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The 2012 Point-in-Time Estimate of Homelessness: Volume I of the 2012 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report

Alvaro Cortes
Meghan Henry
RJ de la Cruz
Scott Brown
Jill Khadduri, et al.

The 2012 Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness



Volume I of the 2012 Annual Homeless Assessment Report



The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Community Planning and Development



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- Prepared by:

Data Managers:

Data Collectors:

Reviewers:

Production:
- Alvaro Cortes, Meghan Henry, RJ de la Cruz, and Scott Brown, *Abt Associates*.

Louise Rothschild, Tracy D’Alanno, and Lauren Dunton, *Abt Associates*.

Samantha Crowell, Ben Cushing, Evan Easterbrooks-Dick, Hannah Engle, Elizabeth Giardino, Will Huguenin, Ruby Jennings, Sean Morris, Azim Shivji, *Abt Associates*.

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Jill Khadduri and Larry Buron, *Abt Associates*.
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Jeff Smith, *Abt Associates*.

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Key Findings

On a single night in 2012 there were 633,782 homeless people in the United States, including 394,379 who were homeless as individuals and 239,403 people who were homeless in families.

- In January 2012, 633,782 people were homeless on a single night in the United States. Most (62 percent) were homeless as individuals and 38 percent were homeless as persons in families.
- Homelessness has remained stable since January 2011, but has declined by 5.7 percent since 2007.
- Homelessness among individuals has declined by 1.4 percent since 2011 and by 6.8 percent since 2007.
- Homelessness among persons in families has increased by 1.4 percent since 2011, but has declined by 3.7 percent since 2007.
- Five states accounted for nearly half of the nation's total homeless population in 2012: California (20.7 percent), New York (11.0 percent), Florida (8.7 percent), Texas (5.4 percent), and Georgia (3.2 percent).
- Just more than 2 in 5 homeless people were counted in CoC jurisdictions covering the 50 largest cities in the United States. An equal number of homeless people were counted in CoCs covering smaller cities, suburbs, counties, and regional areas. The remaining 16 percent of homeless people were located in Balance of State or Statewide CoC jurisdictions.
- In 2012, 99,894 people were chronically homeless, representing just fewer than 16 percent of all homeless people. Chronic homelessness has declined by 19.3 percent since 2007.
- 62,619 veterans were homeless on a single night in 2012. Homelessness among veterans has declined by 7.2 percent since 2011 and by 17.2 percent since 2009.

Definitions of Terms

- **Continuums of Care (CoC)** are local planning bodies responsible for coordinating the full range of homeless services in a geographic area, which may cover a city, county, metropolitan area, or even an entire state.
- **Chronic Homelessness** refers to an individual who has been continuously homeless for a year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years and has a disability. Though not included in this report, HUD will begin to include estimates of chronically homeless families in 2013.
- **Emergency Shelter** is a facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter to homeless persons.
- **Individuals** refer to people who are not part of a family during their episode of homelessness. They are homeless as single adults, unaccompanied youth, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.
- **Permanent Supportive Housing** is permanent housing in which supportive services are provided to assist homeless persons with a disability to live independently.
- **Persons in Families** are people who are homeless as part of households that have at least one adult and one child.
- **Safe Havens** provide private or semi-private long-term housing for homeless people with severe mental illness and are limited to serving no more than 25 people within a facility.
- **Sheltered Homeless Persons** are people who are staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.
- **Transitional Housing Program** is a type of housing where homeless people may stay and receive supportive services for up to 24 months, and which are designed to enable them to move into permanent housing.
- **Unsheltered Homeless Persons** include people who live in places not meant for human habitation, such as the streets, campgrounds, abandoned buildings, vehicles, or parks.



Collecting the Point-in-Time Estimates

Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates offer a snapshot of homelessness—of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations—on a single night. The one-night counts are conducted by Continuums of Care (CoC) in late January of each year. The PIT counts also provide an estimate of the number of homeless persons within particular subpopulations, such as chronically homeless people and veterans, and counts of beds in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, safe havens, and permanent supportive housing programs.

In 2012, the PIT estimates of both homeless people and beds were reported by 427 CoCs nationwide, covering virtually the entire United States. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires CoCs to conduct counts of sheltered homeless

people annually and counts of unsheltered homeless people every two years (odd-numbered years). However, many CoCs choose to conduct annual counts of both populations. In 2012, 67 percent of CoCs conducted both a PIT count of their sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations, and 33 percent conducted a shelter count only. For this report the 2011 estimates of unsheltered homelessness were used for the 33 percent of CoCs without new unsheltered counts.

HUD has standards for conducting the PIT counts, and CoCs use a variety of approved methods to produce the counts. HUD reviews the data for accuracy and quality prior to creating the estimates, for this report.



Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness in the U.S.

2012 PIT Estimates of Homelessness

On a single night in January 2012:

- 633,782 people were homeless in the United States.
- 394,379 people were homeless as individuals, 62 percent of all homeless people.
- 239,403 people were homeless as persons in families, 38 percent of all homeless people. They were in 77,157 family households.
- Almost two-thirds of homeless people were sheltered (living in emergency shelter or transitional housing) on the night of the PIT count (62 percent or 390,155 people), and about one third were in unsheltered locations (38 percent or 243,627 people).

