



# 3 Homeless Families with Children IN THE UNITED STATES

## POINT-IN-TIME (PIT)

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## KEY TERM

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**FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN** refers to households composed of at least one adult and one child under age 18. Family households include various family compositions: single-parent families, two-parent families, and three-generation families.

# HIGHLIGHTS

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On a single night in January 2012, 239,403 people in families were homeless in 77,157 family households in the United States. About 38 percent of all homeless people on a single night were in families.

The number of sheltered people in families on a single night increased 7.1 percent (12,668 more people), while the number of unsheltered declined 31 percent (21,776 fewer people) since 2007.

More than 60 percent of unsheltered families (totaling 29,274 people) were in four states: Florida (23.5%), Colorado (15%), California (12%), and Texas (10%).

Between 2011 and 2012, the number of unsheltered people in families declined 2.6 percent (1,292 fewer people) overall. Changes in unsheltered people in families were highly concentrated within a few states. The five states with the largest increases—Florida, Texas, North Carolina, Missouri, and Nebraska—represented 58.3 percent of the total increase; the five states with the largest decreases—California, Georgia, Nevada, Kentucky, and Washington—represented 83 percent of the total decrease.

# One-Night Estimates OF HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

## PIT

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 ten 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. The PIT count includes estimates of homeless families.

### On a Single Night in January 2012

- 239,403 people in families were homeless in 77,157 family households. About 38 percent of all homeless people on a single night were in families.
- People in families who exited PSH were 1.3 times more likely to move into housing than individuals who exited PSH (73.5% versus 58.7%).

### Between January 2011 and January 2012

- An additional 3,222 people (a 1.4% rise) were homeless in families on a single night, with a slight decline in the number of households (29 fewer households).
- The number of sheltered people in families rose 2.4 percent (4,514 more people), while the number of unsheltered people in families declined 2.6 percent (1,292 fewer people).
- A slightly greater share of people in families was in shelter in 2012 than in 2011 (79.8% versus 79%).

### Between January 2007 and January 2012

- Homeless people in families declined by 9,108 people (a 3.7% drop), representing 6,778 family households (an 8% drop).
- The number of sheltered people in families on a single night increased 7.1 percent (12,668 more people), while the number of unsheltered declined 31 percent (21,776 fewer people).
- 20.2 percent of homeless people in families were unsheltered in 2012, which is less than the 28.2 percent in 2007.

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

Between January 2007 and 2012, **7.1% more homeless people in families lived in shelter** and 31% fewer were on the street.

EXHIBIT 3.1: One-Night Counts of Homeless People in Families  
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2012

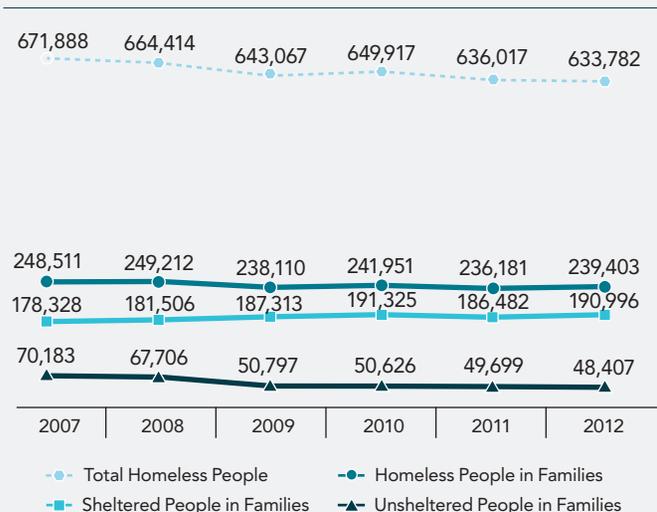


EXHIBIT 3.2: Change in Homeless People in Families  
PIT Estimates by Sheltered Status, 2007–2012

Years	Total Homeless People in Families		Sheltered People in Families		Unsheltered People in Families	
	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
2011 to 2012	3,222	1.4	4,514	2.4	-1,292	-2.6
2010 to 2011	-5,770	-0.9	-4,843	-2.5	-927	-1.8
2009 to 2010	3,841	0.6	4,012	2.1	-171	-0.3
2008 to 2009	-11,102	-1.7	5,807	3.2	-16,909	-25.0
2007 to 2008	701	0.1	3,178	1.8	-2,477	-3.5
2007 to 2012	-9,108	-3.7	12,668	7.1	-21,776	-31.0

## By State

### On a Single Night in January 2012

- Six states account for half of the nation's homeless population in families: NY (16.5%), CA (10.5%), FL (7.7%), TX (5.6%), CO (4.9%), and MA (4.7%).
- People in families represented more than half of the total homeless population within seven states (in # of people): NY (39,433), CO (11,667), MA (11,212), PA (7,441), MO (5,382), MN (4,204), and IA (1,482). By comparison, the median state share of homeless people in families was 40 percent.

