2018 and 2019, 1,020 fewer unaccompanied youth were counted in unsheltered locations, a six percent decline. Between 2017 and 2019, there was a 12 percent decline in unsheltered unaccompanied youth (2,431 fewer people).

EXHIBIT 4.4: Change in Numbers of Unaccompanied Youth 2017–2019

	Change 2018–2019		Change 2017–2019	
	#	%	#	%
Total Unaccompanied Youth	-1,323	-3.6%	-3,265	-8.5%
Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth	-303	-1.7%	-834	-4.5%
Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	-1,020	-5.6%	-2,431	-12.3%

Data source: PIT 2019; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 4.5: Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By State, 2019

WA 1,911
OR 1,590
MT 82
ND 72
MN 685
ID 188
SD 66
WI 200
WY 81
MI 489
NV 1,285
IA 146
UT 163
NE 151
IL 609
IN 258
OH 643
CA 11,993
CO 545
KS 122
MO 477
KY 211
WV 89
VA 258
AZ 587
NM 216
OK 322
AR 336
TN, 366
NC, 417
SC 216
MS 56
AL 320
GA 596
TX 1,355
LA 188
AK 176
FL 1,450
HI 222

ME, 125
VT, 105
NH, 84
NY 2,978
MA, 480
RI, 26
CT, 196
PA 737
NJ, 496
DE, 42
MD, 290
DC, 271

Number of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness per 10,000 Unaccompanied Youth

- Less than 10
- 10–24
- 25–49
- 50+

On a Single Night in January 2019

- California reported the largest numbers of homeless unaccompanied youth (11,993 people), accounting for just over one-third of all unaccompanied youth. Other states with large numbers of homeless unaccompanied youth were New York (2,978), Washington (1,911), Oregon (1,590), and Florida (1,450).

- California accounted for 55 percent of all unsheltered homeless unaccompanied youth (9,465 people). Oregon (1,152), Washington (1,087), and Nevada (1,012) also had large numbers of unsheltered unaccompanied youth, accounting for between six and seven percent of the national total.

- Nevada had the highest rate of youth homelessness, with 90 of every 10,000 youth staying on their own (i.e., not living with a parent or guardian or with their own children) experiencing homelessness. Oregon and

California also had very high rates, with 64 and 53 people per 10,000 unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness.

- California, Nevada, and Oregon also reported the highest percentages of unaccompanied youth who were found in unsheltered rather than sheltered locations, 79 percent for California and Nevada and 73 percent for Oregon.

- In North Dakota, none of the 72 unaccompanied youth were staying in unsheltered locations, and in the District of Columbia, only three percent (or 7 of 271 unaccompanied youth) were staying outside.

EXHIBIT 4.6: **States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of Unaccompanied Youth who were Unsheltered**
By State, 2019

Highest Rates				
CALIFORNIA	**NEVADA**	**OREGON**	**ALABAMA**	**HAWAII**
78.9%	**78.8%**	**72.5%**	**68.1%**	**67.1%**
11,993 Homeless 9,465 Unsheltered	1,285 Homeless 1,012 Unsheltered	1,590 Homeless 1,152 Unsheltered	320 Homeless 218 Unsheltered	222 Homeless 149 Unsheltered

Lowest Rates				
NORTH DAKOTA	**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**	**MICHIGAN**	**NEW YORK**	**WISCONSIN**
0.0%	**2.6%**	**5.7%**	**6.5%**	**6.5%**
72 Homeless 0 Unsheltered	271 Homeless 7 Unsheltered	489 Homeless 28 Unsheltered	2,978 Homeless 193 Unsheltered	200 Homeless 13 Unsheltered

EXHIBIT 4.7: **Largest Changes in Unaccompanied Homeless Youth**
By State, 2018–2019

Largest Increases		
OREGON	281 /	21.5%
ALABAMA	162 /	102.5%
GEORGIA	102 /	20.6%
ARKANSAS	96 /	40.0%
IDAHO	73 /	63.5%
Largest Decreases		
FLORIDA	-442 /	-23.4%
CALIFORNIA	-403 /	-3.3%
WASHINGTON	-273 /	-12.5%
NEVADA	-119 /	-8.5%
TENNESSEE	-119 /	-24.5%

Estimates by CoC
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

EXHIBIT 4.8: Percentage of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2019

	Major City CoCs	Other Largely Urban CoCs	Largely Suburban CoCs	Largely Rural CoCs
All Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	49.6	6.8	22.7	20.8
Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth	46.0	8.2	24.5	21.3
Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	53.4	5.4	20.9	20.3
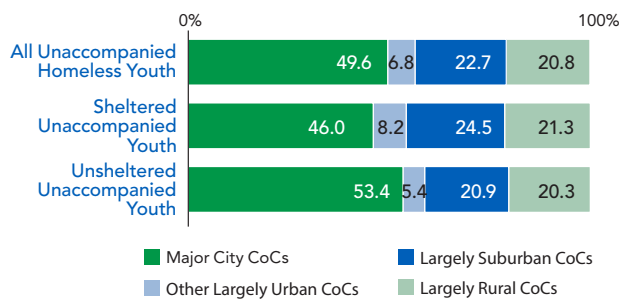
EXHIBIT 4.9: Sheltered vs Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By CoC Category, 2019

	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Major City CoCs	46.8	53.2
Other Largely Urban CoCs	60.6	39.4
Largely Suburban CoCs	54.6	45.4
Largely Rural CoCs	51.8	48.2
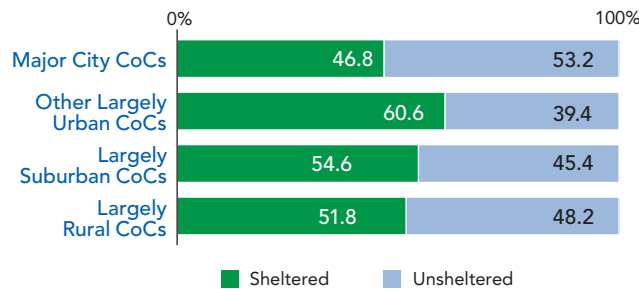
On a Single Night in January 2019

- About half (50%) of all unaccompanied youth were counted in the nation's major cities. Los Angeles and New York City had the largest numbers of unaccompanied youth in the country, reporting 2,884 people and 2,263 people under the age of 25 and homeless on their own.

- Major cities had the highest percentage of unaccompanied youth found staying in unsheltered locations (53%), followed by largely rural CoCs (48%) and largely suburban CoCs (45%). Other largely urban CoCs (those that do not include one of the nation's largest cities) had the lowest percentage of unaccompanied youth found in unsheltered locations (39%).

Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories

1. **Major city CoCs (n=48)** are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest U.S. cities are located in the same CoC.

2. **Other largely urban CoCs (n=60)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.

3. **Largely suburban CoCs (n=170)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

4. **Largely rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For detailed information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About the Report section of this report.

- Of major city CoCs, the highest percentages of unaccompanied youth staying in unsheltered locations were in San Jose, CA (95%), Las Vegas, NV (83%), and San Francisco, CA (82%).

- The five largely suburban CoCs with the highest rates of unsheltered unaccompanied youth all reported unsheltered rates of over 90 percent, and all were in California.

- The largely rural CoCs with the highest rates of unaccompanied youth staying in unsheltered locations were the CoC in northwest Alabama that includes Florence (95%) and the Arkansas Balance of State CoC (90%).

- Unaccompanied youth found in predominantly rural CoCs were much more likely to be white (73%) than unaccompanied youth in major city CoCs (35%), other largely urban CoCs (55%), or largely suburban CoCs (53%).
- In all categories of CoCs, nearly all unaccompanied homeless youth were between the ages of 18 and 24. Largely rural CoCs had the highest percentage of unaccompanied homeless youth under the age of 18 (20%), and major city CoCs had the lowest percentage (8%).

Changes over Time by Coc Category

- Between 2018 and 2019, the number of unaccompanied homeless youth counted in largely rural and other largely urban CoCs increased (by 2% and 6%). However, these CoC categories together account for only

about a quarter of all unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness, these increases were small in absolute terms (137 and 138 people).
- The number of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness declined by seven percent (1,220 people) in major cities and four percent (332 people) in largely suburban CoCs. These CoC categories account for nearly three-quarters of all unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness and drove the overall national decrease between 2018 and 2019.
- Largely rural CoCs were the only CoC category that saw the number of unaccompanied children (youth under the age of 18) increase between 2018 and 2019 (by 403 people, or 39%). Major city CoCs, other largely urban CoCs, and

EXHIBIT 4.10: **CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth**
By CoC Category, 2019

CoC Name	Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	CoC Name	Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
Major City CoCs		**Other Largely Urban CoCs**	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	2,884	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	209
New York City	2,263	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	145
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	1,868	Fayetteville/Northwest Arkansas	118
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	1,184	Stockton/San Joaquin County, CA	113
San Francisco, CA	1,145	Anchorage CoC, AK	106
Largely Suburban CoCs		**Largely Rural CoCs**	
Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	657	Oregon Balance of State	1,002
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	608	Texas Balance of State	476
Riverside City & County, CA	285	Washington Balance of State	432
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	235	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	325
Honolulu City and County, HI	181	Georgia Balance of State	227

Note: Excludes CoCs with fewer than 100 people in families with children experiencing homelessness.

Data source: PIT 2019; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 4.11: CoCs with the Highest Rates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth who were Unsheltered
By CoC Category, 2019

CoC Name	Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	Percent who were unsheltered	CoC Name	Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	Percent who were unsheltered
Major City CoCs			**Other Largely Urban CoCs**		
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	1,868	95.0%	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	209	83.7%
Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	1,184	82.7%	Stockton/San Joaquin County, CA	113	77.9%
San Francisco, CA	1,145	82.4%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	145	74.5%
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	731	80.4%	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	104	31.7%
Fresno City & County/Madera County, CA	112	75.0%	Fayetteville/Northwest Arkansas	118	28.8%
Largely Suburban CoCs			**Largely Rural CoCs**		
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	608	97.0%	Florence/Northwest Alabama	156	94.9%
San Luis Obispo County, CA	174	96.6%	Arkansas Balance of State	146	89.7%
Marin County, CA	107	94.4%	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	325	88.3%
Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	657	93.8%	Oregon Balance of State	1,002	82.3%
El Dorado County, CA	114	92.1%	Georgia Balance of State	227	69.6%

largely suburban CoCs all experienced declines in this already small population.

- The number of unsheltered unaccompanied youth increased in largely rural areas by 11 percent (or 342 people) and in other largely urban areas (by 16% or 126 people), but declined in major city CoCs and largely suburban areas.

EXHIBIT 4.12: **Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth**
By CoC Category, 2019

	Major City CoCs (n=48)	Other Largely Urban CoCs (n=60)	Largely Suburban CoCs (n=170)	Largely Rural CoCs (n=114)
Total	17,354	2,387	7,947	7,279
Age				
Under 18	8.3%	8.8%	10.9%	19.9%
18 to 24	91.7%	91.2%	89.1%	80.1%
Gender				
Female	36.6%	35.4%	38.0%	41.2%
Male	58.6%	62.7%	60.7%	57.3%
Transgender	3.2%	1.5%	0.9%	0.9%
Gender Non-Conforming	1.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Latino	71.1%	83.8%	78.9%	84.3%
Hispanic/Latino	28.9%	16.2%	21.1%	15.7%
Race				
White	35.1%	55.0%	52.5%	73.0%
Black	46.4%	29.4%	33.0%	15.2%
Asian	1.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.5%
Native American	4.0%	4.2%	2.2%	4.3%
Pacific Islander	1.3%	1.1%	1.8%	0.5%
Multiple Races	11.4%	9.4%	9.5%	6.5%

EXHIBIT 4.13: **Change in Unaccompanied Homeless Youth**
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2018–2019

	Unaccompanied Homeless Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	-1,277	-3.5%	-301	-1.7%	-976	-5.3%
Major Cities	-1,220	-6.6%	151	1.9%	-1,371	-12.9%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	138	6.1%	12	0.8%	126	15.5%
Largely Suburban CoCs	-332	-4.0%	-259	-5.6%	-73	-2.0%
Largely Rural CoCs	137	1.9%	-205	-5.2%	342	10.8%

Data source: PIT 2009–2019

EXHIBIT 5.1: **PIT Estimates of Homeless Veterans**
By Sheltered Status, 2009–2019

Legend: ■ Homeless Veterans   ● Sheltered Veterans   ■ Unsheltered Veterans

Homeless Veterans: 73,367 (2009), 74,087 (2010), 65,455 (2011), 60,579 (2012), 55,619 (2013), 49,689 (2014), 47,725 (2015), 39,471 (2016), 40,020 (2017), 37,878 (2018), 37,085 (2019)

Sheltered Veterans: 43,409 (2009), 43,437 (2010), 40,033 (2011), 35,143 (2012), 34,909 (2013), 32,119 (2014), 32,119 (2015), 26,404 (2016), 24,690 (2017), 23,312 (2018), 22,740 (2019)

Unsheltered Veterans: 29,958 (2009), 30,650 (2010), 25,422 (2011), 25,436 (2012), 20,710 (2013), 17,570 (2014), 16,220 (2015), 13,067 (2016), 15,330 (2017), 14,566 (2018), 14,345 (2019)

On a Single Night in January 2019

- 37,085 veterans were experiencing homelessness in the U.S., eight percent of all homeless adults.
- Of every 10,000 veterans in the United States, 17 experienced homelessness on a single night in 2019.
- Nearly all veterans were experiencing homelessness as individuals (98% or 36,280 people). Of those individuals, 24 percent had chronic patterns of homelessness.
- More than six in 10 veterans experiencing homelessness were staying in sheltered locations (61% or 22,740 veterans). This is considerably higher than the share of all individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness who were sheltered, which is only 50 percent.

- A very small share of veterans experiencing homelessness, 805 people or two percent, were in 778 family households with children. A few veterans were in households without children but with more than one adult. Overall, 40,601 people were in households that included a veteran.

Changes in Veteran Homelessness over Time

- Between 2018 and 2019, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness declined by two percent (793 fewer people). The decline was shared across those staying in shelter (572 fewer veterans) and those found in unsheltered places (221 fewer veterans).
- The one-year drop in veteran homelessness between 2018 and 2019 continued a steady decline, with 36,282 fewer veterans

experiencing homelessness in 2019 than in 2009, a drop of nearly 50 percent.

- Fewer veterans were found in both sheltered and unsheltered locations in 2019 than in 2009. Between 2009 and 2019, sheltered veteran homelessness dropped by almost half (48% or 20,669 fewer veterans) and unsheltered veteran homelessness dropped by more than half (52% or 15,613 fewer veterans).

- The share of adults experiencing homelessness who were veterans also continued a steady decline. In 2019, veterans represented eight percent of adults experiencing homelessness, down from nine percent in 2018 and 12 percent in 2013 – the first year data were collected on the age of people experiencing homelessness at a point-in-time.

Demographic Characteristics

- Nine of every ten veterans experiencing homelessness in 2019 were men (90% or 33,492 veterans). While the majority of women veterans who experienced homelessness were in sheltered locations (55%), the share of men found in sheltered locations was higher, 62 percent. This contrasts with homelessness among all individuals, where women were less likely than men to be found in unsheltered locations.

- Women veterans experiencing homelessness were much more likely to be in a household with a child under 18 years of age (10%) than their male counterparts (1%).

- A higher percentage of veterans experiencing homelessness were white (57%) than of all people experiencing homelessness (48%) or individuals experiencing homelessness (53%).

