



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

# The 2022 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress



**PART 1: POINT-IN-TIME ESTIMATES OF HOMELESSNESS**  
DECEMBER 2022

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## Key Findings

**On a single night in 2022, roughly 582,500 people were experiencing homelessness in the United States.** Six in ten (60%) were staying in sheltered locations—emergency shelters, safe havens, or transitional housing programs—and four in ten (40%) were in unsheltered locations such as on the street, in abandoned buildings, or in other places not suitable for human habitation.

**There continues to be an overrepresentation of people who identify as Black, African American, or African, as well as indigenous people (including Native Americans and Pacific Islanders) among the population experiencing homelessness compared to the U.S. population.** People who identify as Black made up just 12 percent of the total U.S. population but comprised 37 percent of all people experiencing homelessness and 50 percent of people experiencing homelessness as members of families with children.

**Homelessness slightly increased nationwide.** Between 2020 and 2022, the overall number of people experiencing homelessness increased by less than one percent (1,996 people). This increase reflects a three percent increase in people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, which was offset the by a two percent decline in people staying in sheltered locations. However, between 2021 and 2022, sheltered homelessness increased by seven percent, or 22,504 people. A possible cause for the increase in sheltered homelessness is the easing of pandemic-related restrictions some emergency shelter providers had in place during the 2021 PIT count. These restrictions included reducing shelter capacity to allow for more space between people sleeping in congregate settings to reduce their risk of exposure. Additionally, the national inventory of shelter beds increased between 2021 and 2022, likely reflecting an infusion of pandemic-related funding that supported additional non-congregate shelter beds.

**The number of veterans experiencing homelessness declined by 11 percent (4,123 fewer people) between 2020 and 2022.** In 2022, 40,238 fewer veterans were experiencing homelessness than in 2009, when these data were first reported, a drop of nearly 55 percent.

**Exhibit A-1. Overview of Changes in People Experiencing Homelessness by Population and Sheltered Status, 2020-2022**

	All People	Individuals	People in Families with Children	Unaccompanied Youth	Veterans	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness
<b>Total Population (2020-2022)</b>	0.3%	3.1%	-6.1%	-12.0%	-11.1%	15.6%
<b>Sheltered Population (2020-2022)</b>	-1.6%	2.7%	-7.2%	-1.0%	-11.3%	32.4%
<b>Unsheltered Population (2020-2022)</b>	3.4%	3.4%	4.0%	-23.3%	-10.8%	7.1%
<b>Sheltered Population (2021-2022)</b>	6.9%	5.2%	9.4%	8.5%	-0.9%	10.1%

Key: below -5% -1% to -5% less than (+/-)1% 1% to 5% above 5%

**Six of every 10 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness did so in an urban area (60%), with more than half of all unsheltered people counted in the Continuums of Care (CoCs) that encompass the nation’s 50 largest cities (54%).** The remaining four of every ten people who experienced unsheltered homelessness were almost evenly split between largely suburban areas (21%) and largely rural areas (19%).

**More than two thirds of all people experiencing homelessness (72%) did so in households without children present.** The number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness between 2021 and 2022 increased by 5 percent (10,148 people). This was the second largest year-to-year increase in sheltered homelessness among individuals since reporting began in 2007.

**About three in every ten people experiencing homelessness (28%) did so as part of a family with children.** The overall number of people in families with children who were experiencing homelessness on a single night in 2022 decreased by about 10,500 people since 2020, following a general trend of year-to-year declines over most of the previous several years.

**On a single night in 2022, more than 30,000 people under the age of 25 experienced homelessness on their own as “unaccompanied youth.”** Slightly more than half of these youth (57%) were in sheltered locations. Most (91%) were between the ages of 18 and 24. Four percent of the unaccompanied youth population reports identifying as transgender, not singularly female or male, or gender questioning, compared with one percent of all individuals experiencing homeless.

**Nearly one-third (30%) of all individuals experiencing homelessness in 2022 had chronic patterns of homelessness.** While there has been a steady rise in the number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness in both sheltered and unsheltered locations since 2016, sheltered homelessness among individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness doubled between 2016 and 2022.

**The national inventory of beds for people currently or formerly experiencing homelessness increased by 11 percent between 2020 and 2022.** The largest increases in year-round inventory in any inventory type occurred in emergency shelters (28,548 more beds), rapid re-housing (27,166 more beds), and other permanent housing (40,221 more beds). Within emergency shelter programs, the largest increase in inventory was for voucher-based beds which are often single-occupancy rooms in hotels or motels (as opposed to congregate facility-based beds), which increased by 243 percent between 2020 and 2022. This increase reflects a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in which many communities made investments in non-congregate forms of shelter.

## Definition of Terms

Please note: Key terms are used for AHAR reporting purposes and accurately reflect the data used in this report. Definitions of these terms may differ in some ways from the definitions found in the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act and in HUD regulations.

**Adults** refers to people age 18 or older.

**Children** refers to people under the age of 18.

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

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

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

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

**Family Households** refers to the total number of households made up of at least one adult age 18 or older and one child age under 18 that were experiencing homelessness on the night of the point-in-time count.

**HMIS** stands for homeless management information system. CoCs use an HMIS to collect data on people who are experiencing sheltered homelessness in their area, such as information about their characteristics and service-use patterns over time.

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

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

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

**Multiple Races** refers to people who self-identify as more than one race.

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

**Parenting Children** are people under age 18 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 the child parent and there is no person over the age of 18 in the household.

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



**Parenting Youth** are people under age 25 who are the parents or legal guardians of one or more children (under age 18) who are present with or sleeping in the same place as that youth parent, where there is no person over age 24 in the household.

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

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

**Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts** are unduplicated one-night estimates of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless populations. The one-night counts are conducted by CoCs nationwide and occur during the last week in January of each year.<sup>1</sup>

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

**Rapid Re-Housing (RRH)** is a housing model designed to provide temporary housing assistance to people experiencing homelessness, moving them quickly out of homelessness and into permanent housing.

**Safe Havens** are projects that provide private or semi-private temporary shelter and services to people experiencing severe mental illness and are limited to serving no more than 25 people within a facility.

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

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

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

**Unaccompanied Youth (18-24)** are people in households without children who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness and who are between the ages of 18 and 24.

**Unsheltered Homelessness** refers to people whose primary nighttime location is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for people (for example, the streets, vehicles, or parks).

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

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<sup>1</sup> While CoCs are only required to conduct an unsheltered and sheltered PIT count biennially per 24 CFR 578.7(c)(2), most CoCs conduct a PIT count annually.

## About this Report

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) releases the Annual Homelessness Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR) in two parts. Part 1 provides Point-in-Time (PIT) estimates, offering a snapshot of homelessness—both sheltered and unsheltered—on a single night. The PIT counts also provide an estimate of the number of people experiencing homelessness within particular populations experiencing homelessness such as individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness and veterans experiencing homelessness.

The one-night PIT counts are typically conducted during the last 10 days of January each year. However, because of concerns surrounding the COVID-19 health emergency, 145 CoCs (more than one-third) received waivers in 2022 to conduct the PIT count in late February or early March instead of the last 10 days of January. Many seasonal emergency shelter programs are still in operation during the February and early March months, so those programs would still have reported people served in the sheltered count. However, the sheltered count may have undercounted the number of people who would have been counted had cold weather or warming shelters been open. Warming shelters typically only open when temperatures drop to dangerous levels. In late February and early March, some regions' cold weather shelters may not have needed to open.

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

In 2022, the PIT estimates of people experiencing homelessness in sheltered and unsheltered locations, as well as the number of beds available to serve them, were reported by 387 Continuums of Care (CoC) nationwide. These 387 CoCs covered virtually the entire United States.

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

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

First, CoCs representing the 50 most populous cities in the United States were assigned to the major city CoC category. Next, the study team used geographic data published by the U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES)<sup>2</sup> to determine the urbanicity of the remaining CoCs. NCES defines 12 geographic locales, which were collapsed into three distinct categories: urban (mapping to the three NCES "City" locales), suburban (mapping to the three NCES "Suburban" locales, as well as the "Town – Fringe" locale), and rural (mapping to the three NCES "Rural" locales, as well as the "Town – Distant" and "Town – Remote" locales).<sup>3</sup> Using the percentage of each CoC's total population<sup>4</sup> living in urban, suburban, and rural areas, based on the NCES geographic data, CoCs were classified into categories according to their largest percentage among the three.

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<sup>2</sup> The study team used NCES data from the 2017–2019 school year (the most recent data available when the CoC categories were developed).

<sup>3</sup> Definitions for each of the 12 NCES locales are available in the Locale Boundaries User's Manual: [https://nces.ed.gov/programs/edge/docs/EDGE\\_NCES\\_LOCALE\\_FILEDOC.pdf](https://nces.ed.gov/programs/edge/docs/EDGE_NCES_LOCALE_FILEDOC.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> The study team used population counts from the Census Bureau's 2010 block-level data. Census blocks are the smallest geographic unit for which the Census reports population counts, and they are the ideal unit for this CoC analysis. Block-level population data are only available in the decennial census reports.



In other words, a CoC where a plurality of its population lives in rural areas would be classified as a “largely rural CoC.” That would not imply, however, that all people experiencing homelessness in the largely rural CoC were counted in rural areas. CoCs span large territories (even an entire state in some cases) and may comprise a mixture of urban, suburban, and rural areas. Because PIT estimates are reported for an entire CoC, each person experiencing homelessness in the CoC cannot be classified as staying in an urban, suburban, or rural area. Rather, all people experiencing homelessness in the CoC are classified as staying in a CoC that is largely urban, suburban, or rural.<sup>5</sup>

HUD has methodological standards for conducting the PIT counts, and CoCs use a variety of approved methods to produce the counts. The guide for PIT methodologies can be found here: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4036/point-in-time-count-methodology-guide>. While methodological standards exist, CoCs determine their own methodology, and there is no universal method used to collect PIT data. This results in variations in how CoCs conduct their PIT counts, often based on the size and type of CoC. For example, some CoCs conduct a full census capturing data on all people experiencing homelessness. Others, often those with large geographic areas, use a sampling approach to count a smaller group of people experiencing homelessness and use that sample to estimate the number and characteristics for the entire population of people experiencing homelessness within their community.

HUD also sets several standards for what types of situations qualify as unsheltered homelessness. All situations that qualify as unsheltered homelessness are considered places not meant for human habitation. However, the level of connection to services and resources varies. For example, unsheltered homelessness includes situations where a person is sleeping in public spaces possibly with no shelter or connection to resources as well as sanctioned encampments that may have water or bathroom facilities and are attended by outreach workers who provide connections to supportive services. Unsheltered homelessness also includes people sleeping in cars, trucks, and recreational vehicles when it appears to the enumerators that the purpose is not recreational but instead because of the lack of an alternative place to sleep. Some communities have established “safe parking” programs that are similar to sanctioned encampments. They are also considered unsheltered locations.

When collecting demographic data on people experiencing homelessness, enumerators use pre-established categories to collect race, ethnicity, and gender. Those categories are based on current reporting standards as defined in the fiscal year 2022 Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Data Standards and similar definitions used in surveys of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. Those race, ethnicity, and gender categories were recently updated for the 2022 PIT count and may change in the future to better reflect the ways in which people identify themselves.

The PIT counts of homelessness and the housing inventory information are based on data from early 2022 (the last 10 days of January into early March) and reflect the impact the COVID-19 pandemic had on levels of homelessness and characteristics of people experiencing homelessness. When the 2021 PIT count was conducted, precautions taken to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus resulted in considerable changes to the capacity of homeless service providers. To reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission, facility-based emergency shelters with congregate settings took measures to increase physical distancing by reducing the number of beds available for occupancy. In some cases, this reduced capacity was reported through the Housing Inventory Count (HIC), but in other communities it was not.

Additionally, in 2021, HUD encouraged communities to determine whether conducting an unsheltered PIT count posed a high risk of exacerbating COVID-19 transmissions, given the lack of widespread access to

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<sup>5</sup> The median percentage of the population living in urban areas among major city CoCs was 70 percent. The median urban percentage among other CoCs classified as largely urban was 58 percent. The median suburban percentage among CoCs classified as largely suburban was 65 percent, and the median rural percentage among CoCs classified as largely rural was 71 percent.

COVID-19 vaccines at the time. Many CoCs requested and received a waiver from HUD of the requirement to conduct an unsheltered PIT count in 2021, or conducted a partial unsheltered count, which artificially reduced the overall count of people experiencing homelessness in the United States. As a result, in 2022, 371 CoCs conducted a full sheltered and unsheltered count and 16 CoCs conducted a sheltered-only count. The 2021 PIT count data on the number and characteristics of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness for these 16 CoCs was carried over for the 2022 PIT data. For three of these CoCs, this did not include complete demographic data on people experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

Because of pandemic-related disruptions to counts of people staying in unsheltered locations in January 2021 and the drop in shelter capacity and shelter use related to the public health emergency, the findings discussed throughout this 2022 Part 1 Report focus on comparisons between the 2020 and 2022 PIT counts for people experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness.

The effects of the pandemic on the ability to conduct unsheltered counts and on shelter capacity persisted into 2022 in some communities. Therefore, numbers could still be artificially depressed in 2022 compared with non-pandemic times and should be viewed with caution.

In an effort to meaningfully include people with lived experiences and expertise (PLEE) with homelessness as a part of the AHAR process, HUD invited TA providers with lived experiences to provide a limited review of the AHAR chapters. The process was limited due to the timeline -as people with lived experiences and expertise were not intentionally included for the full life cycle of the process- and was focused on the introductory material, the first chapter on all people experiencing homelessness, and the final chapter on the national bed inventory at the exclusion of chapters 2 through 6.

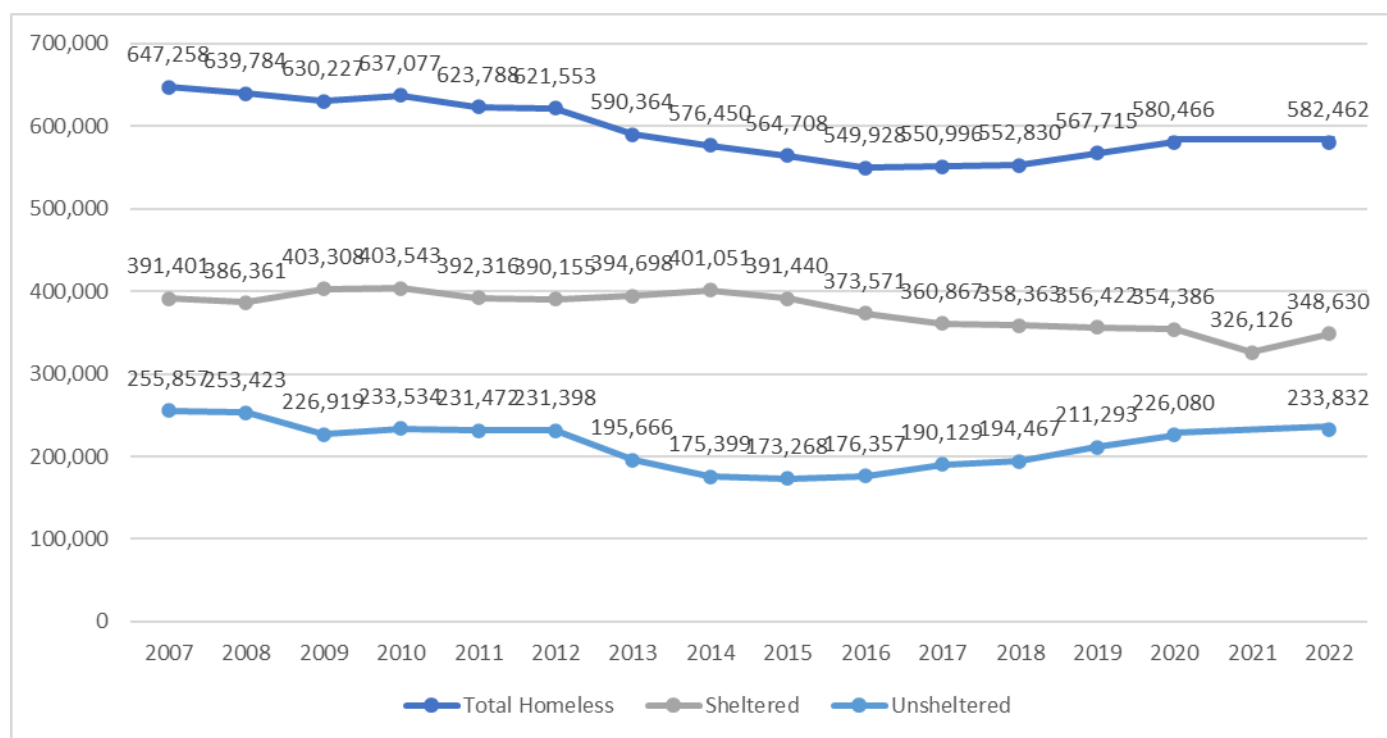
This review continued a collaboration between HUD and PLEE that began with the 2020 AHAR Part 2 report. The AHAR is an important source of data used to inform policies, programmatic decisions, and funding. HUD will continue collaboration with PLEE in development of the report as it will strengthen and improve the usefulness of the AHAR.

# 1. Estimates of Homelessness in the United States

The 2021 national Point-in-Time (PIT) counts were considerably impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the public health crisis, HUD encouraged communities to determine whether conducting an unsheltered PIT count posed a high risk of exacerbating COVID-19 transmissions, given the lack of widespread access to COVID-19 vaccines at the time. As a result, less than half of communities conducted a full sheltered and unsheltered count. While this report includes some data on all people in sheltered locations in 2021, incomplete unsheltered data is not included. Analysis of changes over time are generally limited to those between 2022 and 2020 or earlier. Key changes in the sheltered population between 2021 and 2022 will be included in text boxes at the end of each chapter.

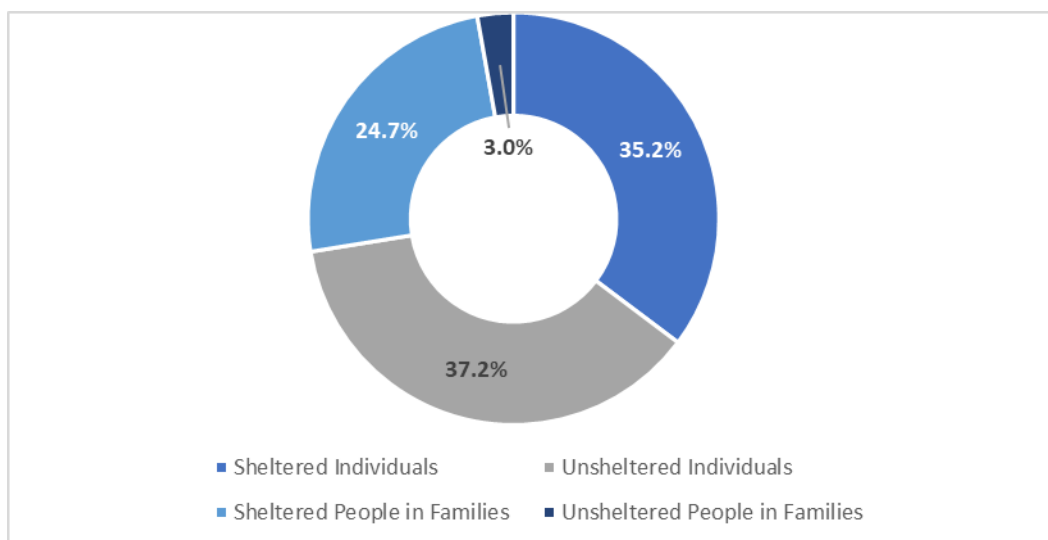
## 1.1 National Estimates of Homelessness

Exhibit 1-1: PIT Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status, 2007-2022



Note: The data for 2021 does not display the total count of people experiencing homelessness or the count of all people experiencing unsheltered homelessness due to pandemic-related disruptions to counts. Additionally, estimates of the number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness at a point in time in 2021 should be viewed with caution, as the number could be artificially depressed compared with non-pandemic times, reflecting reduced capacity in some communities or safety concerns regarding staying in shelters.

**Exhibit 1-2: Homelessness by Household Type and Sheltered Status, 2022**



**Exhibit 1-3: Change in Number of People Experiencing Homelessness, 2007-2022**

	Change 2020–2022		Change 2010–2022		Change 2007–2022	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>All People</b>	1,996	0.3%	-54,615	-8.6%	-64,796	-10.0%
<b>Sheltered</b>	-5,756	-1.6%	-54,913	-13.6%	-42,771	-10.9%
<b>Unsheltered</b>	7,752	3.4%	298	0.1%	-22,025	-8.6%

**Exhibit 1-4: Change in Homelessness by Age and Sheltered Status, 2020-2022**

	All People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>All People</b>	1,996	0.3%	-5,756	-1.6%	7,752	3.4%
<b>Under 18</b>	-8,120	-7.6%	-7,753	-8.1%	-367	-3.4%
<b>18 to 24</b>	-5,066	-11.2%	-1,232	-4.4%	-3,834	-22.5%
<b>Over 24</b>	15,182	3.5%	3,229	1.4%	11,953	6.0%

***On a Single Night in 2022***

- 582,462 people – or about 18 of every 10,000 people in the United States – experienced homelessness across the United States.
- Six in 10 people experiencing homelessness were staying in sheltered locations, and four in 10 were unsheltered, that is, staying in a place not meant for human habitation.
- More than two-thirds of all people experiencing homelessness were in households with only adults (72%). Households with only adults staying in unsheltered locations comprised the largest single segment of the total population experiencing homelessness (37%), followed by individuals staying in shelters (35%). Twenty-eight percent of people experiencing homelessness did so as part of a family with at least one adult and one child under 18 years of age, and most people in families were sheltered.