### Between January 2011 and January 2012

- The number of homeless people in families decreased in 23 states (totaling 8,131 fewer people), with California (1,954 fewer people) and Oregon (1,769 fewer people) comprising 45.8 percent of the total decline.
- In contrast, 25 states and D.C. experienced an increase in the number of homeless people in families (totaling 11,645 more people). Three states comprise 45.3 percent of the total increase: New York (3,326 more people), Missouri (1,050 more people) and Ohio (904 more people).

### Between January 2007 and January 2012

- The number of homeless people in families decreased in 24 states (totaling 38,498 fewer people), with 41 percent of the total decline in California (15,790 fewer people).
- In contrast, the number of homeless people in families increased in 26 states and D.C. (totaling 28,468 more people), with New York (4,888 more people), Massachusetts (4,377 more people), and Colorado (4,286 more people) comprising 47.6 percent of the total increase. Mississippi had the largest percentage increase (a 136.3% rise or 357 more people).

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

EXHIBIT 3.3: Share of Homeless Families In the U.S. by State, 2012 (in %)

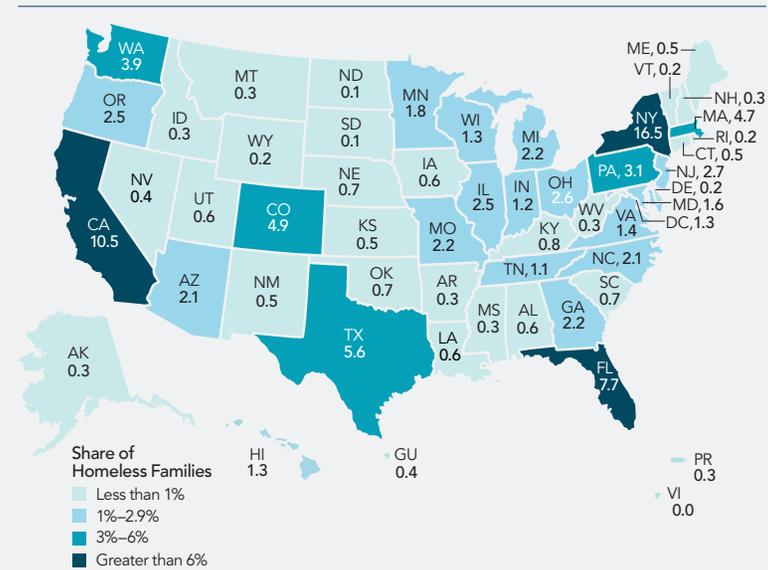


EXHIBIT 3.4: Homeless People in Families by State Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
<b>2011 to 2012</b>					
New York	3,326	9.2	California	-1,954	-7.2
Missouri	1,050	24.2	Oregon	-1,769	-22.7
Ohio	904	17.3	New Jersey	-874	-12.0
Massachusetts	892	8.6	Florida	-704	-3.7
Arizona	891	21.7	Michigan	-356	-6.4
<b>2007 to 2012</b>					
New York	4,888	14.1	California	-15,790	-38.5
Massachusetts	4,377	64.0	Kentucky	-2,223	-53.3
Florida	3,370	22.4	Nevada	-2,142	-68.0
Missouri	2,471	84.9	Georgia	-1,965	-27.6
Ohio	1,728	39.3	New Jersey	-1,920	-23.0

## By State and Sheltered Status

### On a Single Night in January 2012

- More than half of all states (27 states) had at least 90 percent of its family homeless population in shelter.
- More than 60 percent of unsheltered families were in four states, totaling 29,274 people: FL (23.5%), CO (15%), CA (12%), and TX (10%).
- Two states reported that the majority of its family homeless population was unsheltered: Florida (11,368 people) and Colorado (7,254 people).

### Between January 2011 and January 2012

- The number of sheltered people in families increased in 24 states and D.C. (totaling 10,735 more people), while 25 states had a decrease (totaling 6,303 fewer people). NY, OH, MA, MO, and AZ represented 65.2 percent of the total increase, while CA, NJ, OR, MI, and WA represented 70 percent of the total decrease.
- The number of unsheltered people in families increased in 23 states (totaling 2,156 more people), decreased in 20 states (totaling 3,074 fewer people), and remained stable in 7 states and D.C.
- Oregon had the largest decreases in both sheltered and unsheltered family homelessness over the past year, while Missouri had the largest increases in both categories.