- African Americans comprised one-third of veterans experiencing homelessness (33%) and a quarter of veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness (25%). African Americans were considerably overrepresented compared to their share of all U.S. veterans (12%). While a majority of veterans experiencing homelessness were white, they were underrepresented compared to their share of all U.S. veterans (82%).

- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness who were Hispanic/Latino was considerably smaller than the percentage of Hispanic/Latinos among all people experiencing homelessness as individuals (11% vs. 19%), although higher than the share of all U.S. veterans who were Hispanic/Latino (7%).

EXHIBIT 5.2: Proportion of Adults Experiencing Homelessness who were Veterans
By Sheltered Status, 2019

Sheltered Status	# of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	# of Adults Experiencing Homelessness	% of Adults Experiencing Homelessness who were Veterans
Total	37,085	460,646	8.1%
Sheltered	22,740	259,269	8.8%
Unsheltered	14,345	201,377	7.1%

EXHIBIT 5.3: Change in Numbers of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness
By Sheltered Status, 2009–2019

	Change 2018 to 2019		Change 2010 to 2019		Change 2009 to 2019	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Veterans	-793	-2.1%	-37,002	-49.9%	-36,282	-49.5%
Sheltered	-572	-2.5%	-20,697	-47.6%	-20,669	-47.6%
Unsheltered	-221	-1.5%	-16,305	-53.2%	-15,613	-52.1%

- Hispanic or Latino veterans experiencing homelessness were twice as likely to be in unsheltered locations as in sheltered locations (17% vs. 8%).

Changes in Demographics over Time

- The decline in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness between 2018 and 2019 largely reflected a decline in veterans experiencing homelessness who were white men and not Hispanic/Latino.
- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness who were white declined by four percent overall between 2018 and 2019, and by six percent for unsheltered veterans. During the same time period, the number of African American veterans experiencing homelessness remained about the same overall, but the number of unsheltered African American veterans increased by four percent.

- The number of Hispanic or Latino veterans experiencing homelessness rose between 2018 and 2019, by five percent, while the number of non-Hispanic veterans declined by three percent.
- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness who were men declined by three percent, while the number who were women rose by two percent.

EXHIBIT 5.4: **Demographic Characteristics of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness**
2019

Characteristic	All Veterans		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Veterans	37,085	100%	22,740	100%	14,345	100%
Gender						
Female	3,292	8.9%	1,798	7.9%	1,494	10.4%
Male	33,492	90.3%	20,892	91.9%	12,600	87.8%
Transgender	220	0.6%	44	0.2%	176	1.2%
Gender Non-conforming	81	0.2%	6	0.0%	75	0.5%
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/Latino	32,848	88.6%	20,894	91.9%	11,954	83.3%
Hispanic/Latino	4,237	11.4%	1,846	8.1%	2,391	16.7%
Race						
White	20,990	56.6%	12,628	55.5%	8,362	58.3%
Black or African American	12,215	32.9%	8,580	37.7%	3,635	25.3%
Asian	359	1.0%	182	0.8%	177	1.2%
Native American	1,235	3.3%	448	2.0%	787	5.5%
Pacific Islander	357	1.0%	141	0.6%	216	1.5%
Multiple Races	1,929	5.2%	761	3.3%	1,168	8.1%

5 State Estimates
Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009-2019

EXHIBIT 5.5: **Estimates of Homeless Veterans**
By State, 2019

Number of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness per 10,000 Veterans

- Less than 10
- 10–24
- 25–49
- 50+

Map values:
WA 1,585; OR 1,438; CA 10,980; NV 674; ID 201; MT 205; ND 49; MN 297; WI 359; MI 599; NY 1,270; ME 116; VT 87; NH 113; MA 917; RI 92; CT 195; NJ 551; DE 65; MD 490; DC 297; PA 857; OH 676; IN 572; IL 690; IA 149; NE 175; WY 51; UT 211; CO 1,068; KS 189; MO 488; KY 447; WV 137; VA 447; NC 907; TN 679; SC 462; GA 801; AL 292; MS 72; AR 238; LA 360; OK 280; TX 1,806; NM 257; AZ 910; AK 111; HI 505; FL 2,472

On a Single Night in January 2019

- California accounted for just under 30 percent of all veterans experiencing homelessness in the United States (30% or 10,980 veterans) and more than half of all unsheltered veterans (7,719 veterans or 54%).
- More than half of veterans experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations were in California (54%). Florida (6%) and Oregon (6%) accounted for the next highest shares of unsheltered veterans.
- In four states, more than half of all veterans experiencing homelessness were unsheltered: California (70%), Hawaii (58%), Oregon (58%), and New Mexico (54%).
- California, Oregon, and Hawaii also had the highest rates of homelessness among all veterans, far exceeding the national rate of 17 out of 10,000 veterans. California had the highest rate (61 out of every 10,000 veterans experiencing homelessness), followed by Oregon and Hawaii (45 and 39 out of 10,000 veterans).
- In 16 states, more than 90 percent of homeless veterans were staying in sheltered locations. In North Dakota, no homeless veterans were unsheltered. Other states with very small percentages of homeless veterans who were unsheltered were New York (2%) and Rhode Island (3%).
- Montana and Louisiana had the highest percentages of all homeless adults who were veterans (19% and 14%).

Changes over Time

- Veteran homelessness decreased in 34 states and the District of Columbia between 2018 and 2019. The largest absolute decreases were in Texas (129 fewer veterans), Pennsylvania (125 veterans), and Illinois (114 veterans). The largest percentage decrease was in South Dakota (40%), followed by Mississippi (29%) and Iowa (24%).

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Data source: PIT 2009-2019; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 5.6: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of Homeless Veterans who were Unsheltered
2019

Highest Rates				
CALIFORNIA	**HAWAII**	**OREGON**	**NEW MEXICO**	**WASHINGTON**
70.3%	**58.4%**	**57.5%**	**53.7%**	**48.4%**
10,980 Homeless **7,719** Unsheltered	**505** Homeless **295** Unsheltered	**1,438** Homeless **827** Unsheltered	**257** Homeless **138** Unsheltered	**1,585** Homeless **767** Unsheltered

Lowest Rates				
NORTH DAKOTA	**NEW YORK**	**RHODE ISLAND**	**MASSACHUSETTS**	**MICHIGAN**
0.0%	**1.8%**	**3.3%**	**3.6%**	**4.2%**
49 Homeless **0** Unsheltered	**1,270** Homeless **23** Unsheltered	**92** Homeless **3** Unsheltered	**917** Homeless **33** Unsheltered	**599** Homeless **25** Unsheltered
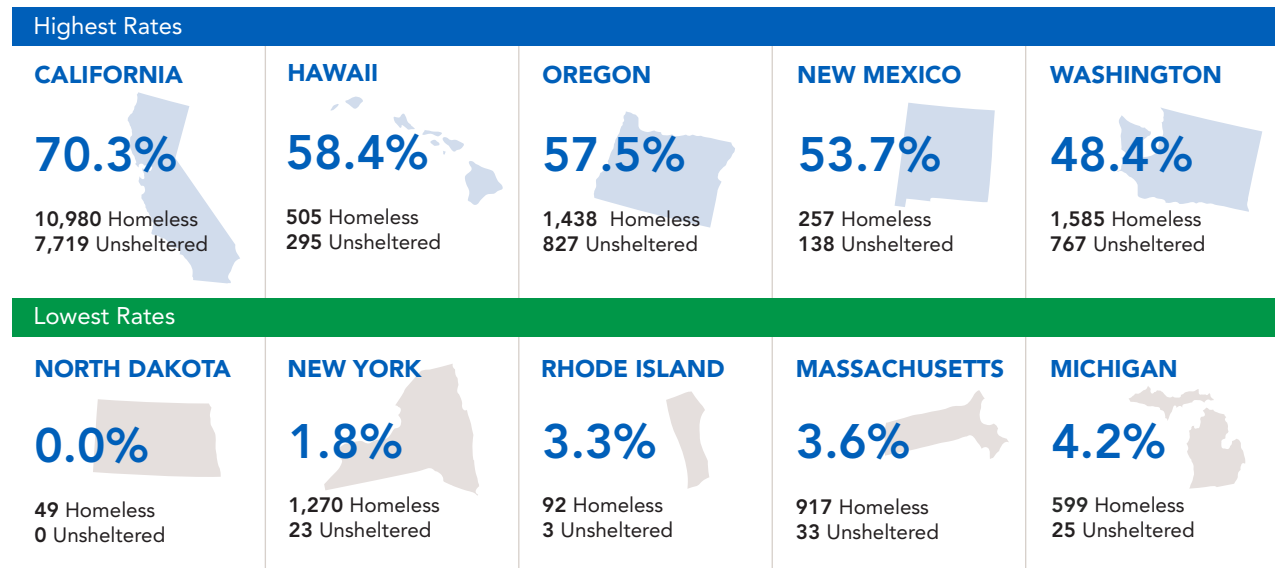
- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness increased in 16 states between 2018 and 2019. The largest absolute increases were in California (144 more veterans) and Georgia (96). The largest percentage increase was in North Dakota, from 9 veterans experiencing homelessness in 2018 to 49 in 2019. The next largest percentage increase was in Kentucky (21%).

- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness decreased in 46 states plus the District of Columbia, with the largest absolute decreases in California (6,993 fewer veterans), Florida (4,663), and New York (4,609). States with large percentage decreases were: Louisiana (82%), Mississippi (79%), New York (78%), and Alabama (73%).

- Since 2009, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness has increased in only four states: Oregon (161), Utah (45), Vermont (26), and Hawaii (6). Arkansas, which was among this group of states with increases over the longer period in 2018, is now among the states with decreases.

EXHIBIT 5.7: **Largest Changes in Homeless Veterans**
By State, 2018-2019 and 2009-2019

2018–2019			2009–2019		
Largest Increases					
CALIFORNIA	144 /	1.3%	OREGON	161 /	12.6%
GEORGIA	96 /	13.6%	UTAH	45 /	27.1%
KENTUCKY	78 /	21.1%	VERMONT	26 /	42.2%
OREGON	75 /	5.5%	HAWAII	6 /	1.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	47 /	11.3%			
Largest Decreases					
TEXAS	-129 /	-6.7%	CALIFORNIA	-6,993 /	-38.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	-125 /	-12.7%	FLORIDA	-4,663 /	-65.4%
ILLINOIS	-114 /	-14.2%	NEW YORK	-4,609 /	-78.4%
MICHIGAN	-94 /	-13.6%	TEXAS	-3,685 /	-67.1%
MARYLAND	-84 /	-14.6%	GEORGIA	-1,959 /	-71.0%

Note: Figures from 2009-2019 exclude North Dakota, Colorado, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Michigan. All figures exclude Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories.

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Estimates by CoC
Homeless Veterans

Data source: PIT 2009-2019; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 5.8: Percent of Homeless Veterans
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2019

Category	Major City CoCs	Other Largely Urban CoCs	Largely Suburban CoCs	Largely Rural CoCs
Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	48.7	8.2	26.1	17.0
Sheltered Veterans	45.0	9.3	28.9	16.8
Unsheltered Veterans	54.6	6.5	21.7	17.1

- Major City CoCs
- Other Largely Urban CoCs
- Largely Suburban CoCs
- Largely Rural CoCs
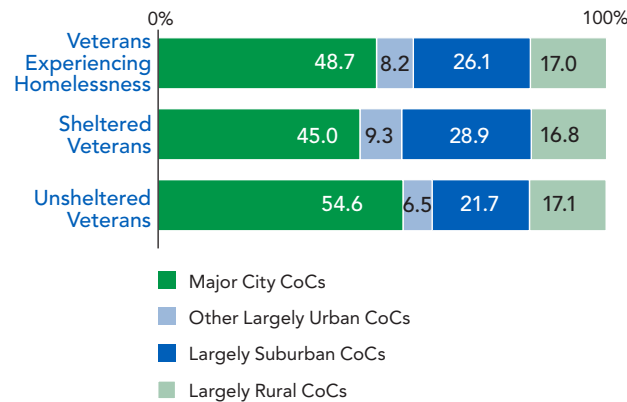
EXHIBIT 5.9: Sheltered vs. Unsheltered Veterans in each CoC Category
2019

Category	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Major City CoCs	56.8	43.2
Other Largely Urban CoCs	69.4	30.6
Largely Suburban CoCs	68.0	32.0
Largely Rural CoCs	61.1	38.9

- Sheltered
- Unsheltered
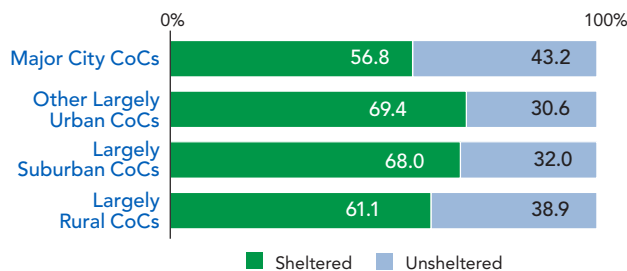
On a Single Night in January 2019

- Major city CoCs accounted for nearly half of the homeless veterans nationwide (49%), a slightly smaller share than all individuals experiencing homelessness (52%). CoCs that were largely suburban accounted for just over one-quarter (26%) of homeless veterans, slightly higher than the 23 percent share of all individuals.

- Los Angeles, CA had the largest number of unsheltered homeless veterans with 2,775 unsheltered veterans, followed by Oakland, CA (545 unsheltered veterans), San Francisco, CA (491 unsheltered veterans), Sacramento, CA (488 unsheltered veterans) and Seattle, WA (465 unsheltered veterans).

Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories

1. **Major city CoCs (n=48)** are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest U.S. cities are located in the same CoC.

2. **Other largely urban CoCs (n=60)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.

3. **Largely suburban CoCs (n=170)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

4. **Largely rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For detailed information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About the Report section of this report.

- About 17 percent of homeless veterans were counted in largely rural CoCs, and eight percent were counted in other largely urban CoCs, similar to the percentage of all individuals experiencing homelessness.

- The percentage of veterans experiencing homelessness who were unsheltered in the nation's 50 largest cities (55%) was somewhat higher than the percentage of all individuals who were unsheltered in major cities (52%).

- All five major city CoCs with the highest percentages of homeless veterans staying in unsheltered locations were in California, and all had unsheltered rates of over 70 percent.

San Francisco had the highest percentage unsheltered, 81 percent.

- In five largely suburban CoCs more than two-thirds of veterans experiencing homelessness did so in unsheltered locations: San Luis Obispo, CA (97%), Santa Cruz, CA (85%), San Bernardino, CA (85%), Santa Barbara, CA (79%), and West Palm Beach, FL (69%).
- Among largely rural CoCs. Hawaii Balance of

The number of veterans experiencing homelessness declined by 50 percent since 2009.

EXHIBIT 5.10: **Demographic Characteristics of Veterans**
By CoC Category, 2019

	Major City CoCs (n=48)	Other Largely Urban CoCs (n=60)	Largely Suburban CoCs (n=170)	Largely Rural CoCs (n=114)
Total	18,002	3,035	9,654	6,264
Gender				
Female	9.5%	7.2%	8.3%	8.7%
Male	89.1%	92.7%	91.4%	90.9%
Transgender	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Gender Non-Conforming	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic/Latino	85.6%	92.5%	90.4%	93.6%
Hispanic/Latino	14.4%	7.5%	9.6%	6.4%
Race				
White	48.0%	59.2%	61.2%	73.5%
African American	40.6%	32.9%	29.8%	15.9%
Asian American	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%	0.5%
Native American/American Indian	3.9%	1.9%	2.0%	4.6%
Pacific Islander	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%
Multiple Races	5.6%	4.5%	4.7%	4.7%

Data source: PIT 2009-2019

State and Georgia Balance of State, had the highest percentages of homeless veterans who were unsheltered (79% and 78%).