Since January 2011:

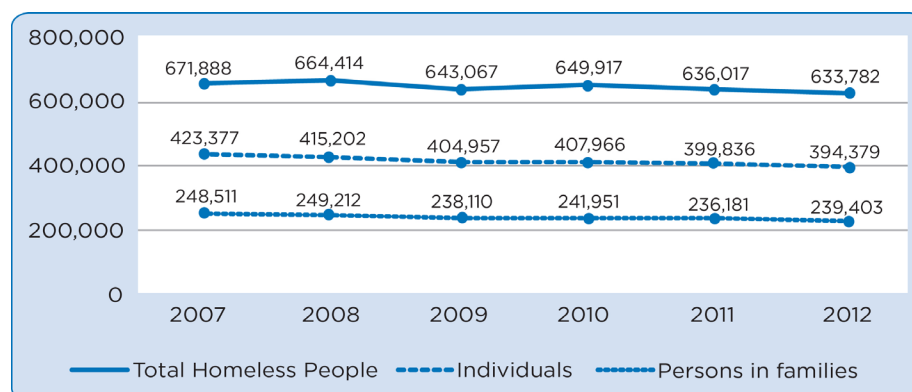
- Homelessness declined by less than 1 percent since January 2011 (or 2,235 people).
- Homelessness among individuals declined by 1.4 percent (or 5,457 people).

- Homelessness among persons in families increased by 1.4 percent (or 3,222 people). The number of homeless family households remained unchanged, declining by less than 1 percent (or 29 households).
- The percentage of homeless people who are in unsheltered locations did not change (38 percent in both 2011 and 2012).

Since January 2007:

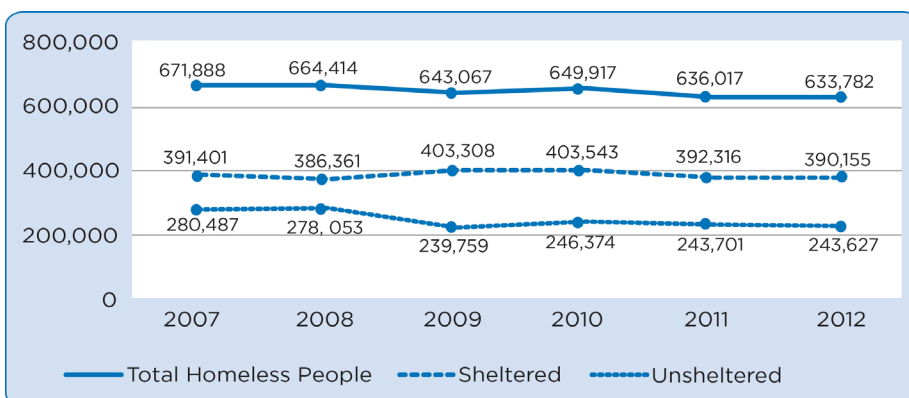
- Homelessness on a single night has declined by 5.7 percent (or 38,106 people).
- Homelessness among individuals has declined by 6.8 percent (or 28,998 people).
- Homelessness among persons in families has declined by 3.7 percent (or 9,108 people). The number of homeless family households has declined by 8.0 percent (or 6,778 family households).
- The percentage of homeless people who are in unsheltered locations has declined by 13.1 percent (or 36,860 people).

Table 1: PIT Estimates of Homelessness by Household Type



Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness by State

Table 2: PIT Estimates of Homelessness by Sheltered Status



On a single night in 2012, 633,782 people were homeless across the United States.



2012 PIT Estimates of Homelessness by State

On a single night in January 2012:

- California accounted for more than 1 in 5 homeless people in the United States (or 20.7 percent).
- Five states accounted for nearly half of the nation's total homeless population: California (20.7 percent), New York (11.0 percent), Florida (8.7 percent), Texas (5.4 percent), and Georgia (3.2 percent).
- There were 27 states with less than 1 percent of the nation's homeless population. Together, these 27 states accounted for only 11.4 percent of all homeless people in the United States.
- In 10 states, more than half of the state's total homeless population was living in an unsheltered location. The five states with the highest rates of unsheltered people were: Wyoming (73.8 percent), California (64.9 percent), Florida (64.1 percent), Arkansas (62.0 percent), and Nevada (60.0 percent).

- Some states had high proportions of persons in families in unsheltered locations. The five states with the highest rates of unsheltered persons in families were: Wyoming (64.2 percent), Colorado (62.2 percent), Florida (61.8 percent), Oregon (49.5 percent), and Arkansas (47.7 percent).

Trends:

- Since 2011, the states with the largest increases in homelessness were: New York (6,121 or 9.6 percent), Colorado (1,652 or 10.9 percent), Missouri (1,248 or 13.9 percent), Ohio (947 or 7.3 percent), and Massachusetts (837 or 5.0 percent).
- Since 2007, the states with the largest increases in homelessness were: Florida (7,107 or 14.8 percent), New York (6,965 or 11.1 percent), Missouri (3,990 or 63.9 percent), Ohio (2,713 or 24.1 percent), and Massachusetts (2,374 or 15.7 percent).

Table 3 below shows each state's share of the U.S. homeless population in 2012. Most states account for less than 1 percent of the total. Table 4 shows the ten states with the highest proportions of unsheltered homeless people and the ten states with the highest proportions of unsheltered persons in families.