### Between January 2007 and January 2012

- The number of sheltered people in families increased in 30 states and D.C. (totaling 22,881 more people) and decreased in 20 states (totaling 10,493 fewer people).
- The number of unsheltered people in families decreased in 34 states (totaling 34,525 fewer people) and increased in only 16 states (totaling 12,107 more people).
- Since 2007, Kentucky had the largest decreases in both sheltered and unsheltered family homelessness combined, and Missouri had the largest increases.
- Changes in unsheltered people in families were highly concentrated within a few states. FL, TX, NC, MO and NE represented 58.3 percent of the total increase, and CA, GA, NV, KY, and WA represented 83 percent of the total decrease.

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

### EXHIBIT 3.5: Sheltered Homeless People in Families by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
<b>2011 to 2012</b>					
New York	3,449	9.6	California	-2,267	-10.5
Ohio	919	18.8	New Jersey	-828	-12.1
Massachusetts	913	8.9	Oregon	-710	-18.9
Missouri	907	26.3	Michigan	-360	-7.0
Arizona	811	22.4	Washington	-274	-3.1
<b>2007 to 2012</b>					
New York	5,011	14.6	New Jersey	-1,760	-22.6
Massachusetts	4,668	71.4	Texas	-1,292	-13.2
Ohio	2,026	53.5	Kentucky	-1,242	-41.3
Missouri	1,786	69.3	Oregon	-1,156	-27.5
District of Columbia	1,584	98.8	Illinois	-848	-13.7

### EXHIBIT 3.6: Unsheltered Homeless People in Families by State

Largest Change in PIT Estimates, 2007–2012

Largest Increases			Largest Decreases		
State	# Change	% Change	State	# Change	% Change
<b>2011 to 2012</b>					
California	313	5.7	Oregon	-1,059	-26.2
North Carolina	313	22.6	Washington	-845	-6.9
Nebraska	309	182.8	Wyoming	-322	-49.5
Missouri	143	16.3	New York	-123	-71.9
Oklahoma	137	29.1	New Hampshire	-103	-85.1
<b>2007 to 2012</b>					
Florida	4,096	56.3	California	-17,172	-74.7
Texas	1,119	30.1	Georgia	-2,871	-63.5
North Carolina	771	83.4	Nevada	-1,934	-98.0
Missouri	685	204.5	Kentucky	-981	-84.2
Nebraska	389	437.1	Washington	-698	-51.9

# PROFILE

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A typical sheltered homeless person in a family in the United States in 2012 was:

- a child under 18 years old
- in a 3-person household
- black and not Hispanic
- located in a city
- staying with family before entering shelter
- staying in emergency shelter for 28 nights, or nearly a month

# HIGHLIGHTS

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In 2012, 535,420 people in 167,854 families used shelter in the United States, comprising 36 percent of the total sheltered homeless population.

Sheltered family homelessness increased 19.8 percent (93,793 more people) between 2007 and 2010, but declined 5.6 percent (31,914 fewer people) since then.

The number of sheltered men in families increased over time—by 5.5 percent (2,452 more men) since 2011, and by 45.2 percent (14,554 more men) since 2007.

The share of sheltered people in families who were African American declined by 10.2 percentage points between 2007 (a 55.2% drop) and 2012 (a 45% drop), while the share in U.S. families who were African American remained stable (13.8% in 2007 and 13.6% in 2012).

In 2012, the share of disabled sheltered adults in families was 2.3 times greater than the share of disabled adults in U.S. families (18.6% versus 8.1%).

Between 2007 and 2012, the number of sheltered people in families increased 53.9 percent (68,603 more people) in suburban and rural areas and declined 1.9 percent (6,580 fewer people) in cities.

The number of sheltered people in families who were already homeless at the start of the reporting period increased 17.9 percent (9,915 more people) since 2011 and 48.6 percent (22,739 more people) since 2007.

# One-Year Estimates OF SHELTERED FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

## HMIS

In 2012, 535,420 people in **families** were in shelter in the U.S., a **slight decline** from last year.

The one-year estimates account for all people in families who used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program at any time from October 1 through September 30 of the reporting 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 individuals who use shelter programs for homeless people that do not yet participate in its local HMIS—thus providing a complete enumeration of sheltered people in families in each community—and are weighted to represent the entire country. The one-year estimates do not include: (a) sheltered people in families in Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories; (b) people in families served by victim service providers; and (c) people in families in unsheltered locations who never accessed a shelter program for homeless people during the 12-month period.