Changes over Time by CoC Category

- Across all CoC categories, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness dropped by two percent between 2018 and 2019. The largest decline in veterans experiencing homelessness (in both number and percent occurred in CoCs that were largely suburban (5% or a decrease of 517 individuals). Most of this suburban decline was among sheltered veterans.

- The number of unsheltered veterans rose slightly in both major city CoCs and other largely urban CoCs (by 57 people in major cities and 153 people in other largely urban CoCs).

EXHIBIT 5.11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness
By CoC Category, 2019

CoC Name	Homeless Veterans	CoC Name	Homeless Veterans
Major City CoCs		**Other Largely Urban CoCs**	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	3,538	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	197
San Diego City and County, CA	1,068	Stockton/San Joaquin County, CA	153
Seattle/King County, WA	830	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	147
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	692	St. Louis City, MO	141
New York City	684	Little Rock/Central Arkansas	135
Largely Suburban CoCs		**Largely Rural CoCs**	
Honolulu City and County, HI	384	Oregon Balance of State	458
St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo/Pinellas County, FL	316	Washington Balance of State	433
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	311	Texas Balance of State	324
Asheville/Buncombe County, NC	256	Indiana Balance of State	303
Ft Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	219	Georgia Balance of State	265

EXHIBIT 5.12: **CoCs with the Highest Percentages of Homeless Veterans who were Unsheltered**
By CoC Category, 2019

CoC Name	Homeless Veterans	Percent who were Unsheltered	CoC Name	Homeless Veterans	Percent who were Unsheltered
Major City CoCs			**Other Largely Urban CoCs**		
San Francisco, CA	608	80.8%	Vallejo/Solano County, CA	147	80.3%
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	692	78.8%	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/ Ventura County, CA	106	75.5%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	3,538	78.4%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	197	73.6%
Sacramento City & County, CA	667	73.2%	Bakersfield/Kern County, CA	121	56.2%
Fresno City & County/Madera County, CA	235	70.6%	Stockton/San Joaquin County, CA	153	46.4%
Largely Suburban CoCs			**Largely Rural CoCs**		
San Luis Obispo County, CA	144	96.5%	Hawaii Balance of State	121	79.3%
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	151	84.8%	Georgia Balance of State	265	78.1%
San Bernardino City & County, CA	207	84.5%	New Mexico Balance of State	110	74.5%
Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County, CA	114	78.9%	Oregon Balance of State	458	69.0%
West Palm Beach/Palm Beach County, FL	119	68.9%	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	187	62.6%

EXHIBIT 5.13: **Change in Veteran Homelessness**
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2018–2019

	All Homeless Veterans		Sheltered Homeless Veterans		Unsheltered Homeless Veterans	
				%	#	%
Total (excluding U.S. territories)	-803	-2.1%	-566	-2.4%	-237	-1.6%
Major City CoCs	-40	-0.2%	-97	-0.9%	57	0.7%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	24	0.8%	-129	-5.8%	153	19.7%
Largely Suburban CoCs	-517	-5.1%	-358	-5.2%	-159	-4.9%
Largely Rural CoCs	-270	-4.1%	18	0.5%	-288	-10.6%

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National Estimates
Chronically Homeless Individuals

Data source: PIT 2007–2019

EXHIBIT 6.1: PIT Estimates of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2019
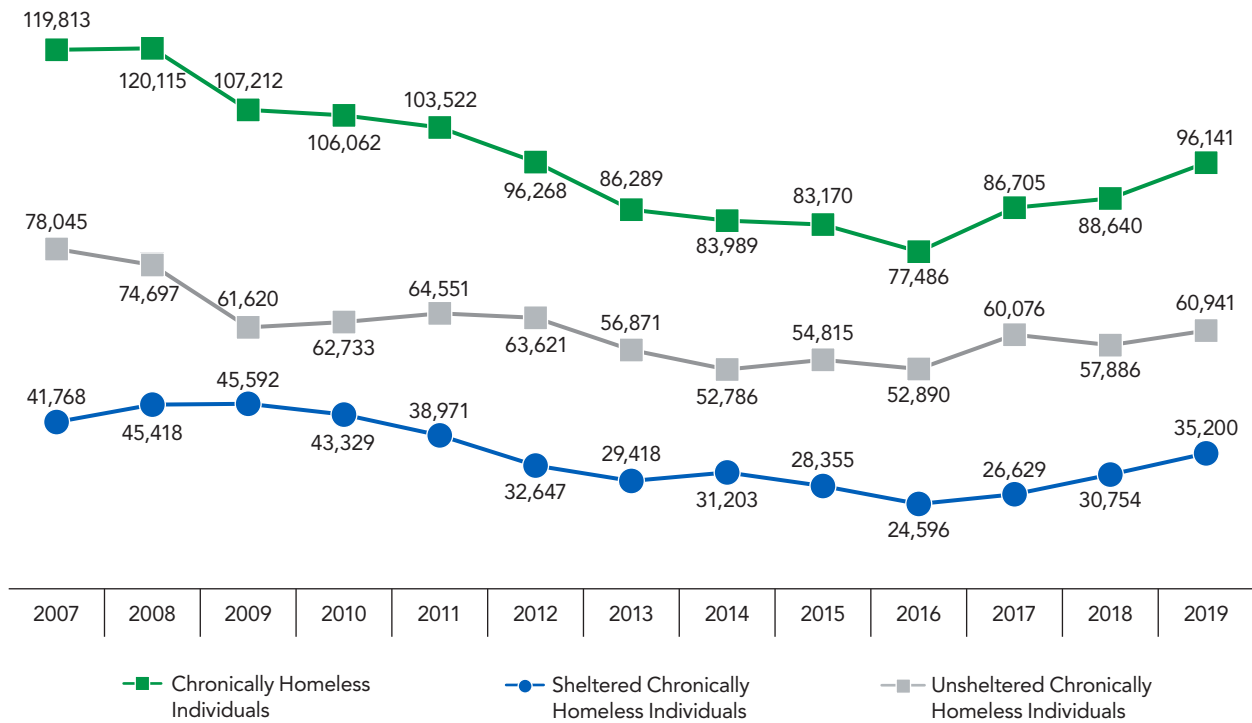
On a Single Night in January 2019

- 96,141 people experiencing homelessness as individuals in January 2019 were reported to have chronic patterns of homelessness, nearly one-quarter of all homeless individuals.
- Individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness are much more likely to be unsheltered than all individuals (63% compared with 50%).

Changes over Time

- The number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness increased for the third consecutive year. The increase between 2018 and 2019 was 7,501 people or nine percent.
- This most recent increase was larger for individuals in sheltered locations (15% or 4,446

EXHIBIT 6.2: Change in Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals
By Sheltered Status, 2007–2019

	Change 2018–2019		Change 2010–2019		Change 2007–2019	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Chronically Homeless Individuals	7,501	8.5%	-9,921	-9.4%	-23,672	-19.8%
Sheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	4,446	14.5%	-8,129	-18.8%	-6,568	-15.7%
Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	3,055	5.3%	-1,792	-2.9%	-17,104	-21.9%

people) than for those in unsheltered locations (5% or 3,055 people).

- The 2018 to 2019 percentage increase was greater for individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness than for all individuals experiencing homelessness (9% vs. 6%).
- From 2007 to 2019, the number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness declined by 20 percent (or 23,672 fewer people).
- The 2007 to 2019 decline in chronic homelessness was somewhat larger for the unsheltered population (22% or 17,104 fewer people) than for those found in shelter (16% or 6,568 fewer people).

- Among all people experiencing homelessness as individuals, the share with chronic patterns of homelessness declined from 29 percent in 2007 to 24 percent in 2019.

Data source: PIT 2007-2019; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 6.3: **Estimates of Chronically Homeless Individuals**
By State, 2019

Number of Chronically Homeless Individuals per 10,000 Individuals

- Less than 5
- 5-9
- 10-19
- 20+
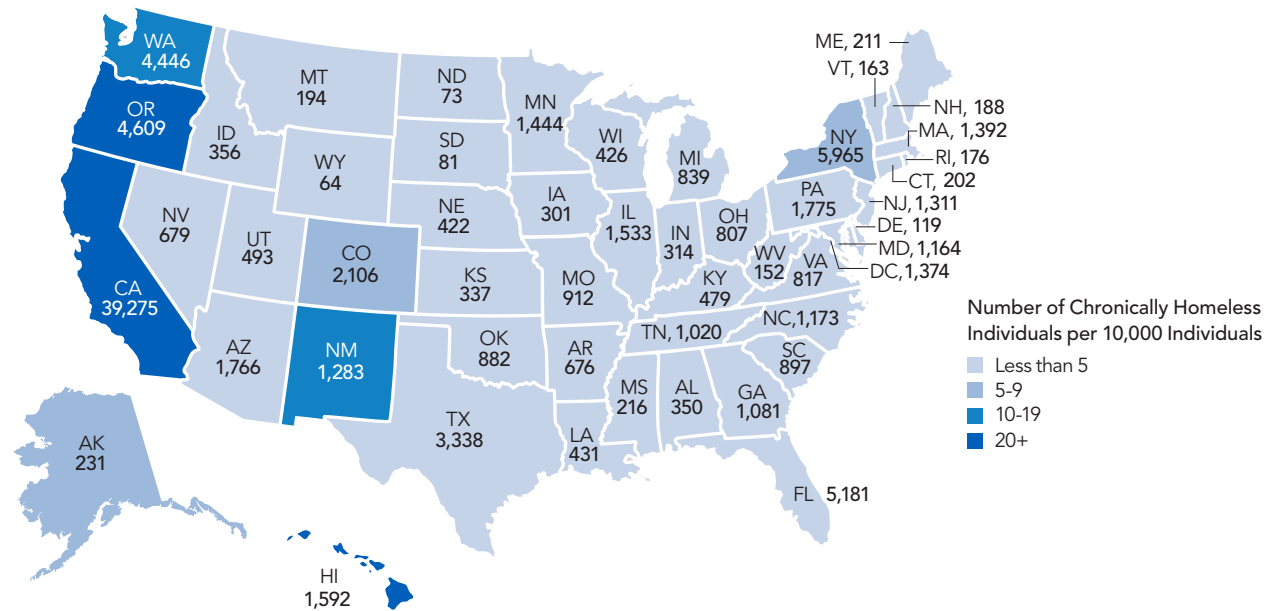
On a Single Night in January 2019

- Four of every 10 individuals identified as having chronic patterns of homelessness in the United States were in California (39,275 people). California accounted for about the same share of the nation's unsheltered chronically homeless individuals (41%).

- Two-thirds of all chronically homeless individuals found in unsheltered locations were in three states: California (54%), Florida (6%), and Oregon (6%).

- In six states, more than two-thirds of chronically homeless individuals were staying in unsheltered locations: Hawaii (86%), California (84%), Oregon (80%), Mississippi (72%), Florida (70%), and Arkansas (67%).

- More than half of all individuals experiencing homelessness in New Mexico had chronic patterns of homelessness (52%). More than one in every three individuals experiencing homelessness in Oregon (37%) was chronically homeless, followed by Hawaii (36%) and the District of Columbia (36%).

Changes over Time

- Between 2018 and 2019, 15 states and the District of Columbia experienced a decrease in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. The largest absolute decrease occurred in Washington, where 1,329 fewer people were chronically homeless in 2019 than in 2018. Tennessee (536) and Colorado (465) also had large absolute declines in chronically homeless individuals between 2018 and 2019. The largest percentage decreases were in Tennessee (34%) and Connecticut (32%).

- Thirty-five states experienced an increase in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness between 2018 and 2019. California, which had a large one-year decrease between 2017 and 2018, had the largest increase by far, between 2018 and 2019, 6,607 more chronically homeless individuals. The next largest increases occurred in Florida, with 638 more individuals with a pattern of chronic homelessness in 2019 than in 2018 and

EXHIBIT 6.4: **States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of Chronically Homeless Individuals who were Unsheltered**
2019

Highest Rates				
HAWAII	**CALIFORNIA**	**OREGON**	**FLORIDA**	**MISSISSIPPI**
85.8%	**83.5%**	**79.7%**	**71.9%**	**70.4%**
1,592 Homeless **1,366** Unsheltered	**39,275** Homeless **32,792** Unsheltered	**4,609** Homeless **3,672** Unsheltered	**5,181** Homeless **3,725** Unsheltered	**216** Homeless **152** Unsheltered

Lowest Rates				
NORTH DAKOTA	**RHODE ISLAND**	**NEBRASKA**	**MAINE**	**INDIANA**
0.0%	**6.3%**	**9.7%**	**15.6%**	**15.9%**
73 Homeless **0** Unsheltered	**176** Homeless **11** Unsheltered	**422** Homeless **41** Unsheltered	**211** Homeless **33** Unsheltered	**314** Homeless **50** Unsheltered

EXHIBIT 6.5: **Largest Changes in Chronically Homeless Individuals**
By State, 2007–2019

2018–2019			2007–2019		
Largest Increases					
CALIFORNIA	6,607 /	20.2%	**WASHINGTON**	1,843 /	70.8%
FLORIDA	638 /	14.0%	**OREGON**	1,780 /	62.9%
OREGON	596 /	14.9%	**HAWAII**	814 /	104.6%
MINNESOTA	474 /	48.9%	**NEW MEXICO**	572 /	80.5%
NEW MEXICO	469 /	57.6%	**SOUTH CAROLINA**	324 /	56.5%
Largest Decreases					
WASHINGTON	-1,329 /	-23.0%	**TEXAS**	-4,593 /	-57.9%
TENNESSEE	-536 /	-34.4%	**FLORIDA**	-2,282 /	-30.6%
COLORADO	-465 /	-18.1%	**TENNESSEE**	-1,747 /	-63.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-212 /	-13.4%	**OHIO**	-1,501 /	-65.0%
ALABAMA	-122 /	-25.8%	**GEORGIA**	-1,403 /	-56.5%

Data source: PIT 2007-2019; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

in Oregon (596 more individuals). Utah had the largest percentage increase (65%), followed by New Mexico (58%).

- Between 2007 and 2019, 35 states and the District of Columbia recorded decreases in chronic homelessness among individuals. Texas experienced the largest decline in the number of chronically homeless individuals, with 4,593 fewer chronically homeless individuals counted in 2019 than in 2007. Florida had the next absolute largest decline, with 2,282 fewer chronically homeless individuals. West Virginia and Connecticut had the largest percentage declines (87% and 80%) over this longer period.

- Of the 15 states that experienced increases in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness between 2007 and 2019, the largest absolute increase occurred in Washington, with 1,843 more chronically homeless individuals in 2019 than in 2007. Other states with large absolute increases were Oregon (1,780 more chronically homeless individuals) and Hawaii (814). In five states, the number of chronically homeless individuals has more than doubled over the longer period: Hawaii (105% more individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness), Kansas (112%), Maine (118%), and Montana (134%). In Idaho, the number nearly tripled, increasing by 261 individuals or 275 percent.

