

All Homeless People IN THE UNITED STATES

POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

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HOMELESS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (HMIS)

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HIGHLIGHTS

On a single night in January 2012, 633,782 people were homeless in the United States. This is a 5.7 percent decline from January 2007, representing 38,106 fewer people homeless in 2012. Most of the change is a result of counting fewer people in unsheltered locations.

About half of all unsheltered people in the United States were in California and Florida. These states also had the highest share of its homeless population in unsheltered rather than sheltered locations.

At least 90 percent of the homeless population was living in shelter in Maine, Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

KEY TERM

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

One-Night Estimates OF HOMELESSNESS

PIT

In January 2012, **633,782**
people in the United States
were **homeless**.

The Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates are one-night counts of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The one-night counts are conducted by CoCs nationwide and occur during the last 10 days in January. CoCs are required to conduct a point in time count in shelters every year and a street count every other year (on the odd numbered year), although many CoCs do the unsheltered count along with the sheltered count each year. The 2012 data reflect unsheltered counts in January 2012 from two-thirds of the CoCs (67.3%) and unsheltered counts in January 2011 from the remaining CoCs.

On a Single Night in January 2012

- 633,782 people were homeless in the United States.
- Almost two-thirds of homeless people (61.6%) were in shelter on the night of the PIT count, and over one-third (38.4%) were in unsheltered locations.

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- Homelessness on a single night declined by 2,235 people (a 0.4% drop).
- The number of homeless people in shelter declined by 2,161 people (a 0.6% drop).
- The number of people in unsheltered locations remained stable, with 74 fewer people than the prior year.

Between January 2007 and January 2012

- Homelessness on a single night declined by 5.7 percent (38,106 fewer people).
- The number of homeless people in shelter declined by 1,246 people (a 0.3% drop).
- The number of people in unsheltered locations declined by 13.1 percent (36,860 fewer people).

Data Source: PIT 2007–2012
Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 1.1: One-Night Counts of Homelessness
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2012

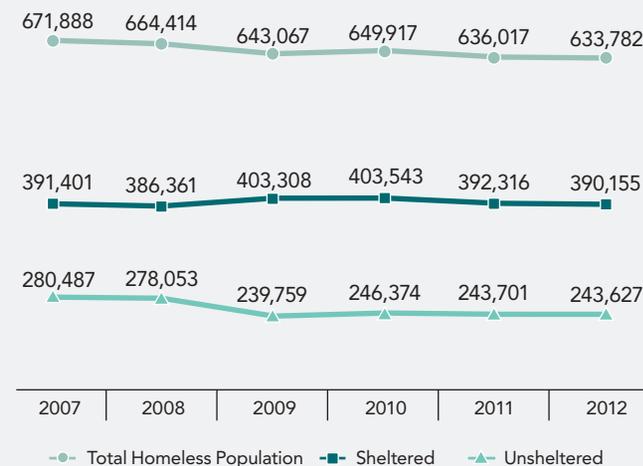


EXHIBIT 1.2: Change in Homelessness
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2012

Years	Total Homeless People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012	-2,235	-0.4	-2,161	-0.6	-74	0.0
2010 to 2011	-13,900	-2.1	-11,227	-2.8	-2,673	-1.1
2009 to 2010	6,850	1.1	235	0.1	6,615	2.8
2008 to 2009	-21,347	-3.2	16,947	4.4	-38,294	-13.8
2007 to 2008	-7,474	-1.1	-5,040	-1.3	-2,434	-0.9
2007 to 2012	-38,106	-5.7	-1,246	-0.3	-36,860	-13.1

By State

On a Single Night in January 2012

- Together, California (20.7%) and New York (11.0%) contain nearly 1 in 3 homeless people in the U.S.
- The 25 states with the smallest homeless populations account for only 12 percent of all homelessness in the U.S.
- Five states had high concentrations of homelessness, with more than 1 of every 300 people homeless: HI, OR, NV, NY, and CA. Mississippi had the lowest concentration of homelessness (1 in 1,237 people).

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- Five states with the largest increases in homelessness represented 62.5 percent of the total increase in homelessness in the U.S.
- Homelessness increased in 28 states and D.C. (totaling 17,286 additional people), while 22 states had a decrease in homelessness (totaling 19,341 fewer people). Although the most populous states drive the numbers, some smaller states experienced large percentage changes. Homelessness increased more than 10 percent in five states (in # of additional people): MO (1,248), AR (790), UT (397), RI (207), and ND (85). Homelessness dropped more than 10 percent in four states (in # of fewer people): LA (1,519), KY (804), ID (231), and AL (215).

Between January 2007 and January 2012

- Five states with the largest increases in homelessness represented 58 percent of the total increase in homelessness in the U.S.
- The increases in homelessness in D.C. and 28 states (totaling 40,076 more people) were offset by larger declines in 22 states (totaling 77,586 fewer people).
- Only South Dakota had an increase in homelessness each reporting year. No state had consecutive annual decreases in homelessness since 2007.