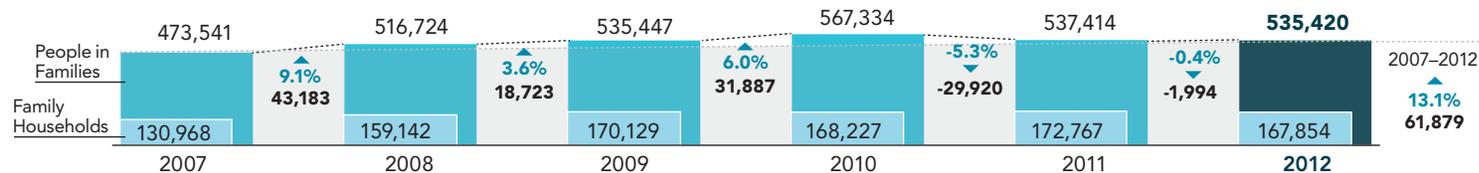
### 2012 Estimate of Sheltered Families with Children

- An estimated 535,420 people in 167,854 families used an emergency shelter or transitional housing program between October 1, 2011 and September 30, 2012.
- People in families comprised 36 percent of the total sheltered homeless population in 2012.
- 1 in 296 people in families in the U.S. was homeless in shelter at some point during the reporting year.

### Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of sheltered people in families declined by fewer than 2,000 people (a 0.4% drop), and the number of family households decreased by 2.8 percent (4,913 fewer households).
- Sheltered family homelessness increased 19.8 percent (93,793 more people) between 2007 and 2010, but declined by 5.6 percent (31,914 fewer people) since then. The largest decline in family homelessness over the last five years occurred between 2010 and 2011 (29,920 fewer people), with a smaller decline between 2011 and 2012 (1,994 fewer people).

EXHIBIT 3.7: One-year Estimates of Sheltered Families with Children, 2007–2012



Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012; ACS 2011

# Gender and Age

## In 2012

- The majority of sheltered adults in families were women (77.9%). Sheltered adults in families were 1.4 times more likely to be women than adults in U.S. families (77.9% versus 54.5%), and 1.2 times more likely than adults in poor families (77.9% versus 63.9%).
- Of all sheltered people in families, the majority were children—more than 60 percent were under age 18 (322,319 children). Of these, 41.8 percent were ages 1 to 5 (134,631 children), 34.5 percent were ages 6 to 12 (111,230 children), 13.5 percent were ages 13 to 17 (43,414 children) and 10.3 percent were under 12 months old (33,044 children).
- Sheltered people in families were 1.5 times more likely to be ages 18 to 30 than people in U.S. families (21.9% versus 14.4%).
- The elderly (ages 62 and older) make up a small share of sheltered people in families (0.1%) compared to the poverty (1.7%) and U.S. (2.4%) populations of people in families.

## Changes Over Time

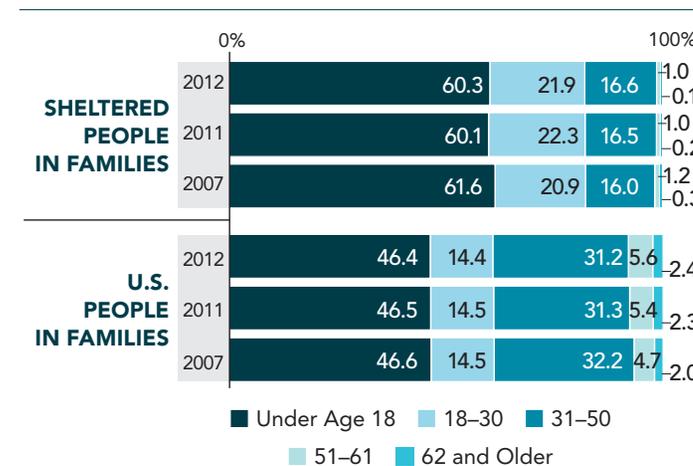
- The share of sheltered men in families increased over time. The number of sheltered men in families increased 5.5 percent (2,452 more men) between 2011 and 2012, and by 45.2 percent (14,554 more men) since 2007.
- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of sheltered women in families declined 2.6 percent (4,462 fewer women).
- While the number of children in poor families increased 22.8 percent and remained stable in U.S. families between 2007 and 2012, the number of sheltered children in families increased 12 percent (34,493 more children).
- Since 2007, adults in poor families increased 30.2 percent and in U.S. families remained stable, while the number of homeless adults (ages 18 and older) staying with children in shelter increased 18.2 percent (32,640 more adults).