EXHIBIT 6.6: Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness
By CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2019

Legend:
- Major City CoCs
- Other Largely Urban CoCs
- Largely Suburban CoCs
- Largely Suburban CoCs

	Major City	Other Largely Urban	Largely Suburban	Largely Rural
Total Chronically Homeless	53.8	7.6	23.4	15.2
Sheltered Chronically Homeless	53.7	9.4	22.8	14.0
Unsheltered Chronically Homeless	53.8	6.6	23.7	15.9
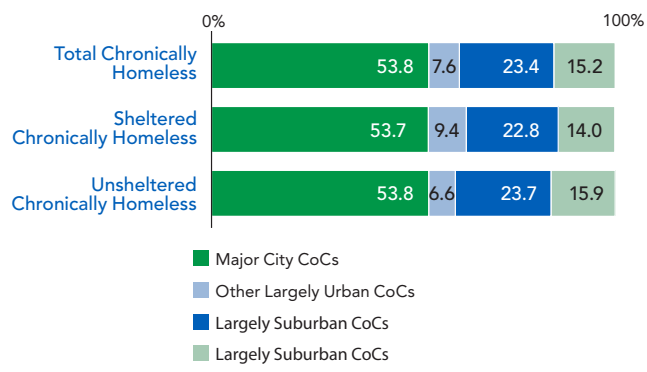
EXHIBIT 6.7: Sheltered vs. Unsheltered Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness
By CoC Category, 2019

	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Major City CoCs	36.8	63.2
Other Largely Urban CoCs	45.4	54.6
Largely Suburban CoCs	35.9	64.1
Largely Rural CoCs	34.0	66.0

Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories

1. **Major city CoCs (n=48)** are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest U.S. cities are located in the same CoC.

2. **Other largely urban CoCs (n=60)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.

3. **Largely suburban CoCs (n=170)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

4. **Largely rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For detailed information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About the Report section of this report.

On a Single Night in January 2019

- More than half (54%) of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were counted in CoCs that include one of the nation's 50 largest cities. This percentage did not vary by whether the individual was staying in a sheltered or an unsheltered location in January 2019. However, chronic individual homelessness is more concentrated in major city CoCs than individual homelessness in general. While a similar percentage of all unsheltered individuals was in major city CoCs, just under 50 percent of sheltered individuals were in major cities.

- Largely suburban CoCs accounted for nearly one-quarter (23%) of all chronically homeless individuals, and 15 percent of all chronically homeless individuals were found in largely rural areas.

- Los Angeles had the largest number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in the country (14,906 people or 16% of the national total). New York City had the second largest number of chronically homeless individuals, 5,193 people.

- While largely rural CoCs accounted for a smaller share of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness than all individuals

EXHIBIT 6.8: **CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals**
By CoC Category, 2019

CoC Name	Chronically Homeless Individuals	CoC Name	Chronically Homeless Individuals
Major City CoCs		**Other Largely Urban CoCs**	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	14,906	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	783
New York City	5,193	Stockton/San Joaquin County, CA	704
San Francisco, CA	2,855	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	376
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,353	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	318
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	2,103	Visalia/Kings, Tulare Counties, CA	304
Largely Suburban CoCs		**Largely Rural CoCs**	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	2,471	Oregon Balance of State	1,471
Honolulu City and County, HI	1,042	Washington Balance of State	1,299
Ft Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	856	New Mexico Balance of State	719
Riverside City & County, CA	786	Colorado Balance of State	665
San Bernardino City & County, CA	723	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	614

experiencing homelessness (15% vs. 18%), individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were more likely to be unsheltered there. Largely rural CoCs had the largest percentage of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness found in unsheltered locations (66%), followed by largely suburban CoCs (64%) and major city CoCs (63%).

- In the largely suburban CoC of Imperial County, CA (east of San Diego County), all chronically homeless individuals were staying in unsheltered locations.
- The largely rural CoC composed of Hendry, Hardee, and Highland counties in central Florida reported that 100 percent of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were unsheltered. Lake County, CA, north of San Francisco in California's wine country, reported that 99 percent of chronically homeless individuals were staying outdoors.
- Of major city CoCs, Fresno, CA had the highest unsheltered rate, with 97 percent of chronically

homeless individuals found in unsheltered locations. Los Angeles, CA; Long Beach, CA; San Jose, CA; and Tampa, FL all had unsheltered rates greater than 80 percent.

- CoCs composed of largely urban areas that were not one of the nation's 50 largest cities sheltered the highest percentage of chronically homeless individuals, 45 percent.

Changes over Time by CoC Category

- Largely suburban areas experienced the largest increase in individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness between 2018 and 2019 (3,465 more people or 18%). Most of this increase (2,649 more people) was among unsheltered chronically homeless individuals.
- Major city CoCs had the second largest absolute increase (3,227 more individuals or 7%). In contrast to suburban CoCs, this increase was driven by rises in the sheltered chronically homeless population, which

Data source: PIT 2007-2019; Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 6.9: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of Chronically Homeless Individuals who were Unsheltered
By CoC Category, 2019

CoC Name	Chronically Homeless Individuals	Percent who were Unsheltered	CoC Name	Chronically Homeless Individuals	Percent who were Unsheltered
Major City CoCs			**Other Largely Urban CoCs**		
Fresno City & County/Madera County, CA	692	96.7%	Fayetteville/Cumberland County, NC	122	98.4%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	14,906	91.1%	Visalia/Kings, Tulare Counties, CA	304	96.7%
Long Beach, CA	624	88.1%	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	318	95.9%
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,353	86.5%	Stockton/San Joaquin County CoC, CA	704	84.8%
Tampa/Hillsborough County, FL	260	80.4%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County CoC, OR	783	84.0%
Suburban CoCs			**Rural**		
Imperial County, CA	399	100.0%	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	179	100.0%
El Dorado County, CA	111	94.6%	Lake County, CA	221	98.6%
San Bernardino City & County, CA	723	93.9%	Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuolumne Counties, CA	227	96.0%
Palm Bay, Melbourne/Brevard County, FL	195	92.8%	Hawaii Balance of State	550	93.3%
Riverside City & County, CA	786	92.5%	Gainesville/Alachua, Putnam Counties, FL	247	92.7%

increased by 2,890 people (18%).

- The number of unsheltered chronically homeless individuals in major cities increased each year between 2014 and 2018, declined between 2017 and 2018, but rose again between 2018 and 2019. During the same time period, the number of non-chronically homeless individuals staying in unsheltered locations rose without any interruption in the trend.

- Between 2018 and 2019, the number of chronically homeless individuals staying in unsheltered locations increased in each CoC category except for largely rural CoCs, where the numbers remained flat. The number of sheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness increased in each CoC category.

The increases in chronically homeless individuals between 2018 and 2019 were driven by increases in major cities and largely suburban areas.

EXHIBIT 6.10: **Individuals with and without Chronic Patterns of Homelessness in Major City CoCs**
2007–2019
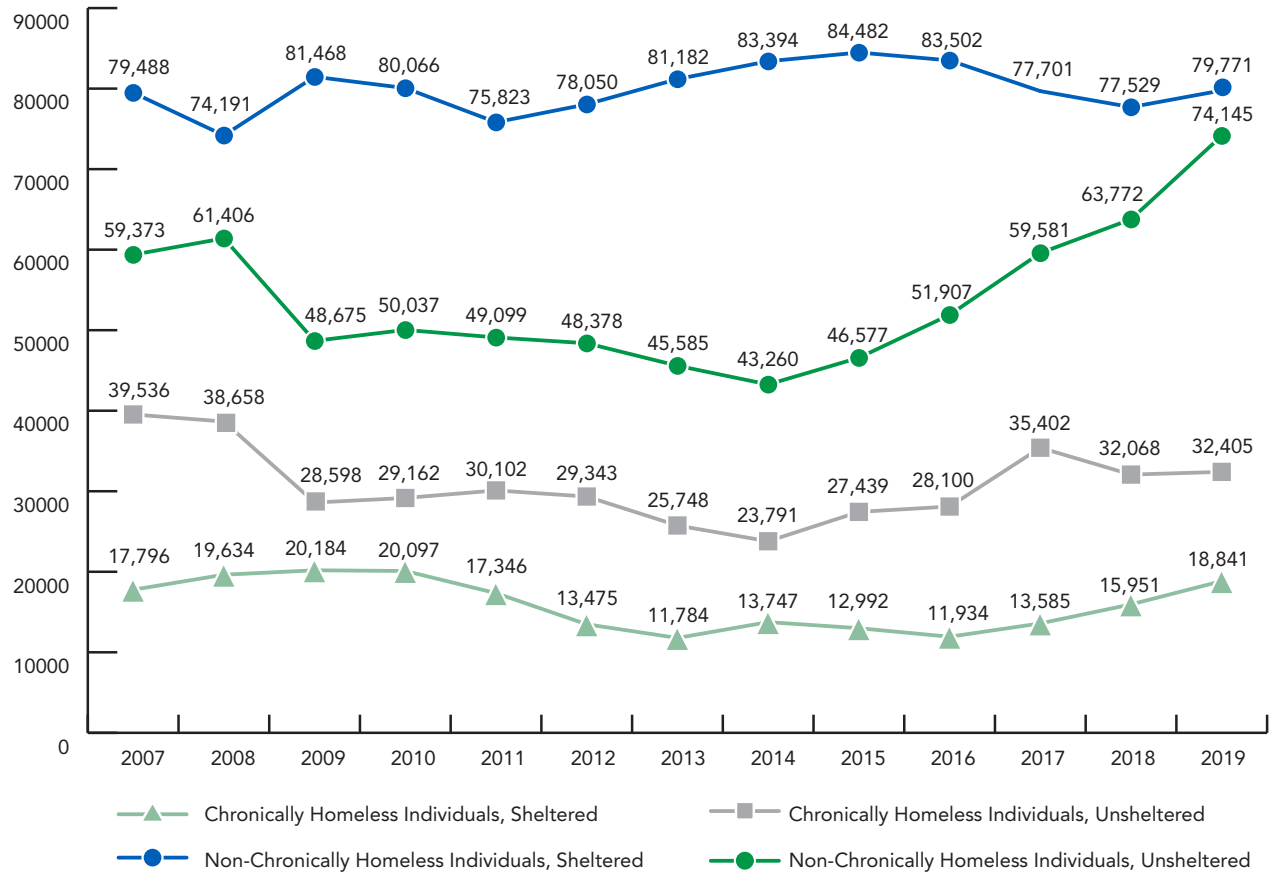
EXHIBIT 6.11: **Change in Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals**
By Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2018–2019

	All Chronically Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals		Unsheltered Chronically Homeless Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	8,069	9.2%	4,470	14.6%	3,599	6.4%
Major City CoCs	3,227	6.7%	2,890	18.1%	337	1.1%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	1,040	16.7%	425	14.7%	615	18.3%
Largely Suburban CoCs	3,465	18.4%	816	11.3%	2,649	22.7%
Largely Rural CoCs	337	2.4%	339	7.4%	-2	0.0%

7 Inventory of Beds
in the United States

EXHIBIT 7.1: Project Types for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People

SHELTER FOR HOMELESS PEOPLE
Emergency Shelter (ES): provides temporary or nightly shelter beds to people experiencing homelessness
Transitional Housing (TH): provides homeless people with up to 24 months of shelter and supportive services
Safe Haven (SH): provides temporary shelter and services to hard-to-serve individuals

PERMANENT HOUSING FOR FORMERLY HOMELESS PEOPLE
Rapid Rehousing (RRH): provides short-term rental assistance and stabilizing services to formerly homeless people
Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH): provides long-term housing with supportive services for formerly homeless people with disabilities, and often those with chronic patterns of homelessness
Other Permanent Housing (OPH): provides housing with or without services that is specifically for formerly homeless people but that does not require people to have a disability

Types of Programs in the National Inventory

Communities across the country submit data each year on their residential programs for people experiencing homelessness and their programs that help people leave homelessness. The two basic types of programs are those that provide shelter and temporary accommodations (emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe havens), and those that provide permanent housing (rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, and other permanent housing).

1. <u>Shelter</u> is intended to serve people currently experiencing homelessness and is comprised of two main types of programs, emergency shelters (ES) and transitional housing programs (TH). Conceptually, ES is shorter-term and provides less intensive services than TH.[6] Shelter also includes a small number of programs for hard-to-serve individuals called safe havens (SH).

_____

6   Some transitional housing programs provide housing in which the individual or family may be able to stay after the transitional period with intensive services ends (sometimes called "transition-in-place"), and some emergency shelters have intensive services. Communities decide how to categorize their programs when reporting data to HUD.

EXHIBIT 7.2: Distribution of Bed Inventory By Type, 2019

Rapid Rehousing 12.4%
Transitional Housing 10.5%
Permanent Supportive Housing 57.3% Permanent Housing Beds
40.5%
32.0%
4.4% Other Permanent Housing
42.5% Beds for People Experiencing Homelessness
Emergency Shelter
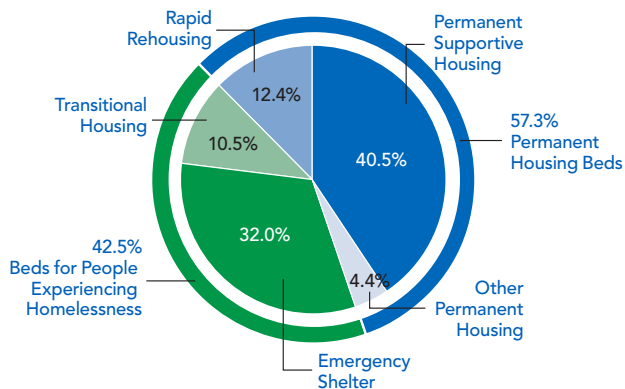
Note: The small share of Safe Haven beds (0.2%) is not included in this exhibit.

2. <u>Permanent housing</u> is intended to serve people who were homeless at the time they were admitted to a program. Once they enter the program, they are in housing that is permanent in the sense that they have a lease (or similar agreement) and may be able to stay in the same housing unit long-term. This category includes rapid rehousing (RRH), a short-term subsidy in which the individual or family may be able to remain after the subsidy ends; permanent supportive housing (PSH),

EXHIBIT 7.3: **Inventory of Beds for Homeless and Formerly Homeless People** 2007–2019

Emergency Shelter · Transitional Housing · Permanent Supportive Housing
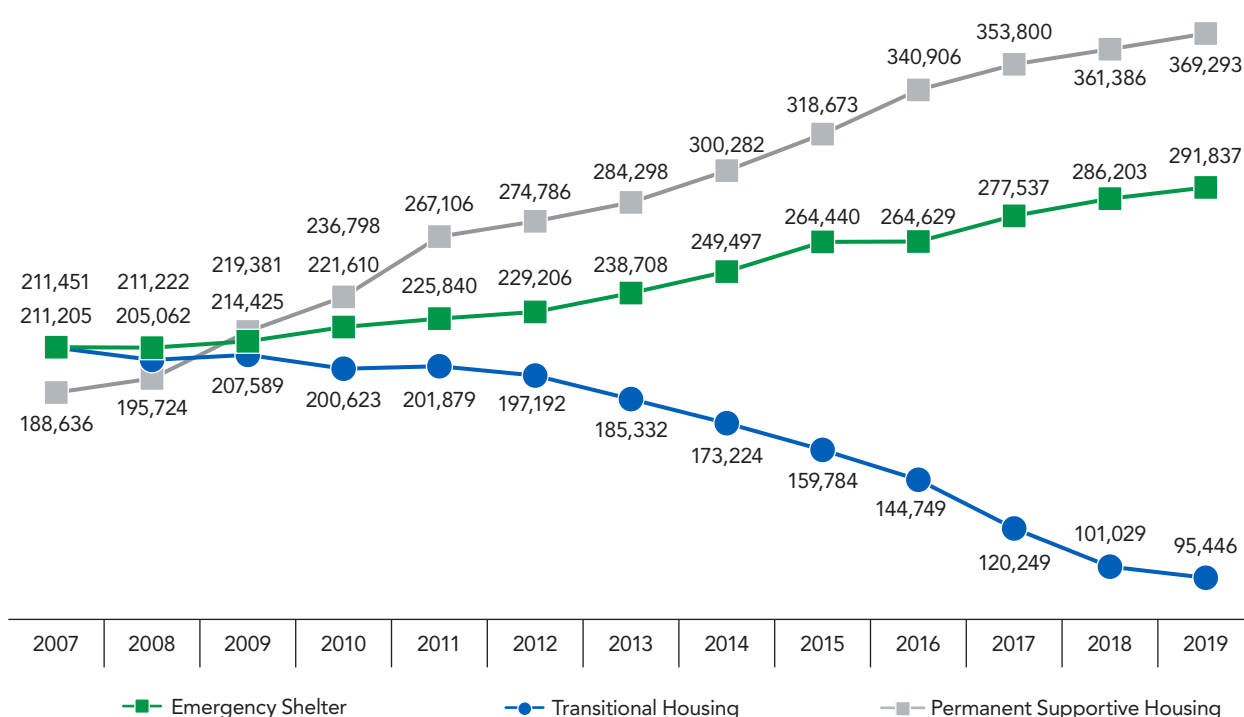
housing with supportive services for formerly homeless people with disabilities; and other permanent housing (OPH), which also is intended for people leaving homelessness but is not restricted to people with disabilities.