Data Source: PIT 2007–2012
Maps include Puerto Rico and U.S. territories; tables do not

EXHIBIT 1.3: Share of the U.S. Homeless Population In the U.S. by State, 2012 (in %)

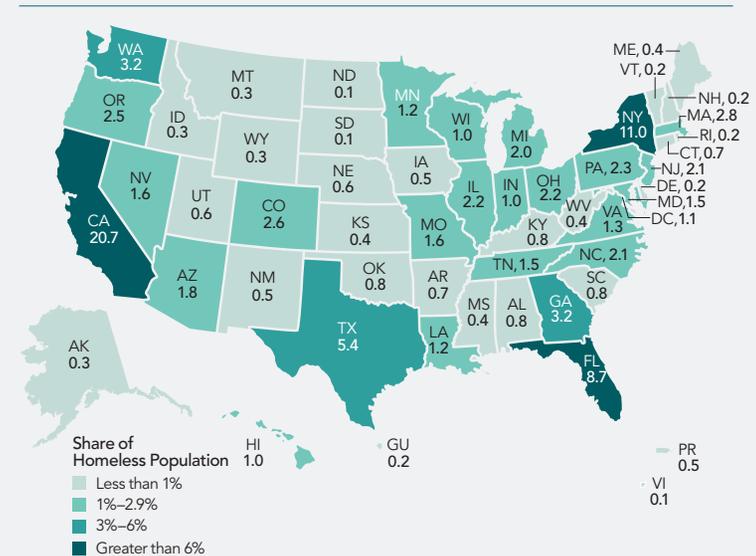


EXHIBIT 1.4: Total Homelessness by State Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
New York	6,121	9.6	California	-5,030	-3.7
Missouri	1,248	13.9	Texas	-2,859	-7.7
Ohio	947	7.3	Louisiana	-1,519	-16.3
Massachusetts	837	5.0	Florida	-1,517	-2.7
Arizona	798	7.6	Oregon	-1,426	-8.3
2007 to 2012					
Florida	7,101	14.8	California	-28,834	-18.1
New York	6,965	11.1	Texas	-5,736	-14.4
Missouri	3,990	63.9	New Jersey	-4,289	-24.8
Ohio	2,713	24.1	Arizona	-3,344	-22.8
Massachusetts	2,374	15.7	Washington	-2,875	-12.3

By State and Sheltered Status

On a Single Night in January 2012

- In D.C. and 10 states, at least 90 percent of the homeless population was living in shelter: ME, DE, RI, MA, IA, NY, PA, SD, ND, and WI.
- About half of all unsheltered people in the United States were in California (34.9%) and Florida (14.5%).
- In 10 states, half or more of the homeless population was unsheltered. California (64.9%) and Florida (64.1%) had the highest share of its homeless population in unsheltered locations.

Between January 2011 and January 2012

- Sheltered homelessness increased in 20 states and D.C. (totaling 13,058 additional people), while 30 states had a decline (totaling 15,466 fewer people).
- The number of people living in unsheltered situations increased in 28 states and D.C. (totaling 6,645 more people), while 17 states had a decrease (totaling 6,292 fewer people).

Between January 2007 and January 2012

- Missouri was the only state among those with the largest increases in both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness.
- The number of people who are homeless in shelter increased in 23 states and D.C. (totaling 25,490 additional people), while the number decreased in 27 states (totaling 26,832 fewer people).
- While 19 states and D.C. had an increase in unsheltered homelessness (totaling 21,551 more people), 31 states had a decline (totaling 57,719 fewer people).

Data Source: PIT 2007–2012
Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories

EXHIBIT 1.5: Sheltered Homelessness by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
New York	5,704	9.5	California	-4,801	-9.5
Missouri	1,175	17.5	Texas	-1,471	-7.8
Ohio	1,022	9.1	New Jersey	-1,401	-10.9
Arizona	913	12.5	Florida	-992	-4.8
Massachusetts	818	5.1	Kentucky	-864	-16.7
2007 to 2012					
New York	8,201	14.3	Texas	-5,381	-23.5
Massachusetts	3,066	22.4	New Jersey	-3,407	-23.0
Ohio	2,866	30.6	California	-2,621	-5.4
Missouri	2,756	53.6	Washington	-1,830	-10.9
District of Columbia	1,295	26.0	Oregon	-1,784	-21.4

EXHIBIT 1.6: Unsheltered Homelessness by State
Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012					
North Carolina	1,064	29.1	Louisiana	-1,921	-32.6
Arkansas	990	61.0	Texas	-1,388	-7.7
Wyoming	495	58.7	Oregon	-959	-9.4
Tennessee	450	14.1	Florida	-525	-1.5
New York	417	11.4	Alabama	-264	-14.6
2007 to 2012					
Florida	7,798	28.3	California	-26,213	-23.6
Louisiana	2,388	151.4	Arizona	-2,941	-48.8
Missouri	1,234	111.2	Nevada	-1,752	-22.7
Arkansas	1,061	68.4	New York	-1,236	-23.2
Georgia	898	7.9	Kentucky	-1,210	-57.0

PROFILE

The typical sheltered person who is homeless in the United States in 2012 was:

- a man living alone in a one-person household
- 31 to 50 years old
- black and not Hispanic
- without a disability
- located in a city
- staying with family before entering shelter
- in emergency shelter for 22 nights, or about three weeks

HIGHLIGHTS

In 2012, an estimated 1.48 million people were homeless in shelter at some point during the reporting year, representing a 6.3 percent decline since 2007.