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

EXHIBIT 3.8: Gender  
Sheltered Adults in Families and  
Total U.S. Adults in Families, 2007–2012



EXHIBIT 3.9: Age  
Sheltered People in Families and  
Total U.S. Population in Families, 2007–2012



## Ethnicity and Race

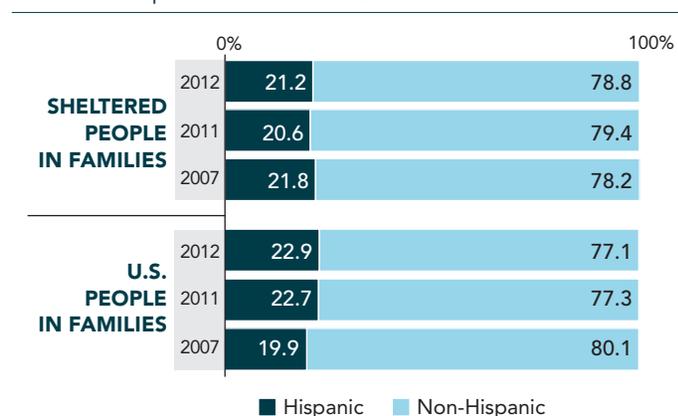
### In 2012

- The ethnic composition of sheltered people in families with children was similar to the broader U.S. population in families. Among sheltered people in families, 21.2 percent (111,568 people) were Hispanic, compared to 22.9 percent in the U.S. family population.
- In contrast, the racial composition of sheltered families differed greatly from U.S. families as a whole. Sheltered people in families were 3.3 times more likely to be African American than people in U.S. families (45% versus 13.6%). Also, sheltered people in families were less likely to be white (non-Hispanic) than people in U.S. families (27.7% versus 53.8%).

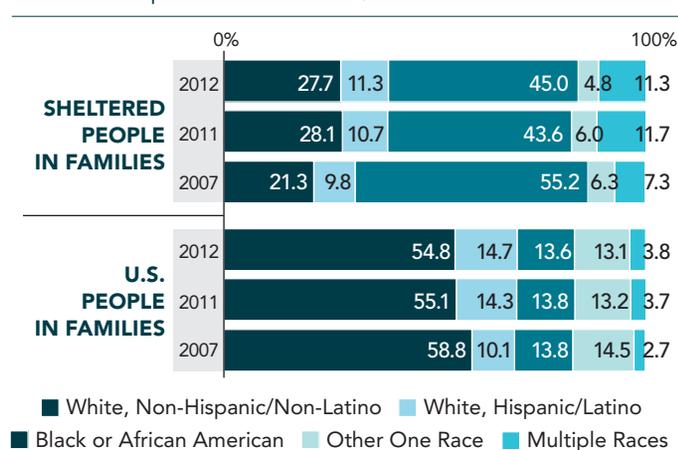
### Changes Over Time

- Although the share of sheltered Hispanics in families remained stable between 2007 (21.8%) and 2012 (21.2%), their numbers increased 17 percent (16,244 more people) since 2007.
- The proportion of sheltered people in families who were African American declined by 10.2 percentage points between 2007 (55.2%) and 2012 (45%), while the proportion of African Americans in U.S. families remained stable (13.8% in 2007 and 13.6% in 2012).
- The proportion of sheltered people in families of a minority group (i.e., Hispanics, African Americans, and other non-white races) declined by 6.4 percentage points between 2007 (78.7%) and 2012 (72.3%), while the proportion of minorities in U.S. families increased (41.2% in 2007 to 45.2% in 2012).

**EXHIBIT 3.10: Ethnicity**  
Sheltered People in Families and  
Total U.S. Population in Families, 2007–2012



**EXHIBIT 3.11: Race**  
Sheltered People in Families and  
Total U.S. Population in Families, 2007–2012



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



## Household Size and Disability Status

In keeping with the definition of “family” in this report, a family consists of at least one adult and one child; the resulting minimum household size is two people. Family households include various family compositions: single-parent families, two-parent families, and three-generation families.

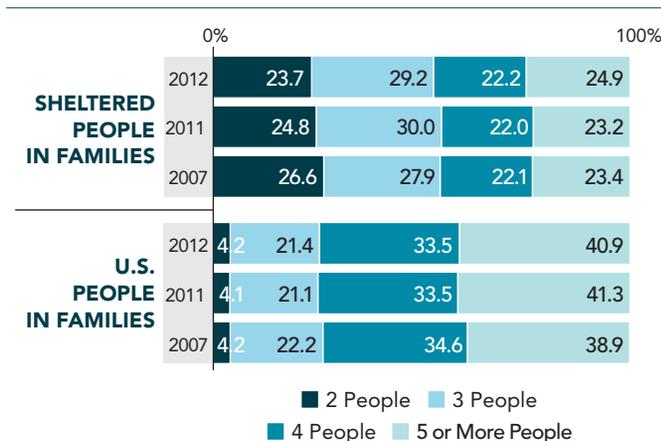
### In 2012

- The most common household size among sheltered families was three people (29.2%), somewhat greater than the share of three-person households among U.S. families (21.4%).
- Two-person households were more common among sheltered families than among all U.S. families. Sheltered families were 5.6 times more likely to be a two-person household than U.S. families (23.7% versus 4.2%).
- Among sheltered adults in families, 18.6 percent were disabled. The prevalence of disability among sheltered adults in families was 2.3 times greater than among adults in U.S. families (18.6% versus 8.1%).