Table 3: Share of the U.S Homeless Population by State, 2012

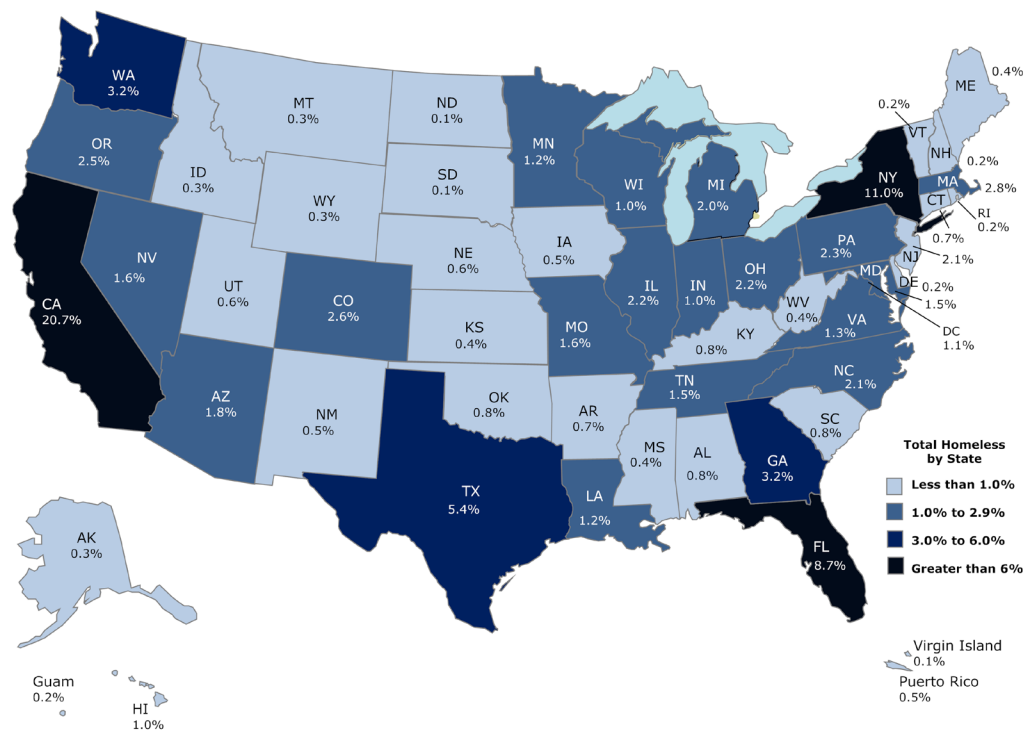


Table 4: Highest Percentages of Unsheltered Homelessness, 2012¹

All Unsheltered People		Unsheltered Persons in Families	
Wyoming	73.8%	Wyoming	64.2%
California	64.9%	Colorado	62.2%
Florida	64.1%	Florida	61.8%
Arkansas	62.0%	Oregon	49.5%
Nevada	60.0%	Arkansas	47.7%
Georgia	59.4%	Oklahoma	38.5%
Oregon	58.6%	South Carolina	37.8%
Mississippi	56.8%	Texas	36.4%
Colorado	56.7%	Tennessee	36.1%
Louisiana	51.0%	North Carolina	33.6%

¹Puerto Rico and the U.S. Territories were excluded.

Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness by CoC

2012 Estimates of Homelessness by CoC Type

Continuums of Care (CoC)¹ were divided into three geographic categories:

1. Major city CoCs (n=47)—refers to CoC jurisdictions that cover the 50 largest cities in the U.S. In three cases, more than one major city was located in a single CoC.
2. Smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs (n=338)—refer to jurisdictions that do not include one of the 50 largest cities and are not Balance of State or Statewide CoCs.
3. Balance of State (BoS) or statewide CoCs (n=38)—refer to CoCs that are typically composed of multiple rural counties or represent an entire state.

On a single night in January 2012:

- Five cities account for 1 in 5 homeless people in the United States: New York City (9.0 percent), Los Angeles (6.7 percent), San Diego (1.6 percent), Seattle (1.4 percent), and Las Vegas (1.4 percent).
- Just more than 2 in 5 homeless people were counted in major cities (42.3 percent or 266,191 people); an equal number were counted in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs (42.3 percent or 266,144 people); and nearly 15.3 percent (or 96,450 people) were counted in BoS or statewide CoCs.



¹ Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories.

Table 5: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless People by CoC Type, 2012¹

Major City CoCs		Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs		Balance of State (BoS) and Statewide CoCs	
1. New York City, NY	56,672	1. Tampa, Hillsborough County, FL	7,419	1. Georgia BoS	11,105
2. Los Angeles City & County, CA	42,353	2. Santa Ana, Anaheim, Orange County, CA	7,010	2. Texas BoS	10,981
3. San Diego City and County, CA	10,013	3. Riverside City & County, CA	6,096	3. Oregon BoS	6,105
4. Seattle, King County, WA	8,899	4. New Orleans, Jefferson Parish, LA	4,903	4. Ohio BoS	5,121
5. Las Vegas, Clark County, NV	8,752	5. Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Sonoma County, CA	4,483	5. Washington BoS	4,819
6. Houston, Harris County, TX	7,187	6. Honolulu, HI	4,353	6. Indiana BoS	3,959
7. San Jose, Santa Clara City & County, CA	7,053	7. Pasco County, FL	4,351	7. Wisconsin BoS	3,618
8. District of Columbia	6,954	8. St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo, Pinellas County, FL	3,971	8. North Carolina BoS	2,922
9. Atlanta, Roswell, DeKalb, Fulton Counties, GA	6,811	9. Orlando, Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties, FL	3,661	9. Arizona BoS	2,451
10. Chicago, IL	6,710	10. Nassau, Suffolk Counties, Babylon, Islip, Huntington, NY	3,359	10. Kentucky BoS	2,328

¹Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories.