Minorities (i.e., Hispanics, African Americans, and other non-white races) are among the populations most vulnerable to fall into homelessness. One in 129 minorities and one in 69 African Americans in the U.S. were homeless in shelter in 2012. While the number of minorities in the total U.S. population increased 13.1 percent between 2007 and 2012, the number in shelter actually decreased slightly (a 1% drop).

The proportion of disabled adults in shelter increased an estimated 37 percent between 2007 and 2012.

Between 2007 and 2012, the number of sheltered homeless people increased 20.4 percent in suburban and rural areas and declined 14.4 percent in cities, reflecting a similar geographic trend in the U.S. poverty population.

One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED HOMELESSNESS

HMIS

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

The 2012 AHAR uses data from 382 CoCs, representing 89 percent of all CoCs nationwide. However, among the 382 CoCs, not all of the six possible categories of data were used, which limits precision. The 95 percent confidence interval for the total sheltered homeless population is $\pm 186,190$ (1,302,181 to 1,674,561).

The number of **people** in the United States **using shelter** during the past year **fell below 1.5 million** for the first time since 2007.

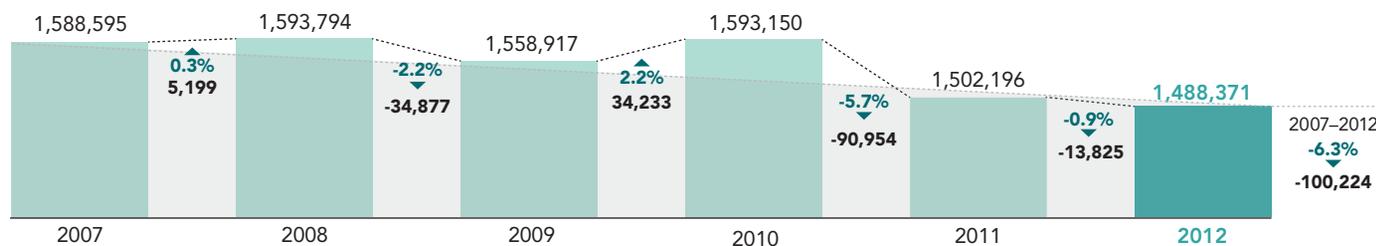
2012 Estimate of Sheltered Homelessness

- The estimated number of people who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at some time from October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012 was 1,488,371 people.
- 1 in 209 people in the U.S. was homeless in shelter during that year.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of people in shelters declined by 13,825 people (a 0.9% drop), while the number of shelter beds declined by 0.3 percent (1,321 fewer beds).
- Since 2007, the number of homeless people in shelter has fluctuated from year-to-year, but there have been consecutive declines during the past two years (totaling 104,779 fewer people).
- The number of people in shelter in 2012 is the lowest it has been since 2007, when HUD began tracking this. The estimated number of people in shelters has declined by 6.3 percent (100,224 fewer people), from 1,588,595 in 2007 to 1,488,371 in 2012. During this time, the number of shelter beds increased 0.9 percent (3,742 fewer beds).

EXHIBIT 1.7: One-year Estimates of Sheltered Homelessness, 2007–2012



Data Source: HMIS, HIC 2007–2012; ACS 2011

Gender and Age

In 2012

- Of all homeless adults in shelter, 63 percent were men, and 37 percent were women.
- Men were overrepresented in the adult homeless population when compared to their share of the adult U.S. population (about 49%).
- The gender differences are even more pronounced when comparing the U.S. poverty population to the sheltered homeless population. Among the poor, 58 percent are women, compared to 37 percent of the homeless population.
- Most homeless people in shelter are ages 31 to 61 (50.6%), and few are age 62 and older (3.2%). About one-fifth (22.6%) are minors under age 18.
- By comparison, the age distribution among the total U.S. population is more evenly distributed, and a much larger share is age 62 or older (16.7%).

Changes Over Time

- The gender profile of sheltered homeless people remained stable between 2011 and 2012.
- Between 2007 and 2012, the number of women in shelter declined by 1.6 percent (7,091 more women).
- Between 2007 and 2012, the age distribution of sheltered homelessness shifted, with the number of people age 30 and under increasing 3.6 percent (23,753 more people). Also, the share of people over age 50 increased from 16.5 to 18.8 percent, representing an 8.2 percent increase in the number of sheltered homeless people over age 50 (21,101 more people).