The National Inventory as of January 2019

- A total of 911,657 beds were dedicated to serving homeless or formerly homeless people in communities across the nation as of early 2019.
- Of the 389,549 beds dedicated to sheltering people currently experiencing homelessness, 75 percent were emergency shelters, and 25 percent were in transitional housing programs. Less than one percent (0.6%) of shelter beds

were provided through safe havens.

- Of the 522,108 permanent housing beds, 71 percent were in permanent supportive housing, 22 percent were in rapid re-housing programs, and eight percent were in other permanent housing.
- For the third consecutive year, more beds were dedicated to permanent housing (57% of the total number of beds reported) than to emergency shelters, safe havens, and transitional housing programs (43%).

Inventory of Beds
in the United States

EXHIBIT 7.4: **Change in National Inventory of Beds for Homeless Shelter and Permanent Housing Projects**
2007-2019

	Change 2018-2019		Change 2007-2019	
	#	%	#	%
Total Beds	14,764	1.6%	300,365	49.1%
Emergency Shelter	5,634	2.0%	80,386	38.0%
Transitional Housing	-5,583	-5.5%	-115,759	-54.8%
Safe Haven	-124	-5.2%		
Rapid Rehousing	3,866	3.5%		
Permanent Supportive Housing	7,907	2.2%	180,657	95.8%
Other Permanent Housing	3,064	8.3%		

Changes to the National Inventory, 2007-2019

- Between 2007 and 2019, the number of permanent supportive housing beds increased by 180,657 beds (or 96 percent).
- During the same period, the total number of emergency shelter and transitional housing beds decreased by eight percent. All of the decrease was in transitional housing (115,759 fewer beds or 55%). The number of beds in emergency shelter rose by 38 percent between 2007 and 2019 (80,386 more beds).
- In 2013, communities began reporting data on rapid rehousing programs. Since that time, there are nearly five times as many rapid rehousing beds, or 93,114 beds.

Recent Changes to the National Inventory

- The increase in emergency shelter beds between 2007 and 2019 included an increase of 5,634 beds in the most recent year, 2018 to 2019. Transitional housing continued to shrink by about the same number of beds, 5,583 fewer beds in 2019 than in 2018.
- While the increase in RRH since 2014 has been considerable, the most recent increase was more modest with 3,866 more beds in 2019 than in 2018, a four percent rise.
- Permanent supportive housing programs also continued to increase, by 7,907 beds between 2018 and 2019. Other permanent housing also continued to increase, by 3,064 beds in the most recent year.

EXHIBIT 7.5: **Inventory of Beds**
By Household Type, 2019

	Beds for Adult-Only Households		Beds for People in Families		Beds for Child-Only Households		Total Year-Round Beds	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter	147,350	50.5%	141,686	48.5%	2,801	1.0%	291,837	100.0%
Transitional Housing	49,660	52.0%	45,163	47.3%	623	0.7%	95,446	100.0%
Safe Haven	2,266	100.0%			0	0.0%	2,266	100.0%
Rapid Rehousing	30,229	26.8%	82,652	73.2%	80	0.1%	112,961	100.0%
Permanent Supportive Housing	243,528	65.9%	125,676	34.0%	89	0.0%	369,293	100.0%
Other Permanent Housing	16,131	40.5%	23,682	59.4%	41	0.1%	39,854	100.0%
Total Beds	489,164	53.7%	418,859	45.9%	3,634	0.4%	911,657	100.0%

EXHIBIT 7.6: **Inventory of Beds Dedicated to Specific Populations**
2019

Bed Type	Total Beds	Beds Dedicated to People with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness		Beds Dedicated to Veterans		Beds Dedicated to Youth*	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter	291,837			4,309	1.5%	6,501	2.2%
Transitional Housing	95,446			12,918	13.5%	8,922	9.3%
Safe Haven	2,266			1,108	48.9%	24	1.1%
Rapid Rehousing	112,961			12,576	11.1%	3,667	3.2%
Permanent Supportive Housing	369,293	181,505	49.1%	102,210	27.7%	4,008	1.1%
Other Permanent Housing	39,854			1,455	3.7%	588	1.5%
Total Beds	911,657	181,505	19.9%	134,576	14.8%	23,710	2.6%

- The number of beds dedicated to chronically homeless people increased by 13,002 (8%) between 2018 and 2019.

Beds Serving Individuals and Families in 2019

Just as this report has separate sections on families (households with at least one adult and one child under 18) and on individuals (homeless people who are not part of a family), communities report on their program inventory in those categories.[7]

- Emergency shelter beds were about evenly split in 2019 between those targeted to families (49%) and those targeted to individuals (51%), as were beds in transitional housing programs (52% for individuals, and 47% for families, less than 1% for child-only households).
- In recent years, rapid re-housing, which was originally designed as an intervention for families experiencing homelessness, has increasingly been used by communities to provide permanent housing to individuals as

well. In 2019, about three-quarters (73%) of rapid re-housing beds were targeted to people in families, and about a quarter (27%) were for individuals.

- Permanent supportive housing was originally conceived as an intervention for individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. However, about a third of PSH beds (34%) are targeted to families. The percentage of other permanent housing—that is, without a restriction to people with disabilities—reported by communities to be for families is even higher, 59 percent.

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7   Communities report separately on beds for adult-only households and beds for child-only households—that is, beds for people under 18 without an adult present. Child only beds are 1% of ES beds and 0.4% of beds across all program types. Here we have included child-only beds in the totals for individuals.

Inventory of Beds
in the United States

EXHIBIT 7.7: Inventory of PSH Beds for Chronically Homeless People
2007-2019
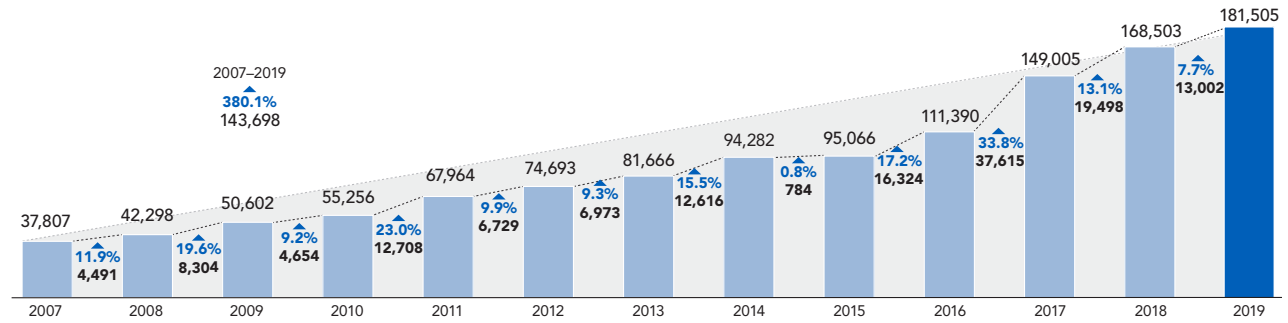
Beds Targeted to Veterans and Youth

- Fifteen percent of all beds (134,576 beds in total) were dedicated to veterans experiencing homelessness and their family members. Three-quarters (76%) of such beds were in permanent supportive housing projects. Although the number of safe haven beds was small (2,266 beds in total) and entirely occupied by individuals, 49 percent of these beds were dedicated to veterans, and they represented one percent of the total number of beds dedicated to veteran beds nationwide.

- The number of beds dedicated to veterans declined across all project types between 2018 and 2019 (except for safe havens). There were 4,690 fewer beds dedicated to veterans in 2019, a three percent decline. This is likely due to the considerable declines in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness identified.

- In 2019, 23,710 beds were targeted to unaccompanied youth or to families where all members are under the age of 25. Of these beds, nearly two-thirds (65%) were for youth currently experiencing homelessness, with 38 percent (or 8,922) in transitional housing projects and 27 percent (or 6,501 beds) in emergency shelters. Beds targeted to youth represented only three percent of the total inventory of beds available for people experiencing homelessness.

Beds Targeted to Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

- Permanent supportive housing programs may dedicate all or a subset of their beds to people with chronic patterns of homelessness, and (if funded by the federal government) must serve people with disabilities. In 2019, 49 percent of beds in PSH programs (181,505 of the total 369,293 beds) were targeted to people experiencing chronic homelessness.

- The increase in PSH between 2007 and 2019 was made up in large part of an increase in PSH beds for people experiencing chronic homelessness. 143,698 more PSH beds were available for people with chronic patterns of homelessness in 2019 than in 2007, a 380 percent increase.

EXHIBIT 7.8: Distribution of Beds
By Type and CoC Category, 2019*
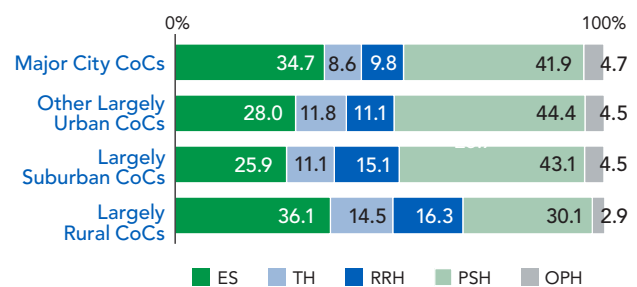
*Excludes SH, which accounts for between 0.1 and 0.3% of beds across the four CoC categories.

Beds by CoC Category, 2019

Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories

1. **Major city CoCs (n=48)** are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest U.S. cities are located in the same CoC.

2. **Other largely urban CoCs (n=60)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.

3. **Largely suburban CoCs (n=170)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.

4. **Largely rural CoCs (n=114)** are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

Note: These definitions have been adapted from definitions used by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to characterize the locations of schools. For detailed information on how they were applied to CoCs, see the About the Report section of this report.

- The distribution of beds varies only modestly across categories of CoCs. All types of communities had many more emergency shelter beds than transitional housing beds in 2019. The difference was greatest in major city CoCs, with 80 percent of beds for people experiencing homelessness in emergency shelter, and only 21 percent in transitional housing.
- Permanent supportive housing was the dominant type of permanent housing for formerly homeless people across all types of CoCs in 2019. In major cities, 74 percent of all permanent beds were in PSH.
- Predominately rural CoCs were the only geographic category in which a greater share of beds was in the shelter inventory (51%) than in permanent housing (49%). By contrast, 63 percent of beds reported in predominately suburban CoCs were in permanent housing.
- Rapid re-housing beds are a relatively large share of permanent housing beds in largely rural CoCs, 33 percent, and RRH also comprises a relatively large share of the total inventory of residential programs for current and formerly homeless people, 16 percent compared to 12 percent across all geographic categories of CoCs.

ALABAMA

-5.0%
change from 2018

-46.1%
change from 2010
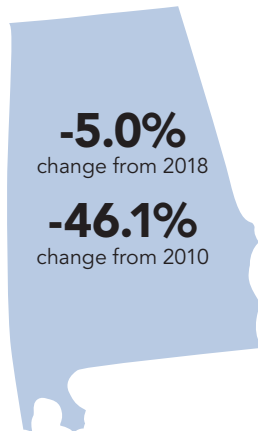
Total Homeless, 2019
3,261

6.7 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

36.5% 63.5%
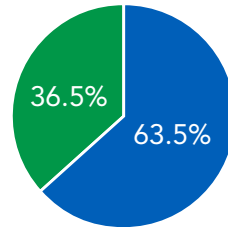
■ Unsheltered (1,191)
■ Sheltered (2,070)

Estimates of Homelessness

2,519 individuals

742 people in families with children

320 unaccompanied homeless youth

292 veterans

350 chronically homeless individuals

ALASKA

-5.4%
change from 2018

2.4%
change from 2010
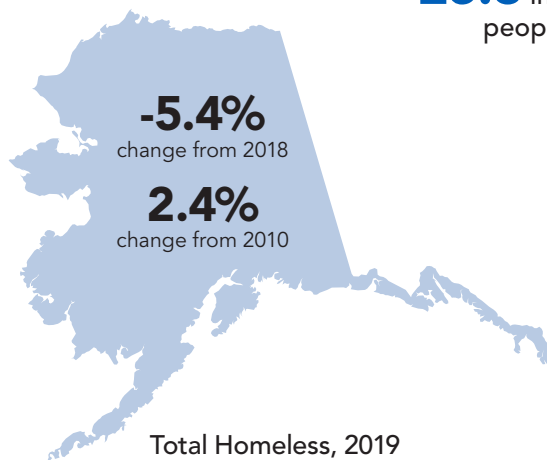
Total Homeless, 2019
1,907

25.8 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

14.3% 85.7%
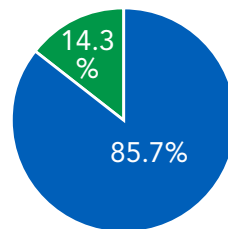
■ Unsheltered (273)
■ Sheltered (1,634)

Estimates of Homelessness

1,384 individuals

523 people in families with children

176 unaccompanied homeless youth

111 veterans

231 chronically homeless individuals

ARIZONA

1.4%
change from 2018

-27.0%
change from 2010
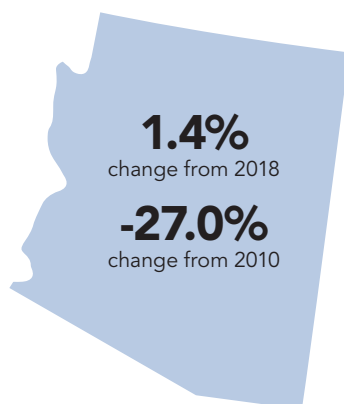
Total Homeless, 2019
10,007

14.3 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

45.3% 54.7%
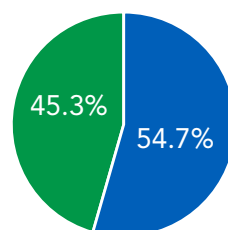
■ Unsheltered (4,532)
■ Sheltered (5,475)