Just more than 2 in 5 homeless people were counted in major cities in 2012; an equal number were counted in smaller cities, suburbs, and regional CoCs; and just more than 15 percent were counted in Balance of State or Statewide CoCs.

Point-in-Time Estimates of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homelessness by CoC

Sheltered and Unsheltered Homelessness in 2012 by CoC Type

On a single night in January 2012:

- CoCs with the highest proportions of their homeless population counted in sheltered locations are primarily located in northern climates. Among major city CoCs, Omaha, NE had the highest rate of sheltered homelessness in 2012, with 98.6 percent of its homeless population counted in shelters on the night of the PIT count.
- Nine smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs reported 100 percent of their homeless populations living in shelters on the night of their count.
- Of BoS or statewide CoCs, Massachusetts BoS sheltered the largest share of its homeless population (98.9 percent).
- CoCs with the highest percentage of unsheltered homelessness were mostly located in regions with warmer climates. Four out of the five highest percentages of unsheltered homelessness in major cities were found in California. The CoC covering San Jose, CA had the highest rate, with 73 percent of its homeless population living in unsheltered locations.
- In 2 smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs (Pasco County, FL and Del Norte County,

CA), more than 95 percent of the homeless population was unsheltered.

- Among BoS or statewide CoCs, Georgia BoS reported the highest proportion of unsheltered homelessness, with 79.1 percent of its homeless population living in unsheltered locations.



Table 6: Proportions of Homeless People who were Sheltered by CoC Type, 2012¹

Major City CoCs		Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs ²		Balance of State (BoS) and Statewide CoCs	
1. Omaha, Council Bluffs, NE	98.6%	1. Rochester, Irondequoit, Greece, Monroe County, NY	100%	1. Massachusetts BoS	98.9%
2. Boston, MA	96.8%	2. Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, Yates County, NY	100%	2. Maine BoS	98.4%
3. Minneapolis, Hennepin County, MN	95.6%	3. Columbia/Greene County, NY	100%	3. Rhode Island Statewide	97.8%
4. Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, OH	94.3%	4. South Central Illinois	100%	4. Delaware Statewide	97.8%
5. New York City, NY	94.2%	5. Brookline/Newton, MA	99.2%	5. Iowa BoS	96.9%

¹ Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories. Some CoCs submitted a sheltered-only count in 2012. For these CoCs, the total estimate includes unsheltered data from 2011. Includes CoCs with at least 100 homeless persons.

Table 7: Proportions of Homeless People who were Unsheltered by CoC Type, 2012¹

Major City CoCs		Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs ²		Balance of State (BoS) and Statewide CoCs	
1. San Jose, Santa Clara City & County, CA	73.3%	1. Del Norte County, CA	96.3%	1. Georgia BoS	79.7%
2. Long Beach, CA	69.5%	2. Pasco County, FL	95.6%	2. Texas BoS	77.2%
3. Los Angeles City & County, CA	67.4%	3. Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	92.9%	3. Oklahoma BoS	74.8%
4. Las Vegas, Clark County, NV	64.8%	4. Mendocino County, CA	91.2%	4. Wyoming Statewide	73.8%
5. San Francisco, CA	57.2%	5. Northwest North Carolina	90.0%	5. Oregon BoS	66.7%

¹ Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories. Territories. Some CoCs submitted a sheltered-only count in 2012. For these CoCs, unsheltered data from 2011 were used.

Largest Changes in Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness by CoC

CoCs with Largest Changes in Homelessness by CoC Type

Conducting PIT counts of homelessness is challenging, and CoCs have made remarkable improvements in compiling reliable estimates. Even so, these estimates can be influenced by various local factors, especially changes to CoCs' enumeration strategies. HUD issues annual guidance on how to obtain accurate PIT counts of homeless people and encourages CoCs to routinely improve their enumeration strategies as needed. As a result, year-to-year comparisons at the CoC-level can be misstated if the observed trends are explained mostly by the differing strategies. This section excludes CoCs that reported significant changes in their enumeration strategies, which explained their trends in homelessness.



Since 2011:

- More than half (54.8 percent) of CoCs reported decreases in the total number of homeless people. A few communities (7 CoCs) reported no change, and 43.5 percent of CoCs reported increases in their homeless populations.
- Among major cities, New York City reported the largest increase (5,549 or 10.9 percent), and Los Angeles experienced the largest decrease in homelessness (by 3,069 or 6.8 percent).

- Among smaller cities, counties, and regions, Bergen County, NJ experienced the largest decrease (by 1,067 people or 70.2 percent), while Joplin/Jasper, Newton Counties in Missouri—areas hit by severe tornados—experienced the largest increase (277.2 percent).
- Finally, Kentucky BoS had the largest decrease in homelessness (by 506 persons or 17.9 percent), while Ohio BoS experienced the largest increase (690 persons or 28.7 percent).

Nearly 55 percent of CoCs reported decreases in homelessness between 2011 and 2012, and just fewer than 44 percent reported increases.

Table 8: CoCs with the Largest Changes in Total Homelessness, 2011-2012¹

Major City CoCs			Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State (BoS) and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	Number	Percent	Small Cities, Counties, Regions	Number	Percent	Balance of State or Statewide CoCs	Number	Percent
 Largest Increases 2011-2012²								
1. New York City, NY	5,549	10.9%	1. Joplin/Jasper, Newton Counties, MO	1,267	277.2%	1. Ohio Balance of State	690	15.6%
2. Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County Regional, AZ ³	654	11.2%	2. Gainesville/Alachua Putnam Counties, FL	635	53.9%	2. Arizona Balance of State ³	404	19.7%
3. San Diego City and County, CA	577	6.1%	3. Jersey City/Bayonne/Hudson County, NJ	551	35.9%	3. Massachusetts Balance of State	254	28.7%
4. San Antonio/Bexar County, CA	448	13.9%	4. Salt Lake City and County, UT	430	21.2%	4. Wisconsin Balance of State	218	6.4%
5. San Francisco, CA	226	4.0%	5. Cincinnati/Hamilton County, OH	379	29.7%	5. Missouri Balance of State	147	7.5%
 Largest Decreases 2011-2012²								
1. Los Angeles City & County, CA ³	-3,069	-6.8%	1. Bergen County, NJ	-1,067	70.2%	1. Kentucky Balance of State	-506	-17.9%
2. City of Houston/Harris County, TX	-1,284	-15.2%	2. Paterson/Passaic County, NJ	-329	-38.8%	2. New Mexico Balance of State	-148	-7.5%
3. Las Vegas/Clark County, NV ³	-680	-7.2%	3. Fort Walton Beach/Okaloosa, Walton Counties, FL	-326	-11.8%	3. Idaho Balance of State	-147	-10.8%
4. Fresno/Madera County, CA ³	-643	-12.5%	4. Kansas City/Independence/Lee's Summit/Jackson County, MO	-310	-11.1%	4. Alaska Balance of State	-139	-15.4%
5. Philadelphia, PA	-400	-6.5%	5. Beaumont/Port Arthur/South East Texas, TX	-303	-21.7%	5. North Carolina Balance of State	-65	-2.2%

¹ Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories. Several CoCs reported large changes that were attributable, in some part, to important methodological changes that occurred between 2011 and 2012. These CoCs were excluded from the table. Some CoCs submitted a sheltered-only count in 2012. For these CoCs, the total estimate includes unsheltered data from 2011.

Point-in-Time Estimates of Chronic Homelessness

2012 PIT Estimates of Chronically Homeless People

A chronically homeless person refers to an individual with a disability who has been continuously homeless for a year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years.²

On a single night in January 2012:

- 99,894 people were chronically homeless in the United States, representing 15.8 percent of all homeless people.
- About two-thirds (67 percent) of chronically homeless people were in unsheltered locations (or 67,247 people); 33 percent were in shelter (or 32,647 people).

Since January 2011:

- Chronic homelessness on a single night has declined by 6.8 percent (or 7,254 people).
- The overall decline in chronic homelessness was driven by

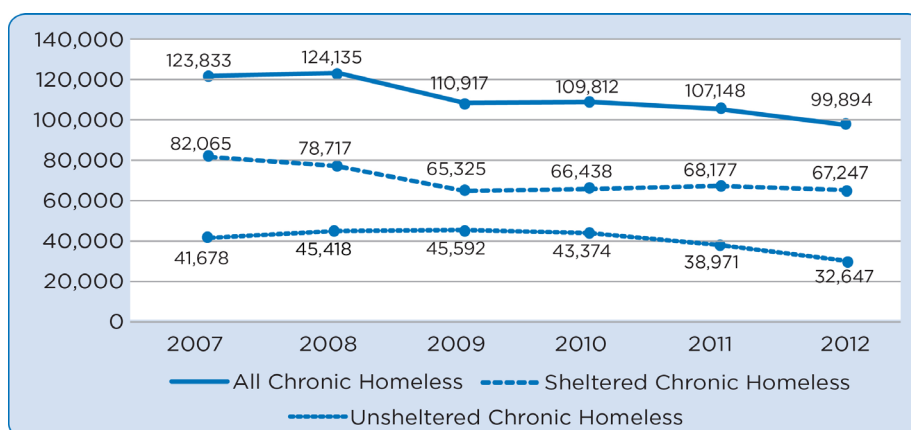
the decline in the number of chronically homeless people in shelters (by 16.2 percent or 6,324 people).

- The number of chronically homeless people in unsheltered locations declined by 1.4 percent (or 930 people).

Since January 2007:

- Chronic homelessness on a single night has declined by 19.3 percent (or 23,939 people).
- The number of chronically homeless people in shelters has declined by more than 9,000 people (or 21.8 percent), and the number of chronically homeless people in unsheltered locations decreased by almost 15,000 people (or 18.1 percent).
- Chronic homelessness as a percentage of total homelessness in the U.S. has steadily declined over the past five years, from 18.4 percent in 2007 to 15.8 percent in 2012.

Table 9: PIT Estimates of Chronic Homelessness by Sheltered Status



² Beginning in 2012, HUD required that Point-in-Time counts include estimates of chronically homeless persons in families. These data are not included here. HUD will begin reporting on chronically homeless families in 2013.

Table 10: Changes in the Chronically Homeless Population, 2007 – 2012

	2011 - 2012		2007 - 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Chronically Homeless	-7,254	-6.8%	-23,939	-19.3%
Sheltered Chronically Homeless	-6,324	-16.2%	-9,121	-21.8%
Unsheltered Chronically Homeless	-930	-1.4%	-14,818	-18.1%

2012 PIT Estimates of Chronically Homeless People by CoC Type

On a single night in January 2012:

- More than 2 in 5 (43,452 people or 43.5 percent) chronically homeless persons were located in major cities in 2012.
- A slightly higher share of chronically homeless persons (44,736 people or 44.8 percent) was located in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs.
- BoS or statewide CoCs account for 11,706 or 11.7 percent of the chronically homeless population in the U.S.
- Nearly 10 percent of all chronically homeless people (9.8 percent) were counted in Los Angeles, CA, by far the largest chronically homeless population in the country. Nearly 10,000 people were identified as chronically homeless in 2012.
- Among smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs, New Orleans, LA had the largest chronically homeless population, as 2,368 people (or 48.3 percent) were identified as chronically homeless.
- Among BoS or statewide CoCs, Texas BoS had the largest number of chronically homeless people (2,040).