EXHIBIT 1.8: Gender
Sheltered Homeless Adults and Total U.S. Adults, 2007–2012

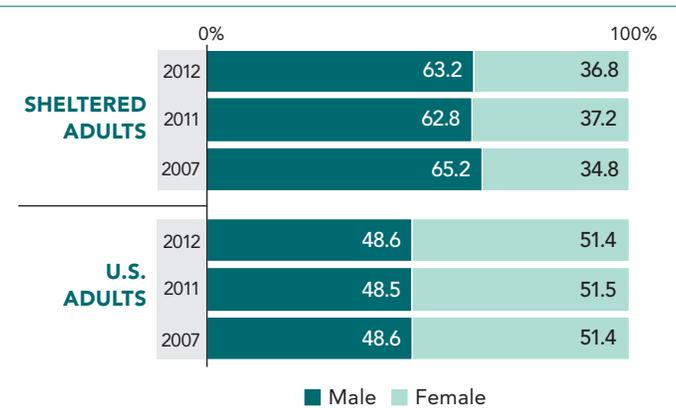
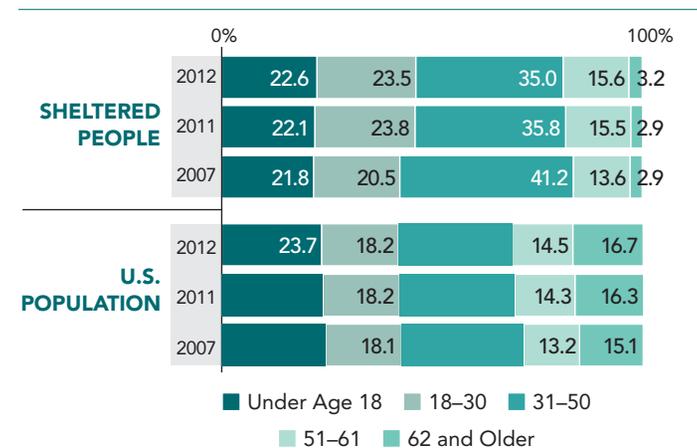


EXHIBIT 1.9: Age
Sheltered Homeless People and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2012



Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011

Ethnicity and Race

In 2012

- About 16 percent of sheltered homeless people were Hispanic, which is about the same proportion found in the total U.S. population.
- About 61 percent of the sheltered homeless population were in a minority group, comprised mostly of African Americans (39.4%). Other minority groups include: white Hispanic (9.5%), multiple races (7.2%), American Indian or Alaska Native (3.4%), Asian (0.8%), and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (0.8%).
- Minorities, especially African Americans, were overrepresented in the sheltered homeless population when compared to their share of the total U.S. population. People in a shelter were about 1.7 times more likely to be in a minority group than those in the total U.S. population, and 3 times more likely to be African American.

Changes Over Time

- While the number of Hispanics in the total U.S. population increased 17.2 percent between 2007 and 2012, the number of Hispanics in the sheltered homeless population decreased 29.3 percent.
- While the number of minorities in the total U.S. population increased 13.1 percent between 2007 and 2012, the number of minorities in the sheltered population dropped one percent.

EXHIBIT 1.10: Ethnicity
Sheltered Homeless People and
Total U.S. Population, 2007–2012

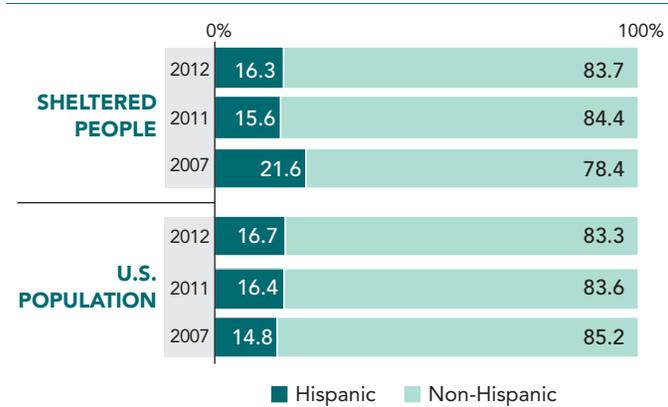
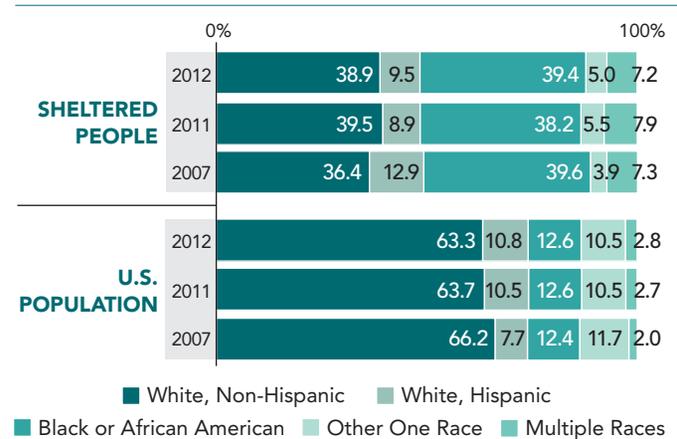