Estimates of Homelessness

7,538 individuals

2,469 people in families with children

587 unaccompanied homeless youth

910 veterans

1,766 chronically homeless individuals

ARKANSAS

0.2%
change from 2018

-1.6%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
2,717

9.0 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

52.1%   47.9%
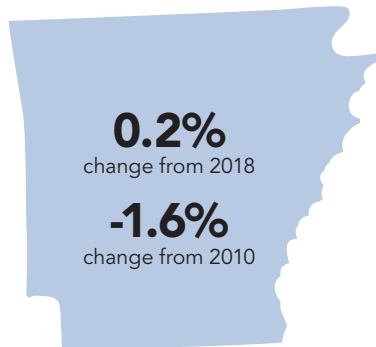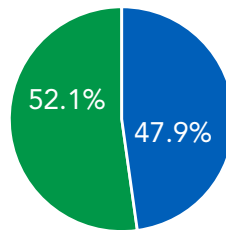
■ Unsheltered (1,415)
■ Sheltered (1,302)

Estimates of Homelessness

2,303 individuals

414 people in families with children

336 unaccompanied homeless youth

238 veterans

676 chronically homeless individuals

CALIFORNIA

16.4%
change from 2018

22.5%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
151,278

38.3 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

28.3%
71.7%
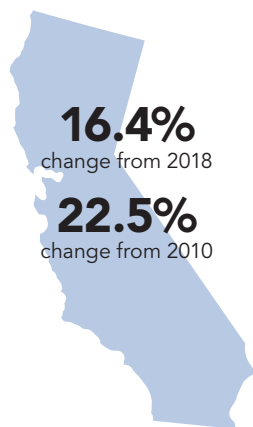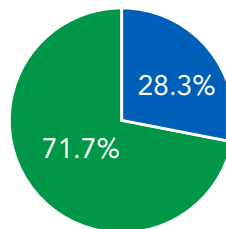
■ Unsheltered (108,432)
■ Sheltered (42,846)

Estimates of Homelessness

128,777 individuals

22,501 people in families with children

11,993 unaccompanied homeless youth

10,980 veterans

39,275 chronically homeless individuals

COLORADO

-11.4%
change from 2018

-37.9%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
9,619
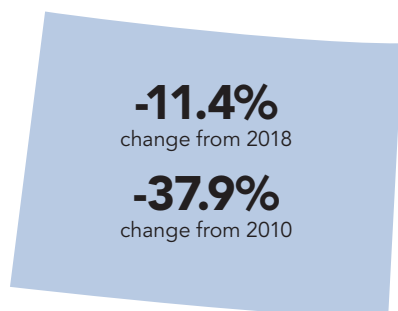
17.2 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

22.7%
77.3%
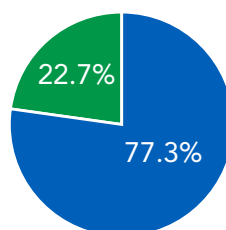
■ Unsheltered (2,188)
■ Sheltered (7,431)

Estimates of Homelessness

7,263 individuals

2,356 people in families with children

545 unaccompanied homeless youth

1,068 veterans

2,106 chronically homeless individuals

CONNECTICUT

-23.7%
change from 2018

-29.7%
change from 2010
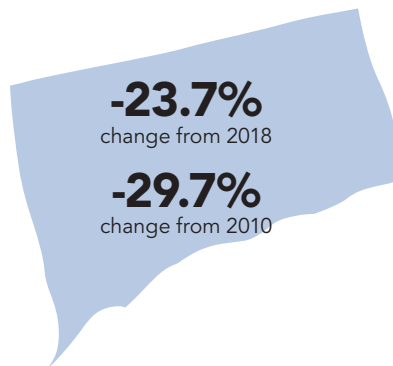
Total Homeless, 2019
3,033

8.5 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

15.0%

85.0%
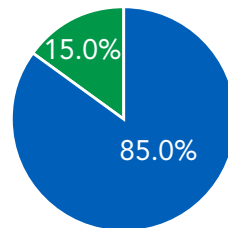
■ Unsheltered (456)
■ Sheltered (2,577)

Estimates of Homelessness

2,100 individuals

933 people in families
with children

196 unaccompanied
homeless youth

195 veterans

202 chronically homeless
individuals

DELAWARE

-14.9%
change from 2018

-6.2%
change from 2010
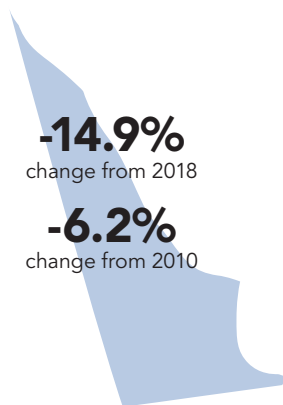
Total Homeless, 2019
921

9.6 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

10.3%

89.7%
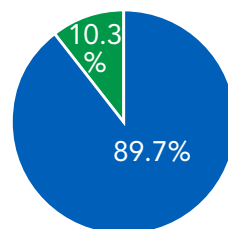
■ Unsheltered (95)
■ Sheltered (826)

Estimates of Homelessness

565 individuals

356 people in families
with children

42 unaccompanied
homeless youth

65 veterans

119 chronically homeless
individuals

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

-5.5%
change from 2018

-0.3%
change from 2010
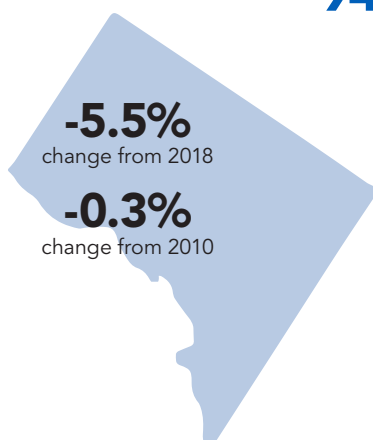
Total Homeless, 2019
6,521

94.0 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

9.3%

90.7%
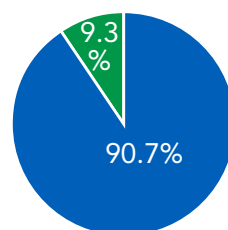
■ Unsheltered (608)
■ Sheltered (5,913)

Estimates of Homelessness

3,875 individuals

2,646 people in families
with children

271 unaccompanied
homeless youth

297 veterans

1,374 chronically homeless
individuals

FLORIDA

-8.7%
change from 2018

-50.8%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
28,328

13.5 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

44.0% 56.0%
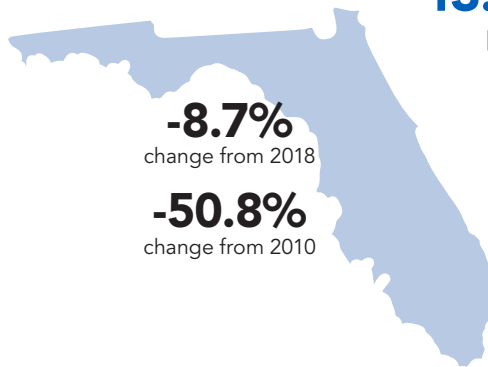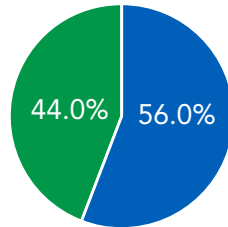
■ Unsheltered (12,476)
■ Sheltered (15,852)

Estimates of Homelessness

21,265 individuals

7,063 people in families with children

1,450 unaccompanied homeless youth

2,472 veterans

5,181 chronically homeless individuals

GEORGIA

9.9%
change from 2018

-47.4%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
10,443

10.0 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

37.2% 62.8%
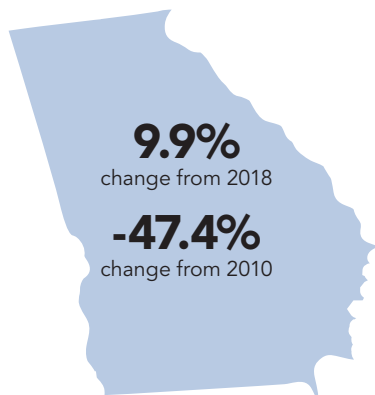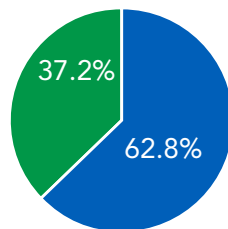
■ Unsheltered (3,880)
■ Sheltered (6,563)

Estimates of Homelessness

7,913 individuals

2,530 people in families with children

596 unaccompanied homeless youth

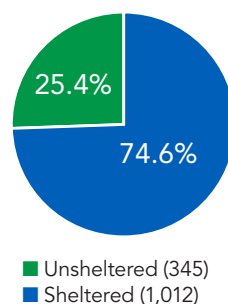**801** veterans

1,081 chronically homeless individuals

HAWAII

-1.8%
change from 2018

9.9%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
6,412
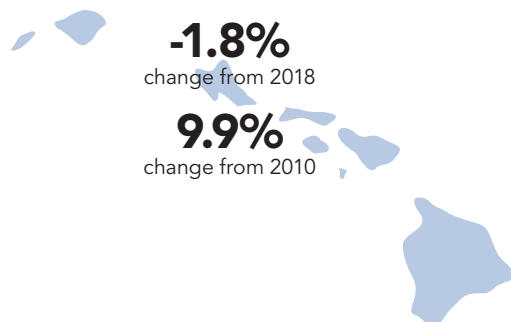
44.9 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

56.8% 43.2%
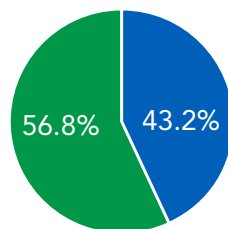
■ Unsheltered (3,640)
■ Sheltered (2,772)

Estimates of Homelessness

4,420 individuals

1,992 people in families with children

222 unaccompanied homeless youth

505 veterans

1,592 chronically homeless individuals
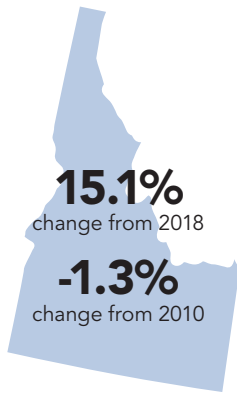
IDAHO

13.5 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

15.1%
change from 2018

-1.3%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
2,315

- 42.5%
- 57.5%
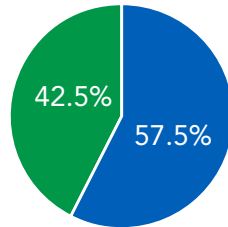
■ Unsheltered (985)
■ Sheltered (1,330)

Estimates of Homelessness

1,516 individuals

799 people in families with children

188 unaccompanied homeless youth

201 veterans

356 chronically homeless individuals

ILLINOIS

8.0 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

-4.2%
change from 2018

-29.1%
change from 2010
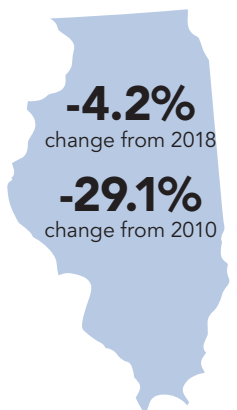
Total Homeless, 2019
10,199

- 18.5%
- 81.5%
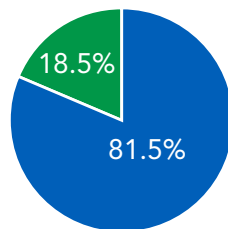
■ Unsheltered (1,889)
■ Sheltered (8,310)

Estimates of Homelessness

6,513 individuals

3,686 people in families with children

609 unaccompanied homeless youth

690 veterans

1,533 chronically homeless individuals

INDIANA

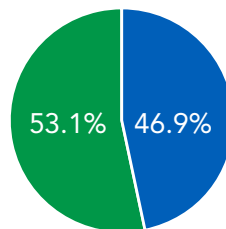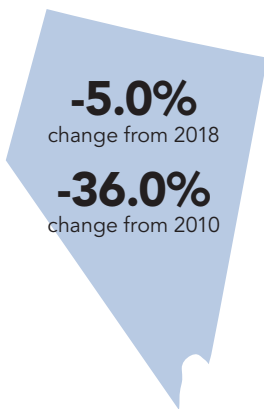**8.2** in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

4.1%
change from 2018

-15.2%
change from 2010
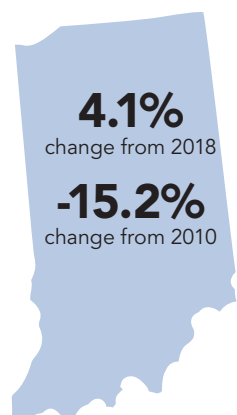
Total Homeless, 2019
5,471

- 11.7%
- 88.3%
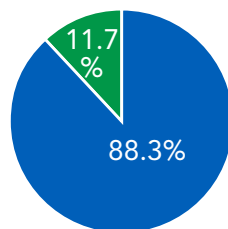
■ Unsheltered (642)
■ Sheltered (4,829)

Estimates of Homelessness

3,783 individuals

1,688 people in families with children

258 unaccompanied homeless youth

572 veterans

314 chronically homeless individuals

IOWA

-15.8%
change from 2018

-23.2%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
2,315

7.4 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

8.1%

91.9%
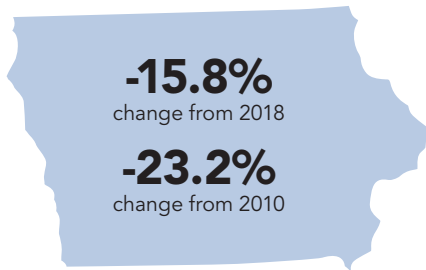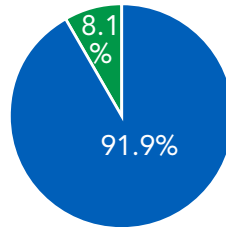
■ Unsheltered (188)
■ Sheltered (2,127)

Estimates of Homelessness

1,574 individuals

741 people in families with children

146 unaccompanied homeless youth

149 veterans

301 chronically homeless individuals

KANSAS

7.4%
change from 2018

17.6%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
2,381

8.2 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

19.9%

80.1%
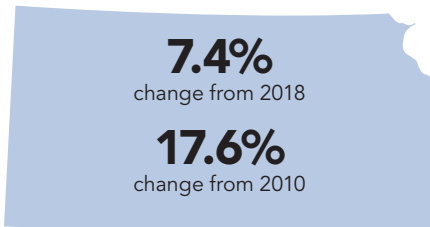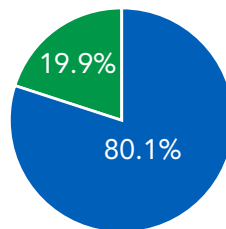
■ Unsheltered (475)
■ Sheltered (1,906)

Estimates of Homelessness

1,742 individuals

639 people in families with children

122 unaccompanied homeless youth

189 veterans

337 chronically homeless individuals

KENTUCKY

10.6%
change from 2018

-38.4%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
4,079
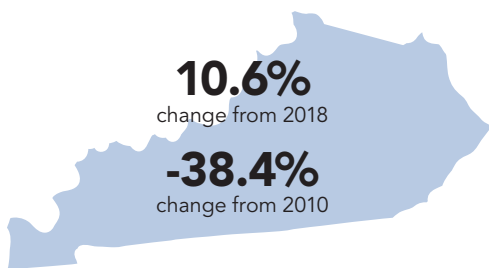
9.2 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

19.1%

80.9%
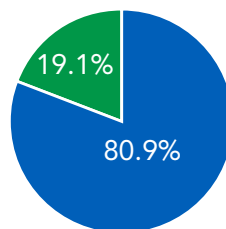
■ Unsheltered (779)
■ Sheltered (3,300)