Chronic homelessness declined by 7 percent since 2011, and by 19 percent since 2007.

Point-in-Time Estimates of Chronic Homelessness by CoC

Table 11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Chronically Homeless Individuals by CoC Type, 2012¹

Major City CoCs			Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State (BoS) and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	#	% of Total	CoC	#	% of Total	CoC	#	% of Total
1. Los Angeles City & County, CA	9,837	23.2%	1. New Orleans/Jefferson Parish, LA	2,368	48.3%	1. Texas BoS	2,040	18.6%
2. New York City, N	2,988	5.3%	2. Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	1,686	24.1%	2. Georgia BoS	1,314	11.8%
3. San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	2,617	37.1%	3. Pasco County, FL	1,097	25.2%	3. Oregon BoS	665	10.9%
4. San Diego City & County, CA	2,541	25.4%	4. Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma, CA	1,014	22.6%	4. New Mexico BoS	586	32.3%
5. District of Columbia	1,870	26.9%	5. Orlando/Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties, FL	988	27.0%	5. Washington BoS	567	11.8%
6. Las Vegas/Clark County, NV	1,827	20.9%	6. Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	967	35.4%	6. Ohio BoS	380	7.4%
7. San Francisco, CA	1,818	30.8%	7. Salina/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	794	29.7%	7. Connecticut BoS	378	22.3%
8. Houston/Harris County, TX	1,370	19.1%	8. Ft. Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	750	23.6%	8. Wyoming BoS	375	20.7%
9. Atlanta/Roswell/Dekalb, Fulton Counties, GA	1,365	20.0%	9. Tampa/Hillsborough County, FL	740	10.0%	9. Hawaii BoS	324	17.1%
10. Chicago, IL	1,112	16.6%	10. Richmond/Contra Costa County, CA	721	30.2%	10. Arizona BoS	307	12.5%

¹ Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories. Some CoCs submitted a sheltered-only count in 2012. For these CoCs, the total estimate includes unsheltered data from 2011.

Point-in-Time Estimates of Veteran Homelessness

2012 PIT Estimates of Homeless Veterans

On a single night in January 2012:

- 62,619 veterans were homeless in the United States, about 13.0 percent of all homeless adults.
- About 56 percent of homeless veterans were sheltered (or 35,143 people), and an estimated 44 percent were in unsheltered locations (or 27,476 people).

Since 2011:

- Homelessness among veterans has declined by 7.2 percent (or 4,876 people).

- This most recent decline in homelessness among veterans was driven by a 12.2 percent (or 4,890 person) decline in sheltered veterans. Meanwhile, the number of unsheltered veterans remained largely unchanged since 2011 (increase of 14 persons or 0.1 percent).
- The share of veterans in shelter declined slightly, from 59 percent in 2011 to 56 percent in 2012.

- The number of veterans in emergency shelter or transitional housing has declined since 2009 by 18.5 percent (or 7,954 people).
- While the number of unsheltered veterans remained unchanged since 2011, this number declined by 15.5 percent (or 5,036 people) since 2009.

Since 2009³:

- The number of homeless veterans has decreased by 17.2 percent (or 12,990 people).

Table 12: Estimates of Homelessness among Veterans by Sheltered Status

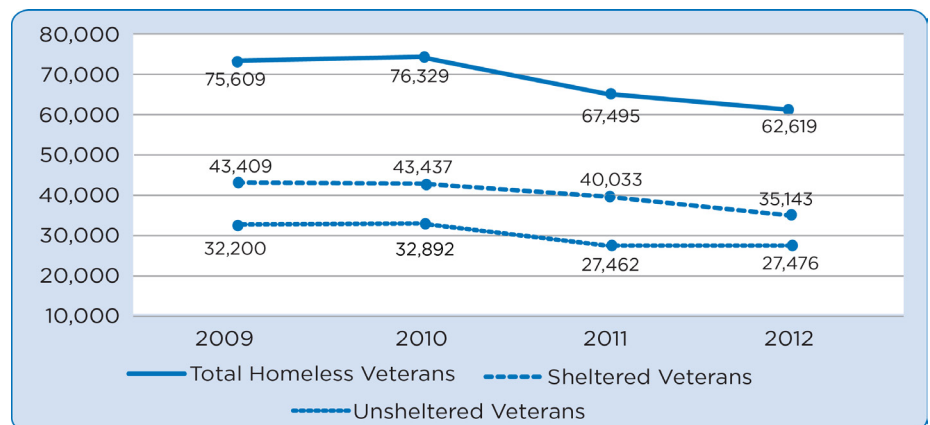


Table 13: Changes in the Homeless Veteran Population, 2009 - 2012

	2011 - 2012		2009 - 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Homeless Veterans	-4,876	-7.2%	-12,990	-17.2%
Sheltered Veterans	-4,890	-12.2%	-7,954	-18.5%
Unsheltered Veterans	14	0.1%	-5,036	-15.5%

The number of homeless veterans in the United States has decreased by more than 17 percent since 2009.