EXHIBIT 1.11: Race
Sheltered Homeless People and
Total U.S. Population, 2007–2012



Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011



Household Size and Disability Status

In 2012

- The overwhelming majority (63.1%) of households in homeless shelters were composed of one person—typically a single adult man. People in shelter were nearly 5 times more likely to be in a one-person household than people in the total U.S. population (63.1% versus 12.8%).
- Households in the U.S. were generally larger than sheltered households. People in U.S. households were 2.5 times more likely to be in households with four or more people than people in shelter (42.6% versus 16.8%).
- People in shelter were 2.5 times more likely to be disabled than people in the U.S. population (38.6% versus 15.3%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, household sizes of people in shelter shifted from smaller to larger. The number of one-person households in shelter declined by 1.4 percent (13,561 fewer people), and the number of two- and three-person households declined by 3.2 percent (9,828 fewer people). In contrast, the number of households in shelter with four or more people increased by 4.2 percent (10,087 more people).
- The number of one-person sheltered households decreased by 15.5 percent since 2007, with 172,109 fewer people homeless alone in 2012 than in 2007.
- The number of disabled adults in shelter increased by 37.2 percent (115,986 more people) between 2007 and 2012.

EXHIBIT 1.12: Household Size
Sheltered Homeless People and
Total U.S. Population, 2007–2012

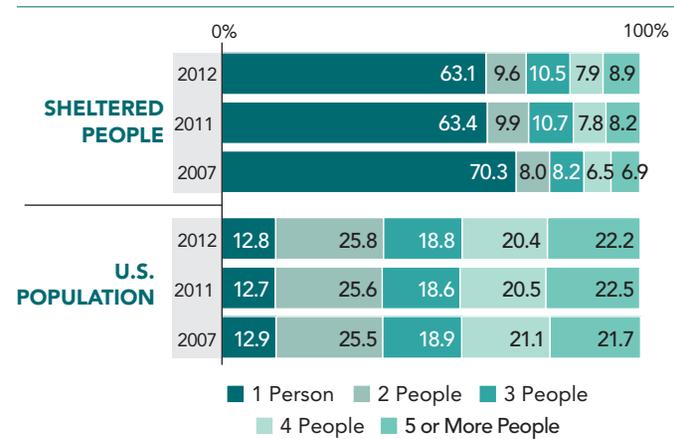
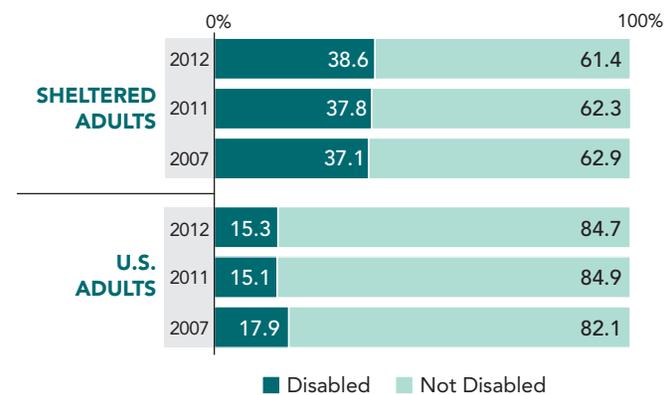


EXHIBIT 1.13: Disability Status
Sheltered Homeless Adults and Total U.S. Adults, 2007–2012



Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011

Geographic Location

In 2012

- About 7 in 10 homeless people in shelter (70.2%) were located in principal cities, and about 3 in 10 (29.8%) were in suburban and rural areas.
- People who are homeless in shelter are 2 times more likely than people in the U.S. poverty population, and are 2.9 times more likely to live in cities than people in the total U.S. population.

Changes Over Time

- Since 2007, sheltered homelessness increased 20.4 percent in suburban and rural areas and declined 14.4 percent in cities between 2007 and 2012. This trend is similar to the U.S. poverty population, whose overall increase since 2007 was larger in suburban and rural areas (a 26.6% rise) than in cities (a 15.6% rise).
- This 5-year trend was reversed between 2011 and 2012 with a 3.5 percent decline in the number of sheltered people located in suburban and rural areas (16,016 fewer people) and a less than one percent increase in those located in cities (3,017 more people).
- While the U.S. population located in cities increased by 2.7 percent, the number of sheltered homeless people in cities declined by 14.4 percent (176,164 fewer people) between 2007 and 2012.

The number of sheltered people **increased 20% in suburban and rural areas** and **declined 14% in cities** since 2007, following a similar geographic trend in the U.S. poverty population.