Estimates of Homelessness

3,073 individuals

1,006 people in families with children

211 unaccompanied homeless youth

447 veterans

479 chronically homeless individuals

LOUISIANA

-3.9%
change from 2018

-76.4%
change from 2010
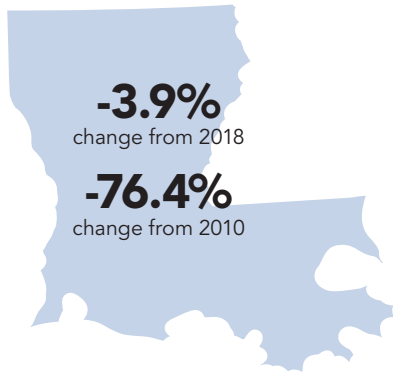
Total Homeless, 2019
2,941

6.3 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

33.1%
66.9%
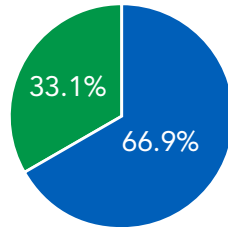
■ Unsheltered (974)
■ Sheltered (1,967)

Estimates of Homelessness

2,416 individuals

525 people in families with children

188 unaccompanied homeless youth

360 veterans

431 chronically homeless individuals

MAINE

-16.3%
change from 2018

-11.5%
change from 2010
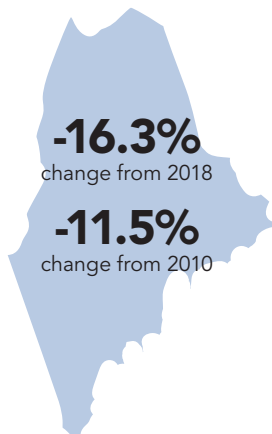
Total Homeless, 2019
2,106

15.8 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

4.5%
95.5%
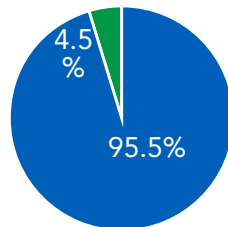
■ Unsheltered (95)
■ Sheltered (2,011)

Estimates of Homelessness

1,232 individuals

874 people in families with children

125 unaccompanied homeless youth

116 veterans

211 chronically homeless individuals

MARYLAND

-8.2%
change from 2018

-39.5%
change from 2010
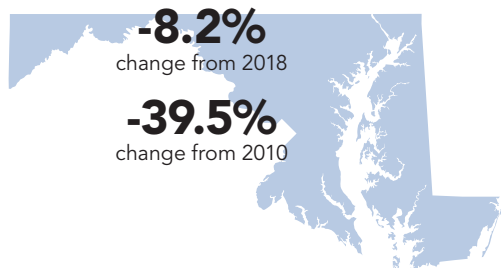
Total Homeless, 2019
6,561

10.8 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

20.5%
79.5%
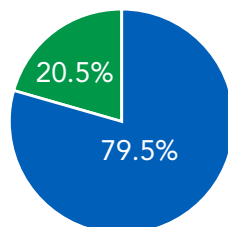
■ Unsheltered (1,348)
■ Sheltered (5,213)

Estimates of Homelessness

4,652 individuals

1,909 people in families with children

290 unaccompanied homeless youth

490 veterans

1,164 chronically homeless individuals

MASSACHUSETTS

26.9 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

-8.0%
change from 2018

11.0%
change from 2010

4.5%
95.5%
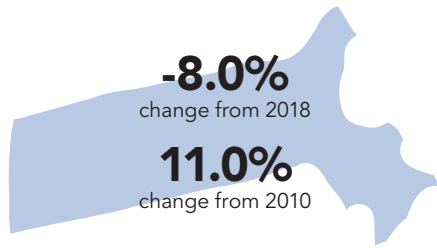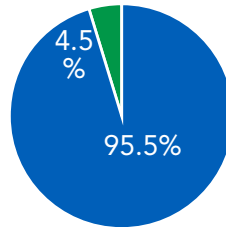
■ Unsheltered (829)
■ Sheltered (17,642)

Total Homeless, 2019
18,471

Estimates of Homelessness

6,259 individuals

12,212 people in families with children

480 unaccompanied homeless youth

917 veterans

1,392 chronically homeless individuals

MICHIGAN

8.6 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

2.7%
change from 2018

-34.3%
change from 2010

7.7%
92.3%
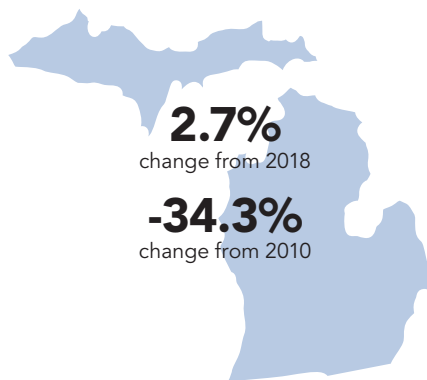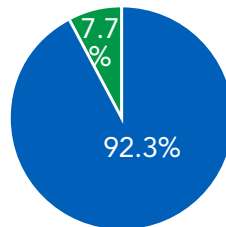
■ Unsheltered (662)
■ Sheltered (7,913)

Total Homeless, 2019
8,575

Estimates of Homelessness

5,212 individuals

3,363 people in families with children

489 unaccompanied homeless youth

599 veterans

839 chronically homeless individuals

MINNESOTA

14.3 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

10.1%
change from 2018

1.4%
change from 2010

20.7%
79.3%
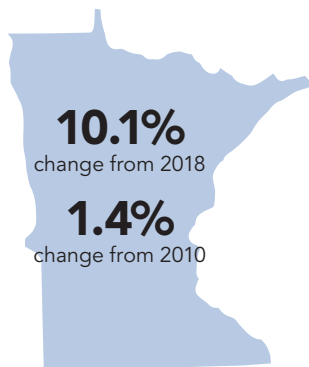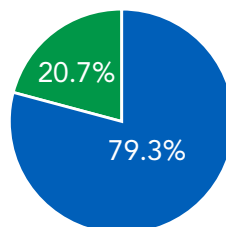
■ Unsheltered (1,653)
■ Sheltered (6,324)

Total Homeless, 2019
7,977

Estimates of Homelessness

4,586 individuals

3,391 people in families with children

685 unaccompanied homeless youth

297 veterans

1,444 chronically homeless individuals

MISSISSIPPI

-12.4%
change from 2018

-56.8%
change from 2010
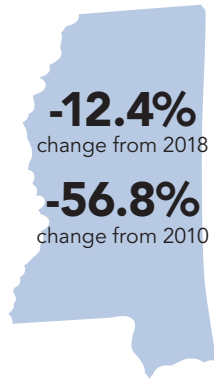
Total Homeless, 2019
1,184

4.0 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

41.0%   59.0%

■ Unsheltered (486)
■ Sheltered (698)
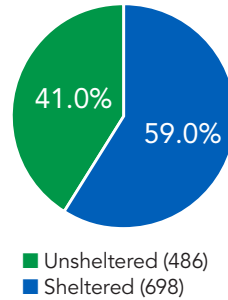
Estimates of Homelessness

963 individuals

221 people in families
with children

56 unaccompanied
homeless youth

72 veterans

216 chronically homeless
individuals

MISSOURI

5.0%
change from 2018

-23.9%
change from 2010
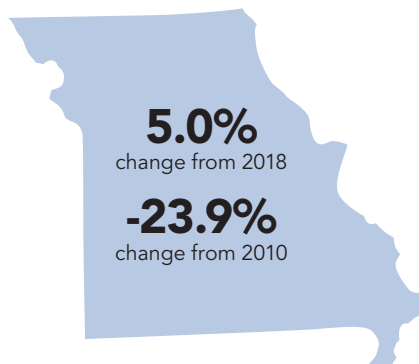
Total Homeless, 2019
6,179

10.1 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

15.8%

84.2%

■ Unsheltered (976)
■ Sheltered (5,203)
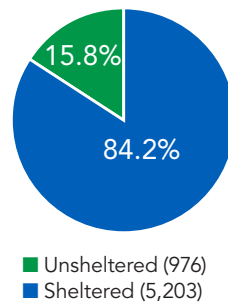
Estimates of Homelessness

4,173 individuals

2,006 people in families
with children

477 unaccompanied
homeless youth

488 veterans

912 chronically homeless
individuals

MONTANA

-3.4%
change from 2018

-16.0%
change from 2010
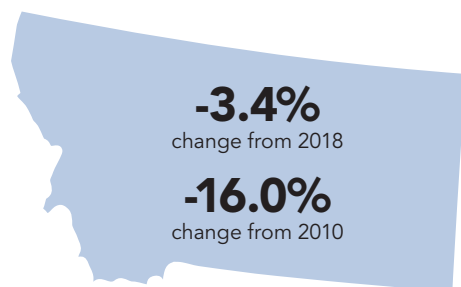
Total Homeless, 2019
1,357

12.9 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

25.4%

74.6%

■ Unsheltered (345)
■ Sheltered (1,012)

Estimates of Homelessness

947 individuals

410 people in families
with children

82 unaccompanied
homeless youth

205 veterans

194 chronically homeless
individuals

NEBRASKA

-2.3%
change from 2018

-39.0%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
2,365

12.3 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

4.7%

95.3%
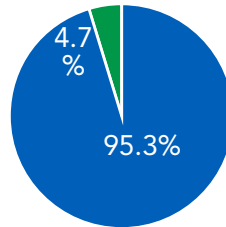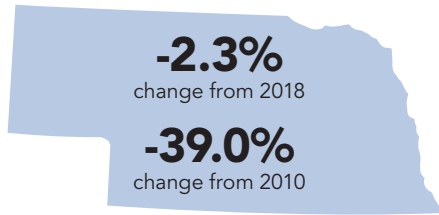
■ Unsheltered (110)
■ Sheltered (2,255)

Estimates of Homelessness

1,715 individuals

650 people in families
with children

151 unaccompanied
homeless youth

175 veterans

422 chronically homeless
individuals

NEVADA

-5.0%
change from 2018

-36.0%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
7,169

23.9 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

53.1%   46.9%

■ Unsheltered (3,807)
■ Sheltered (3,362)

Estimates of Homelessness

6,614 individuals

555 people in families
with children

1,285 unaccompanied
homeless youth

674 veterans

679 chronically homeless
individuals

NEW HAMPSHIRE

-3.7%
change from 2018

-11.3%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
1,396

10.4 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

10.7%

89.3%
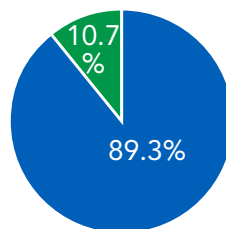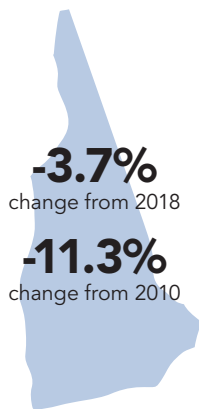
■ Unsheltered (149)
■ Sheltered (1,247)

Estimates of Homelessness

812 individuals

584 people in families
with children

84 unaccompanied
homeless youth

113 veterans

188 chronically homeless
individuals

NEW JERSEY

-5.7%
change from 2018

-35.5%
change from 2010
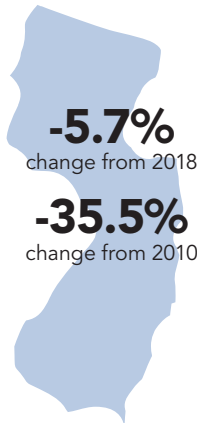
Total Homeless, 2019
8,862

9.8 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

16.7%
83.3%
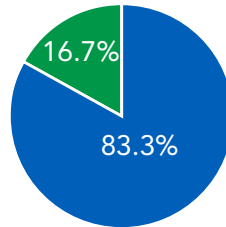
■ Unsheltered (1,482)
■ Sheltered (7,380)

Estimates of Homelessness

5,895 individuals

2,967 people in families with children

496 unaccompanied homeless youth

551 veterans

1,311 chronically homeless individuals

NEW MEXICO

27.0%
change from 2018

-6.7%
change from 2010
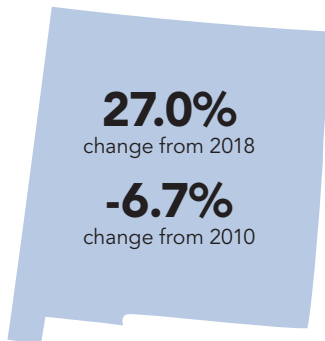
Total Homeless, 2019
3,241

15.5 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

38.8%
61.2%
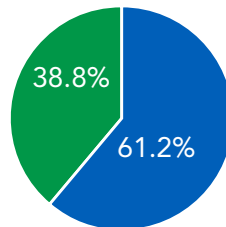
■ Unsheltered (1,259)
■ Sheltered (1,982)

Estimates of Homelessness

2,464 individuals

777 people in families with children

216 unaccompanied homeless youth

257 veterans

1,283 chronically homeless individuals

NEW YORK

0.2%
change from 2018

40.4%
change from 2010
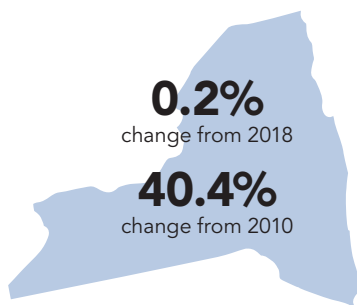
Total Homeless, 2019
92,091

46.4 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

4.4%
95.6%
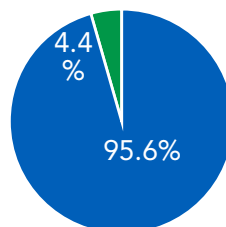
■ Unsheltered (4,047)
■ Sheltered (88,044)

Estimates of Homelessness

42,113 individuals

49,978 people in families with children

2,978 unaccompanied homeless youth

1,270 veterans

5,965 chronically homeless individuals

NORTH CAROLINA

9.1 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

0.5%
change from 2018

-23.6%
change from 2010

24.4%
75.6%
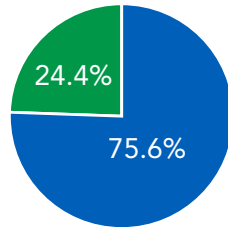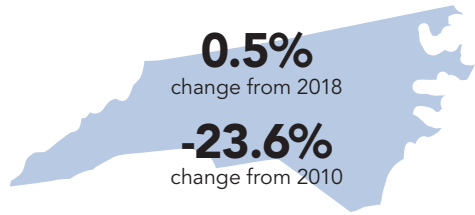
■ Unsheltered (2,268)
■ Sheltered (7,046)

Total Homeless, 2019
9,314

Estimates of Homelessness

6,867 individuals

2,447 people in families with children

417 unaccompanied homeless youth

907 veterans

1,173 chronically homeless individuals

NORTH DAKOTA

7.4 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

2.8%
change from 2018

-30.3%
change from 2010

2.2%
97.8%
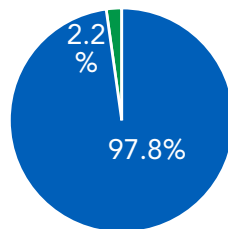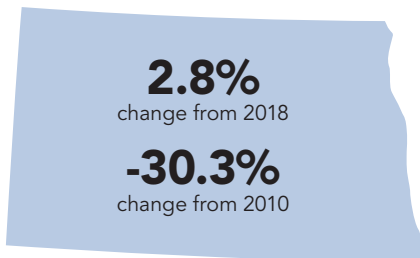
■ Unsheltered (12)
■ Sheltered (545)