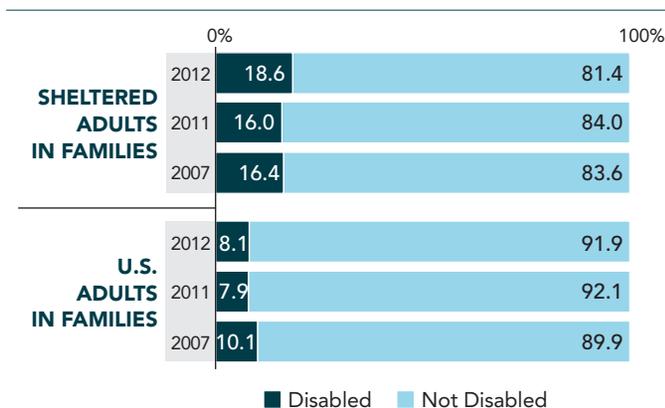
### Changes Over Time

- The number of sheltered people in small families (2 people) declined 4.4 percent (5,908 fewer people) between 2011 and 2012, while people in small families in the U.S. increased 1.5 percent.
- While people in large families (5 or more people) decreased 1.2 percent in the U.S. overall between 2011 and 2012, the number of sheltered people in large families increased 6.8 percent (8,541 more people).
- The number of sheltered adults in families with a disability increased 15.5 percent (5,182 more people) between 2011 and 2012, exceeding the increase among adults in U.S. families (a 2.4% rise).

**EXHIBIT 3.12: Household Size**  
Sheltered People in Families and  
Total U.S. Population in Families, 2007–2012



**EXHIBIT 3.13: Disability Status**  
Sheltered Adults in Families and  
Total U.S. Adults in Families, 2007–2012



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

## Geographic Location

### In 2012

- Sheltered people in families were more often located in principal cities than in suburban and rural areas (63.4% versus 36.6%).
- Sheltered people in families were 2.7 times more likely to be located in a city than all people in U.S. families (63.4% versus 23.3%), and 1.8 times more likely than people in poor families (63.4% versus 34.3%).

### Changes Over Time

- Between 2007 and 2012, the number of sheltered people in families increased 53.9 percent (68,603 more people) in suburban and rural areas and declined 1.9 percent (6,580 fewer people) in cities. In the past year, the number of sheltered people in families increased 1.8 percent (3,512 more people) in suburban and rural areas and declined 1.5 percent (5,237 fewer people) in cities.
- Poor families in the U.S. experienced a similar geographic pattern as sheltered families. Between 2007 and 2012, people in poor families have been increasing overall, but the increase in suburban and rural areas (a 29.5% rise) is more than double the increase in cities (a 13% rise).

EXHIBIT 3.14: Geographic Distribution  
Sheltered Families, U.S. Families in Poverty,  
and Total U.S. Population 2007–2012

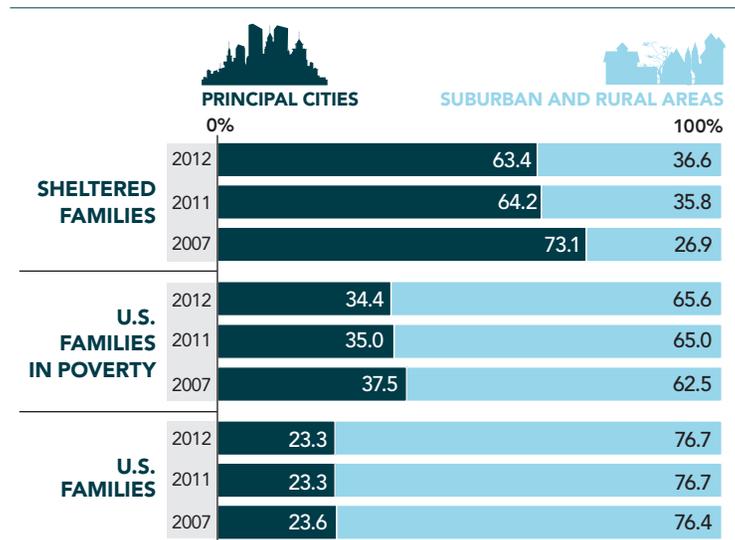


EXHIBIT 3.15: Percent Change by Geography  
Sheltered Homeless Families, U.S. Poverty Population,  
and Total U.S. Population, 2007–2012 (in %)

Population	2011 2012		2007 2012	
	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Sheltered Families	-1.9	53.9	-1.5	1.8
U.S. Families in Poverty	13.0	29.5	2.2	4.8
U.S. Family Population	-2.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.3

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012

## Characteristics by Geography

### In 2012

- Sheltered adults in families were mostly women overall, but a larger share of these women were in cities than in suburban and rural areas (79.4% versus 75.4%).
- Sheltered people in families located in cities were 1.7 times more likely to be Hispanic than those in suburban and rural areas (25% versus 14.6%), and 1.8 times more likely to be African American (53.5% versus 30.3%).
- Sheltered people in families located in suburban and rural areas were 2.6 times more likely to be white (non-Hispanic) than were those in cities (45.7% versus 17.3%).
- Household sizes of sheltered families were similar regardless of geographic location.
- A larger share of disabled sheltered adults in families were in suburban and rural areas than in cities (20.3% versus 17.6%).

### Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, the number of sheltered men in families increased more in suburban and rural areas (a 8.9% rise or 1,600 more men) than in cities (a 3.3% rise or 864 more men).
- Since 2011, the number of sheltered adults in families with a disability increased 22.2 percent (4,134 more people) in cities, exceeding their 7.2 percent increase (1,063 more people) in suburban and rural areas.
- Between 2007 and 2012, sheltered Hispanics in families increased 92.9 percent (13,585 more people) in suburban and rural areas, substantially exceeding their 3.2 percent increase (2,592 more people) in cities.
- Since 2007, the number of sheltered African Americans in families increased 7.7 percent (12,549 more people) in cities, but declined 5.9 percent (3,673 fewer people) in suburban and rural areas.
- Since 2007, families with 4 or more people in shelter increased 54.8 percent (33,164 more people) in suburban and rural areas and only 5.2 percent (7,773 more people) in cities. Also, families with 2 people in shelter increased 63.5 percent in the suburbs (17,161 more people), but declined 14.1 percent in cities (13,593 fewer people).

Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012

EXHIBIT 3.16: Characteristics by Geography  
Sheltered People in Families, 2012 (in %)

Characteristic	Principal Cities	Suburban & Rural Areas
Number of Sheltered People in Families	339,452	195,886
<b>Gender of Adults</b>		
Male	20.6	24.6
Female	79.4	75.4
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	25.0	14.6
Non-Hispanic	75.0	85.4
<b>Race</b>		
White, Non-Hispanic	17.3	45.7
White, Hispanic	12.0	10.0
Black or African American	53.5	30.3
Other One Race	4.3	5.6
Multiple Races	12.9	8.4
<b>Age</b>		
Under Age 18	60.9	59.3
18–30	21.9	22.0
31–50	16.0	17.7
51–61	1.1	1.0
62 and Older	0.1	0.1
<b>Household Size</b>		
1 Person	n/a	n/a
2 People	24.4	22.6
3 People	29.0	29.6
4 People	21.6	23.1
5 or More People	25.0	24.7
<b>Disability Status of Adults</b>		
Disabled	17.6	20.3
Not Disabled	82.4	79.7

## Living Situation Before Entering Shelter

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

### In 2012

- The majority (60.2%) of sheltered adults in families lived in housing prior to entering shelter during the reporting period (125,073 people). Of those, 43.5 percent (54,384 adults) stayed with family, 32 percent (39,990 adults) in rented housing, and 22.6 percent (28,324 adults) stayed with friends prior to entering shelter.
- Of sheltered adults in families, 30.9 percent (64,101 adults) were already homeless at the start of the reporting period. Of these, 76.6 percent (49,114 adults) were in shelter, and 23.4 percent (14,987 adults) were in a place not meant for human habitation.
- Excluding those adults that were already homeless prior to the start of the reporting period can offer a sense of flow into the shelter system. Of those adults *not already homeless*, 2.3 percent (3,289 adults) of sheltered adults in families entered shelter from an institutional setting. Of these, 64 percent (2,104 adults) were from substance abuse treatment or detox centers, and 19.3 percent (636 adults) from correctional facilities.

### Changes Over Time

- Between 2011 and 2012, fewer sheltered adults in families lived in housing prior to entering shelter (9,173 fewer adults or a 6.7% drop), although the number in 2012 was still 59.3 percent higher than it was in 2007 (47,496 more adults).
- The number of sheltered adults in families that were already homeless at the start of the reporting period increased 17.9 percent (9,915 more adults) since 2011 and 48.6 percent (21,358 more adults) since 2007.
- The number of sheltered adults in families who entered shelter from institutional settings declined 31.1 percent (1,515 fewer adults) since 2011, with 808 fewer adults (a 55.4% drop) coming from a correctional facility and 601 fewer adults (a 21.9% drop) from a substance abuse treatment center.

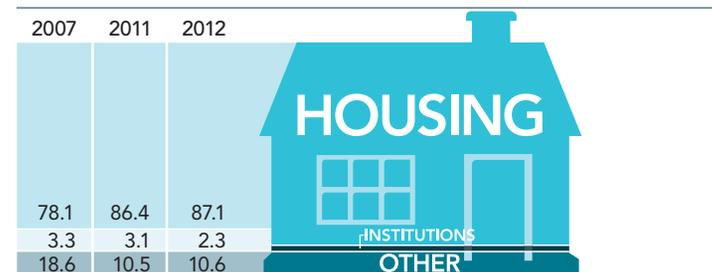
Data Source: HMIS 2007–2012

EXHIBIT 3.17: Places Adults in Families Stayed Before Entering Shelter and Change Over Time, 2007–2012

Place Stayed	2012		2011		2007	
	#	%	# Change	% Change	# Change	% Change
<b>Already Homeless</b>	<b>64,101</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>9,915</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>21,358</b>	<b>48.6</b>
Sheltered	49,114	76.6	4,560	10.0	10,591	27.2
Unsheltered	14,987	23.4	5,355	54.8	10,121	201.9
<b>Housing</b>	<b>125,073</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>-9,173</b>	<b>-6.7</b>	<b>47,496</b>	<b>59.3</b>
Staying with family	54,384	43.5	-5,070	-8.4	19,780	55.5
Staying with friends	28,324	22.6	-2,654	-8.4	9,332	47.6
Rented housing unit	39,990	32.0	-1,008	-2.4	22,739	125.6
Owned housing unit	2,124	1.7	-491	-18.5	-4,206	-66.0
Permanent supportive housing (PSH)	251	0.2	50	24.4	-149	-36.9
<b>Institutional Settings</b>	<b>3,289</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-1,515</b>	<b>-31.1</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Substance abuse treatment center	2,104	64.0	-601	-21.9	244	12.8
Correctional facility	636	19.3	-808	-55.4	82	14.4
Hospital	412	12.5	-99	-19.0	-139	-24.8
Psychiatric facility	137	4.2	-7	-4.8	47	50.5
<b>Other Settings</b>	<b>15,288</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-989</b>	<b>-5.9</b>	<b>-3,322</b>	<b>-17.4</b>
Hotel or motel	9,614	62.9	-943	-8.8	-3,250	-25.0
Foster care home	207	1.4	-63	-23.0	166	368.9
Other living arrangement	5,467	35.8	17	0.3	-238	-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 3.18: Places Adults in Families Stayed Who Were Not Already Homeless Before Entering Shelter, 2007–2012 (in %)



## 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

- In emergency shelter, one-quarter (98,777 people) of people in families stayed a week or less, 52.9 percent (217,023 people) stayed one month or less, 36.8 percent (151,194 people) stayed one to six months, and 10.4 percent (42,533 people) stayed more than six months within the reporting year.
- In transitional housing programs, 12.9 percent (19,177 people) of people in families stayed one month or less, 42.4 percent (63,124 people) stayed one to six months, and 44.7 percent (66,632 people) stayed more than six months during the 12-month reporting period.
- Sheltered people in families stayed in emergency shelter 65 nights on average. Emergency shelters served 4.7 people per available bed throughout the year and occupied 82.9 percent of beds on an average night.
- Sheltered people in families stayed in transitional housing programs an average of 178 nights (nearly 6 months). Transitional housing programs served 1.7 people per available bed throughout the year and occupied 81.1 percent of beds on an average night.

### Changes Over Time

- Between 2007 and 2012, bed occupancy rates in emergency shelters declined (from 85.9% to 82.9%). The average number of nights people in families stayed in emergency shelter also declined from 67 to 65 nights.
- Between 2007 and 2012, bed occupancy rates in transitional housing increased (from 72.9% to 81.1%). The average number of nights people in families stayed in transitional housing programs also increased from 174 to 178 nights.

Data Source: HMIS, HIC 2007–2012

**EXHIBIT 3.19: Length of Stay**  
People in Families in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Programs, 2012

Length of Stay	Emergency Shelter		Transitional Housing	
	#	%	#	%
7 days or less	98,777	24.1	5,429	3.7
8 to 30 days	118,246	28.8	13,748	9.2
31 to 180 days	151,194	36.8	63,134	42.4
181 to 360 days	28,540	7.0	41,279	27.7
361 to 366 days	13,993	3.4	25,353	17.0

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 3.20: Bed-Use Patterns**  
People in Families 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	30	30	28	151	149	157
Average number of nights	67	64	65	174	175	178
Average occupancy rate (in %)	85.9	84.2	82.9	72.9	80.1	81.1
Turnover rate	4.9	4.8	4.7	1.6	1.7	1.7

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.