EXHIBIT 1.14: Geographic Distribution
Sheltered Homelessness, U.S. Poverty Population,
and Total U.S. Population 2007–2012

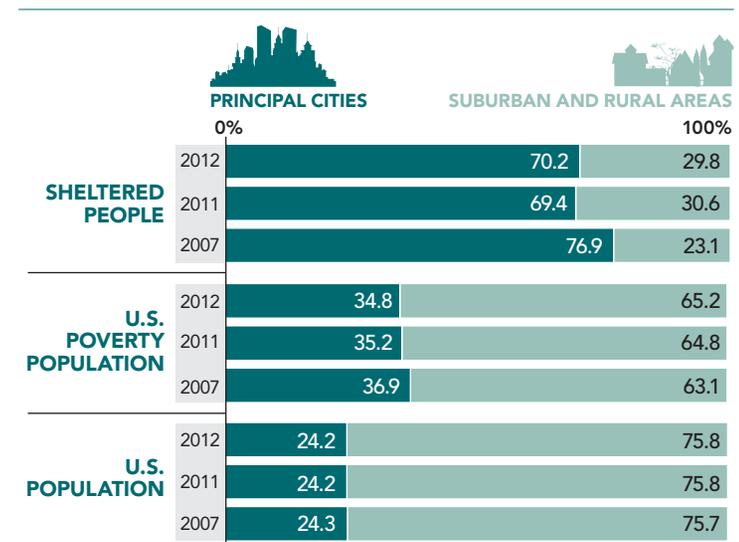


EXHIBIT 1.15: Percent Change by Geography
Sheltered Homeless People, U.S. Poverty Population,
and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2012 (in %)

Population	2011 2012		2007 2012	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Sheltered People	0.3	-3.5	-14.4	20.4
U.S. Poverty Population	3.1	5.0	15.6	26.6
U.S. Population	0.7	0.6	2.7	3.4

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2006, 2010, 2011

Characteristics by Geography

In 2012

- Sheltered homeless people in principal cities were more likely to be part of a minority group (i.e., Hispanic, African American, and other non-white races) compared to those in suburban and rural areas (66.9% versus 47.3%). Indeed, sheltered homeless people in principal cities are 1.5 times more likely to be African American than those in suburban and rural areas (43.8% versus 29%).
- Sheltered people in cities were 1.2 times more likely to be homeless alone than they were in suburban and rural areas (66.4% versus 55.1%).
- Sheltered people in suburban and rural areas were younger than their urban counterparts. For example, they were 1.3 times more likely to be under age 18 than those in cities (26.9% versus 20.8%). They were also more likely to be women than men (42.2% versus 34.7%).

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of sheltered homeless minorities in suburban and rural areas declined by 3.7 percent (7,846 fewer people), which breaks from the 5-year trend showing an increase of minorities in such areas by 7.6 percent (14,476 more people).
- More than 17,000 fewer homeless people (a 6.6% drop) were in suburban and rural shelters alone in one-person households in 2012 than in 2011. The number of two- and three-person households also declined since 2011 (a 4.4% and 6.2% drop). The number of sheltered people in households with four or more people, however, increased by 93,205 people (a 7.1% rise).
- In cities since 2011, the number of sheltered homeless people in large households (5 or more people) increased by 5,614 people (a 7.2% rise) and those in one-person households increased by 4,093 people (a 0.6% rise).

EXHIBIT 1.16: Characteristics by Geography
Homeless People, 2012 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Number of Homeless People	1,044,880	442,636
Gender of Adults		
Male	65.3	57.8
Female	34.7	42.2
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	18.3	11.4
Non-Hispanic	81.7	88.6
Race		
White, Non-Hispanic	33.1	52.7
White, Hispanic	10.3	7.8
Black or African American	43.8	29.0
Other One Race	5.1	4.7
Multiple Races	7.8	5.8
Age		
Under Age 18	20.8	26.9
18–30	23.2	24.3
31–50	36.0	32.7
51–61	16.5	13.6
62 and Older	3.5	2.6
Household Size		
1 Person	66.4	55.1
2 People	9.1	10.7
3 People	9.4	13.1
4 People	7.0	10.2
5 or More People	8.0	10.9
Disability Status of Adults		
Disabled	36.9	43.0
Not Disabled	63.2	57.0

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012

Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

Information on where people lived before entering shelter was asked only of adults.

In 2012

- 4 in 10 adults (40.2%) in shelter were in a housed situation before entering shelter. Of those, 185,095 adults (41%) stayed with family, 142,008 adults (31.4%) with friends, 110,158 adults (24.4%) in rented housing, 11,468 adults (2.5%) in owned housing, and 2,934 adults (0.6%) came from PSH.
- Many adults were already homeless (39.9%) before entering a shelter program during the reporting year. Most of them cycled through the emergency shelter system (52.5% or 234,999 adults).
- Excluding adults who were already homeless before the reporting year can describe the flow into the shelter system. Of those *not already homeless*, 17.8 percent (119,768 adults) were in institutions and 15.3 percent (103,108 adults) in other settings.

Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, 28,309 fewer adults in shelter (a 5.7% drop) entered from housing.
- Between 2011 and 2012, 10,341 fewer adults in shelter (a 7.6% drop) entered from institutional settings. The majority of this decline reflects fewer people coming from substance abuse treatment (6,199 fewer adults) and correctional facilities (5,377 fewer adults).
- The share of adults in shelter entering from foster care increased 18.2 percent (518 more people) from 2011 to 2012.
- 268 fewer adults in shelter (a 8.1% drop) came from PSH over the last five years.

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012

EXHIBIT 1.17: Places People Stayed Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2007–2012

Place Stayed	2012		2011		2012	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
Already Homeless	451,663	39.9	10,022	2.2	-44,419	-8.7
Sheltered	264,009	58.9	-12,100	4.2	-90,553	-25.0
Unsheltered	183,970	41.1	22,122	13.1	43,018	29.0
Housing	447,979	40.2	-28,309	-5.7	3,784	0.8
Staying with family	185,095	41.0	-18,950	-9.0	-2,944	-1.5
Staying with friends	142,008	31.4	-16,130	-9.8	29,282	24.7
Rented housing unit	110,158	24.4	7,070	6.6	-7,907	-6.4
Owned housing unit	11,468	2.5	-940	-7.3	-14,379	-54.8
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	2,934	0.6	641	26.6	-268	-8.1
Institutional Settings	119,768	10.7	-10,341	-7.6	3,589	3.0
Substance abuse treatment center	38,085	31.8	-6,199	-13.5	997	2.6
Correctional facility	47,746	39.9	-5,377	-9.8	-2,861	-5.4
Hospital	16,156	13.5	-2,449	-12.6	2,306	15.7
Psychiatric facility	17,781	14.8	3,684	25.0	3,147	20.6
Other Settings	103,108	9.2	13,932	14.9	-13,087	-10.9
Hotel or motel	35,923	34.8	1,345	3.7	-7,918	-17.5
Foster care home	3,220	3.1	518	18.2	-2,398	-41.7
Other living arrangement	63,965	62.0	12,069	22.2	-2,771	-4.0

Note: To produce comparable trend information, statistical imputations were applied to missing values in this table. See the 2012 AHAR methodology document for more details.

EXHIBIT 1.18: Places People Stayed Who Were Not Already Homeless Before Entering Shelter, 2007–2012 (in %)

2007	2011	2012	
66.5	69.0	67.0	
17.6	18.7	17.8	
15.9	12.3	15.3	

Length of Stay and Other Bed-Use Patterns

Emergency shelter and transitional housing programs are designed differently. Emergency shelters are high-volume, high-turnover programs; its primary purpose is to provide temporary shelter for homeless people. In contrast, transitional housing programs offer homeless people shelter as well as supportive services for up to 24 months and intend for people to stay longer than they do in emergency shelters.

In 2012

- During the 12-month reporting period, about one-third of people in emergency shelter (33.2%) stayed one week or less, 59.7 percent stayed one month or less, and few stayed more than six months (7.4%).
- In contrast, nearly half of all people in transitional housing (46.7%) stayed between 1 and 6 months.
- The median length of stay for emergency shelter clients was 22 nights, with about six homeless people served per available bed throughout the year. On an average night throughout the year, 87.9 percent of emergency shelter beds were occupied.
- People in transitional housing stayed 155 nights (about 5 months) on average during the reporting year, with about two homeless people served per available bed throughout the year. An estimated 82.2 percent of transitional housing beds were occupied on an average night.
- Most people in shelter used only an emergency shelter at some point during the reporting year (77.8%). Fewer people used a transitional housing program only (16.5%) or accessed both types of housing during the year (5.6%).

Changes Over Time

- Since 2011, the number of people staying in transitional housing for one month or less declined by 7,359 people (a 11.8% drop).
- The number of homeless people using only transitional housing declined 11 percent (30,288 fewer people) since 2011.

EXHIBIT 1.19: Length of Stay
People in Emergency Shelter and
Transitional Housing Programs, 2012

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	411,392	33.2	15,840	4.8
8 to 30 days	327,846	26.5	39,352	12.0
31 to 180 days	409,008	33.0	153,327	46.7
181 to 360 days	66,724	5.4	77,005	23.5
361 to 366 days	24,742	2.0	42,853	13.1

Note: Length of stay accounts for multiple program entries/exits by summing the total number of (cumulative) days in a homeless residential program during the 12-month reporting period. The maximum length of stay is 366 days, corresponding to the total days observed for this reporting period.