³ The baseline estimate of sheltered and unsheltered veterans began in 2009.

Point-in-Time Estimates of Veteran Homelessness by CoC

2012 PIT Estimates of Homeless Veterans by CoC Type

On a single night in January 2012:

- Nearly half of homeless veterans (48.8 percent or 30,304 veterans) were located in major cities; 38.8 percent (or 24,273 veterans) were located in smaller cities, counties, or regional CoCs; and 12.6 percent (or 7,898 veterans) were located in a BoS or statewide CoCs.
- Homeless veterans were overrepresented in major cities (48.5 percent of veterans compared to 42.3 percent of all homeless people), and underrepresented in smaller cities, counties, and regional CoCs (38.8 percent of compared to 42.3 percent) and BoS and statewide CoCs (12.6 percent compared to 15.3 percent).
- Los Angeles, CA had the largest number of homeless veterans (6,371), accounting for 21 percent of homeless veterans in major cities, and more than 10 percent of homeless veterans in the U.S.
- Among CoCs in smaller cities, counties, or regions, Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA had the largest number of homeless veterans (869).
- Texas BoS had by far the largest number of homeless veterans among BoS and Statewide CoCs, with 1,481 homeless veterans on a single night.



Table 14: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Homeless Veterans by CoC Type, 2012¹

Major City CoCs			Smaller Cities, Counties, and Regional CoCs			Balance of State (BoS) and Statewide CoCs		
CoC	#	% of Adults	CoC	#	% of Adults	CoC	#	% of Adults
1. Los Angeles City & County, CA	6,371	16.8%	1. Santa Ana/Anaheim/Orange County, CA	869	14.7%	1. Texas BoS	1,481	19.4%
2. New York City, NY	3,790	10.3%	2. Tampa/Hillsborough County, FL	800	14.6%	2. Georgia BoS	850	9.4%
3. Nashville, Davidson County, TN	1,753	20.4%	3. Orlando/Orange, Osceola, Seminole Counties, FL	574	20.1%	3. Washington BoS	326	9.6%
4. San Diego City & County, CA	1,303	16.4%	4. New Orleans/Jefferson Parish, LA	570	12.6%	4. Montana Statewide	323	22.8%
5. Atlanta, Roswell, DeKalb, Fulton Counties, GA	1,232	20.6%	5. St. Petersburg/Clearwater/Largo/Pinellas County, FL	468	14.5%	5. Oregon BoS	314	7.6%
6. Houston/Harris County, TX	1,162	19.4%	6. Nassau, Suffolk Counties/Babylon/Islip/Huntington, NY	407	20.6%	6. Wyoming BoS	311	20.8%
7. Phoenix/Mesa/Maricopa County, AZ	852	18.7%	7. Santa Rosa/Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	384	9.9%	7. Indiana BoS	290	11.3%
8. Seattle/King County, WA	796	11.4%	8. Ft Lauderdale/Broward County, FL	370	13.2%	8. Wisconsin BoS	280	11.8%
9. San Francisco, CA	774	14.3%	9. Honolulu, HI	367	12.5%	9. Arizona BoS	273	15.3%
10. Denver, CO	710	17.2%	10. Palm Bay/Melbourne/Brevard County, FL	352	24.0%	10. Ohio BoS	225	6.8%

¹ Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories. Some CoCs submitted a sheltered-only count in 2012. For these CoCs, the total estimate includes unsheltered data from 2011.

² The total number of homeless adults is the sum of (a) adults who are homeless as individuals and (b) adults in families. However, the PIT data do not provide estimates of the number of homeless adults in families. These estimates were derived using HMIS data.

National Inventory of Beds for Homeless People



2012 National Inventory of Beds⁴

On a single night in January 2012:

- 701,184 beds were available in emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing programs.
- 229,206 beds (or 32.6 percent) were in emergency shelters.
- 197,192 beds (or 28.1 percent) were located in transitional housing programs.
- 274,786 beds (or 39.1 percent) were in permanent supportive housing programs⁵.
- Approximately 52 percent of beds for homeless people (emergency shelter and transitional housing) were used by people in families, and 48 percent were used by homeless individuals.
- In contrast, PSH beds were much more likely to be used by individuals (60.5 percent) than persons in families (39.5 percent).

Since January 2011:

- The total bed inventory increased by 6,359 beds (or 0.9 percent).
- An increase occurred in the emergency shelter inventory beds (3,366 beds or 1.5 percent) and the number of permanent supportive housing beds (7,680 or 2.9 percent).
- There was a decrease in transitional housing beds (4,687 beds or 2.3 percent).

Since January 2007:

- The total bed inventory has increased considerably, by 89,892 beds (or 14.7 percent).
- This increase is largely driven by the 86,150 bed (or 45.7 percent) increase in permanent supportive housing. In addition, the number of emergency shelter beds has increased by 17,755 beds (or 8.4 percent).
- The inventory of transitional housing beds has decreased by 14,013 beds (or 6.6 percent) since 2007.

⁴ Inventory of beds does not include Rapid Rehousing assistance.

⁵ In 2012, there were also 2,129 beds in Safe Havens. The number of Safe Haven beds increased by less than 1 percent since 2011, and by nearly 5 percent since 2008.