- Less than one percent of people experiencing homelessness, 2,804 people, were unaccompanied children, people under 18 without a parent or guardian present.<sup>6</sup>

### *Changes over Time*

Given that more than half of communities did not conduct full unsheltered counts in 2021, changes over time are limited to those between 2022 and 2020 or earlier. Notable changes in the sheltered population between 2021 and 2022 are highlighted the text box at the end of this section.

- The number of people experiencing either sheltered or unsheltered homelessness increased only slightly between 2020 and 2022, increasing by 1,996 people (or less than 1%).
- However, between 2020 and 2022, the number of people counted in unsheltered locations rose by three percent or 7,752 people. The number of people staying in shelter dropped by two percent between 2020 and 2022 (5,756 fewer people).
- Despite recent increases in the unsheltered population, the number of all people experiencing homelessness on a single night in January is ten percent lower (64,796 fewer people) than it was in 2007, when these data were first reported. Unsheltered homelessness declined by nine percent (22,025 fewer people) over the longer period, despite steady increases over the past seven years, with 60,564 more people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in 2022 than in 2015, the lowest observed estimate of people staying in places not meant for human habitation.

**Exhibit 1-5: Demographic Characteristics of People Experiencing Homelessness, 2022**

	All People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>All People</b>	582,462	100%	348,630	100%	233,832	100%
<b>Age</b>						
<b>Under 18</b>	98,244	16.8%	87,960	25.2%	10,284	4.2%
<b>18 to 24</b>	40,177	6.9%	26,981	7.7%	13,196	5.6%
<b>Over 24</b>	444,041	76.3%	233,689	67.0%	210,352	90.1%
<b>Gender</b>						
<b>Female</b>	222,970	38.3%	152,693	43.8%	70,277	30.0%
<b>Male</b>	352,836	60.6%	193,366	55.5%	159,470	68.3%
<b>Transgender</b>	3,588	0.6%	1,593	0.5%	1,995	0.9%
<b>A Gender that is not Singularly 'Female' or 'Male'</b>	2,481	0.4%	846	0.2%	1,635	0.7%
<b>Questioning</b>	609	0.1%	132	0.0%	477	0.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
<b>Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	442,220	75.9%	269,964	77.4%	172,256	73.5%
<b>Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	140,230	24.1%	78,666	22.6%	61,564	26.5%

<sup>6</sup> The point-in-time counts include children without an adult present as individuals.

	All People		Sheltered People		Unsheltered People	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Race</b>						
<b>American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous</b>	19,618	3.4%	8,843	2.5%	10,775	4.6%
<b>Asian or Asian American</b>	8,261	1.4%	3,909	1.1%	4,352	1.9%
<b>Black, African American, or African</b>	217,366	37.3%	154,557	44.3%	62,809	26.9%
<b>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</b>	10,461	1.8%	4,692	1.3%	5,769	2.5%
<b>White</b>	291,395	50.0%	157,637	45.2%	133,758	57.2%
<b>Multiple Races</b>	35,383	6.1%	18,992	5.4%	16,391	7.0%

Note: The demographic data for unsheltered may not sum to the total because three CoCs did not report complete demographic information for the unsheltered data used in this report.

### *Demographic Characteristics of All People Experiencing Homelessness*

The AHAR has been reporting demographic information on people experiencing homelessness on a single night since 2017. In 2022, the ways in which people identified their gender changed considerably, expanding the gender identity categories to include “questioning” and allowing people to select more than one gender.<sup>7</sup> As a result, any comparisons made to prior years should be viewed with caution as they are not exact comparisons.<sup>8</sup>

- The demographic characteristics of people experiencing homelessness vary considerably by household type and shelter status and reflect the large percentage of individuals among the total population experiencing homelessness. Detailed characteristics are shown separately for individuals in Section 2 of this report and for families with children in Section 3.
- More than three-quarters (76%) of all people experiencing homelessness were adults aged 25 or older (444,041 people), 17 percent were children under the age of 18 (98,244 children). Seven percent were young adults aged 18 to 24 (40,177 young adults).
- Among people experiencing unsheltered homelessness, nine of every ten people were adults aged 25 or older.
- Children – either in families or on their own – were most often staying in sheltered locations (90%) with 10,284 children counted in unsheltered locations in 2022.
- Six of every 10 people experiencing homelessness were men or boys (61% or 352,836 men and boys), 38 percent were women or girls (222,970 women and girls), and less than one percent were transgender (3,588 people), did not identify as singularly female or male (2,481 people) or were questioning their gender identity (609 people). More than half of all people experiencing unsheltered homelessness who identified as transgender, not singularly female or male, or questioning were in unsheltered locations (63% or 4,107 people).
- Nearly 4 of every 10 people experiencing homelessness identified as Black, African American, or African (37% or 217,366 people). A higher percentage of people in shelter identified as Black

<sup>7</sup> <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Reporting-Gender-for-the-PIT-Count.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> For example, in previous years a person might only identify as “female” when they may have also identified as “questioning.” In 2022, that person was allowed to select both “female” and “questioning,” which was then categorized as “questioning.”



(44% or 154,557 people) compared to people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations (27% or 62,809). Half of all people experiencing homelessness identified as White (50% or 291,395 people). A higher share of the unsheltered population identified as White (57%) than the sheltered population (45%).

- Of the remaining 13 percent, six percent identified as more than one race, three percent identified as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, two percent as Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and one percent as Asian or Asian American.
- Almost a quarter of all people experiencing homelessness, 24 percent, were Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x) (counting people of all races who identify as Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x)). The proportion is slightly higher for people staying in unsheltered versus sheltered locations (27% and 23%).

### *Changes in Demographic Characteristics of All People Experiencing Homelessness*

- National increases in homelessness were driven by increases in the unsheltered population among people over the age of 25. Between 2020 and 2022, the number of people aged 25 and older who were experiencing unsheltered homelessness increased by 11,953 people. Meanwhile, the number of unsheltered children (under age 18) decreased by 367 people and the number of young adults (ages 18 to 24) decreased by 3,834 people.
- Between 2020 and 2022, unsheltered homelessness rose by five percent among women and girls (3,380 people) and by two percent among men and boys (3,057 more people). These increases among the unsheltered population were offset by similar decreases in the sheltered population. Sheltered homelessness declined by three percent among women and girls between 2020 and 2022 (3,988 fewer people) and one percent among men and boys (2,432 fewer people).
- Between 2020 and 2022, the number of people experiencing homelessness who identified as transgender or not singularly female or male increased in both sheltered and unsheltered locations. The number of people who identified as transgender, not singularly female or male, or questioning their gender who were experiencing sheltered homelessness increased by 93 percent (407 more people), and the number of people who identified as transgender increased by 13 percent. Unsheltered homelessness increased by 60 percent among people who identified as neither female nor male (614 more people) and 14 percent among people who identify as transgender (246 people). However, as noted above, these comparisons – as well as those for people identifying as any gender – should be viewed with caution due to the changed data collection methodology.
- Between 2020 and 2022, the number of people experiencing homelessness who identified as Black, African American, or African decreased by five percent (11,430 people). The number of people who identified as more than one race declined by one percent (297 people). The decrease in overall homelessness among people who identify as Black reflected an eight percent decrease in sheltered homelessness (12,648 fewer people). That decrease was partly offset by a two percent increase in unsheltered homelessness (1,218 more people) among people who identify as Black.
- Over the same time period, the number of people experiencing homelessness increased slightly among all other racial groups, ranging from a four percent increase among American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous to a 19 percent increase among Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders).
- The number people experiencing homelessness who identified as Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x) increased by eight percent between 2020 and 2022. This reflects a considerable increase in the number of people who identify as Hispanic and were experiencing unsheltered homelessness, which increased by 16 percent (8,513 people) between 2020 and 2022.

## 1.2 Estimates of Homelessness by State

Exhibit 1-6: Estimates of People Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2022

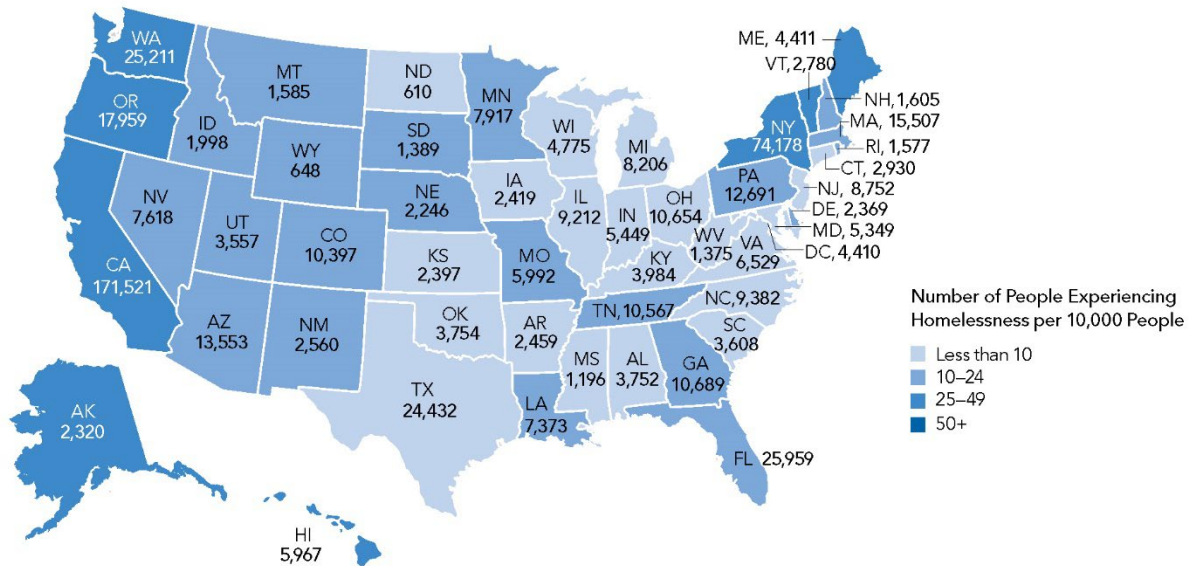


Exhibit 1-7: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of People Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Unsheltered, 2022

State	All People	Unsheltered (n)	Unsheltered (%)
<b>Highest Rates</b>			
California	171,521	115,491	67.3%
Mississippi	1,196	761	63.6%
Hawaii	5,967	3,743	62.7%
Oregon	17,959	11,088	61.7%
Arizona	13,553	8,027	59.2%
<b>Lowest Rates</b>			
Vermont	2,780	45	1.6%
Maine	4,411	164	3.7%
New York	74,178	4,038	5.4%
Wisconsin	4,775	301	6.3%
Delaware	2,369	154	6.5%

Note: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

Exhibit 1-8: Largest Changes in Homelessness by State, 2007-2022

Change 2020-2022			Change 2007-2022		
State	#	%	State	#	%
<b>Largest Increases</b>					
California	9,973	6.2%	California	32,535	23.4%
Louisiana	4,200	132.4%	New York	11,577	18.5%
Tennessee	3,311	45.6%	Louisiana	1,879	34.2%
Oregon	3,304	22.5%	Washington	1,832	7.8%
Arizona	2,574	23.4%	Maine	1,773	67.2%
<b>Largest Decreases</b>					
New York	-17,093	-18.7%	Florida	-22,110	-46.0%
Texas	-2,797	-10.3%	Texas	-15,356	-38.6%
Massachusetts	-2,468	-13.7%	Georgia	-8,950	-45.6%
District of Columbia	-1,970	-30.9%	New Jersey	-8,562	-49.5%
Florida	-1,528	-5.6%	Illinois	-6,275	-40.5%

Notes: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories. Due to methodological changes, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2007 and 2022.

### *On a Single Night in 2022*

- More than half of all people experiencing homelessness in the country were in four states: California (30% or 171,521 people); New York (13% or 74,178 people); Florida (5% or 25,959 people); and Washington (4% or 25,211).
- California accounted for half of all unsheltered people in the country (115,491 people). This is more than nine times the number of unsheltered people in the state with the next highest number, Washington. In the 2022 point-in-time count, Washington reported 12,668 people or just six percent of the national total of people in unsheltered locations.
- California also had the highest rate of homelessness, with 44 people experiencing homelessness out of every 10,000 people in the state. Vermont, Oregon, and Hawaii also had very high rates, with 43, 42, and 41 people per 10,000. While Florida and Texas contributed large numbers of people experiencing homelessness to the national estimates, they had rates of homelessness lower than the national average of 18 people per 10,000 (12 for every 10,000 people in Florida and 8 for every 10,000 people in Texas).
- States in the West reported some of the highest percentages of all people experiencing homelessness in who were counted in unsheltered locations. In California, 67 percent of people experiencing homelessness did so outdoors. Other states with more than half of their total population of people experiencing homelessness counted in unsheltered locations were: Mississippi (64%), Hawaii (63%), Oregon (62%), Arizona (59%), Tennessee (58%), Arkansas (53%), Georgia (52%) and Washington (50%).
- Three states sheltered at least 95 percent of people experiencing homelessness: Vermont (98%), Maine (96%), and New York (95%).

### Changes over Time

- Between 2020 and 2022 the number of people experiencing homelessness increased in more states than it decreased. Homelessness increased in 27 states and decreased in 23 states and the District of Columbia.
- States with the largest absolute increases in homelessness between 2020 and 2022 were California (9,973 more people), Louisiana (4,200), Tennessee (3,311), and Oregon (3,304). States with the largest *percentage* increases between 2020 and 2022 were: Vermont (151%), Louisiana (132%), Maine (110%), and Delaware (103%).
- Between 2020 and 2022, states with the largest absolute decreases in people experiencing homelessness were New York (17,093 fewer people), Texas (2,797), and Massachusetts (2,468). Areas with the largest percentage decreases were the District of Columbia (31% fewer people), New Mexico (23%), and New York (19%).
- Over the longer period, from 2007 to 2022, the number of people experiencing homelessness declined in 32 states and the District of Columbia. The largest absolute decreases were in Florida (22,110 fewer people) and Texas (15,356 fewer people). The largest percentage decreases were in Kentucky (51%), New Jersey (50%), Florida (46%), Georgia (46%) and Maryland (44%).
- Between 2007 and 2022, the number of people experiencing homelessness increased in 18 states. The largest absolute increases were in California (32,535 more people) and New York (11,577). Vermont had the largest percentage increase (169%), followed by Delaware (123%) and Maine (67%).

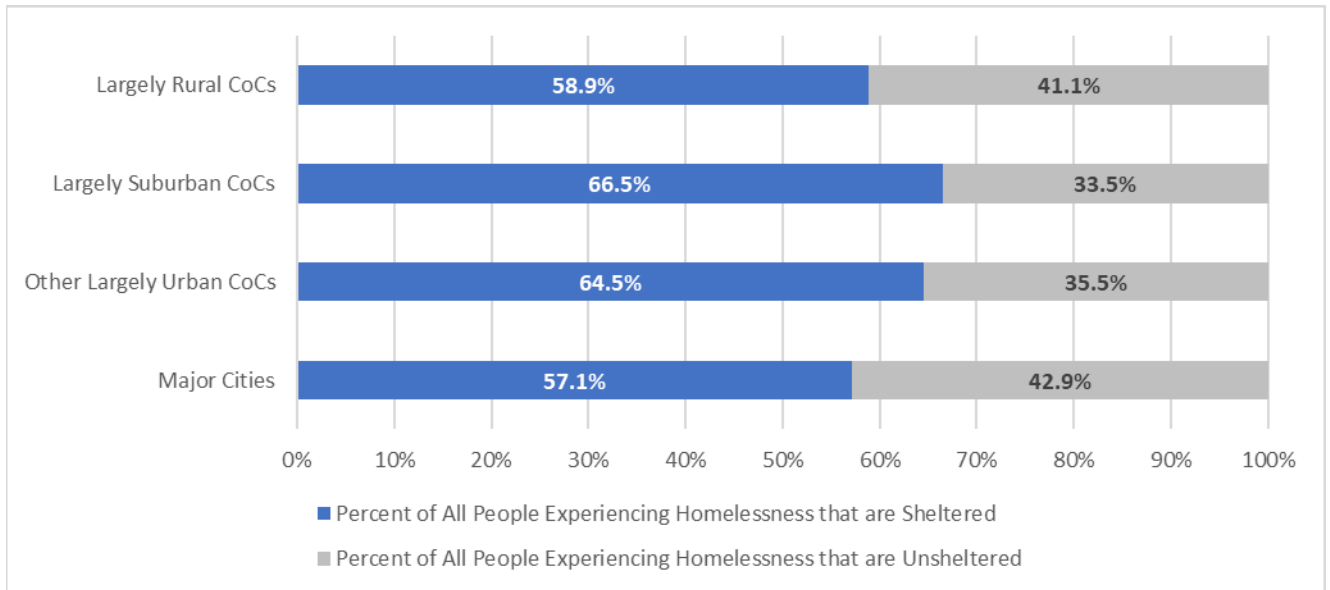
## 1.3 Estimates of Homelessness by CoC<sup>9</sup>

Exhibit 1-9: Share of All People Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category by Sheltered Status, 2022

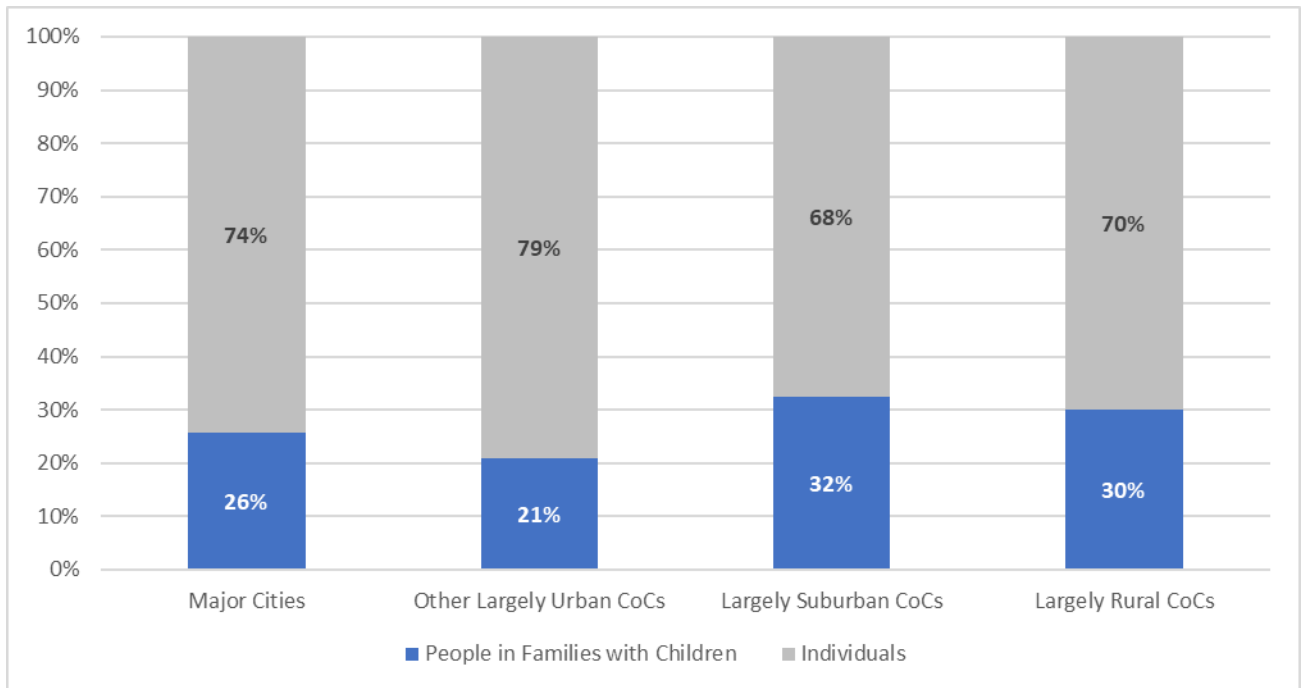
	All People Experiencing Homelessness	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Major Cities	50.3%	47.7%	54.3%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	6.7%	7.1%	5.9%
Largely Suburban CoCs	24.6%	27.1%	20.7%
Largely Rural CoCs	18.4%	18.0%	19.0%

<sup>9</sup> Analysis of homelessness at the CoC Category level excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories.