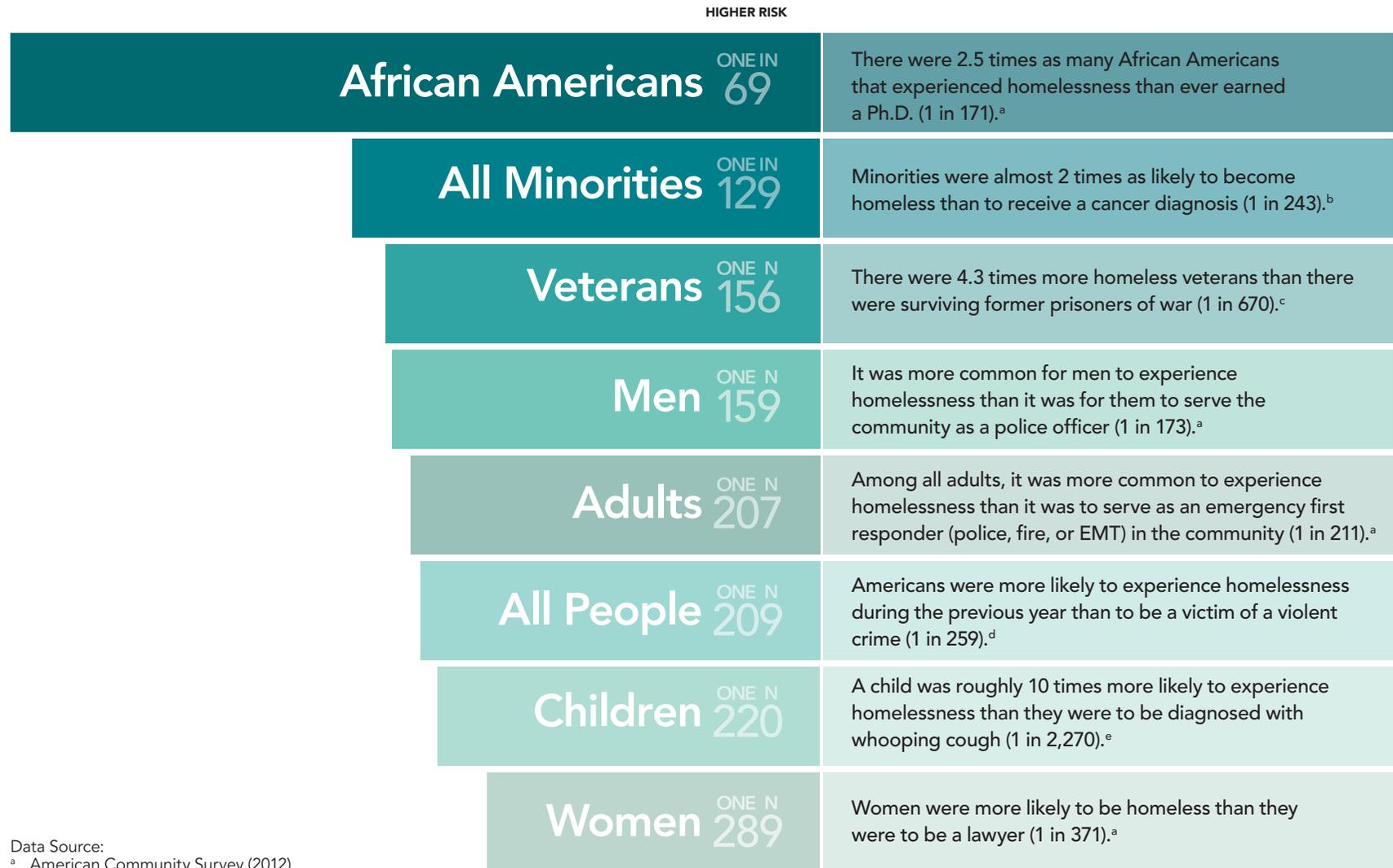
EXHIBIT 1.20: Bed-Use Patterns
People in Emergency Shelter and
Transitional Housing Programs, 2007–2012

Bed Use Patterns	Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
	2007	2011	2012	2007	2011	2012
Median number of nights	18	23	22	113	120	124
Average number of nights	46	54	53	149	154	155
Average occupancy rate (in %)	88.5	88.1	87.9	76.9	83.4	82.2
Turnover rate	7.3	6.1	6.1	1.8	2.0	1.9

Note 1: The average daily occupancy rate is calculated by dividing the average daily census during the 12-month reporting period by the total number of year-round equivalent beds in the inventory.

Note 2: The turnover rate measures the number of people served per available bed over the 12-month reporting period, and is calculated by dividing the total number of people served by the number of year-round equivalent beds.

EXHIBIT 1.21: Odds of Becoming Part of the Sheltered Homeless Population, 2012



Data Source:

- ^a American Community Survey (2012)
- ^b Bureau of Labor Statistics (2012)
- ^c Veterans Affairs Benefits Assistance Service (2012)
- ^d Bureau of Justice Statistics (2012)
- ^e Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2012)

LOWER RISK