Table 15: Inventory of Beds for Homeless People, 2007 - 2012

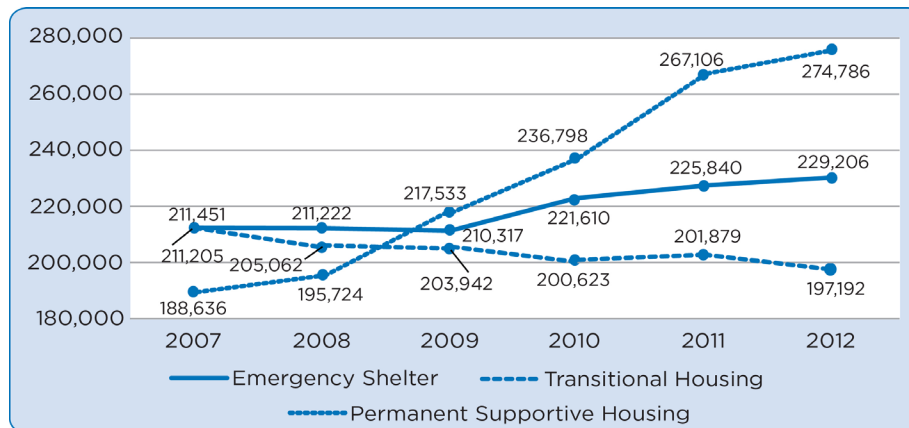
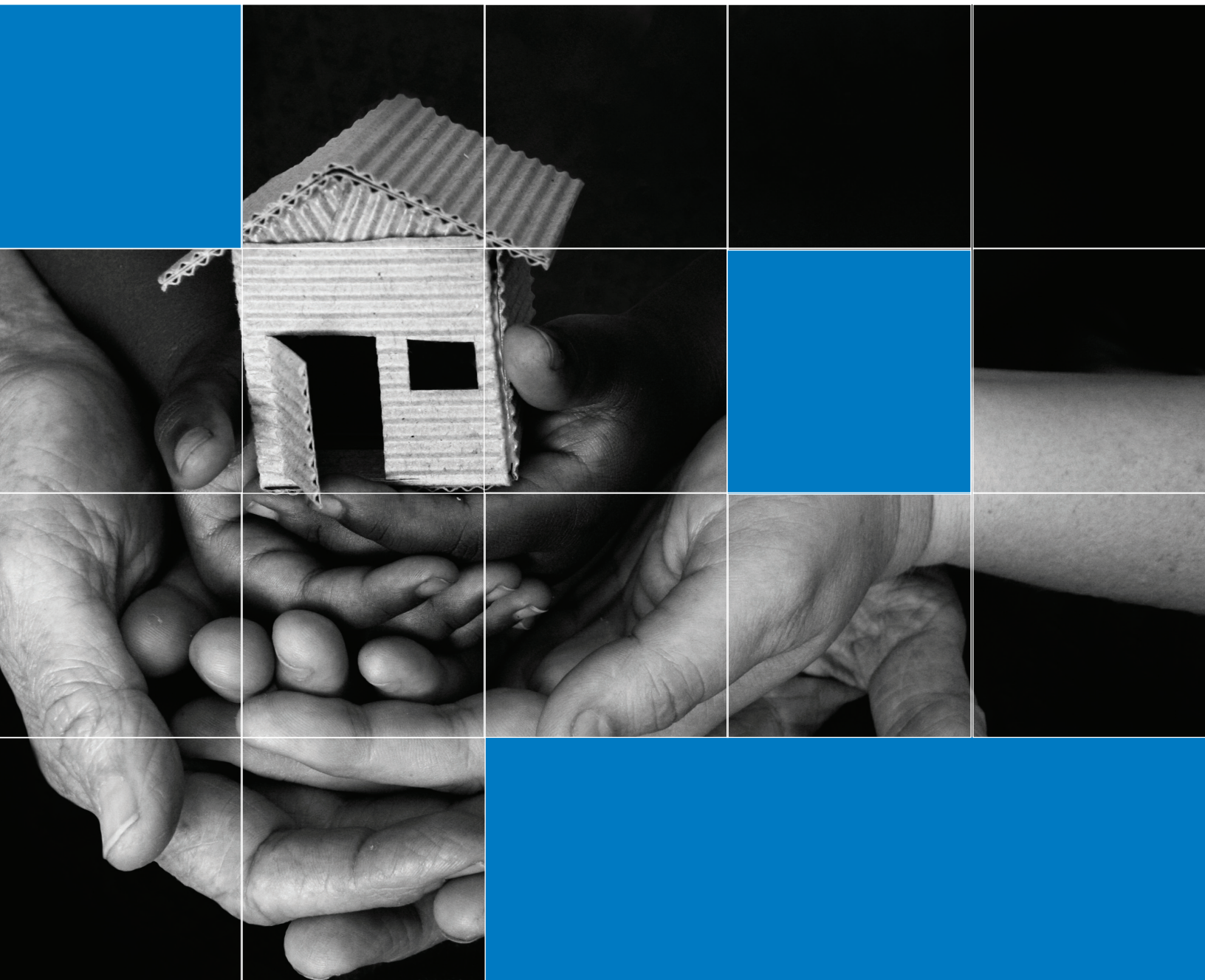


Table 16: Percentage Change in the National Inventory of Beds for Homeless People, 2007-2011

Type of Program	2011 - 2012		2007 - 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Beds	89,892	14.7%	6,359	0.9%
Emergency Shelter	17,755	8.4%	3,366	1.5%
Transitional Housing	-14,013	-6.6%	-4,687	-2.3%
Permanent Supportive Housing	86,150	45.7%	7,680	2.9%

Since 2007, the number of permanent supportive housing beds has increased by 46 percent, or almost 90,000 beds.



The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Community Planning and Development