**Exhibit 1-10: Percent of All People Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered or Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2022**



**Exhibit 1-11: Percent of People Experiencing Homelessness by Household Type and CoC Category, 2022**



**Exhibit 1-12: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of People Experiencing Homelessness in Each CoC Category, 2022**

CoC Name	All People Experiencing Homelessness	CoC Name	All People Experiencing Homelessness
<b>Major Cities</b>		<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	65,111	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,893
New York City, NY	61,840	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	2,880
Seattle/King County, WA	13,368	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	2,248
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	10,028	St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo/Pinellas County, FL	1,985
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	9,747	Spokane City & County, WA	1,757
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>		<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	5,718	Texas Balance of State	7,054
Louisiana Balance of State	4,731	Georgia Balance of State	5,856
Honolulu City and County, HI	3,945	Washington Balance of State	5,854
San Bernardino City & County, CA	3,333	Maine Statewide	4,411
Riverside City & County, CA	3,316	Ohio Balance of State	4,075



**Exhibit 1-13: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of People Experiencing Homelessness Who Are Unsheltered in Each CoC Category, 2022**

CoC Name	All People Experiencing Homelessness	Percent Unsheltered	CoC Name	All People Experiencing Homelessness	Percent Unsheltered
<b>Major Cities</b>			<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>		
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	10,028	76.9%	Fayetteville/Cumberland County, NC	475	82.5%
Raleigh/Wake County, NC	1,534	75.6%	Napa City & County, CA	495	73.9%
Tucson/Pima County, AZ	2,227	74.0%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	2,880	73.1%
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	9,747	73.2%	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,893	72.2%
Sacramento City & County, CA	9,278	71.8%	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	2,248	60.3%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>			<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>		
Imperial County, CA	1,057	87.5%	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	650	93.7%
El Dorado County, CA	511	85.7%	Chattanooga/Southeast Tennessee, TN	3,392	93.5%
Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	846	82.6%	Panama City/Bay, Jackson Counties, FL	378	88.4%
San Luis Obispo County, CA	1,448	79.8%	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	488	83.4%
Vallejo/Solano County, CA	1,179	78.0%	Jackson/West Tennessee, TN	906	81.3%

**Exhibit 1-14: Change in Homelessness by Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2020-2022**

	All People		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>	2,064	0.4%	-5,781	-1.6%	7,845	3.5%
<b>Major Cities</b>	-9,984	-3.3%	-17,030	-9.3%	7,046	6.0%
<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	1,497	4.0%	-120	-0.5%	1,617	13.4%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>	4,778	3.5%	5,483	6.2%	-705	-1.5%
<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	5,773	5.7%	5,886	10.4%	-113	-0.3%

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

1. Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
2. Other largely urban CoCs (n=58) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.
3. Largely suburban CoCs (n=167) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
4. Largely rural CoCs (n=109) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

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

### ***On a Single Night in 2022***

- Half of all people experiencing homelessness were in one of the nation's 50 largest cities. One-quarter of people experiencing homelessness were in predominantly suburban CoCs, 18 percent were in largely rural CoCs, and the remainder (7%) were in largely urban CoCs that do not contain one of the 50 largest cities.
- Two of every ten people experiencing homelessness in the United States did so in either Los Angeles or New York City. In New York City, a slight majority (52%) of people experiencing homelessness were individuals (people in households without children). In Los Angeles, 84 percent of people either counted in unsheltered locations or in shelters were individuals.
- Major City CoCs had the largest percentage of people experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations, 43 percent, followed by largely rural CoCs, 41 percent.
- In two major city CoCs, more than 75 percent of people experiencing homelessness were unsheltered: San Jose, CA (77%) and Raleigh, NC (76%).
- Eleven largely rural CoCs reported unsheltered rates of 75 percent or higher, two with unsheltered rates above 90 percent: Hendry, Hardee, and Highlands Counties, which are located along the central Gulf Coast of Florida (94%) and the Chattanooga/Southeast Tennessee CoC (94%). Eight largely suburban CoCs had unsheltered rates of 75 percent or higher, with Imperial County, CA – on the southern border of California – reporting the highest rate of its category (88%).

### ***Changes over Time***

- Between 2020 and 2022, homelessness increased across all geographic categories except major cities, which saw a three percent decrease in homelessness.
- Major cities experienced the largest changes in homelessness between 2020 and 2022, with an overall decrease of nearly 10,000 people or three percent. This drop was driven by the nine percent decline in the number of people staying in shelters in major cities (or 17,030 people). This pattern likely reflects pandemic-related shifts in bed capacity in urban areas, some of which persisted into early 2022. Meanwhile, major cities experienced a considerable growth in the number of people sleeping outdoors (7,046 more people or 6%).

- Other largely urban CoCs experienced changes similar to those in major cities between 2020 and 2022 – with drops in the numbers of people in shelter and increases in the number of people in unsheltered locations. However, in this case, the increase in the number of people sleeping outdoors (13%) outpaced the drop in people staying in shelters (1%).
- Largely suburban areas had patterns that were different from those of major cities and other largely urban CoCs. Overall, the number of people experiencing homelessness in these CoCs increased by four percent. This increase, however, was driven by an increase in the sheltered population. Sheltered homelessness increased by 5,483 people or six percent. Partly offsetting this increase was a two percent decline in the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness in suburban areas (705 fewer people).
- Largely rural areas experienced the largest overall percentage change, increasing by six percent between 2020 and 2022. Like suburban areas, this increase was driven by relatively large increases in the shelter population. Between 2020 and 2022, the number of people staying in shelters during the point-in-time count increased by 10 percent, while the unsheltered population remained relatively stable (decreasing by 113 people).

### Changes in the Sheltered Population during the Pandemic (2021-2022)

The number of people experiencing sheltered homelessness increased by seven percent between 2021 and 2022 (or 22,504 more people). Increases were observed across all demographic categories. The increase in sheltered people slightly outpaced the increase in the number of beds available to people experiencing homelessness, which increased by six percent nationally between 2021 and 2022. Occupancy rates of beds in emergency shelter (ES), transitional housing (TH), and safe havens (SH) declined between 2020 and 2021 as shelters reduced the number of people served to meet physical distancing requirements. Both occupancy rates and inventory increased between 2021 and 2022 indicating some rebound in emergency shelter capacity since the height of the pandemic.

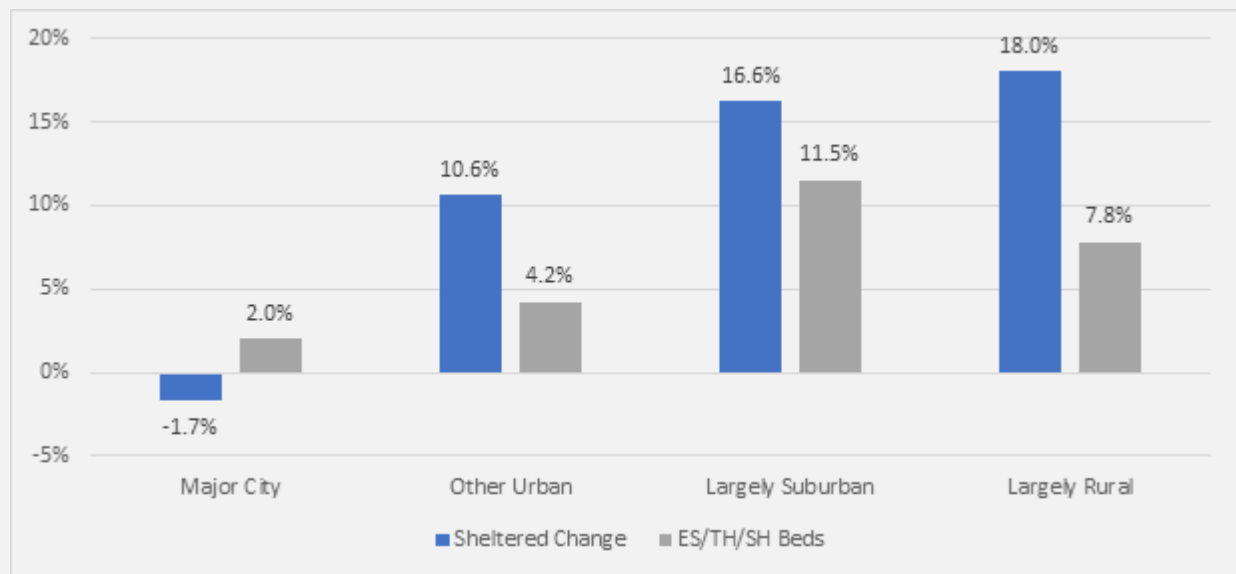
**Exhibit 1-15: Year-Round Bed Inventory and Occupancy Rates of Programs for People in Sheltered Locations, 2020-2022**

	2020		2021		2022	
	Bed Inventory	Occupancy Rate	Bed Inventory	Occupancy Rate	Bed Inventory	Occupancy Rate
<b>Total ES, SH, and TH Inventory</b>	396,149	89.5%	396,466	82.3%	418,642	83.3%

Note: Occupancy rate is based on year-round beds and does not include seasonal or overflow beds.

Major cities experienced a slight decline in the number of all people experiencing sheltered homelessness, while all other geographic categories experienced increases. Rural areas had the largest percentage increase, with 18 percent more people in shelters in 2022 than in 2021. These increases are likely due to a restoration of shelter capacity across the country as vaccinations were more widely available and programs were able to use COVID-related shelter resources.

**Exhibit 1-16: Change in Beds and People in Sheltered Locations by Geographic Category, 2021-2022**

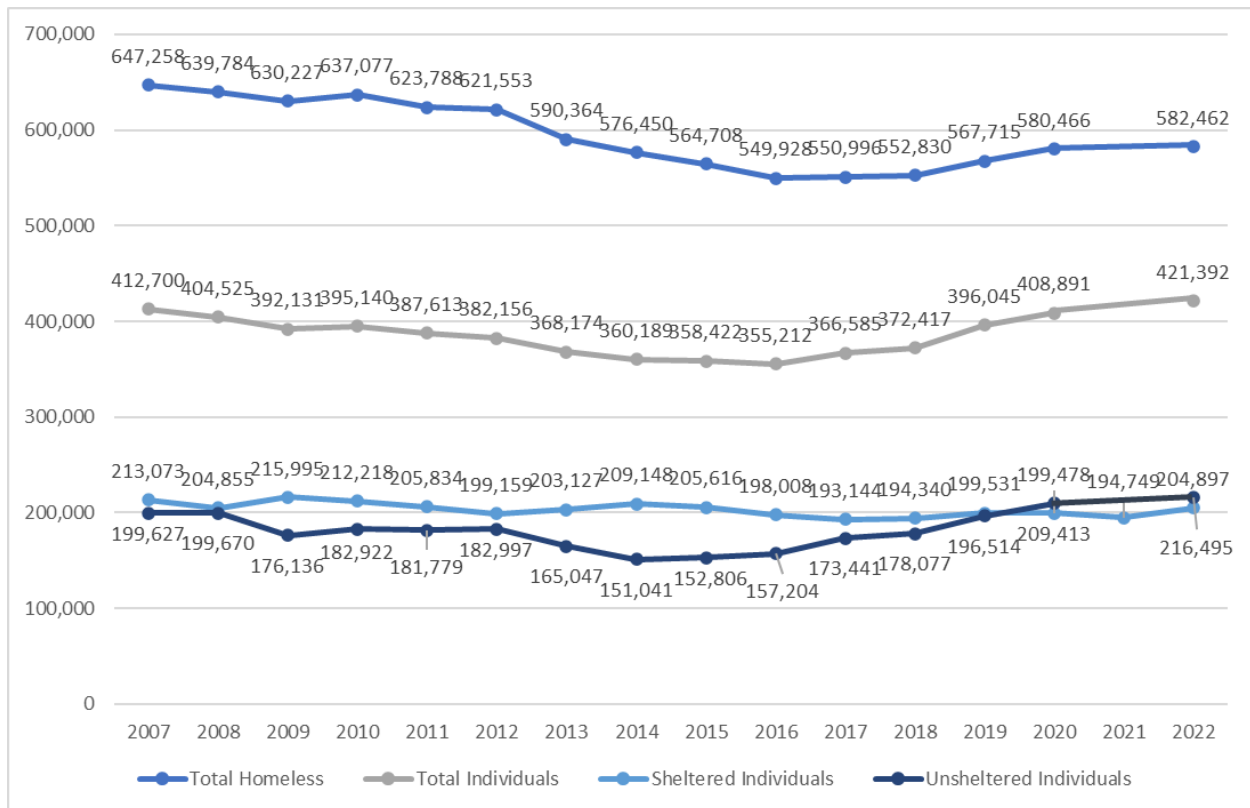


## 2. Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness in the United States

The 2021 national Point-in-Time (PIT) counts were considerably impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the public health crisis, HUD encouraged communities to determine whether conducting an unsheltered PIT count posed a high risk of exacerbating COVID-19 transmissions, given the lack of widespread access to COVID-19 vaccines at the time. As a result, less than half of communities conducted a full sheltered and unsheltered count. While this report includes some data on individuals in sheltered locations in 2021, incomplete unsheltered data is not included. Analysis of changes over time are generally limited to those between 2022 and 2020 or earlier. Key changes in the sheltered population between 2021 and 2022 will be included in text boxes at the end of each chapter.

### 2.1 National Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness

Exhibit 2-1: PIT Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status, 2007-2022



Note: The data for 2021 does not display the total count of individuals experiencing homelessness or the count of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness due to pandemic-related disruptions to counts. Additionally, estimates of the number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness at a point in time in 2021 should be viewed with caution, as the number could be artificially depressed compared with non-pandemic times, reflecting reduced capacity in some communities or safety concerns regarding staying in shelters.

**Exhibit 2-2: Change in Numbers of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness, 2007-2022**

	Change 2020-2022		Change 2010-2022		Change 2007-2022	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>All Individuals</b>	12,501	3.1%	25,252	6.6%	8,692	2.1%
<b>Sheltered Individuals</b>	5,419	2.7%	-7,321	-3.4%	-8,176	-3.8%
<b>Unsheltered Individuals</b>	7,082	3.4%	33,573	18.2%	16,868	8.4%

**Exhibit 2-3: Changes in the Number of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Age and Sheltered Status, 2020-2022**

	All Individuals 2020-2022		Sheltered Individuals 2020-2022		Unsheltered Individuals 2020-2022	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Under 18</b>	-794	-22.1%	-207	-11.4%	-587	-32.8%
<b>18 to 24</b>	-3,750	-11.4%	-327	-1.9%	-3,423	-21.9%
<b>Over 24</b>	17,045	4.6%	5,953	3.3%	11,092	5.8%

***On a Single Night in 2022***

- 421,392 people experienced homelessness as individuals—that is, people in households that were not composed of both adults and children. Individuals made up 72 percent of the total population of people experiencing homelessness in 2022.
- Slightly over half of all people who experienced homelessness as individuals were staying in unsheltered locations, 51 percent or 216,495 people.
- Just under a third (30%) of all individuals experiencing homelessness had chronic patterns of homelessness, meaning that they experienced homelessness for extended periods of time and have a disability. (These individuals are discussed in detail in Section 6.)

***Changes in Individual Homelessness over Time***

Given that more than half of communities did not conduct full unsheltered counts in 2021, changes over time are limited to those between 2022 and 2020 or earlier. Notable changes in the sheltered population between 2021 and 2022 are highlighted the text box at the end of this section.

- Between 2020 and 2022, individuals experiencing homelessness increased by three percent (12,501 more people). Increases were experienced across sheltered and unsheltered homelessness, which increased by about three percent each, or 5,419 more sheltered and 7,082 more unsheltered people. These increases follow a pattern of increases in homelessness among individuals over the past several years.
- The overall increase in people experiencing homelessness as individuals between 2020 and 2022 was made up entirely of adults over the age of 24. Homelessness for people 25 and older increased by five percent (or 17,045 people). Homelessness decreased among children and young adults ages 18 to 24 (by 22% and 11%).
- The 2022 Point-in-Time count marks the first time that the number of people experiencing homelessness as individuals is higher than it was when reporting began in 2007. From 2007 to 2022, individual homelessness increased by two percent (8,692 more people). This increase is driven by an



eight percent increase in the unsheltered population (16,868 more people). The sheltered population decreased by four percent.

**Exhibit 2-4: Demographic Characteristics of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness, 2022**

	All Individuals		Sheltered Individuals		Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>All Individuals</b>	421,392	100.0%	204,774	100.0%	216,146	100.0%
<b>Age</b>						
<b>Under 18</b>	2,804	0.7%	1,604	0.8%	1,200	0.6%
<b>18 to 24</b>	29,147	6.9%	16,905	8.3%	12,242	5.7%
<b>Over 24</b>	389,441	92.4%	186,388	91.0%	203,053	93.8%
<b>Gender</b>						
<b>Female</b>	126,852	30.1%	65,808	32.1%	61,044	28.2%
<b>Male</b>	288,262	68.4%	136,755	66.7%	151,297	70.0%
<b>Transgender</b>	3,440	0.8%	1,510	0.7%	1,930	0.9%
<b>A Gender that is not Singularly 'Female' or 'Male'</b>	2,297	0.5%	719	0.4%	1,578	0.7%
<b>Questioning</b>	563	0.1%	105	0.1%	458	0.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
<b>Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	328,799	78.0%	170,029	83.0%	158,770	73.3%
<b>Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	92,581	22.0%	34,868	17.0%	57,713	26.7%
<b>Race</b>						
<b>American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous</b>	15,491	3.7%	5,626	2.7%	9,865	4.6%
<b>Asian or Asian American</b>	6,559	1.6%	2,624	1.3%	3,935	1.8%
<b>Black, African American, or African</b>	137,638	32.7%	79,180	38.6%	58,458	27.0%
<b>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</b>	6,429	1.5%	2,172	1.1%	4,257	2.0%
<b>White</b>	230,839	54.8%	105,680	51.6%	125,159	57.8%
<b>Multiple Races</b>	24,458	5.8%	9,615	4.7%	14,843	6.9%

Note: The demographic data for unsheltered may not sum to the total because three CoCs did not report complete demographic information for the unsheltered data used in this report.

### ***Demographic Characteristics of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness***

The AHAR has been reporting demographic information on individuals experiencing homelessness on a single night since 2017. In 2022, the ways in which people identified their gender changed considerably, expanding the gender identity categories to include “questioning” and allowing people to select more than one gender.<sup>10</sup> As a result, any comparisons made to prior years should be viewed with caution as they are not exact comparisons.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Reporting-Gender-for-the-PIT-Count.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> For example, in previous years a person might only identify as “female” when they may have also identified as “questioning.” In 2022, that person was allowed to select both “female” and “questioning,” which was then categorized as “questioning.”

- The typical person experiencing homelessness as an individual in 2022 was 25 years of age or older (92%), male (68%), identified as White (55%), and was non-Hispanic/non-Latin(a)(o)(x) (78%).
- Very few people experiencing homelessness as individuals were young adults aged 18 to 24, just seven percent or 29,147 people. These young adults accounted for a slightly larger share of people experiencing sheltered than unsheltered homelessness (8% vs. 6%).
- Three in ten individuals experiencing homelessness were women (30%), and just over one percent of individuals identified as transgender, a gender other than singularly female or male, or gender questioning. By comparison, six in ten people experiencing homelessness in families with children were women (60%).
- Women were a slightly larger percentage of individuals experiencing homelessness in sheltered locations than in unsheltered locations (32% vs. 28%).
- Individuals who identified as transgender, not singularly female or male, or gender questioning were a larger percentage of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness than sheltered homelessness (2% vs. 1%).
- More than five in ten people experiencing homelessness as individuals identified their race as White (55%), and a third, 33 percent, identified as Black, African American, or African. Black, African American, and African individuals accounted for a higher percentage of sheltered individuals (39%) than of unsheltered individuals (27%).
- Twenty-two percent of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals in 2022 were Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x). Hispanic individuals were more likely to be in unsheltered locations than in sheltered locations, making up 27 percent of unsheltered individuals compared with 17 percent of sheltered individuals. In contrast, among people experiencing homelessness in families with children, people who were Hispanic made up a higher percentage of the sheltered population (30% sheltered vs. 22% unsheltered).