Total Homeless, 2019
557

Estimates of Homelessness

377 individuals

180 people in families with children

72 unaccompanied homeless youth

49 veterans

73 chronically homeless individuals

OHIO

8.9 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

0.9%
change from 2018

-17.7%
change from 2010

14.6%
85.4%
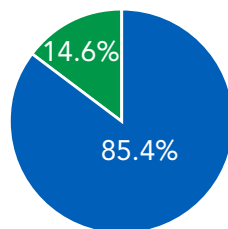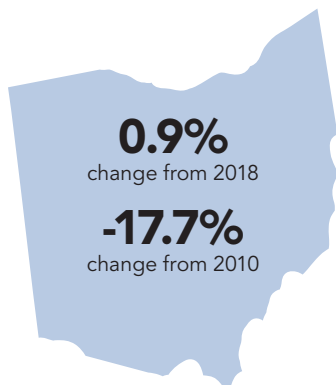
■ Unsheltered (1,507)
■ Sheltered (8,838)

Total Homeless, 2019
10,345

Estimates of Homelessness

7,041 individuals

3,304 people in families with children

643 unaccompanied homeless youth

676 veterans

807 chronically homeless individuals

OKLAHOMA

10.0 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

1.9%
change from 2018

-24.6%
change from 2010

31.4%

68.6%
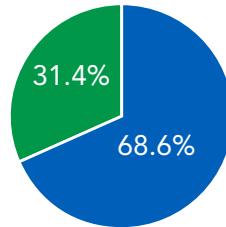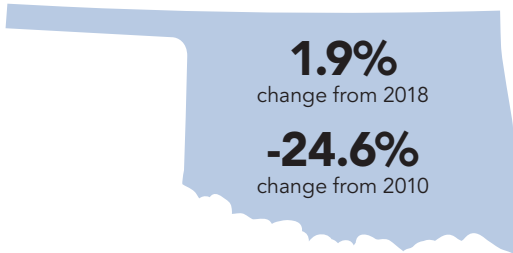
■ Unsheltered (1,237)
■ Sheltered (2,707)

Total Homeless, 2019
3,944

Estimates of Homelessness

3,063 individuals

881 people in families with children

322 unaccompanied homeless youth

280 veterans

882 chronically homeless individuals

OREGON

38.3 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

9.7%
change from 2018

-18.6%
change from 2010

63.9%

36.1%
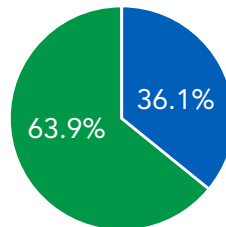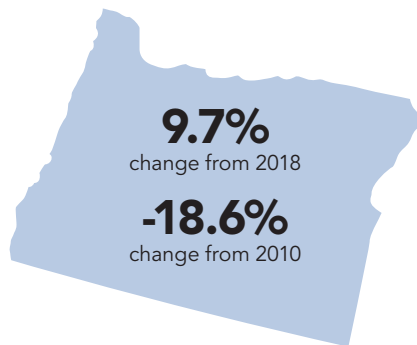
■ Unsheltered (10,142)
■ Sheltered (5,734)

Total Homeless, 2019
15,876

Estimates of Homelessness

12,354 individuals

3,522 people in families with children

1,590 unaccompanied homeless youth

1,438 veterans

4,609 chronically homeless individuals

PENNSYLVANIA

10.3 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

-2.3%
change from 2018

-9.1%
change from 2010

12.3%

87.7%
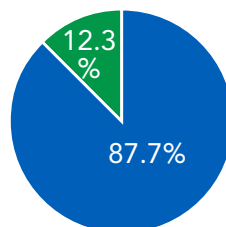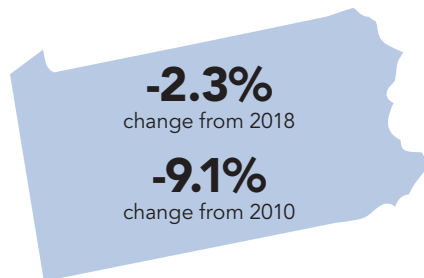
■ Unsheltered (1,630)
■ Sheltered (11,569)

Total Homeless, 2019
13,199

Estimates of Homelessness

8,426 individuals

4,773 people in families with children

737 unaccompanied homeless youth

857 veterans

1,775 chronically homeless individuals

RHODE ISLAND

-4.2%
change from 2018

-17.7%
change from 2010
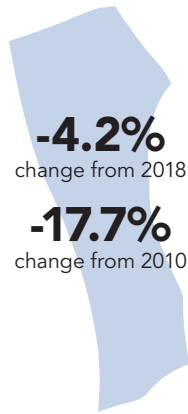
Total Homeless, 2019
1,055

10.0 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

6.7%

93.3%
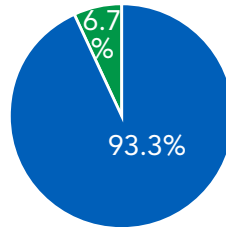
■ Unsheltered (71)
■ Sheltered (984)

Estimates of Homelessness

730 individuals

325 people in families with children

26 unaccompanied homeless youth

92 veterans

176 chronically homeless individuals

SOUTH CAROLINA

6.1%
change from 2018

-6.7%
change from 2010
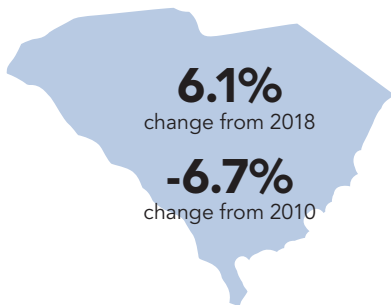
Total Homeless, 2019
4,172

8.3 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

41.2%

58.8%
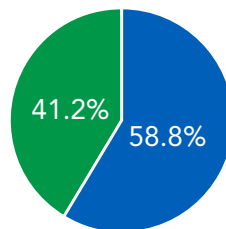
■ Unsheltered (1,717)
■ Sheltered (2,455)

Estimates of Homelessness

3,318 individuals

854 people in families with children

216 unaccompanied homeless youth

462 veterans

897 chronically homeless individuals

SOUTH DAKOTA

-14.2%
change from 2018

36.1%
change from 2010
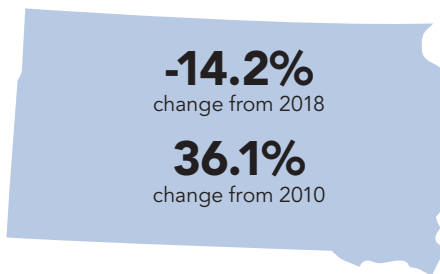
Total Homeless, 2019
995

11.4 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

23.5%

76.5%
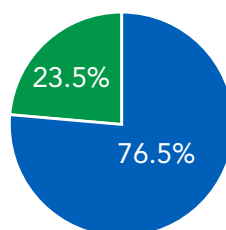
■ Unsheltered (234)
■ Sheltered (761)

Estimates of Homelessness

725 individuals

270 people in families with children

66 unaccompanied homeless youth

66 veterans

81 chronically homeless individuals

TENNESSEE

11.1 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

-5.3%
change from 2018

-27.3%
change from 2010

34.8%   65.2%
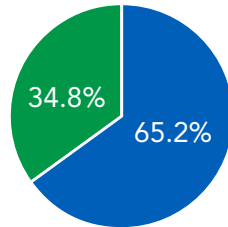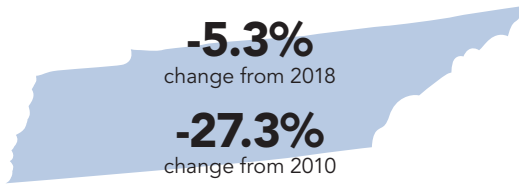
■ Unsheltered (2,598)
■ Sheltered (4,869)

Total Homeless, 2019
7,467

Estimates of Homelessness

5,637 individuals

1,830 people in families with children

366 unaccompanied homeless youth

679 veterans

1,020 chronically homeless individuals

TEXAS

9.1 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

2.1%
change from 2018

-26.4%
change from 2010

43.4%   56.6%
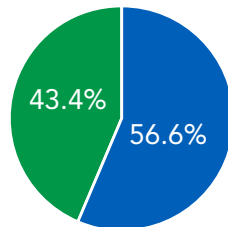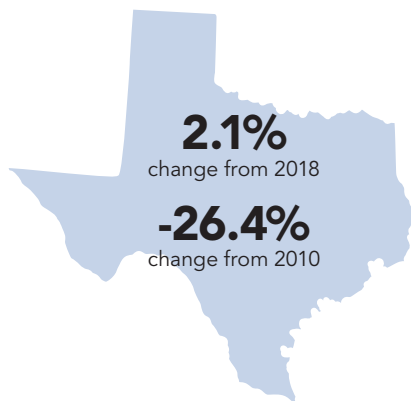
■ Unsheltered (11,222)
■ Sheltered (14,626)

Total Homeless, 2019
25,848

Estimates of Homelessness

19,611 individuals

6,237 people in families with children

1,355 unaccompanied homeless youth

1,806 veterans

3,338 chronically homeless individuals

UTAH

9.0 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

-2.7%
change from 2018

-14.8%
change from 2010

14.6%   85.4%
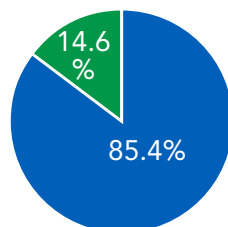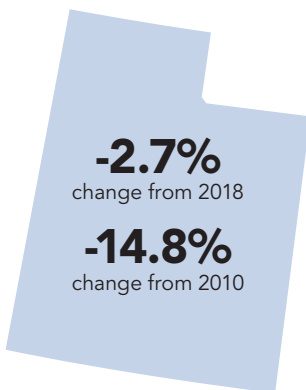
■ Unsheltered (408)
■ Sheltered (2,390)

Total Homeless, 2019
2,798

Estimates of Homelessness

1,921 individuals

877 people in families with children

163 unaccompanied homeless youth

211 veterans
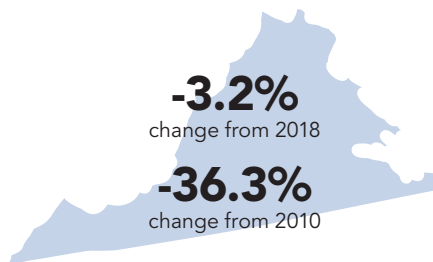
493 chronically homeless individuals

VERMONT

-15.6%
change from 2018

-10.7%
change from 2010
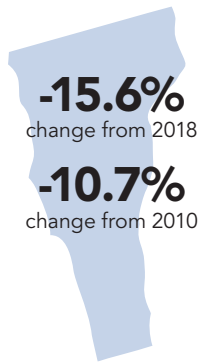
Total Homeless, 2019
1,089

17.5 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

10.5%
89.5%
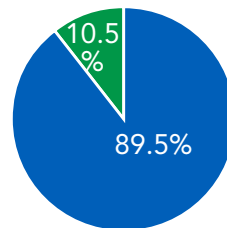
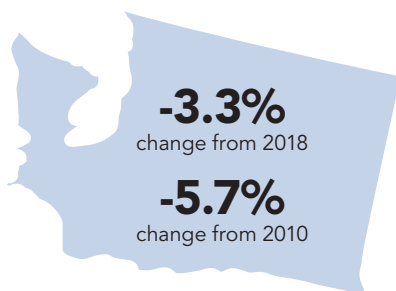■ Unsheltered (114)
■ Sheltered (975)

Estimates of Homelessness

681 individuals

408 people in families with children

105 unaccompanied homeless youth

87 veterans

163 chronically homeless individuals

VIRGINIA

-3.2%
change from 2018

-36.3%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
5,783

6.8 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

14.9%
85.1%
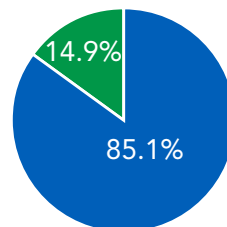
■ Unsheltered (859)
■ Sheltered (4,924)

Estimates of Homelessness

3,666 individuals

2,117 people in families with children

258 unaccompanied homeless youth

447 veterans

817 chronically homeless individuals

WASHINGTON

-3.3%
change from 2018

-5.7%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
21,577

29.1 in every **10,000**
people were experiencing
homelessness

44.3%
55.7%
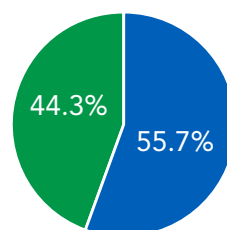
■ Unsheltered (9,557)
■ Sheltered (12,020)

Estimates of Homelessness

15,985 individuals

5,592 people in families with children

1,911 unaccompanied homeless youth

1,585 veterans

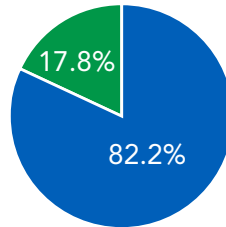**4,446** chronically homeless individuals

97

WEST VIRGINIA

12.4%
change from 2018

-38.3%
change from 2010
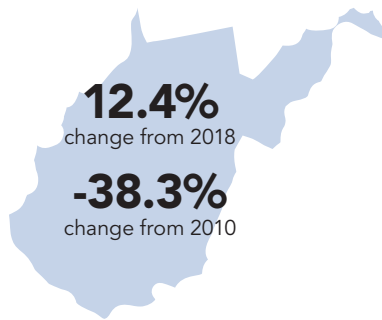
Total Homeless, 2019
1,397

7.7 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

17.8%
82.2%

■ Unsheltered (248)
■ Sheltered (1,149)
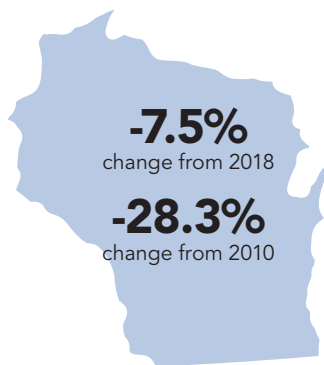
Estimates of Homelessness

1,149 individuals

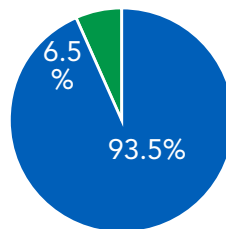**248** people in families with children

89 unaccompanied homeless youth

137 veterans

152 chronically homeless individuals

WISCONSIN

-7.5%
change from 2018

-28.3%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
4,538

7.8 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

6.5%
93.5%

■ Unsheltered (295)
■ Sheltered (4,243)

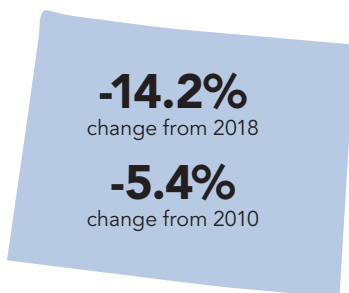**Estimates of Homelessness**

2,545 individuals

1,993 people in families with children
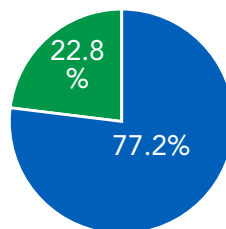
200 unaccompanied homeless youth

359 veterans

426 chronically homeless individuals

WYOMING

-14.2%
change from 2018

-5.4%
change from 2010

Total Homeless, 2019
548

9.5 in every **10,000** people were experiencing homelessness

22.8%
77.2%

■ Unsheltered (125)
■ Sheltered (423)

Estimates of Homelessness

437 individuals

111 people in families with children

81 unaccompanied homeless youth

51 veterans

64 chronically homeless individuals

The U.S. Department of
Housing and Urban Development
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT