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

2017 AHAR (Annual Homeless Assessment Report): Part 1 -


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

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

Here are the first two things to know about this data: the HUD Exchange website that we access this data from is an official HUD website, but is designed for people from HUD and other organizations that work in housing and public housing to share data. The main HUD
website is https://www.hud.gov/. The HUD Exchange homepage is https://www.hudexchange.info/. HUD also has a website that focuses on data on people who work on housing and housing programs at https://www.huduser.gov/portal/home.html.

Usually the first response that I get when I show anyone these data is “That can’t be accurate”. But this data is collected by people from the service organizations that work with homeless people in their (primarily urban) communities and therefore know where and when to look for them so they can be counted. Example: the Community Service Council that operates a homelessness program in the Tulsa MSA count the homeless in Tulsa, and know where to look for their plastic-sheet tents, which bridges to look under, and which warm-air grates to check around. These local groups, known as “Continuums of Care” (“CoC”), fall into the geographic categories of a. major cities, b. smaller cities, counties, and regions, and c. “balance of state” (rural areas) and statewide CoCs. They are free to choose to conduct either censuses or surveys of the homeless in their service area. Within each state the service areas of CoCs are primarily in urban areas, these areas obviously attracting more homeless people to them and being easier to count or survey. HUD has sponsored via grants to CoCs and published their data since 2007. Known as the Annual Homeless Assessment Report they’re conducted as a two-part series, with the surveys taken and their data published in alternating years. The data for Part 1 is taken as either a count or survey on one night of each year during January; the data for Part 2 comes from the Housing Management Information Systems Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S. that is gathered throughout the year by housing managers, which can include government agencies and members of the CoCs. This explains the relationship of Part 1 to Part 2—
HUD states that CoCs conduct their Point-in-Time surveys from dusk to dawn to identify information about homeless individuals in accordance with HUD standards to minimize the chance of double counting anyone. In the 2015 report HUD began asking CoCs for the first time to also collect data on gender, ethnicity, race, persons under age 25 who have their children with them (aka “parenting youth”), and unaccompanied youth ages 18 to 24. Remember that PIT data may not represent people who are homeless throughout the year; only HMIS data does that even though those people may have been sheltered during that year. Likewise HMIS data may not represent the people who were sheltered on a single night of the year for the PIT count. Understand this basic difference between these data sets. Most CoCs conduct a homeless shelter count every year and an unsheltered count every other year; but some CoCs choose to conduct both surveys/counts each year. CoCs also conduct a count of beds in shelters each year known as the “Housing Inventory Count (HIC)”. Conducting the PIT and the HMIS surveys are a requirement of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act grants with which they fund their operations.

CoCs conduct and publish their year-round Housing Management Information System surveys one year after the PIT surveys. Therefore HMIS data supplements PIT data to complete the entire homelessness data survey. Remember this system of alternating years. The CoCs also survey emergency shelters, transitional housing facilities, and “Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)” facilities for the chronically
homeless during October through September of the next year. HUD additionally works with the VA and HHS to get their additional data about veterans, runaway and homeless youth, and homeless substance abusers. HMIS data collects data about the demographic characteristics of the homeless and the ways that they make use of shelters. Data comes from 90+ percent of our nation’s CoCs. The forthcoming 2017 HMIS survey will gather data about homeless youth and people who are chronically homeless for the first time (note: although this data is new to the HMIS survey, the PIT survey has been collecting it for some time). Excluded from HMIS data is data about people in unsheltered locations (logical since they’re not housed), domestic violence victims housing, and “safe haven” housing.

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

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

Summary: data enters these surveys and counts through a variety of means and methods, but HUD grant regulations attempt to make it consistent and uniform across geographies and across CoCs and other agencies that provide the data. This data isn’t a mishmash or hodgepodge of data.
In 2017 homelessness increased for the first time in 7 years; the PIT count was 553,742. In 2016 the HMIS count was 1.42 million people.

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

Key Findings

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

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

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

The number of people experiencing homelessness in families with children declined by five percent between 2016 and 2017—10,055 fewer people and 3,294 fewer family households. As of 2017, 194,661 people in families with children were experiencing homelessness, 33 percent of the homeless population.

In 2017, 40,799 people were experiencing homelessness as unaccompanied youth—that is, people under the age of 25 experiencing homelessness on their own. Most unaccompanied youth (88%) were between the ages of 18 and 24. Unaccompanied youth were more likely to be unsheltered (55%) than both all people experiencing homelessness (35%) and all people experiencing homelessness as individuals (48%).

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All People</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Families with Children</th>
<th>Unaccompanied Homeless Youth</th>
<th>Veterans</th>
<th>Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017 PIT Estimate</td>
<td>553,742</td>
<td>369,081</td>
<td>184,661</td>
<td>40,799</td>
<td>40,056</td>
<td>86,962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change from 2016</td>
<td>+1% ▲</td>
<td>+4% ▲</td>
<td>-5% ▼</td>
<td>+2% ▲</td>
<td>+12% ▲</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional data about the PIT survey -

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

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

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

- On a Single Night in January 2017
  - 553,742 people were experiencing homelessness in the United States.
  - Most (65% or 360,867 people) were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs, while 35 percent (192,875 people) were staying in unsheltered locations.
  - Two in three people experiencing homelessness (67%) were adults in households without children. The remaining 33 percent of people experiencing homelessness did so as part of a family.
  - For every 10,000 people in the United States, 17 were experiencing homelessness.

Demographic Characteristics

- In 2017, over one-fifth of people experiencing homelessness were children (21% or 114,829), 70 percent were over the age of 24, and ten percent were between the ages of 18 and 24.
- Children rarely were unsheltered. Nine in ten children experiencing homelessness were staying in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs.
Here is summary data from the 2016 HMIS count –
Due to their different survey/count methods, there can obviously be differences between PIT and HMIS data. These are the dataset contents of Part 1 and 2 –

**PIT data**

**Resource Links**
- 2017 CoC Populations and Subpopulations Reports (HTML)
- 2007 - 2017 Housing Inventory Count by CoC (XLSX)
- 2007 - 2017 Housing Inventory Count by State (XLSX)
- 2017 Housing Inventory Count (Raw File) (XLSX)

**HMIS data**

**Report Documents**
- Full Report
- 2016 AHAR: Part 2 - Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S. (PDF)

**Report Sections**
- About This Report (PDF)
- Additional Forms of Homelessness and Housing Instability (PDF)
- Section 1: Homelessness in the U.S. (PDF)
- Section 2: Homeless Individuals in the U.S. (PDF)
- Section 3: Homeless Families with Children in the U.S. (PDF)
- Section 4: Unaccompanied Homeless Youth in the U.S. (PDF)
- Section 5: Homeless Veterans in the U.S. (PDF)
- Section 6: Chronically Homeless Individuals in the U.S. (PDF)
- Section 7: People in Permanent Supportive Housing in the U.S. (PDF)
You need to use this glossary from the HMIS report not only to understand the terms these surveys use, but reading them will also help you understand how the surveys work –

**Key Terms**

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

**Adults** are people age 18 or older.

**Children** are people under the age of 18.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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1. The definition of chronic homelessness changed in 2016. The previous definition was an individual with a disability who had either been continuously homeless for 1 year or more or had experienced at least 4 episodes of homelessness in the last 3 years.
Multiple Races refers to people who self-identify as more than one race.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Open the link for Part 1 –

2. Choose the second link in “Resource Links” of -
2017 CoC Populations and Subpopulations Reports

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

- 2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - All States, Territories, Puerto Rico, and DC
- 2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - Alabama
- 2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - Alaska
- 2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - Arizona
- 2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - Arkansas
- 2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - California
- 2017 CoC Homeless Populations and Subpopulations Report - Colorado
Data exists for these U.S. territories –

Guam – 1 report
Northern Mariana Islands – 1 report
Puerto Rico - 5 reports
U.S. Virgin Islands – 1 report
There are also some states that have only 1 report for their entire state, such as Rhode Island and Wyoming.

You’ll see this “Filter by” tool –

![Filter By](image)

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

- All Scopes [all geographies and subgeographies]
- All States, U.S. Territories [summed data for all territories], Puerto Rico, and District of Columbia
- All States and District of Columbia
- For a specific State
- For a specific CoC; these are the smallest geography reports and could include data for where you live and work
Here is one of the CoC reports –

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

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

#### OK-507 Southeastern Oklahoma Regional CoC

**Point-in Time Date: 1/26/2017**

#### Summary by household type reported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Type Reported</th>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Transitional Housing</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households without children</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with at least one child and one child</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households with only children</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Homeless Households</strong></td>
<td>156</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Summary of persons in each household type:

| Persons in households without children | 119   | 0   | 115 | 234 |
| Persons Age 18 to 24                   | 32    | 0   | 6   | 38  |
| Persons Over Age 24                    | 87    | 0   | 109 | 196 |
| Persons in households with at least one adult and one child | 77   | 0   | 35  | 102 |
| Children Under Age 18                   | 46    | 0   | 15  | 61  |
| Persons Age 18 to 24                    | 3     | 0   | 1   | 4   |
| Persons Over Age 24                     | 20    | 0   | 9   | 37  |
| Persons in households with only children | 10    | 0   | 5   | 15  |
| **Total Homeless Persons**              | 206   | 0   | 145 | 351 |

#### Demographic summary by ethnicity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Transitional Housing</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic / Latino</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic / Non-Latino</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>206</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Demographic summary by gender:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Transitional Housing</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not identify as Female, Male, or Transgender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>206</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The Homeless program are included in the Transitional Housing category.*

*This category includes single adults, dual couples with or children, and groups of adults.*

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

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

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

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Tuesday, November 07, 2017
**HUD 2017 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Homeless Populations and Subpopulations**

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

### Demographic summary by race:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Transitional Housing*</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black or African-American</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Races</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>166</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary of chronically homeless households by household type reported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Type</th>
<th>Sheltered</th>
<th>Transitional Housing*</th>
<th>Unsheltered</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Homeless households with at least one adult and one child</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary of chronically homeless persons in each household type:

- Chronically Homeless persons in households without children: 39
- Chronically Homeless persons in households with at least one adult and one child: 4
- Chronically Homeless persons in households with only children: 0

**Total Chronically Homeless Persons:** 43

### Summary of all other populations reported:

- Severely Mentally Ill: 13
- Chronic Substance Abuse: 53
- Veterans: 12
- HIV/AIDS: 7
- Victims of Domestic Violence: 72
- Unaccompanied Youth: 41
- Unaccompanied Youth Under 18: 10
- Unaccompanied Youth 18-24: 31
- Parenting Youth: 3
- Parenting Youth Under 18: 0
- Parenting Youth 18-24: 3
- Children of Parenting Youth: 5

* Shelter programs are included in the Transitional Housing category.

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

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

*This category includes persons under age 18, including children in one-child households, adolescents, women, and their children, adolescents, elders, or other household configurations comprised only of children.

Tuesday, November 07, 2017
Since I want you to have this data now and here, this is HUD’s latest press release on homelessness in the U.S. from the HUD.gov website https://www.hud.gov/press/press_releases_media_advisories/2017/HUDNo_17-109

WASHINGTON - Homelessness crept up in the U.S., especially among individuals with long-term disabling conditions according to the latest national estimate by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). HUD's 2017 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress found that 633,742 persons experienced homelessness on a single night in 2017, an increase of 7 percent since last year. Homelessness among families with children declined 5.4 percent nationwide since 2016, local communities report the number of persons experiencing long-term chronic homelessness and Veterans increased.

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

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

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

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

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

**Family Homelessness**

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

**Veteran Homelessness**

Local communities reported a total of 40,056 Veterans experiencing homelessness in January of 2017, an increase of 1.5 percent since 2016, primarily in the City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County. Excluding this area, the national homelessness estimate among Veterans decreased 3.2 percent since 2016. However, as a consequence of intense planning and targeted intervention, homelessness among Veterans has been reduced 46 percent since 2010, prompting a number of States and local communities to declare an effective end to Veteran homelessness in their areas (read more). This decline is largely attributed to the close collaboration between HUD and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). For example, since 2010, more than 400,000 veterans and their family members have been permanently housed, rapidly rehoused, or prevented from falling into homelessness through HUD’s targeted housing vouchers and VA's homelessness programs.

**Chronic Homelessness**

Long-term or chronic homelessness among individuals with disabilities declined 18 percent since 2010. This reduction is due in part to a concerted effort to make available more permanent supportive housing opportunities for people with disabling health conditions who otherwise continually cycle through local shelters or the streets. Research demonstrates that for those experiencing chronic homelessness, providing permanent housing, coupled with appropriate low-barrier supportive services, is the most effective solution for ending homelessness. This ‘housing first’ approach also saves the taxpayer considerable money by interrupting a costly cycle of emergency room and hospital, detox, and even jail visits.
About the last section above: there have been news articles about the huge growth of homelessness in Los Angeles city and county with descriptions of hundreds of encampments appearing in riverbeds, on beaches, in canyons, and on public lands. The *Los Angeles Times* states that homelessness has increased there 75% in the last six years.

Maps from the 2017 PIT –

EXHIBIT 2.5: Estimates of Homeless Individuals
By State, 2017
EXHIBIT 3.6: Estimates of Family Homelessness
By State, 2017

EXHIBIT 4.4: Estimates of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By State, 2017
Definition from above glossary above –

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

**APPENDIXES –**

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

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

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

General PIT Count Standards (Chapters 1 and 3)

Standard No. 1:
CoCs are responsible for planning and conducting, at least biennially, a PIT count of homeless persons within the geographic area that meets HUD’s requirements.

Standard No. 2:
The sheltered and unsheltered PIT counts must be conducted during the last 10 days in January and represent all homeless persons who were sheltered and unsheltered on a single night during that period.

Standard No. 3:
The final PIT count methodology must be approved by the CoC in accordance with the CoC’s governance charter.

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

Standard No. 4:
All CoCs should consult and collaborate with all Con Plan jurisdictions in the geographical boundary of the CoC, including those that do not have ESG funding, to assist the jurisdictions in submitting PIT count data that is relevant to completing their Con Plans.
**Standard No. 5:**
CoCs must provide PIT count data to the entity(ies) responsible for the Con Plan jurisdiction(s) associated with the CoC.

**Sheltered PIT Count Standards (Chapters 2 and 4)**

**Standard No. 6:**
CoCs must account for and report on all sheltered homeless people residing in the CoC through a census (complete coverage) or one or more sampling and extrapolation methods that are consistent with HUD standards and guidance. HUD will evaluate the nature and basis for estimation and extrapolation of CoCs’ sheltered count in the annual CoC Program Competition.

**Standard No. 7:**
CoCs must be able to verify that the sheltered homeless people identified in the count are sheltered on the night designated for the count, as defined at 24 CFR 578.3 of the Homeless Definition Final Rule:

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

**Standard No. 8:**
CoCs should use client data already collected and entered in HMIS as the primary data source for the sheltered PIT count for emergency shelter, Safe Haven, and transitional housing projects that participate in HMIS.
Unsheltered PIT Count Standards (Chapters 2 and 5)

Standard No. 9:
CoCs must account for and report on all unsheltered homeless people residing in the CoC’s geography through a census (complete coverage) or one or more sampling and extrapolation methods that are consistent with HUD standards and guidance. HUD will evaluate the nature and basis for estimation and extrapolation of CoCs’ unsheltered count in the annual CoC Program Competition.

Standard No. 10:
CoCs may exclude geographic areas where the CoC has determined that there are no unsheltered homeless people, including areas that are uninhabitable (e.g., deserts). CoCs must document the criteria and decision-making process used to identify and exclude specific geographic areas.

Standard No. 11:
CoCs must be able to verify that the unsheltered homeless people identified in the count are unsheltered on the night designated for the count, as defined at 24 CFR 578.3 the Homeless Definition Final Rule:

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

Data Quality Standards (Chapter 6)

Standard No. 12:
CoCs must ensure that during the PIT count homeless persons are only counted once. It is critical that the counting methods be coordinated to ensure that there is no double-counting. Therefore, CoCs must also collect sufficient information to be able to reliably deduplicate the PIT count (i.e., ensure that the same homeless person was not counted more than once).
HMIS Data Collection and Methodology –

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

Target Population for the AHAR Sample

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

The AHAR sample does not include people experiencing homelessness in areas outside Continuum of Care jurisdictions, or people experiencing homelessness within CoC jurisdiction but do not use an emergency shelter or transitional housing program during that reporting year. However, given that CoCs cover 97 percent of the U.S. population, including areas with high rates of homelessness, few people experiencing homelessness are likely to live outside CoC communities. If U.S. Territories are able to provide usable HMIS data, they are included in the estimates; however if these territories cannot provide usable data, the research team does not use data from other communities to weight up for them. This year’s AHAR estimates include data from Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. People experiencing unsheltered homelessness—people who live on the streets or other places not meant for human habitation—are not represented by the HMIS data in the sample if such people do not use an emergency shelter or transitional housing facility at any time during the one year data collection period.
One caveat associated with the use of HMIS data for national reporting is that an important subset of homeless service providers is not permitted to participate fully in data collection. The 2005 Violence against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act prohibits “victim service providers” from entering personally identifying information into an HMIS. Even though CoCs were required to include these programs as part of their housing inventory in their funding application, the AHAR research team excludes their beds from the extrapolations; thus, the national estimate of the sheltered homeless population does not include people using residential “victim service” providers.

To facilitate the AHAR reporting process, the AHAR research team developed seven reporting categories that are used to collect information from participating communities. Most of the information required in the reporting categories is based on the universal data elements specified in the HMIS Data Standards. The seven reporting categories are:

1. Individuals served by emergency shelters (ES-IND)
2. Individuals served by transitional housing facilities (TH-IND)
3. Individuals served by permanent supportive housing facilities (PSH-IND)
4. Families served by emergency shelters (ES-FAM)
5. Families served by transitional housing facilities (TH-FAM)
6. Families served by permanent supportive housing facilities (PSH-FAM)
7. A summary table

EXAMPLES OF EXCEL DATA FROM PARTS 1 AND 2. Need deep data? You’ve got it in their Excel tables for PIT data.

PART 1 DATA –

2007 – 2017 PIT by CoC data categories within one geography –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AH-036</td>
<td>Anchorage CoC</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>693</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK-001</td>
<td>Alaska District of State CoC</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>579</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Change in Total Homeless</th>
<th>Change in Homeless</th>
<th>Change in Total Homeless</th>
<th>Change in Total Homeless</th>
<th>Change in Total Homeless</th>
<th>Change in Total Homeless</th>
<th>Change in Total Homeless</th>
<th>Change in Total Homeless</th>
<th>Change in Total Homeless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AK</td>
<td>-4.3%</td>
<td>-5.7%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>-2.2%</td>
<td>-3.6%</td>
<td>-13.3%</td>
<td>-1.0%</td>
<td>-7.4%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AL</td>
<td>-7.7%</td>
<td>-4.5%</td>
<td>-16.3%</td>
<td>-19.1%</td>
<td>-27.2%</td>
<td>-21.3%</td>
<td>-37.3%</td>
<td>-37.8%</td>
<td>-25.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AR</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>-3.6%</td>
<td>-16.2%</td>
<td>-35.3%</td>
<td>-41.5%</td>
<td>-27.1%</td>
<td>-10.7%</td>
<td>-13.3%</td>
<td>-24.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

PART 2 DATA –

Notes: none of these contain data table notes; go to website to read these notes. Part 2 obviously consists of only summary data.
### 2016 AHAR HMIS Estimates of Homelessness –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Type</th>
<th>Number of Sheltered Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Sheltered Homeless Persons</td>
<td>1,421,196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in emergency shelters only</td>
<td>1,373,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in transitional housing only</td>
<td>181,555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing</td>
<td>62,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>950,837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in emergency shelters only</td>
<td>805,588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in transitional housing only</td>
<td>106,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing</td>
<td>38,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Families</td>
<td>481,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in emergency shelters only</td>
<td>377,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in transitional housing only</td>
<td>81,182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing</td>
<td>22,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Households</td>
<td>147,285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2016 AHAR HMIS Estimates of Homeless Veterans –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Type</th>
<th>Number of Sheltered Veterans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Sheltered Homeless Persons</td>
<td>124,709</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in emergency shelters only</td>
<td>79,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in transitional housing only</td>
<td>39,584</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing</td>
<td>6,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>122,269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in emergency shelters only</td>
<td>77,454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in transitional housing only</td>
<td>39,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing</td>
<td>5,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in Families</td>
<td>3,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in emergency shelters only</td>
<td>2,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in transitional housing only</td>
<td>877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...in both emergency shelters and transitional housing</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Households</td>
<td>3,464</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2016 AHAR HMIS Estimates of People in Permanent Supportive Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Type</th>
<th>Number of Sheltered Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Persons in Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
<td>370,415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
<td>246,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Families in Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
<td>125,501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2016 AHAR HMIS Estimates of Veterans in Permanent Supportive Housing –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household Type</th>
<th>Number of Sheltered Persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Persons in Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
<td>90,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Individuals in Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
<td>81,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... Families in Permanent Supportive Housing</td>
<td>8,504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

National Alliance to End Homelessness
[https://endhomelessness.org/](https://endhomelessness.org/)

This is summary data that the Alliance, which accepts and uses HUD Homelessness data, has on their website in the homepage top tab of “Homelessness in America: Homelessness Statistics” and is a good example of how homeless service agencies work with HUD data –
Approximately 35% of the homeless in our nation, at any time throughout the year, live in unsheltered places.

*American Factfinder*

[https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml)

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

All of the following data is from 2016 ACS 5-year estimates.
Then add one or more geographies to it –

You’ll get these data tables –

The most useful tables are B25104 and B25105 –

B25104
Compare these costs with the costs of this economically depressed county in Oklahoma where I’ve been caving since 1991 –

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Median monthly housing costs</th>
<th>Los Angeles County, California</th>
<th>Los Angeles city, California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Margin of Error</td>
<td>Estimate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,433</td>
<td>+/-3</td>
<td>1,410</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total:</th>
<th>Harper County, Oklahoma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimate</td>
<td>Margin of Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,361</td>
<td>+/-92</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less than $100</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100 to $199</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200 to $299</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$300 to $399</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$400 to $499</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500 to $599</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$600 to $699</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$700 to $799</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$800 to $899</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$900 to $999</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,000 to $1,499</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,500 to $1,999</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,000 to $2,499</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2,500 to $2,999</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$3,000 or more</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No cash rent</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Steve Beleu, Oklahoma Dept. of Libraries, June 27, 2018
steve.beleu@libraries.ok.gov (until June 29)