### *Changes in Demographics over Time*

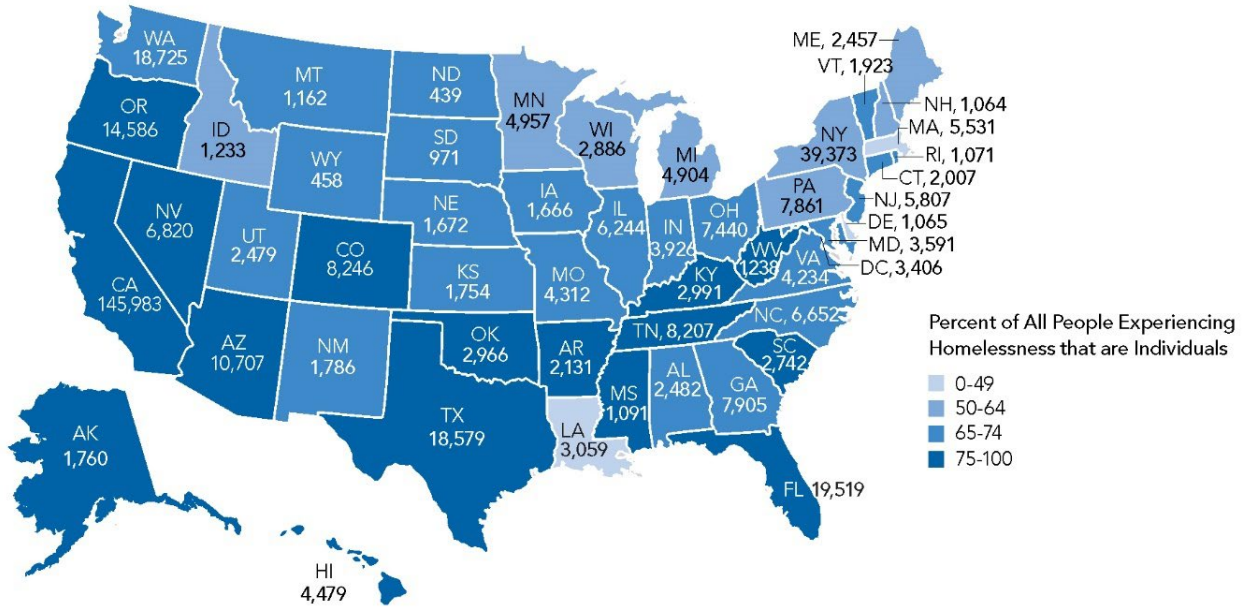
- Between 2020 and 2022, the population of individuals experiencing homelessness became slightly older, slightly more Hispanic or Latin(o)(a)(x), with a higher percentage of people identifying as a gender other than male.
- The increase in the number of individuals experiencing homelessness between 2020 and 2022 was driven by the increase in unsheltered individuals ages 25 and older, which increased by five percent (or more than 17,000 people).
- Both the number and percentage of women experiencing homelessness as individuals increased at a greater rate than men between 2020 and 2022. Homelessness increased among women by 6,837 people or six percent (compared to an increase of 3,663 men or 1%).
- Sixteen percent more people identifying as Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x) experienced homelessness as individuals in 2022 than in 2020 (12,410 more people). This overall increase reflects an 18 percent increase in unsheltered Hispanic individuals and an 11 percent increase in sheltered Hispanic individuals.
- The number of people experiencing homelessness as individuals who identified as White increased by five percent overall and by three percent for individuals staying in unsheltered locations.
- Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders experienced a 23 percent rise in individual homelessness (or 1,201 more people) and a 31 percent rise in unsheltered individual homelessness (or 1,003 people).
- Asians and Asian Americans also experienced a large percentage increase in sheltered and unsheltered individual homelessness, both of which rose by 13 percent (or 768 people). Individuals

who identified as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous experienced the largest percentage increase in sheltered homelessness, at just over 11 percent (or 571 people).

- The number of Black, African American or African individuals experiencing homelessness decreased in sheltered locations by 2,246 people (or 3%). This was offset by an increase in the number of unsheltered individuals who identified as Black (by 2,170 people or 4%).

## 2.2 Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by State

Exhibit 2-5: Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2022



**Exhibit 2-6: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness in Unsheltered Locations, 2022**

State	All Individuals	Unsheltered (#)	Unsheltered (%)
<b>Highest Percentages</b>			
Hawaii	4,479	3,431	76.6%
California	145,983	111,206	76.2%
Arizona	10,707	7,341	68.6%
Mississippi	1,091	747	68.5%
Georgia	7,905	5,131	64.9%
<b>Lowest Percentages</b>			
Vermont	1,923	39	2.0%
Maine	2,457	164	6.7%
Wisconsin	2,886	245	8.5%
New York	39,373	4,031	10.2%
Wyoming	458	58	12.7%
Note: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.			

**Exhibit 2-7: Largest Changes in the Number of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2007-2022**

Change 2020-2022			Change 2007-2022		
State	#	%	State	#	%
<b>Largest Increases</b>					
California	10,212	7.5%	California	35,031	31.6%
Oregon	2,591	21.6%	New York	11,317	40.3%
Tennessee	2,534	44.7%	Washington	5,436	40.9%
Washington	2,527	15.6%	Oregon	4,715	47.8%
Arizona	2,427	29.3%	Minnesota	1,688	51.6%
<b>Largest Decreases</b>					
New York	-3,910	-9.0%	Florida	-13,521	-40.9%
Texas	-2,536	-12.0%	Texas	-7,727	-29.4%
Maryland	-839	-18.9%	Georgia	-4,616	-36.9%
Florida	-825	-4.1%	New Jersey	-3,165	-35.3%
New Mexico	-769	-30.1%	Massachusetts	-2,761	-33.3%
Notes: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories. Due to methodological changes, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2007 and 2022.					

***On a Single Night in 2022***

- More than one of every three people in the United States experiencing homelessness as an individual was found in California, 35 percent. California accounted for more than half (52%) of all individuals counted in unsheltered locations.
- Other states with large numbers of individuals experiencing homelessness were New York (9% of the national total or 39,373 people), Florida (5% or 19,519 people), and Washington (5% or 18,725).
- In two states, more than 70 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness were staying in unsheltered locations: Hawaii (77%) and California (76%).

- In contrast, four states shelter at least 90 percent of people experiencing homelessness as individuals in their state: Vermont (98%), Maine (93%), Wisconsin (91%), and New York (90%).

### *Changes over Time*

- The number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased in just over half (28) of all states between 2020 and 2022. The largest absolute increase was in California (10,212 people), followed by Oregon (2,591 people) and Tennessee (2,534 people). The states with the largest percentage increases were Vermont (161%), Maine (91%), and Rhode Island (48%).
- Between 2020 and 2022, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness declined in 22 states and the District of Columbia. The largest absolute declines occurred in New York (3,910 fewer people), Texas (2,536 fewer people), and Maryland (839 fewer people). The largest percentage declines were in New Mexico (30%), South Carolina (20%), and Maryland (19%).
- Over the longer period, 2007 to 2022, the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased in 26 states. The largest absolute increases were in California (35,031 more people or 32%) and New York (11,317 more people or 40%), while the highest rates of increase were in Vermont (221%) and Maine (116%).
- Over the same period, 24 states and the District of Columbia experienced a decline in the number of people experiencing homelessness as individuals. The largest declines were reported in Florida (13,521 fewer people or 41%) and Texas (7,727 fewer people or 29%).

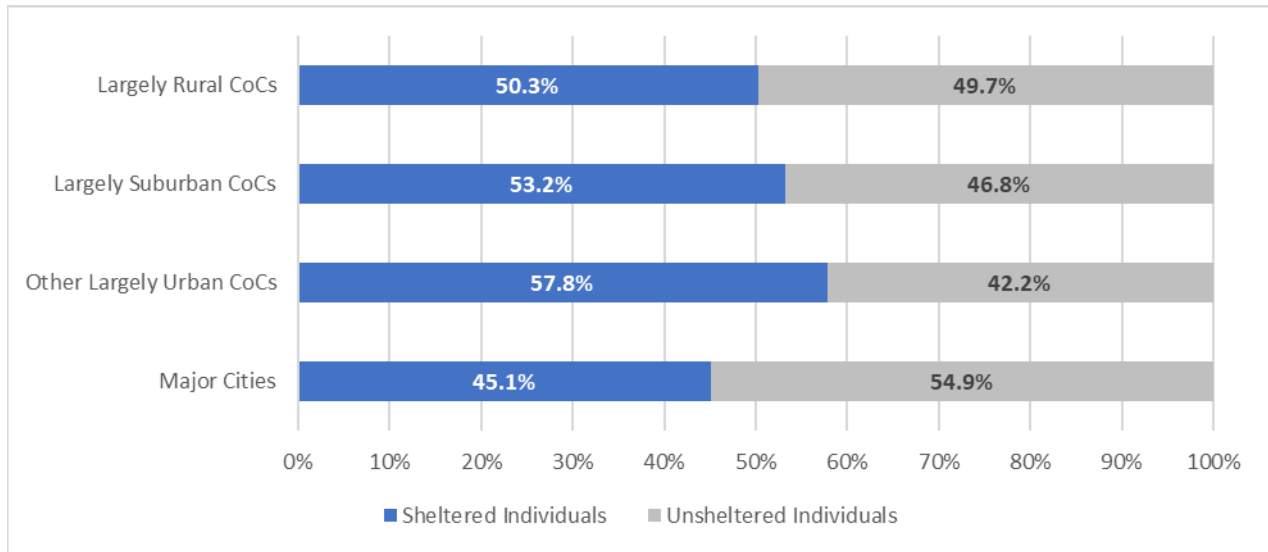
## 2.3 Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category<sup>12</sup>

Exhibit 2-8: Share of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2022

	All Individuals	Sheltered Individuals	Unsheltered Individuals
<b>Major City CoCs</b>	51.7%	47.8%	55.4%
<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	7.3%	8.6%	6.0%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>	22.9%	25.0%	21.0%
<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	18.1%	18.7%	17.6%

<sup>12</sup> Analysis of homelessness at the CoC Category level excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories.

**Exhibit 2-9: Percent of all Individuals Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered and Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2022**



**Exhibit 2-10: Demographic Characteristics of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category, 2022**

	Major City CoCs	Other Largely Urban CoCs	Largely Suburban CoCs	Largely Rural CoCs
<b>All Individuals</b>	216,316	30,483	95,333	75,815
<b>Age</b>				
Under 18	0.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%
18 to 24	6.7%	7.1%	6.8%	7.7%
Over 24	92.7%	92.0%	92.7%	91.3%
<b>Gender</b>				
Female	28.2%	29.2%	31.1%	34.9%
Male	69.8%	69.8%	68.0%	64.2%
Transgender	1.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
A Gender that is not Singularly 'Female' or 'Male'	0.7%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
Questioning	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	71.4%	87.4%	82.6%	89.1%
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	28.6%	12.6%	17.4%	10.8%
<b>Race</b>				
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	3.4%	4.7%	2.5%	5.6%
Asian or Asian American	1.9%	1.2%	1.5%	0.7%
Black, African American, or African	42.0%	25.8%	28.1%	14.9%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1.4%	0.9%	2.0%	1.0%
White	44.9%	61.5%	60.6%	73.7%
Multiple Races	6.3%	6.0%	5.4%	4.2%



Note: The demographic data for unsheltered may not sum to the total because three CoCs did not report complete demographic information for the unsheltered data used in this report.

**Exhibit 2-11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category, 2022**

CoC Name	All Individuals Experiencing Homelessness	CoC Name	All Individuals Experiencing Homelessness
<b>Major City CoCs</b>		<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	54,469	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,738
New York City, NY	32,308	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	2,301
Seattle/King County, WA	9,776	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	1,980
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	9,130	St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo/Pinellas County FL	1,536
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	8,903	Spokane City & County, WA	1,467
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>		<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	4,517	Texas Balance of State CoC	5,270
Honolulu City and County, HI	3,018	Georgia Balance of State CoC	4,267
San Bernardino City & County, CA	2,917	Washington Balance of State CoC	4,259
Richmond/Contra Costa County, CA	2,880	Oregon Balance of State CoC	3,208
Riverside City & County, CA	2,826	Ohio Balance of State CoC	2,768

**Exhibit 2-12: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness who were Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2022**

CoC Name	All Individuals Experiencing Homelessness	Percent Unsheltered	CoC Name	All Individuals Experiencing Homelessness	Percent Unsheltered
<b>Major City CoCs</b>			<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>		
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	9,130	82.9%	Fayetteville/Cumberland County, NC	424	91.3%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	54,469	81.6%	Napa City & County, CA	467	77.5%
Raleigh/Wake County, NC	795	79.1%	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	2,738	76.1%
Sacramento City & County, CA	7,901	78.4%	Amarillo, TX	504	75.4%
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	8,903	76.5%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	2,301	70.3%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>			<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>		
Imperial County, CA	816	96.0%	Hendry, Hardee, Highlands Counties, FL	568	100.0%
Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	585	93.2%	Chattanooga/Southeast Tennessee, TN	2,637	95.2%
San Luis Obispo County, CA	1,020	87.5%	Panama City/Bay, Jackson Counties, FL	356	93.0%
El Dorado County, CA	493	87.2%	Tehama County, CA	231	92.6%
Marin County, CA	897	82.4%	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	383	85.9%

**Exhibit 2-13: Change in the Number of Individuals Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2020-2022**

	All Individuals Experiencing Homelessness		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>	12,810	3.2%	5,453	2.7%	7,357	3.6%
<b>Major City CoCs</b>	5,694	2.7%	-728	-0.7%	6,422	5.7%
<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	1,520	5.2%	326	1.9%	1,194	10.2%

	All Individuals Experiencing Homelessness		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>	1,274	1.3%	1,339	2.7%	-65	-0.1%
<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	4,322	6.0%	4,516	13.4%	-194	-0.5%

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

1. Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
2. Other largely urban CoCs (n=58) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC’s principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation’s 50 largest cities.
3. Largely suburban CoCs (n=167) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
4. Largely rural CoCs (n=109) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

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

***On a Single Night in 2022***

- Nearly 6 of every 10 individuals experiencing homelessness did so in urban areas. Most (52%) were in one of the nation’s largest cities. Seven percent were in other largely urban areas. Nearly one-quarter of individuals experiencing homelessness (23%) were in largely suburban areas. The remaining 18 percent of individuals were in largely rural areas.
- Within major city and largely rural CoCs, at least half of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals did so in unsheltered locations (55% and 50%). Other largely urban CoCs (those that do not contain one of the nation’s largest cities) had the highest rate of sheltered homelessness at 58 percent.
- In six major city CoCs, more than 75 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness were unsheltered: San Jose, CA (83%), Los Angeles (82%), Raleigh, NC (79%), Sacramento, CA (78%), Oakland, CA (76%), and Tucson, AZ (76%).
- Nine largely suburban CoCs reported a share of individuals who were unsheltered greater than 80 percent, with two reporting shares over 90 percent: Imperial County, CA (96%) and Ft. Pierce, FL (93%).
- Several largely rural CoCs reported large shares of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness, with Hendry, Hardee, and Highlands Counties (which abut Lake Okeechobee in Florida) reporting all individuals experiencing homelessness staying in unsheltered locations. Three other CoCs reported shares greater than 90 percent: Chattanooga/Southeast Tennessee (95%), Jackson County, in Florida’s panhandle (93%), and Tehama County in north central California (93%).

### ***Demographic Differences by CoC Category***

- Individuals experiencing homelessness in largely rural CoCs were somewhat more likely to be women (35%) than those in a major city (28%), other largely urban (29%), or largely suburban CoCs (31%).
- Individuals that identified as Black, African American, or African accounted for 42 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness in major cities compared with 15 percent in rural areas. Conversely, nearly three in four people experiencing homelessness as individuals in largely rural areas were White (74%) compared with 45 percent in major city CoCs.
- In largely rural CoCs, nearly six percent of individuals experiencing homelessness were American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, the highest percentage of indigenous people across the geographic categories.
- In major city CoCs, more than a quarter of individuals experiencing homelessness were Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x) (29%), a higher proportion than were reported in other largely urban, largely suburban, and largely rural CoCs, which ranged from 11 to 17 percent.

### ***Changes over Time by CoC Category***

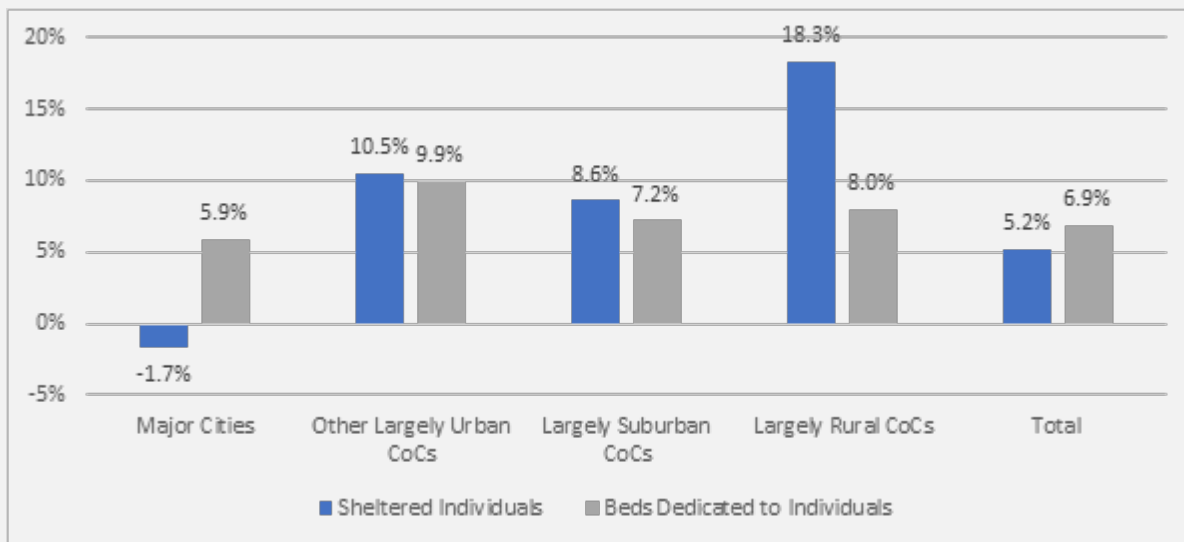
- Homelessness among individuals increased across all CoC categories and most shelter statuses. The largest absolute increase was in major cities, where 5,694 more individuals were counted in 2022 than in 2020, an increase of 3 percent. Largely rural areas experienced the largest percentage increase, 6 percent or 4,322 people.
- Major cities and other largely urban CoCs drove the overall increase in the number of unsheltered individuals. Major cities reported 6,422 (or 6%) more individuals staying outside, while largely urban CoCs reported 1,194 (or 10%) more unsheltered individuals. These increases more than offset modest declines in the unsheltered homelessness among individuals in largely suburban and largely rural CoCs.
- Largely rural CoCs experienced the largest absolute and percentage increases in the number of sheltered individuals, with 4,516 people more individuals counted in 2022 than 2020, an increase of 13 percent. Only major cities saw a decline (728 fewer people) in the sheltered population.
- While the number of individuals experiencing homelessness increased nationally, 52 percent of communities (198 CoCs) experienced decreases or no change in the number of individuals experiencing homelessness between 2020 and 2022.

### Key Changes in the Sheltered Individual Population, 2021-2022

The number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness between 2021 and 2022 increased by 5 percent (10,148 people). This was the second largest increase in sheltered homelessness among individuals since reporting began in 2007. Of the 10,000 more individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness in 2022, about 9,000 were over the age of 24. The increase in the number of beds dedicated to individuals during this time slightly outpaced the increase in sheltered individuals, with 7 percent more beds in 2022 than 2021.

Major cities experienced slight decline in the number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness (2%), while all other geographic categories experienced increases. Rural areas had the largest percentage increase in individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness, with 18 percent more individuals in shelters in 2022 than in 2021. These increases are likely due to a restoration of shelter capacity across the country as vaccinations were more widely available and programs were able to use COVID-related shelter resources. The change in inventory in largely suburban CoCs mirrored increases in the number of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness between 2021 and 2022.

**Exhibit 2-14 Change in Individuals in Sheltered Locations and Beds Dedicated to Individuals by Geographic Category, 2021-2022**

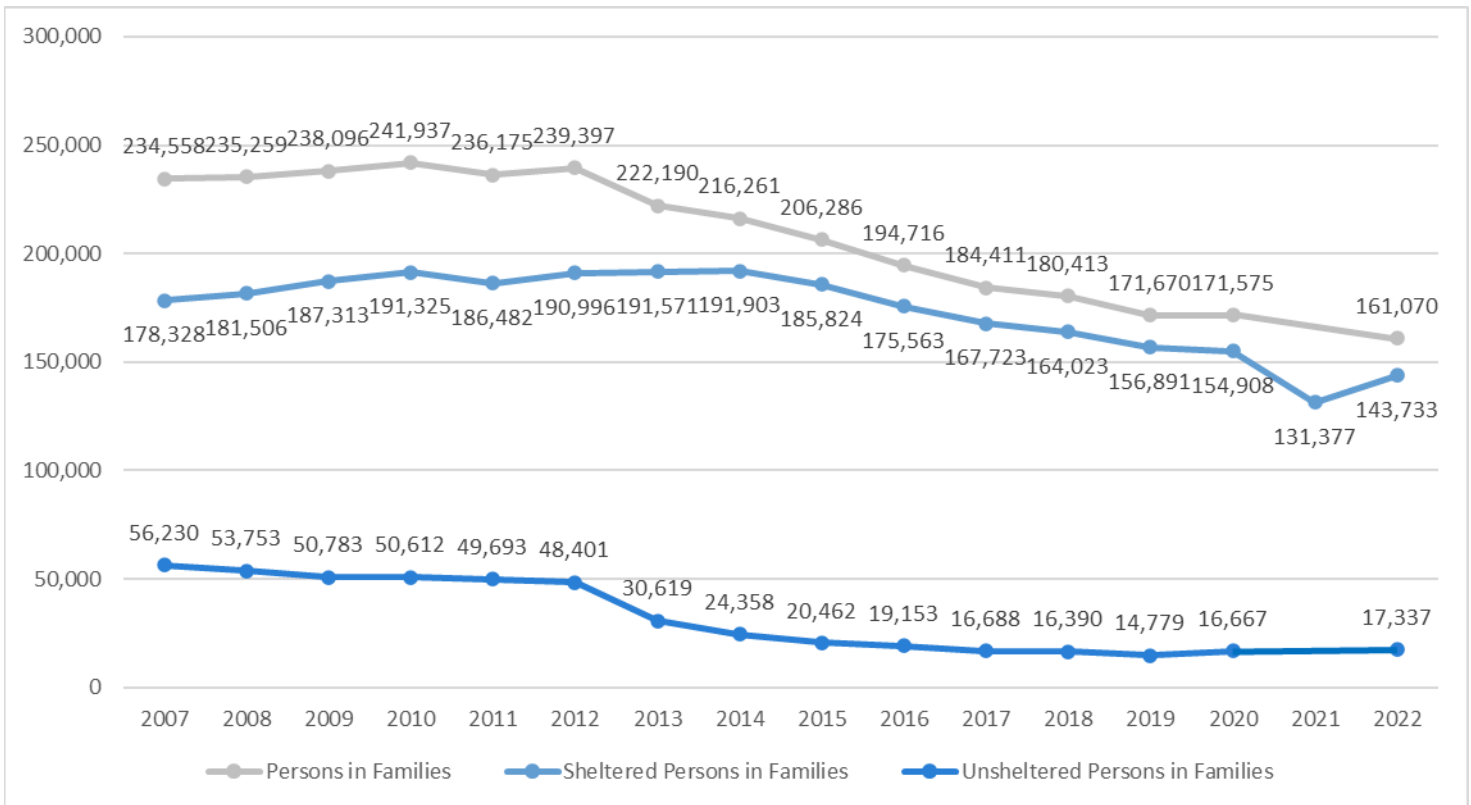


### 3. Estimates of Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness

The 2021 national Point-in-Time (PIT) counts were considerably impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the public health crisis, HUD encouraged communities to determine whether conducting an unsheltered PIT count posed a high risk of exacerbating COVID-19 transmissions, given the lack of widespread access to COVID-19 vaccines at the time. As a result, less than half of communities conducted a full sheltered and unsheltered count. While this report includes some data on people in families with children in sheltered locations in 2021, incomplete unsheltered data is not included. Analysis of changes over time are generally limited to those between 2022 and 2020 or earlier. Key changes in the sheltered population between 2021 and 2022 will be included in text boxes at the end of each chapter.

#### 3.1 National Estimates of Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness

Exhibit 3-1 PIT Estimates of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status, 2007-2022



Note: The data for 2021 does not display the total count of people in families with children experiencing homelessness or the count of people in families with children experiencing unsheltered homelessness due to pandemic-related disruptions to counts. Additionally, estimates of the number of people in families with children experiencing sheltered homelessness at a point in time in 2021 should be viewed with caution, as the number could be artificially depressed compared with non-pandemic times, reflecting reduced capacity in some communities or safety concerns regarding staying in shelters.

**Exhibit 3-2: Change in the Number of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status, 2007-2022**

	Change 2020-2022		Change 2010-2022		Change 2007-2022	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>People in Families with Children</b>	-10,505	-6.1%	-80,867	-33.4%	-73,488	-31.3%
<b>Sheltered People in Families</b>	-11,175	-7.2%	-47,592	-24.9%	-34,595	-19.4%
<b>Unsheltered People in Families</b>	670	4.0%	-33,275	-65.7%	-38,893	-69.2%
<b>Family Households</b>	-2,972	-5.5%	-28,675	-36.1%	-27,768	-35.4%

***On a Single Night in 2022***

- 161,070 people experienced homelessness as part of a family with at least one adult and one child under the age of 18, 28 percent of the total population experiencing homelessness.
- Nine in ten people experiencing homelessness in families with children were sheltered, 143,733 people. Ten percent of people in families with children, 17,337 people, were found in unsheltered locations in 2022.
- The average family size was 3.2 people, and about 51,000 family households were experiencing homelessness nationwide.

***Changes in Family Homelessness over Time***

Given that more than half of communities did not conduct full unsheltered counts in 2021, changes over time are limited to those between 2022 and 2020 or earlier. Key changes in the sheltered population between 2021 and 2022 are presented at the end of this chapter.

- The overall number of people in families with children who were experiencing homelessness on a single night decreased by more than 10,500 from 2020 to 2022, continuing a downward trend that began in 2012.
- The number of people in families who were experiencing homelessness in 2022 was 31 percent lower (73,488 fewer people) than it was in 2007. The number of family households that were experiencing homelessness dropped by 35 percent over that same period.
- The overall decline in family homelessness between 2007 and 2022 reflects steady decreases in families experiencing both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness. However, in recent years declines have been driven by reductions in sheltered family homelessness. Unsheltered family homelessness increased by four percent (670 more people) between 2020 and 2022 while sheltered family homelessness declined by seven percent (11,175 fewer people).

**Exhibit 3-3: Demographic Characteristics of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness, 2022**

	All People in Families		Sheltered People in Families		Unsheltered People in Families	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>All People in Families</b>	161,070	100.0%	143,733	100.0%	17,337	100.0%
<b>Age</b>						
<b>Under 18</b>	95,440	59.3%	86,356	60.1%	9,084	52.4%
<b>18 – 24</b>	11,030	6.8%	10,076	7.0%	954	5.5%
<b>Over 24</b>	54,600	33.9%	47,301	32.9%	7,299	42.1%
<b>Gender</b>						
<b>Female</b>	96,118	59.7%	86,885	60.4%	9,233	53.3%
<b>Male</b>	64,574	40.0%	56,611	39.4%	7,963	45.9%
<b>Transgender</b>	148	0.1%	83	0.1%	65	0.4%
<b>A Gender that is not Singularly ‘Female’ or ‘Male’</b>	184	0.1%	127	0.1%	57	0.3%
<b>Questioning</b>	46	0.0%	27	0.0%	19	0.1%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
<b>Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	113,421	70.4%	99,935	69.5%	13,486	77.8%
<b>Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	47,649	29.6%	43,798	30.5%	3,851	22.2%
<b>Race</b>						
<b>American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous</b>	4,127	2.6%	3,217	2.2%	910	5.2%
<b>Asian or Asian American</b>	1,702	1.1%	1,285	0.9%	417	2.4%
<b>Black, African American, or African</b>	79,728	49.5%	75,377	52.4%	4,351	25.1%
<b>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</b>	4,127	2.5%	2,520	1.8%	1,512	8.7%
<b>White</b>	60,556	37.6%	51,957	36.2%	8,599	52.2%
<b>Multiple Races</b>	10,925	6.8%	9,377	6.5%	1,548	9.4%

Note: The demographic data for unsheltered may not sum to the total because three CoCs did not report complete demographic information for the unsheltered data used in this report.

**Exhibit 3-4: Number of People in Parenting Youth Households Experiencing Homelessness, 2022**

	Parents in Households	Children in Households	Total People in Households
<b>Parenting Youth (Under 18)</b>	50	63	113
<b>Parenting Youth Age (18 to 24)</b>	6,348	7,898	14,246
<b>Total Parenting Youth</b>	6,398	7,961	14,359



## ***Demographic Characteristics of Family Homelessness***

The AHAR has been reporting demographic information on people experiencing homelessness on a single night since 2017. In 2022, the ways in which people identified their gender changed considerably, expanding the gender identity categories to include “questioning” and allowing people to select more than one gender.<sup>13</sup> As a result, any comparisons made to prior years should be viewed with caution as they are not exact comparisons.<sup>14</sup>

- Children under the age of 18 made up 59 percent of people experiencing homelessness in families with children in 2022. Another 34 percent were adults over the age of 24, and seven percent were young adults between 18 and 24 years of age.
- Fewer people in families with children in unsheltered locations were under the age of 18, 52 percent compared with 60 percent in shelters. However, unsheltered families with children were more likely to have more than one adult, so the sizes of unsheltered families with children are similar to those in shelter.
- 91 percent of all children under 18 experiencing homelessness in families with children (86,356 children) can be found in sheltered locations, compared to 57 percent of children under 18 experiencing homelessness as an individual (1,604 children).
- A majority of 18- to 24-year-olds in families with children were parents (about 58% or 6,348 total parenting youth). Just under 1 of every 10 children under 18 years of age in families experiencing homelessness is the child of a parenting youth.
- Six in 10 people in families with children were women and girls, and about four in 10 were men and boys.
- Of people in families with children experiencing homelessness in 2022, 50 percent were Black, African American, or African and 38 percent were White. In the total U.S. population, just 14 percent of all people in families with children identified as Black and 57 percent identified as White. People of multiple races made seven percent of all families with children experiencing homelessness, followed by American Indians, Alaska Natives and Indigenous persons (3%), Native Hawaiians or Pacific Islanders (3%), and Asian or Asian Americans (1%).
- People identifying as Black, African American, or African made up 52 percent of sheltered families with children but just 25 percent of unsheltered families, whereas people in families who identified as White made up 36 percent of sheltered families and 50 percent of unsheltered people in families.
- Nearly three in 10 people in families with children experiencing homelessness were Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x) (30% or 47,649 people). This is higher than the percentage of individuals experiencing homelessness in 2022 that were Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x) (22%).

## ***Changes in Demographics of Family Homelessness over Time***

- Between 2020 and 2022, family homelessness declined for all age groups, with an overall decline of 6 percent (10,505 fewer people). Nearly all of this decline was driven by a reduction in the number of people in families with children experiencing *sheltered* homelessness which declined by 7 percent (11,175 fewer people).
- Though the number is small, between 2020 and 2022, there was a 57 percent increase in the number of people in families with children experiencing homelessness who identify as transgender (54 more people). By comparison, there was a 12 percent increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness as an individual who identify as transgender (373 more people).

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<sup>13</sup> <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/Reporting-Gender-for-the-PIT-Count.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> For example, in previous years a person might only identify as “female” when they may have also identified as “questioning.” In 2022, that person was allowed to select both “female” and “questioning,” which was then categorized as “questioning.”

- Family homelessness decreased by five percent among people who were Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x) (2,528 fewer people) and seven percent among Non-Hispanic or Non-Latin(a)(o)(x) people (7,966 fewer people).
- Experiences of family homelessness declined by 13 percent (11,354 fewer people) for people who identify as Black, African American or African, and stayed essentially the same for people who are White (516 more people). Family homelessness increased by the largest percentage among people who are Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, by 13 percent (or 466 more people).

### 3.2 Estimates of Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by State

Exhibit 3-5: Estimates of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2022

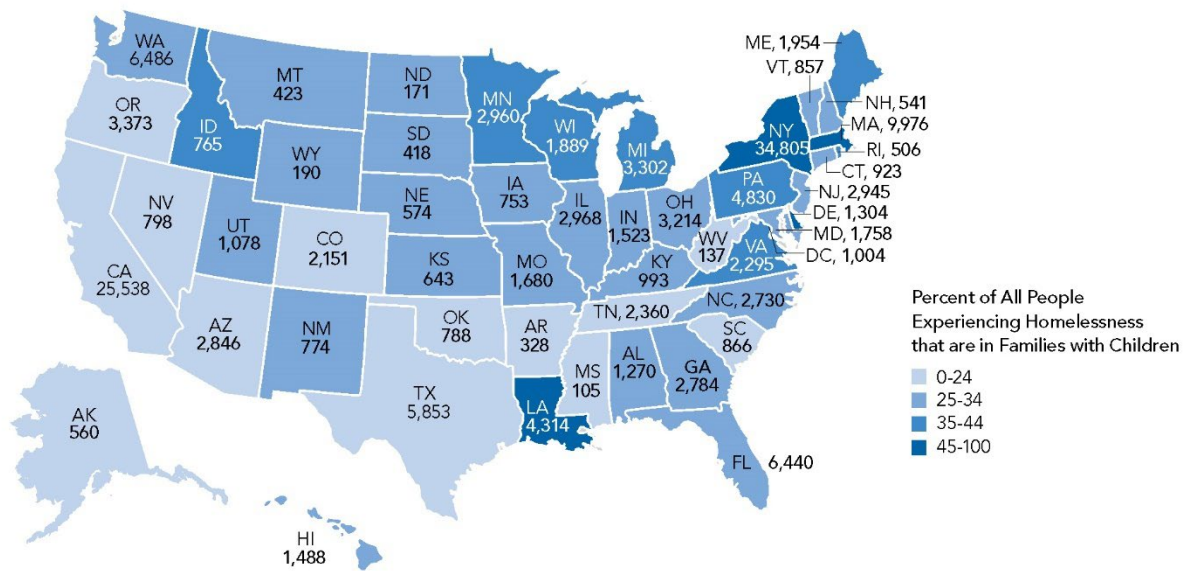


Exhibit 3-6: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of People in Families with Children who are Unsheltered, 2022

State	All People in Families Experiencing Homelessness	Unsheltered (#)	Unsheltered (%)
<b>Highest Rates</b>			
Oregon	3,373	1,991	59.0%
Idaho	765	360	47.1%
Tennessee	2,360	1,040	44.1%
Arkansas	328	126	38.4%
Alabama	1,270	451	35.5%
<b>Lowest Rates</b>			
Maine	1,954	0	0.0%
District of Columbia	1,004	0	0.0%
Connecticut	923	0	0.0%
Rhode Island	506	0	0.0%
New York	34,805	7	0.0%

**Exhibit 3-7: Largest Changes in the Number of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2007-2022**

Change 2020-2022			Change 2007-2022		
State	#	%	State	#	%
<b>Largest Increases</b>					
Louisiana	3,732	641.2%	Massachusetts	3,141	46.0%
Maine	1,146	141.8%	Louisiana	1,793	71.1%
Delaware	876	204.7%	Delaware	959	278.0%
Tennessee	777	49.1%	Maine	452	30.1%
Oregon	713	26.8%	Vermont	421	96.6%
<b>Largest Decreases</b>					
New York	-13,183	-27.5%	Florida	-8,589	-57.1%
Massachusetts	-1,766	-15.0%	Texas	-7,629	-56.6%
District of Columbia	-1,427	-58.7%	New Jersey	-5,397	-64.7%
Florida	-703	-9.8%	Oregon	-4,346	-56.3%
Illinois	-468	-13.6%	Georgia	-4,334	-60.9%

Note: Due to methodological changes, Colorado, Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2007 and 2022.

***On a Single Night in 2022***

- A little under half of all people experiencing homelessness as part of a family with children were in four states: New York, California, Massachusetts, and Washington. About two in ten (22%) were in New York (34,805 people), and they were essentially all sheltered. Six percent (9,976 people) were in Massachusetts and, similarly, virtually all were sheltered.
- California accounted for 16 percent of people in families with children experiencing homelessness in the U.S. This was a much lower percentage than for people experiencing homelessness as individuals, 35 percent of whom were in California. In California, 17 percent of people experiencing homelessness as part of a family were unsheltered (4,285 people).
- Oregon, Washington, Texas, and Tennessee also have a substantial number of people in families with children found in unsheltered locations: 1,991 in Oregon (59%), 1,640 in Washington (25%), 1,189 in Texas (20%), and 1,040 in Tennessee (44%). Idaho and Arkansas have smaller numbers of people experiencing homelessness as part of a family but high rates at which families experiencing homelessness were found in unsheltered locations (47% and 38%).

***Changes over Time***

- Between 2020 and 2022, homelessness experienced by people in families with children increased in 26 states. The largest absolute increases were in Louisiana (3,732 more people or 641%), Maine (1,146 more people or 142%), and Delaware (876 more people or 205%).
- Family homelessness dropped between 2020 and 2022 in 24 states and the District of Columbia. The largest absolute decrease was in New York, with 13,183 fewer people experiencing homelessness part of a family in 2022 than in 2020.
- Over a longer period, 2007-2022, family homelessness increased in only 10 states. The largest percentage increases were in Delaware (278%, 959 more people), Vermont (97%, 421 more people), and Louisiana (71%, 1,793 more people). The largest absolute increase was in

Massachusetts with 3,141 more people in families with children experiencing homelessness in 2022 than 2020.

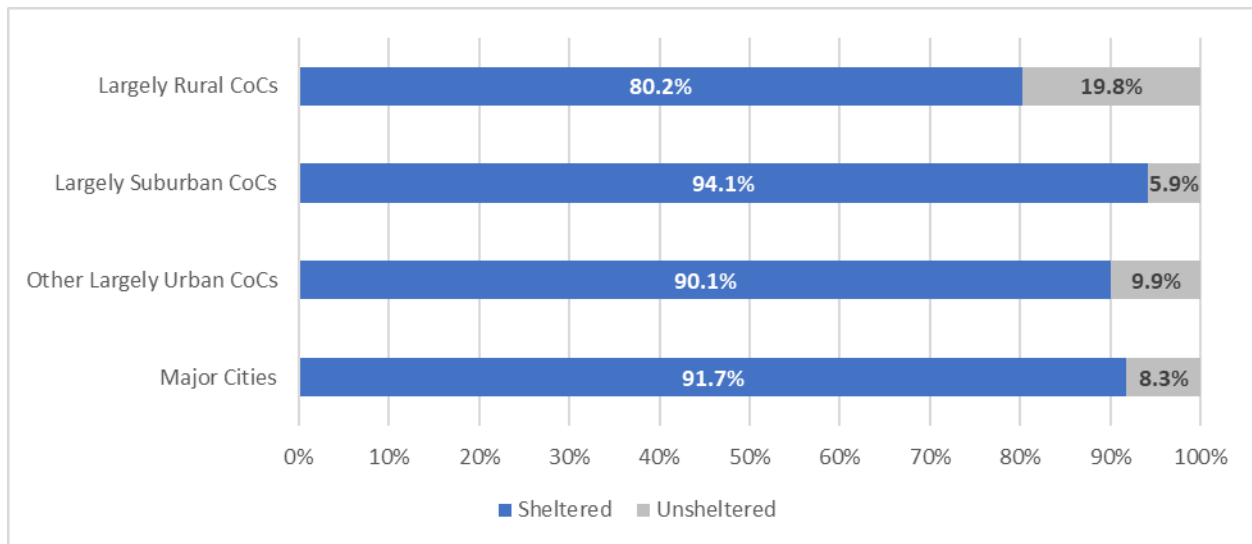
- Between 2007 and 2022, family homelessness dropped in 40 states and the District of Columbia. The largest absolute decreases were in Florida (8,589 fewer people) and Texas (7,629 fewer people).

### 3.3 Estimates of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by CoC<sup>15</sup>

**Exhibit 3-8: Share of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2022**

	All People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness	Sheltered	Unsheltered
<b>Major City CoCs</b>	46.7%	47.6%	39.2%
<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>	29.0%	30.3%	17.3%
<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	19.2%	17.1%	38.4%

**Exhibit 3-9: Percent of all People in Families Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered and Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2022**



<sup>15</sup> Analysis of homelessness at the CoC Category level excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories.

**Exhibit 3-10: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of People Experiencing Family Homelessness by CoC Category, 2022**

CoC Name	People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness	CoC Name	People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness
<b>Major City CoCs</b>		<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	
New York City, NY	29,532	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	579
Los Angeles City & County, CA	10,642	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	455
Seattle/King County, WA	3,592	St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo/Pinellas County, FL	449
Boston, MA	2,894	Anchorage, AK	318
Phoenix, Mesa/Maricopa County, AZ	1,946	Spokane City & County, WA	290
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>		<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	
Louisiana Balance of State	3,480	Maine Statewide	1,954
Massachusetts Balance of State	2,302	Texas Balance of State	1,784
Nassau, Suffolk Counties, NY	1,865	Washington Balance of State	1,595
Springfield/Hampden County, MA	1,734	Georgia Balance of State	1,589
Delaware Statewide	1,304	Wisconsin Balance of State	1,351

**Exhibit 3-11: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of People Experiencing Family Homelessness who are Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2022**

CoC Name	People in Families with Children	Percent Unsheltered	CoC Name	People in Families with Children	Percent Unsheltered
<b>Major City CoCs</b>			<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>		
Raleigh/Wake County, NC	739	71.9%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	579	84.3%
Portland, Gresham/Multnomah County, OR	668	67.8%	Little Rock/Central Arkansas CoC	150	73.3%
Tucson/Pima County, AZ	467	66.6%	Durham City & County, NC	130	26.9%
Austin/Travis County, TX	1,088	65.1%	Augusta-Richmond County, GA	103	23.3%
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	844	38.2%	Fayetteville/Northwest Arkansas CoC	122	8.2%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>			<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>		
Yuba City & County/Sutter County, CA	465	77.2%	Chattanooga/Southeast Tennessee CoC	755	87.7%
Clackamas County, OR	193	62.7%	Central Oregon CoC	373	86.3%

CoC Name	People in Families with Children	Percent Unsheltered	CoC Name	People in Families with Children	Percent Unsheltered
San Luis Obispo County, CA	428	61.7%	Jackson/West Tennessee CoC	244	76.2%
Fort Pierce/St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin Counties, FL	261	59.0%	Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Suwannee Counties, FL	105	74.3%
Imperial County, CA	241	58.9%	Alabama Balance of State CoC	623	68.7%

**Exhibit 3-12: Change in the Number of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2020-2022**

	All People in Families with Children		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>	-10,869	-6.4%	-11,353	-7.3%	484	3.2%
<b>Major Cities</b>	-15,678	-17.4%	-16,302	-19.3%	624	11.2%
<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	-23	-0.3%	-446	-5.8%	423	114.6%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>	3,504	8.2%	4,144	10.5%	-640	-19.0%
<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	1,451	5.0%	1,370	5.9%	81	1.4%

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

1. Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
2. Other largely urban CoCs (n=58) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC’s principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation’s 50 largest cities.
3. Largely suburban CoCs (n=167) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
4. Largely rural CoCs (n=109) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

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

***On a Single Night in 2022***

- A little under half (47%) of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness in the United States did so in one of the nation’s 50 largest cities. However, 39 percent of all unsheltered people in families with children were counted in major cities nationwide (or 6,188 people of the 15,766 unsheltered persons in households with at least one adult and one child).

- New York City has the largest number of people in families with children experiencing homelessness in the nation, at 29,532 people (or 18% of all families experiencing homelessness in the nation).
- Unsheltered homelessness among families with children occurs more often in largely rural areas than in other areas. One-fifth of all people in families with children experiencing homelessness in rural areas were unsheltered. This is much higher than the rates within other geographic types. In largely suburban areas, for example, six percent of all families with children experiencing homelessness were unsheltered. In major cities it was eight percent.
- While 19 percent of all people experiencing unsheltered homelessness were located in rural areas in 2022, 39 percent of the nation’s population of unsheltered families with children were found there.
- Of major city CoCs, four reported that more than 50 percent of people in families with children were unsheltered (Raleigh/Wake County with 72%, Portland, Gresham/Multnomah County with 68%, Tucson/Pima County with 67%, and Austin/Travis County with 65 percent families with children staying outside). The top five largely rural CoCs with the highest unsheltered rates among families with children experiencing homelessness, as well as largely suburban CoCs, exceed 58 percent.

***Changes over Time by CoC Category***

- Between 2020 and 2022, family homelessness increased in largely rural and largely suburban areas and decreased in major cities. The number of families experiencing homelessness in largely urban areas that were not one of the nation’s largest cities remained relatively flat.
- The overall increase in family homelessness in largely suburban areas (8%) was driven by an 11 percent increase in the number of people in families with children staying in sheltered locations. The number of unsheltered families declined by 19 percent (or 640 people).
- In rural areas, the five percent overall increase of people in families with children experiencing homelessness was the result of increases in both sheltered (6% or 1,370 people) and unsheltered homelessness (1% or 81 people).
- Family homelessness declined in major cities by 17 percent (15,678 fewer people), driven by a 19 percent decrease in the sheltered population. However, the number of people found sleeping outside in major cities increased by 11 percent (or 624 people).

**Exhibit 3-13: Demographic Characteristics of People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category, 2022**

Characteristic	Other			
	Major City CoCs	Largely Urban	Largely Suburban	Largely Rural
<b>Number of People</b>	74,407	8,024	46,172	30,628
<b>Age</b>				
<b>Under 18</b>	58.8%	60.1%	59.9%	59.9%
<b>18 to 24</b>	7.9%	5.9%	6.1%	5.5%
<b>Over 24</b>	33.4%	33.9%	34.0%	34.6%
<b>Gender</b>				
<b>Female</b>	59.9%	61.3%	59.8%	58.9%
<b>Male</b>	39.8%	38.5%	40.0%	40.8%
<b>Transgender</b>	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%



Characteristic	Major City CoCs	Other Largely Urban	Largely Suburban	Largely Rural
A Gender that is not Singularly 'Female' or 'Male'	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Questioning	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)	61.7%	83.1%	73.3%	82.8%
Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)	38.3%	16.9%	26.7%	17.2%
<b>Race</b>				
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1.9%	2.9%	1.4%	6.0%
Asian or Asian American	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%
Black, African America, or African	63.5%	42.2%	47.1%	23.8%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1.3%	2.6%	2.3%	1.5%
White	26.6%	42.2%	41.0%	59.9%
Multiple Races	5.7%	8.8%	7.3%	8.1%

Note: The demographic data for unsheltered may not sum to the total because three CoCs did not report complete demographic information for the unsheltered data used in this report.

### *Demographic Characteristics by CoC Category*

- The race and ethnicity of people in families with children experiencing homelessness vary geographically. People that identify as Black, African American, or African make up 24 percent of people in rural CoCs, and 64 percent in major cities. Meanwhile, 60 percent of families with children experiencing homelessness in rural CoCs identified as White, but only 27 percent of families experiencing homelessness identified as White in major cities.
- Racial composition does not vary much across geographic areas for other racial groups, with the exception of largely rural CoCs, where the percentage of people who identify as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous is substantially higher than in the other three geographic areas (6% vs. 1-3%).
- A higher percentage of Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x) people experience homelessness in major cities (38%) than in the other geographic areas (17% in other largely urban areas, 27% in suburban CoCs, and 17% in rural CoCs).
- Age and gender characteristics of people in families with children experiencing homelessness are similar across geographic categories.

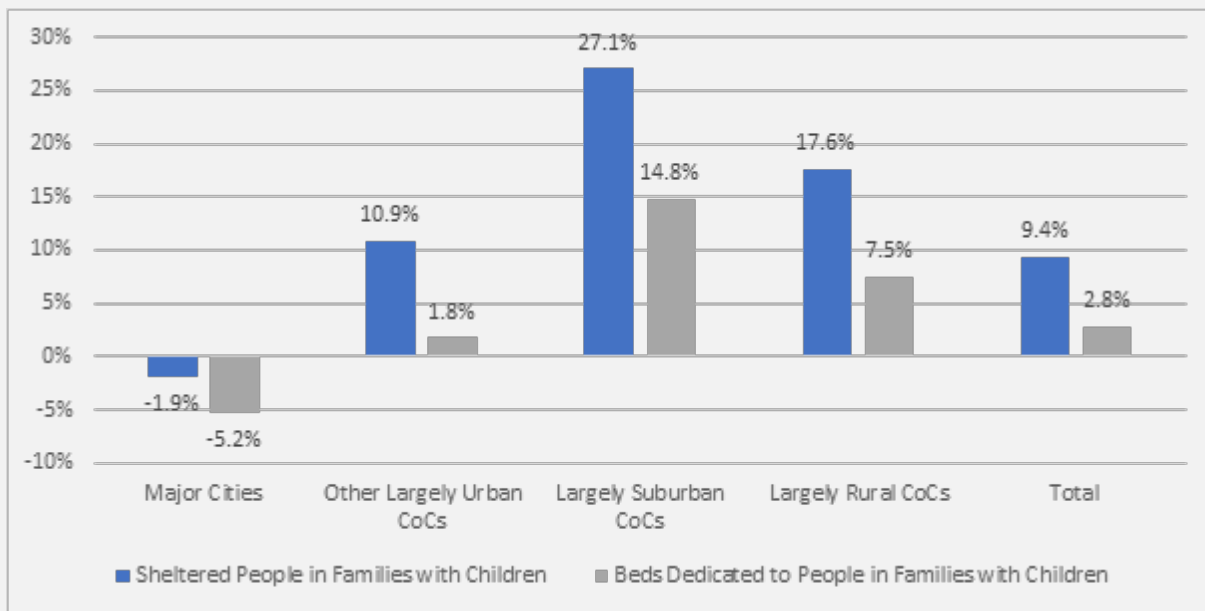


### Changes in the Sheltered Family Population during the Pandemic (2021-2022)

Between 2021-2022, the number of people in families with children experiencing sheltered homelessness increased by nine percent (or 12,356 more people), and the number of family households increased by 17 percent (7,480 more households). This is likely due to a combination of factors, including a restoration of shelter capacity and the expiration of eviction moratoria that were critical in reducing the number of people accessing shelter during the pandemic. This increase in people far outpaces the increase in beds for people in families with children (3%).

CoCs with a major city were the only geographic category to experience a decrease in sheltered people in families with children. Largely suburban areas had the largest increase, with 27 percent more people in families accessing shelter in 2022 than in 2021, and 15 percent more beds dedicated to them.

**Exhibit 3-14. Change in Sheltered People in Families with Children and Dedicated Family Beds by Geographic Category, 2021-2022**



## 4. Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness

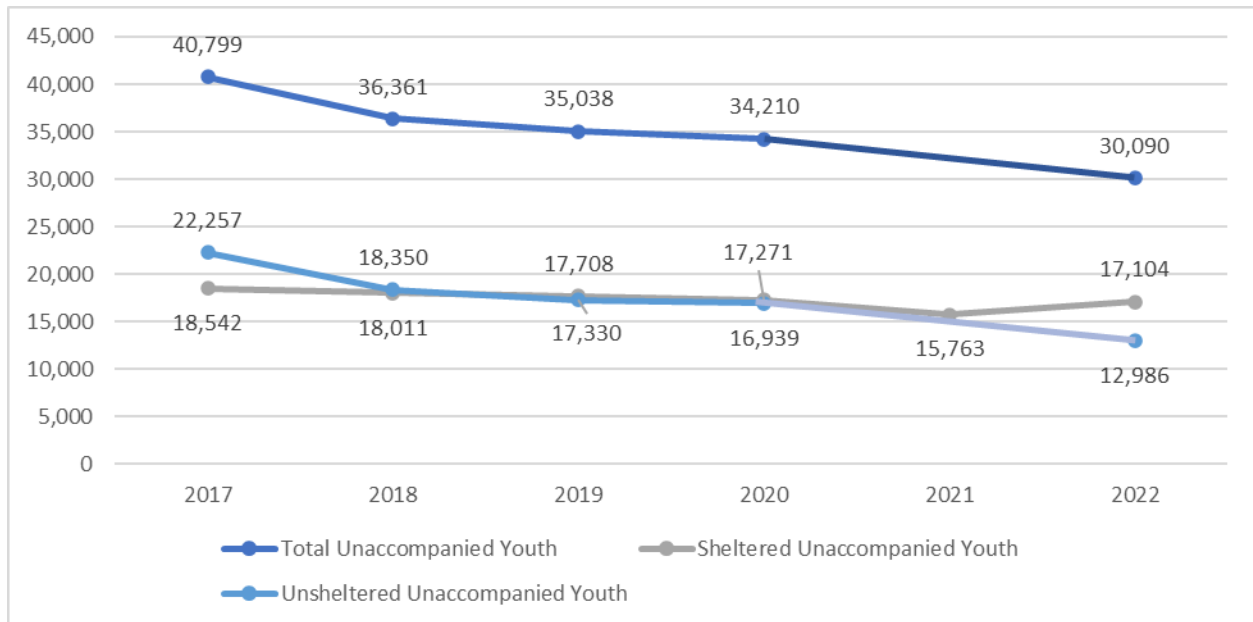
The 2021 national Point-in-Time (PIT) counts were considerably impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the public health crisis, HUD encouraged communities to determine whether conducting an unsheltered PIT count posed a high risk of exacerbating COVID-19 transmissions, given the lack of widespread access to COVID-19 vaccines at the time. As a result, less than half of communities conducted a full sheltered and unsheltered count. While this report includes some data on unaccompanied youth in sheltered locations in 2021, incomplete unsheltered data is not included. Analysis of changes over time are generally limited to those between 2022 and 2020 or earlier. Key changes in the sheltered population between 2021 and 2022 will be included in text boxes at the end of each chapter.

HUD’s Point-in-Time (PIT) count data collection includes information on the number of young adults and children, people under the age of 25, who are experiencing homelessness “unaccompanied”—that is, without a parent or guardian present. Children and youth who experience homelessness on their own are 22 percent of all people under the age of 25 experiencing homelessness. HUD and its federal partners selected the PIT counts from January 2017 as the baseline measure of homelessness among unaccompanied youth.

In addition to not experiencing homelessness with a parent, unaccompanied youth are not themselves parents experiencing homelessness together with one or more children. Thus, unaccompanied youth are a subset of the population that experiences homelessness as individuals.

### 4.1 National Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness

Exhibit 4-1: PIT Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status, 2017-2022

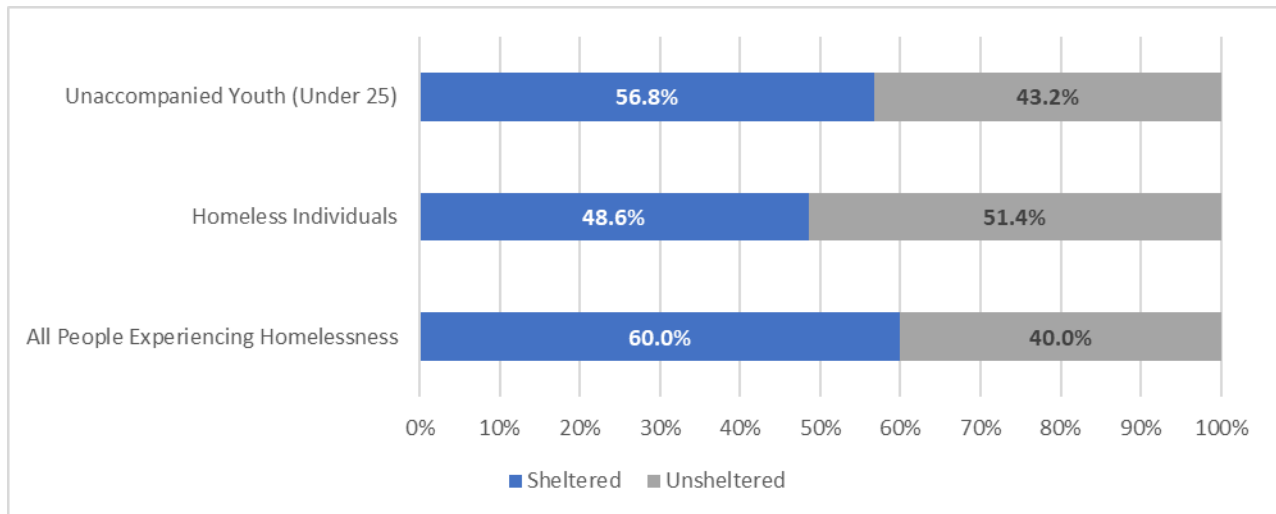


Note: The data for 2021 does not display the total count of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness or the count of unaccompanied youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness due to pandemic-related disruptions to counts. Additionally, estimates of the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing sheltered homelessness at a point in time in 2021 should be viewed with caution, as the number could be artificially depressed compared with non-pandemic times, reflecting reduced capacity in some communities or safety concerns regarding staying in shelters.

**Exhibit 4-2: PIT Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness by Age and Sheltered Status, 2022**

	All Unaccompanied Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>All Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness (under 25)</b>	30,090	100.0%	17,104	100.0%	12,986	100.0%
<b>Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness (under 18)</b>	2,695	9.0%	1,510	8.8%	1,185	9.1%
<b>Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness (18-24)</b>	27,395	91.0%	15,594	91.2%	11,801	90.9%

**Exhibit 4-3: Population Comparisons of People Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status, 2022**



**Exhibit 4-4: Change in Numbers of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2017-2022**

	Change 2020-2022		Change 2017-2022	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Total Unaccompanied Youth</b>	-4,120	-12.0%	-8,213	-21.4%
<b>Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth</b>	-167	-1.0%	-1,438	-7.8%
<b>Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth</b>	-3,953	-23.3%	-6,775	-34.3%

Exhibit 4-5: Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2022

	All Unaccompanied Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>	30,090	100.0%	17,104	100.0%	12,986	100.0%
<b>Age</b>						
<b>Under 18</b>	2,695	9.0%	1,510	8.8 %	1,185	9.1%
<b>18 to 24</b>	27,395	91.0%	15,594	91.2%	11,801	90.9%
<b>Gender</b>						
<b>Female</b>	12,152	40.4%	7,290	42.6%	4,862	37.4%
<b>Male</b>	16,648	55.3%	8,993	52.6%	7,655	58.9%
<b>Transgender</b>	611	2.0%	418	2.4%	193	1.5%
<b>A Gender that is not Singularly 'Female' or 'Male'</b>	543	1.8%	339	2.0%	204	1.6%
<b>Questioning</b>	136	0.5%	64	0.4%	72	0.6%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
<b>Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	22,328	74.2%	13,235	77.4%	9,093	70%
<b>Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	7,762	25.8%	3,869	22.6%	3,893	30%
<b>Race</b>						
<b>American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous</b>	1,110	3.7%	533	3.1%	577	4.4%
<b>Asian or Asian American</b>	384	1.3%	179	1.0%	205	1.6%
<b>Black, African American, or African</b>	11,097	36.9%	7,560	44.2%	3,537	27.2%
<b>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</b>	469	1.6%	185	1.1%	284	2.2%
<b>White</b>	14,560	48.4%	7,429	43.4%	7,131	54.9%
<b>Multiple Races</b>	2,470	8.2%	1,218	7.1%	1,252	9.6%

Note: The demographic data for unsheltered may not sum to the total because three CoCs did not report complete demographic information for the unsheltered data used in this report.

### ***On a Single Night in 2022***

- 30,090 unaccompanied youth were reported to be experiencing homelessness in the United States. These unaccompanied youth were 5 percent of the total population of people experiencing homelessness and 7 percent of all people experiencing homelessness as individuals.
- Another 6,348 youth were experiencing homelessness as parents, with at least one child under the age of 18. (More detail on parenting youth is in Section 3 of this report, People in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness.)
- 27,395 unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness were between the ages of 18 and 24 (91%). The remaining 9 percent (2,695 people) were children (under the age of 18) experiencing homelessness on their own.
- More than 4 in 10 unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness were unsheltered (43%), a smaller percentage than individuals experiencing homelessness (51%) and a similar percentage as all people experiencing homelessness (40%).

## *Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Youth*

The AHAR has been reporting demographic information on people experiencing homelessness on a single night since 2017. In 2022, the ways in which people identified their gender changed considerably, expanding the gender identity categories to include “questioning” and allowing people to select more than one gender.<sup>2</sup> As a result, any comparisons made to prior years should be viewed with caution as they are not exact comparisons.<sup>3</sup>

- The characteristics of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness differ from those of the overall population experiencing homelessness as individuals. Unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness were less likely to be White and more likely than all individuals experiencing homelessness to be female (48% vs. 55% and 40% vs. 30%).
- Youth identifying as transgender, not singularly female or male, or questioning their gender accounted for four percent of the unaccompanied youth population, compared with only one percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness.
- Unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness were slightly more likely to be Black, African American, or African (37%) than all individuals experiencing homelessness (33%). Black unaccompanied youth accounted for a larger share of the sheltered unaccompanied youth population (44%) than the unsheltered population (27%). Unaccompanied youth who identified as Black, African American, or African were the only racial group to make up a smaller percentage of youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness compared with sheltered homelessness.
- Youth who identified as more than one race accounted for 8 percent of all unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness, compared with 6 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness.
- Just over one-quarter of unaccompanied youth identified as Hispanic or Latin(a)(o)(x) (26%), compared with 22 percent of all individuals experiencing homelessness. Hispanic unaccompanied youth made up a larger percentage of the unsheltered population (30%).

## *Changes over Time*

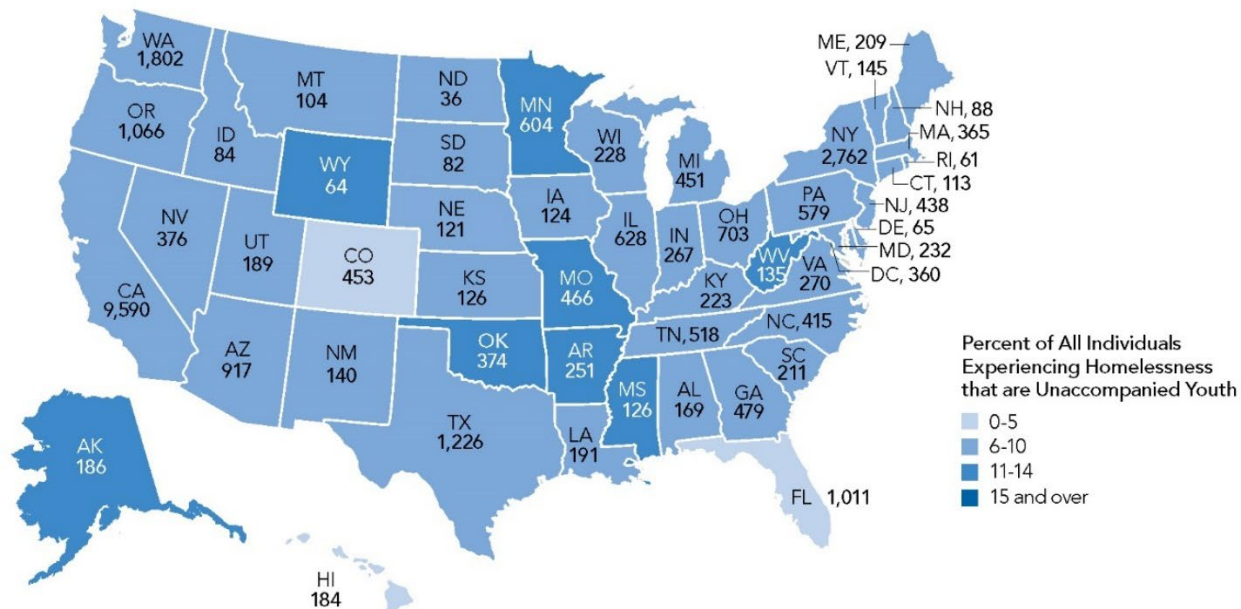
Given that more than half of communities did not conduct full unsheltered counts in 2021, changes over time are limited to those between 2022 and 2020 or earlier. Notable changes in the sheltered unaccompanied youth population between 2021 and 2022 are highlighted in the text box at the end of this section.

- The number of unaccompanied youth reported by communities declined by 12 percent between 2020 and 2022. The overall decline primarily resulted from a decrease in the number of unsheltered unaccompanied youth (a decrease of 23% or 3,953 youth).
- Between 2020 and 2022, the number of unaccompanied youth in sheltered locations decreased slightly (by 1%). However, this obscures a steeper drop between 2020 and 2021 that was likely due to contracted bed capacity during the height of the pandemic (see the box at the end of this section for more information on changes between 2021 and 2022).
- Between 2017 (the baseline year for youth experiencing homelessness in the PIT count) and 2022, there has been a 21 percent decline in the overall number of unaccompanied youths reported nationally (or 8,213 fewer people). This decline was driven by recent, pandemic-era declines in unaccompanied youth. During this time, shelter capacity was reduced, which likely impacted the number of young people accessing shelter. There were also several federal, state, and local resources aimed at preventing homelessness among youth, most notably resources provided to communities through the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP).

- The overall decline in unaccompanied youth homelessness since 2017 reflects an eight percent decline in the number of sheltered unaccompanied youth (1,438 fewer people) and a 34 percent decline in unsheltered unaccompanied youth (6,775 fewer people). Young adults often stay in locations that are not stable but are not also technically homeless. For example, youth staying temporarily with friends or family, couch surfing, or doubling up are not included in this estimate.

## 4.2 Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness by State

Exhibit 4-6 Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2022



**Exhibit 4-7: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness who were Unsheltered, 2022**

State	All Unaccompanied Youth	Unsheltered (#)	Unsheltered (%)
<b>Highest Rates</b>			
Hawaii	184	130	70.7%
California	9,590	6,762	70.5%
Mississippi	126	88	69.8%
Arizona	917	622	67.8%
Tennessee	518	338	65.3%
<b>Lowest Rates</b>			
Vermont	145	1	0.7%
Maine	209	7	3.3%
Nebraska	121	5	4.1%
Wisconsin	228	10	4.4%
New York	2,762	187	6.8%

Note: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

**Exhibit 4-8: Largest Changes in the Number of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness, 2020-2022**

Change 2020-2022		
State	#	%
<b>Largest Increases</b>		
Arizona	284	44.9%
Tennessee	165	46.7%
District of Columbia	107	42.3%
Oklahoma	84	29.0%
Mississippi	75	147.1%
<b>Largest Decreases</b>		
California	-2,582	-21.2%
Florida	-320	-24%
New York	-310	-10.1%
Oregon	-248	-18.9%
Missouri	-198	-29.8%

Note: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.

### ***On a Single Night in 2022***

- California reported the largest numbers of unaccompanied youth (9,590 people), accounting for more than a third of all unaccompanied youth nationally (32%). Other states with large numbers of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness were New York (2,762 or 9% of the national total), Washington (1,802 or 6%), Texas (1,226 or 4%), Oregon (1,066 or 4%), and Florida (1,011 or 3%). Together, these six states account for nearly 6 of every 10 unaccompanied youth across the country.
- Four states reported sheltering more than 95 percent of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness: Vermont (99%), Maine (97%), Nebraska (96%), and Wisconsin (96%).

- California accounted for 52 percent of all unsheltered unaccompanied youth (6,762 people). Washington (1,048), Oregon (650), and Arizona (622) had the next largest numbers of unsheltered unaccompanied youth, with each accounting for between eight and five percent of the national total.
- Four states reported that two-thirds or more of their unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness were staying in unsheltered locations: Hawaii (71%), California (71%), Mississippi (70%), and Arizona (68%).

### *Changes over Time*

- Homelessness among unaccompanied youth increased in 20 states and the District of Columbia between 2020 and 2022. The largest absolute increases were in Arizona (284 more youth), Tennessee (165 more youth), and the District of Columbia (107 more youth). The largest percentage increases were in Rhode Island (165%), Mississippi (147%), Delaware (51%), and Maine (50%).
- Homelessness declined for unaccompanied youth in 30 states between 2020 and 2022. The largest absolute decrease was in California, with 2,582 fewer unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness in 2022. Florida had the next largest absolute decrease (320 fewer youth), followed by New York (310 fewer youth). Hawaii experienced the largest percentage decline, with the unaccompanied youth population dropping by 39 percent, followed by New Mexico (35%) and Nevada (34%).

## 4.3 Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category<sup>16</sup>

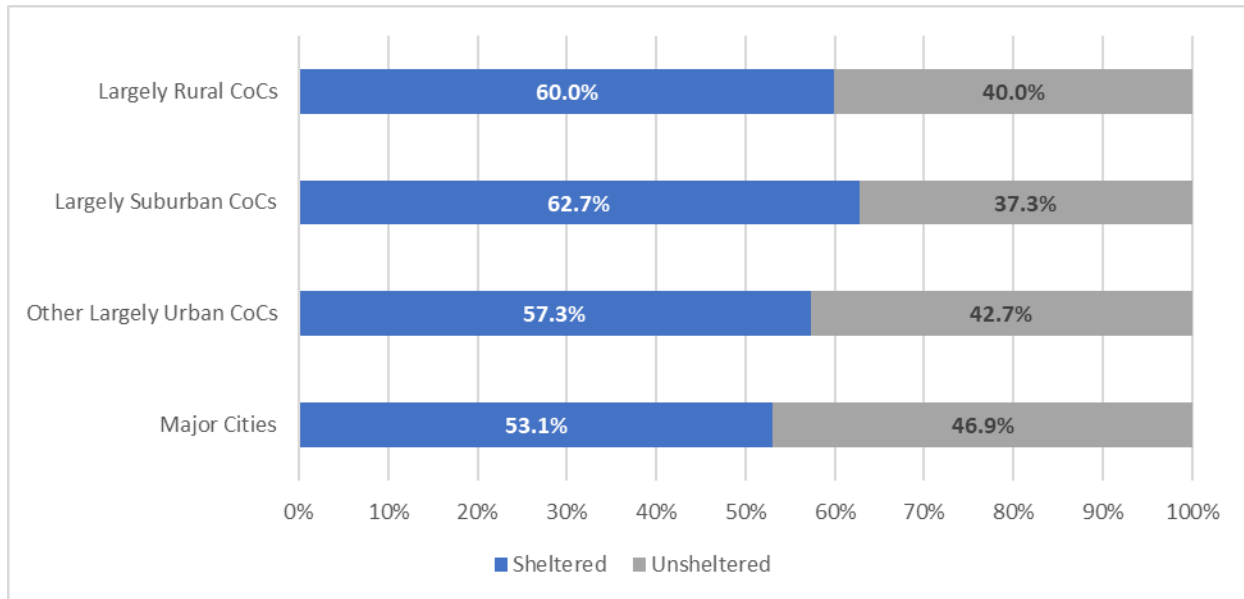
**Exhibit 4-9: Share of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2022**

	All Unaccompanied Youth	Sheltered	Unsheltered
<b>Major City CoCs</b>	49.5%	46.2%	54.0%
<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	7.8%	7.9%	7.7%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>	22.1%	24.4%	19.2%
<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	20.5%	21.6%	19.1%

<sup>16</sup> Analysis of homelessness at the CoC Category level excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories.



**Exhibit 4-10: Percent of all Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered and Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2022**



**Exhibit 4-11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category, 2022**

CoC Name	All Unaccompanied Youth	CoC Name	All Unaccompanied Youth
<b>Major City CoCs</b>		<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	
New York City	2,094	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	521
Los Angeles City and County, CA	2,042	Little Rock/Central Arkansas	138
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	1,155	Anchorage, AK	133
Seattle/King County, WA	1,129	Spokane City & County, WA	116
San Francisco, CA	1,073	New Orleans/Jefferson Parish, LA	103
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>		<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	
Riverside City & County, CA	313	Texas Balance of State	442
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	222	Oregon Balance of State	432
Richmond/Contra Costa County, CA	209	Washington Balance of State	333
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	183	Ohio Balance of State	253
San Bernardino City & County, CA	141	Georgia Balance of State	244

**Exhibit 4-12: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness Who are Unsheltered by CoC, 2022**

CoC Name	All Unaccompanied Youth	Percent Unsheltered	CoC Name	All Unaccompanied Youth	Percent Unsheltered
<b>Major City CoCs</b>			<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>		
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	1,155	90.6%	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	521	96.2%
Raleigh/Wake County, NC	132	84.8%	Little Rock/Central Arkansas, AK	138	57.2%
San Francisco, CA	1,073	84.1%	Spokane City & County, WA	116	37.9%
Tucson/Pima County, AZ	179	81.0%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	100	32.0%
Austin/Travis County, TX	168	79.8%	New Orleans/Jefferson Parish, LA	103	29.1%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>			<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>		
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	222	97.3%	Chattanooga/Southeast Tennessee, TN	190	96.8%
Marin County, CA	126	95.2%	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties, CA	214	94.4%
Richmond/Contra Costa County, CA	209	83.3%	Oregon Balance of State	432	76.2%
Riverside City & County, CA	313	74.8%	Georgia Balance of State	244	75.0%
Honolulu City and County, HI	136	67.6%	Central Oregon	103	73.8%

**Exhibit 4-13: Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness in Each CoC Category, 2022**

	Major City CoCs	Other Largely Urban CoCs	Largely Suburban CoCs	Largely Rural CoCs
<b>All Unaccompanied Youth</b>	14,858	2,343	6,646	6,160
<b>Age</b>				
<b>Under 18</b>	8.5%	10.4%	6.9%	11.9%
<b>18 to 24</b>	91.5%	89.6%	93.1%	88.1%
<b>Gender</b>				
<b>Female</b>	38.6%	39.8%	42.3%	43.1%
<b>Male</b>	56.2%	56.4%	54.7%	53.3%
<b>Transgender</b>	2.6%	2.1%	1.4%	1.4%
<b>A Gender that is not Singularly 'Female' or 'Male'</b>	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.6%
<b>Questioning</b>	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
<b>Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	68.7%	79.6%	76.7%	83.6%
<b>Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	31.3%	20.4%	23.3%	16.4%
<b>Race</b>				
<b>American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous</b>	3.0%	8.6%	1.7%	5.7%
<b>Asian or Asian American</b>	1.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.7%
<b>Black, African American, or African</b>	46.1%	32.2%	36.2%	17.4%
<b>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</b>	1.5%	1.4%	2.0%	1.0%
<b>White</b>	39.1%	45.8%	51.3%	68.7%
<b>Multiple Races</b>	8.6%	11.4%	7.7%	6.4%

Note: The demographic data for unsheltered may not sum to the total because three CoCs did not report complete demographic information for the unsheltered data used in this report.

**Exhibit 4-14: Change in Unaccompanied Youth Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2020-2022**

	All Unaccompanied Youth		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>All Unaccompanied Youth</b>	-4,136	-12.1%	-166	-1.0%	-3,970	-23.5%
<b>Major Cities</b>	-2,161	-12.7%	-176	-2.2%	-1,985	-22.2%
<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	-40	-1.7%	-65	-4.6%	25	2.6%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>	-1,188	-15.2%	-188	-4.3%	-1,000	-28.7%
<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	-747	-10.8%	263	7.7%	-1,010	-29.0%

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

- Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
- Other largely urban CoCs (n=58) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.
- Largely suburban CoCs (n=167) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
- Largely rural CoCs (n=109) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

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

### ***On a Single Night in 2022***

- Half of all people under the age of 25 and experiencing homelessness on their own were counted in the nation's major cities. Los Angeles and New York City had the largest numbers, reporting 2,094 and 2,042 unaccompanied youth. The major cities with the next highest numbers were all on the West Coast.
- Within geographic areas, major cities had the highest percentage of unaccompanied youth found staying in unsheltered locations (47%), followed by largely urban CoCs (43%) and largely rural CoCs (40%). Largely suburban CoCs had the lowest percentage of unsheltered unaccompanied youth, at 37 percent.
- Five major city CoCs had percentages of unaccompanied youth staying in unsheltered locations exceeding 75 percent: San Jose, CA (91%), Raleigh, NC (85%), San Francisco, CA (84%), Tucson, AZ (81%) and Austin, TX (80%).
- Three largely suburban CoCs had more than 80 percent of their unaccompanied youth found in unsheltered locations: Santa Cruz (97%), Marin County (95%), and Contra Costa County (83%).
- Among largely rural CoCs, four CoCs had more than three in every four youth staying in unsheltered locations: Chattanooga, TN (97%), Salinas/Monterey covering San Benito County in California (94%), Oregon Balance of State CoC (76%), and Georgia Balance of State CoC (75%).
- In all categories of CoCs, nearly all unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness (88-93%) were between the ages of 18 and 24. Largely rural CoCs had the highest percentage of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness under the age of 18 (12%).
- In major cities, Black, African American, and African youth made up nearly half of the unaccompanied youth population (46%), followed by Hispanic/Latin(o)(a)(x) youth (31%). In contrast, Black unaccompanied youth made up 17% of unaccompanied youth in largely rural CoCs, followed by Hispanic youth (16%). White unaccompanied youth made up the largest percentage of youth in largely rural CoCs (69%) and the lowest percentage in major cities (39%).
- Unaccompanied youth who identified as Asian or Asian American or Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander were evenly distributed across geographic areas and represented a small share of all unaccompanied youth.
- Unaccompanied youth who identified as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous were more likely to be in largely urban CoCs, as were youth identifying as multiracial.

### *Changes over Time by CoC Category*

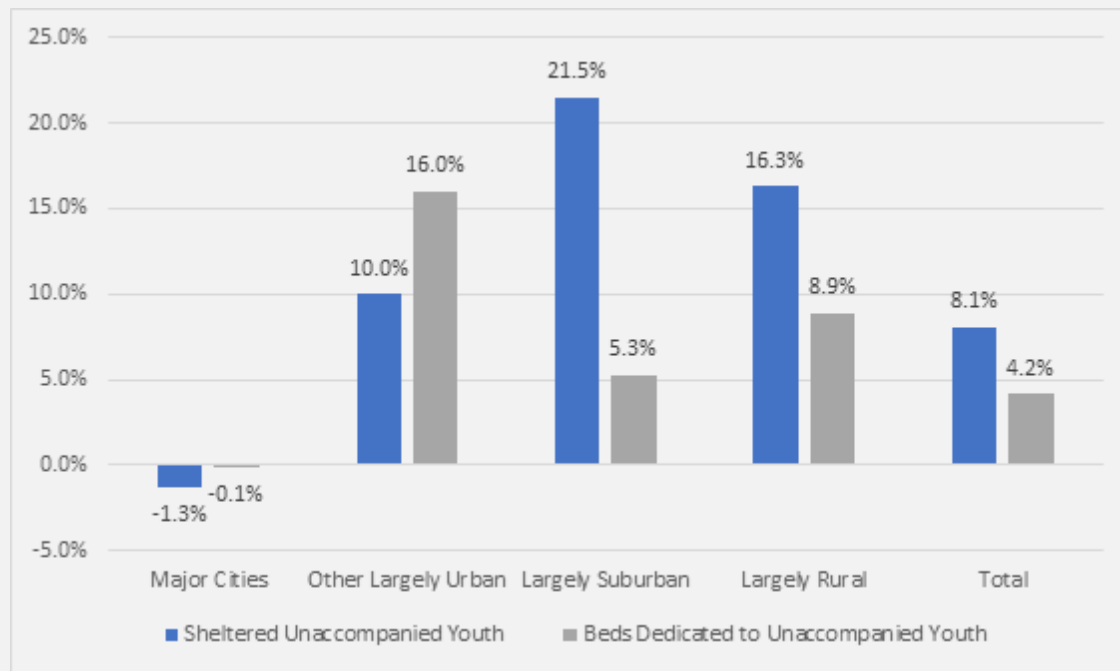
- Between 2020 and 2022, the number of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness declined by 12 percent (4,120 fewer youth). Declines occurred across all geographic areas, with major cities reporting the largest absolute decline (2,161 fewer youth) and largely suburban CoCs reporting the largest percentage decline (15%).
- The overall decline in unaccompanied youth homelessness was driven by a reduction in unsheltered homelessness, in which 3,953 fewer unaccompanied youth were reported between 2020 and 2022 (a 23% decline). Reductions in unsheltered homelessness among unaccompanied youth were reported across all geographic categories except largely urban CoCs, which increased by 25 youth.
- Sheltered unaccompanied youth homelessness declined by 166 youth between 2020 and 2022. The declines reported in major cities, largely urban CoCs, and largely suburban CoCs were offset by an eight percent increase in largely rural CoCs (which reported 263 more youth).

### Changes in Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth during the Pandemic (2021-2022)

Between 2021 and 2022, the number of sheltered unaccompanied youth increased by nine percent (1,341 more people). Increases were observed across nearly all demographic categories. The percentage increase in sheltered unaccompanied youth slightly outpaced the increase in the number of beds dedicated to unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness, which increased by four percent nationally between 2021 and 2022.

The number of unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness increased in all geographic categories except for major cities between 2021 and 2022. Increases were most pronounced in largely suburban areas, which experienced a 22 percent increase. Largely urban areas that did not contain one of the nation's largest cities experienced the largest increase in the number of beds dedicated to unaccompanied youth (16%).

**Exhibit 4-15: Change in Unaccompanied Youth in Sheltered Locations and Beds Dedicated to Youth by Geographic Category, 2021-2022.**



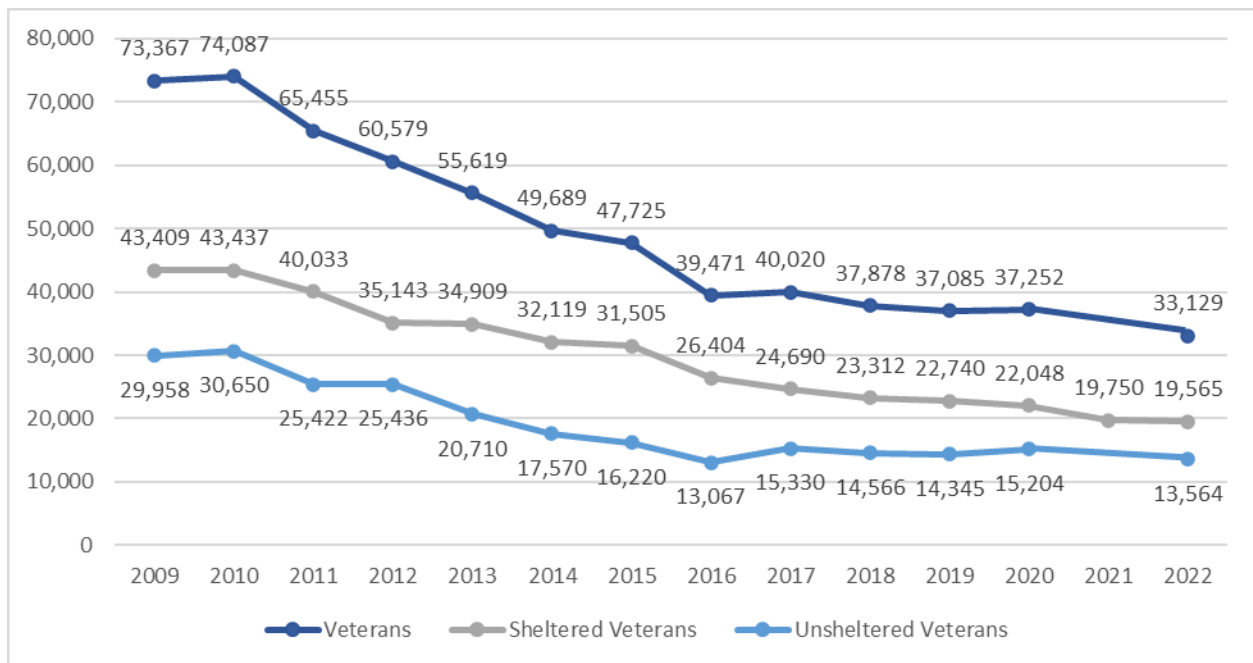
## 5. Estimates of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness

The 2021 national Point-in-Time (PIT) counts were considerably impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the public health crisis, HUD encouraged communities to determine whether conducting an unsheltered PIT count posed a high risk of exacerbating COVID-19 transmissions, given the lack of widespread access to COVID-19 vaccines at the time. As a result, less than half of communities conducted a full sheltered and unsheltered count. While this report includes some data on all veterans in sheltered locations in 2021, incomplete unsheltered data is not included. Analysis of changes over time are generally limited to those between 2022 and 2020 or earlier. Key changes in the sheltered population between 2021 and 2022 will be included in text boxes at the end of each chapter.

Communities began reporting PIT data on veterans experiencing homelessness in 2009. As such, this report uses 2009 as the baseline measure of veterans experiencing homelessness in the United States.

### 5.1 National Estimates of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness

Exhibit 5-1: PIT Estimates of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status, 2009-2022



Note: The data for 2021 does not display the total count of veterans experiencing homelessness or the count of veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness due to pandemic-related disruptions to counts. Additionally, estimates of the number of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness at a point in time in 2021 should be viewed with caution, as the number could be artificially depressed compared with non-pandemic times, reflecting reduced capacity in some communities or safety concerns regarding staying in shelters.

Exhibit 5-2: Proportion of Adults Experiencing Homelessness Who are Veterans by Sheltered Status, 2022

Sheltered Status	All Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	All Adults Experiencing Homelessness	Percent of Adults Experiencing Homelessness Who were Veterans
<b>Total People</b>	33,129	483,218	6.8%
<b>Sheltered</b>	19,565	260,670	7.5%
<b>Unsheltered</b>	13,564	223,548	6.1%

**Exhibit 5-3: Change in the Number of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness, 2009-2022**

	Change 2020-2022		Change 2009-2022	
	#	%	#	%
<b>All Veterans</b>	-4,123	-11.1%	-40,238	-54.8%
<b>Sheltered</b>	-2,483	-11.3%	-23,844	-54.9%
<b>Unsheltered</b>	-1,640	-10.8%	-16,394	-54.7%

***On a Single Night in 2022***

- 33,129 veterans were experiencing homelessness in the U.S., approximately seven percent of all adults experiencing homelessness.
- Of every 10,000 veterans in the United States, 20 were experiencing homelessness. It is somewhat more common for veterans to experience homelessness than for all people in the United States (18 people out of every 10,000).
- Nearly all veterans were experiencing homelessness as individuals, 98 percent. Of those individuals, 28 percent (9,396 veterans) had chronic patterns of homelessness.
- About six in 10 veterans experiencing homelessness were staying in sheltered locations (59% or 19,565 veterans). This is higher than the share of all individuals experiencing homelessness who were sheltered, 49 percent.
- Three percent of veterans experiencing homelessness (840 veterans) were in family households with children (representing 807 households). Overall, 36,754 people experiencing homelessness were in households that included a veteran.
- Veterans experiencing homelessness as families with children were sheltered at a higher rate than veterans experiencing homelessness as individuals (79% vs. 59%), but at a lower rate than all families with children experiencing homelessness (89%).

***Changes in Veteran Homelessness over Time***

Given that more than half of communities did not conduct full unsheltered counts in 2021, changes over time are limited to those between 2022 and 2020 or earlier. Notable changes in the sheltered veteran population between 2021 and 2022 are highlighted the text box at the end of this section.

- Between 2020 and 2022, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness decreased by 11 percent (4,123 fewer people). The decrease occurred in both sheltered and unsheltered locations.
- HUD began collecting data on veterans experiencing homelessness in 2009. Overall, veteran homelessness decreased by 55 percent between 2009 and 2022 (40,238 fewer veterans). This decrease occurred across sheltered and unsheltered locations, both of which also decreased by 55 percent (23,844 fewer sheltered veterans and 16,394 fewer unsheltered veterans).



**Exhibit 5-4: Demographic Characteristics of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness, 2022**

	All Veterans		Sheltered Veterans		Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>All Veterans</b>	33,129	100%	19,565	100%	13,564	100%
<b>Gender</b>						
<b>Female</b>	3,440	10.4%	1,784	9.1%	1,656	12.2%
<b>Male</b>	29,372	88.7%	17,705	90.5%	11,687	86.2%
<b>Transgender</b>	141	0.4%	42	0.2%	99	0.7%
<b>A Gender that is not Singularly 'Female' or 'Male'</b>	118	0.4%	27	0.1%	91	0.7%
<b>Questioning</b>	38	0.1%	7	0.0%	31	0.2%
<b>Ethnicity</b>						
<b>Non-Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	29,086	87.8%	17,897	91.5%	11,189	82.5%
<b>Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	4,043	12.2%	1,668	8.5%	2,375	17.5%
<b>Race</b>						
<b>American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous</b>	1,034	3.1%	414	2.1%	620	4.6%
<b>Asian or Asian American</b>	404	1.2%	159	0.8%	245	1.8%
<b>Black, African American, or African</b>	10,240	30.9%	6,733	34.4%	3,507	25.9%
<b>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</b>	417	1.2%	153	0.8%	264	1.9%
<b>White</b>	19,355	58.4%	11,408	58.3%	7,947	58.6%
<b>Multiple Races</b>	1,679	5.1%	698	3.6%	981	7.2%

Note: The demographic data for unsheltered may not sum to the total because three CoCs did not report complete demographic information for the unsheltered data used in this report.

### ***Demographic Characteristics***

The AHAR has been reporting demographic information on people experiencing homelessness on a single night since 2017. In 2022, the ways in which people identified their gender changed considerably, expanding the gender identity categories to include “questioning” and allowing people to select more than one gender.<sup>2</sup> As a result, any comparisons made to prior years should be viewed with caution as they are not exact comparisons.<sup>3</sup>

- Men accounted for almost nine of every ten veterans experiencing homelessness in 2022 (89% or 29,392 veterans), which is close to the 90 percent of all veterans in the U.S. who are men.
- Women veterans experiencing homelessness were much more likely to be in a household with a child under 18 years of age (11%) than their male counterparts (2%).
- In contrast to the population of individuals experiencing homelessness, in which women were more likely to be sheltered, women veterans experiencing homelessness were more likely to be found in unsheltered locations than their male counterparts (48% vs. 40%).
- The highest percentage of veterans experiencing homelessness were White (58%), followed by veterans who were Black, African American, or African (31%). This pattern is consistent across veterans experiencing sheltered or unsheltered homelessness.
- People who identify as Black, African American, or African were considerably overrepresented among veterans experiencing homelessness. Black veterans comprised 34 percent of veterans

experiencing sheltered homelessness and 26 percent of veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness compared with 12 percent of all U.S. veterans. Conversely, while 58 percent of veterans experiencing homelessness were White, they were underrepresented compared to their share of all U.S. veterans (76%).

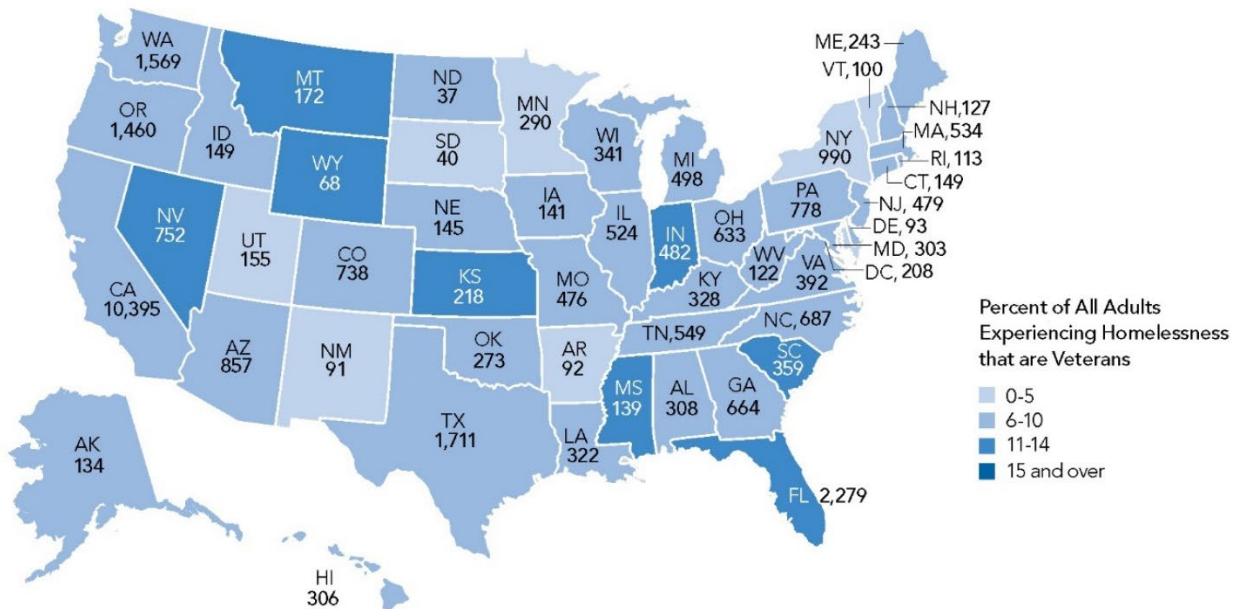
- The percentage of veterans experiencing homelessness who identify as Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x) was considerably smaller than the percentage of Hispanics among people experiencing homelessness as individuals (12% vs. 22%).

### *Changes in Demographics over Time*

- Reductions in veteran homelessness included a 16 percent decrease in veterans who identify as Black, African American, or African (1,946 fewer veterans) and a 9 percent decrease in White veterans (1,805 fewer veterans).
- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness who were women increased by 10 percent (or 314 veterans). Increases in the number of unsheltered women veterans outpaced the increase of women staying in sheltered locations (13% compared to 7%).

## 5.2 Estimates of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by State

Exhibit 5-5: Estimates of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2022



**Exhibit 5-6: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness who were Unsheltered, 2022**

State	All Veterans	Unsheltered (#)	Unsheltered (%)
<b>Highest Rates</b>			
Mississippi	139	104	74.8%
California	10,395	7,392	71.1%
Washington	1,569	864	55.1%
Georgia	664	365	55.0%
Hawaii	306	159	52.0%
<b>Lowest Rates</b>			
Wisconsin	341	5	1.5%
Maine	243	6	2.5%
New York	990	25	2.5%
North Dakota	37	1	2.7%
Nebraska	145	5	3.4%
Note: Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. territories.			

**Exhibit 5-7: Largest Changes in the Number of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by State, 2009-2022**

Change 2020-2022			Change 2009-2022		
<b>Largest Increases</b>					
Maine	140	135.9%	Oregon	183	14.4%
Oregon	131	9.9%	Maine	120	97.5%
Mississippi	71	104.4%	Vermont	39	63.4%
Utah	41	36.0%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alaska	40	42.6%	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Largest Decreases</b>					
California	-1,006	-8.8%	California	-7,578	-42.2%
Colorado	-306	-29.3%	New York	-4,889	-83.2%
Massachusetts	-302	-36.1%	Florida	-4,856	-68.1%
New York	-261	-20.9%	Texas	-3,780	-68.8%
Texas	-237	-12.2%	Georgia	-2,096	-75.9%
Note: Figures from 2009-2020 exclude Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Michigan. All figures exclude Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories.					

### *On a Single Night in 2022*

- California accounted for 32 percent of all veterans experiencing homelessness in the United States (10,395 veterans) and more than half of all unsheltered veterans (55% or 7,392 veterans).
- Florida accounted for the next largest percent share of veterans experiencing homelessness at 7 percent. Every other state's share was 5 percent or less, and 25 states' shares and the District of Columbia were less than 1 percent.
- More than seven in ten veterans experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations were in four states: California (55%), Washington (6%), Florida (6%), and Oregon (5%).
- In five states, more than half of all veterans experiencing homelessness were unsheltered: Mississippi (75%) California (71%), Washington (55%), Georgia (55%), and Hawaii (52%).
- In 17 states, 90 percent or more of veterans experiencing homelessness were staying in sheltered locations. States with very small percentages of veterans who were unsheltered were Wisconsin (2%), Maine (3%), New York (3%), North Dakota (3%), and Nebraska (3%).

### *Changes over Time*

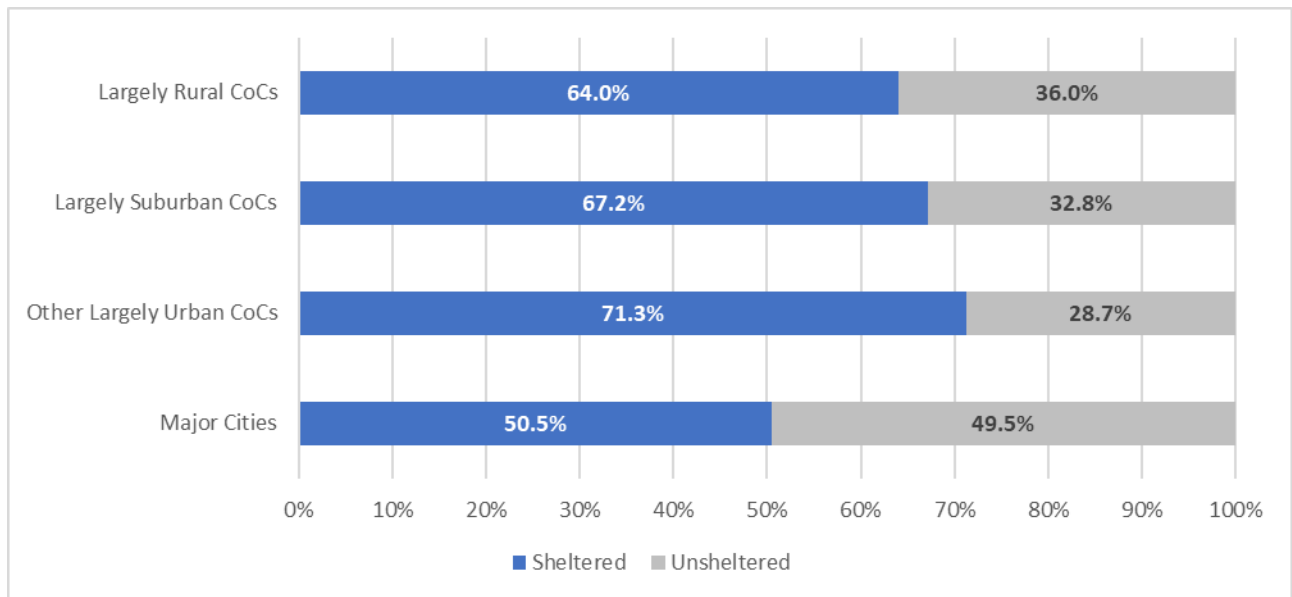
- Veteran homelessness decreased in 35 states and the District of Columbia between 2020 and 2022. California, Colorado, and Massachusetts had the largest absolute decreases. The largest percentage decrease was in New Mexico (64%), followed by Arkansas (51%) and Hawaii (37%).
- The number of veterans experiencing homelessness increased in 15 states between 2020 and 2022. The largest absolute and percentage increase was in Maine (140 more veterans or a 136% increase). The second largest absolute increase was in Oregon, which saw an increase of 131 veterans experiencing homelessness between 2020 and 2022 (10%). The second largest percentage increase was in Mississippi (104%).
- Since 2009, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness has increased in only three states: Oregon (by 183 people), Maine (by 120 people), and Vermont (by 39 people).
- Between 2009 and 2022, the number of veterans experiencing homelessness decreased in 47 states and the District of Columbia, with the largest absolute decreases in California (7,578 fewer veterans), New York (4,889), and Florida (4,856). States with large percentage decreases were Louisiana (84%), New York (83%), New Mexico (78%), and Georgia (76%).

### 5.3 Estimates of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by CoC<sup>17</sup>

Exhibit 5-8: Share of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2022

	All Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Major Cities	46.7%	39.8%	56.6%
Other Largely Urban CoCs	9.0%	10.9%	6.3%
Largely Suburban CoCs	25.7%	29.2%	20.7%
Largely Rural CoCs	18.6%	20.1%	16.4%

Exhibit 5-9: Percent of all Veterans Experiencing Homelessness that are Sheltered and Unsheltered in Each CoC Category, 2022



<sup>17</sup> Analysis of homelessness at the CoC Category level excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories.

**Exhibit 5-10: Demographic Characteristics of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category, 2022**

	Major City CoCs	Other Largely Urban CoCs	Largely Suburban CoCs	Largely Rural CoCs
<b>All Veterans</b>	15,401	2,983	8,497	6,132
<b>Gender</b>				
<b>Female</b>	10.3%	8.0%	10.9%	10.9%
<b>Male</b>	88.5%	91.0%	88.5%	88.6%
<b>Transgender</b>	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%
<b>A Gender that is not Singularly 'Female' or 'Male'</b>	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Questioning</b>	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Ethnicity</b>				
<b>Non-Hispanic/Non-Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	83.8%	93.2%	90.0%	93.0%
<b>Hispanic/Latin(a)(o)(x)</b>	16.2%	6.8%	10.0%	7.0%
<b>Race</b>				
<b>American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous</b>	3.1%	3.6%	2.2%	4.2%
<b>Asian or Asian American</b>	1.7%	0.6%	1.2%	0.4%
<b>Black, African American, or African</b>	37.7%	27.8%	30.2%	16.6%
<b>Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander</b>	1.4%	0.6%	1.2%	0.8%
<b>White</b>	50.6%	61.7%	60.9%	73.4%
<b>Multiple Races</b>	5.4%	5.8%	4.4%	4.5%

Note: The demographic data for unsheltered may not sum to the total because three CoCs did not report complete demographic information for the unsheltered data used in this report.

**Exhibit 5-11: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by CoC Category, 2022**

CoC Name	Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	CoC Name	Veterans Experiencing Homelessness
<b>Major City CoCs</b>		<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	3,456	St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo/Pinellas County, FL	310
Seattle/King County, WA	855	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	283
San Diego City and County, CA	686	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	191
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	660	Reno, Sparks/Washoe County, NV	148
Sacramento City & County, CA	625	St. Louis City, MO	123
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>		<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	332	Texas Balance of State CoC	465
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	280	Washington Balance of State CoC	389
Honolulu City and County, HI	198	Indiana Balance of State CoC	315
San Bernardino City & County, CA	196	Georgia Balance of State CoC	278
Riverside City & County, CA	195	Oregon Balance of State CoC	259

**Exhibit 5-12: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness who were Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2022**

CoC Name	Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	Percent Unsheltered	CoC Name	Veterans Experiencing Homelessness	Percent Unsheltered
<b>Major City CoCs</b>			<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>		
San Jose/Santa Clara City & County, CA	660	78.8%	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	191	76.4%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	3,456	78.7%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	283	71.0%
Oakland, Berkeley/Alameda County, CA	550	78.2%	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	120	59.2%
Seattle/King County, WA	855	71.0%	Spokane City & County, WA	111	40.5%
San Francisco, CA	605	66.8%	St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Largo/Pinellas County, FL	310	26.1%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>			<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>		
Imperial County, CA	101	99.0%	Hawaii Balance of State CoC	108	81.5%
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	332	93.4%	Georgia Balance of State CoC	278	80.9%
San Bernardino City & County, CA	196	84.7%	Humboldt County CoC, CA	202	65.3%
Jackson/Rankin, Madison Counties, MS	105	81.0%	Oregon Balance of State CoC	259	58.3%
Santa Maria/Santa Barbara County, CA	117	75.2%	Salinas/Monterey, San Benito Counties CoC, CA	160	51.3%

**Exhibit 5-13: Change in Veterans Experiencing Homelessness by Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2020-2022**

	All Veterans Experiencing Homelessness		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total Veterans</b>	-4,108	-11.1%	-2,484	-11.3%	-1,624	-10.8%
<b>Major City CoCs</b>	-2,610	-14.5%	-2,041	-20.8%	-569	-6.9%
<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	-57	-1.9%	-44	-2.0%	-13	-1.5%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>	-1,211	-12.5%	-653	-10.3%	-558	-16.7%
<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	-230	-3.6%	254	6.9%	-484	-18.0%



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

1. Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
2. Other largely urban CoCs (n=58) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC's principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation's 50 largest cities.
3. Largely suburban CoCs (n=167) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
4. Largely rural CoCs (n=109) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

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

### ***On a Single Night in 2022***

- Veterans were less likely than all people experiencing homelessness to be in major cities (47% vs. 50%). Still, major city CoCs accounted for nearly half of the veterans experiencing homelessness nationwide (47%) and more than half of unsheltered veterans (57%).
- Conversely, CoCs that were largely suburban accounted for just over one-quarter (26%) of veterans experiencing homelessness, similar to the 23 percent share for all individuals.
- About 19 percent of veterans experiencing homelessness were counted in largely rural CoCs, about the same share as all people experiencing homelessness (18%). Fewer unsheltered veterans experience homelessness in rural areas (16%) than all people experiencing unsheltered homelessness (19%).
- In major cities, 50 percent of all veterans experiencing homelessness were unsheltered. This is the highest rate of any of the geographic categories. In largely suburban areas one-third (33%) of veterans experiencing homelessness were unsheltered, and in largely rural areas just more than one third were unsheltered (36%). CoCs that were largely urban but did not contain one of the nation's largest cities reported the lowest rate of unsheltered homelessness among veterans, at 29 percent.
- The demographic characteristics of veterans experiencing homelessness varied by geography. Veterans who identified as White made up a larger share of all veterans experiencing homelessness in largely rural CoCs (73%) compared with major city CoCs (51%). Conversely, veterans who identified as Black, African American, or African made up a larger share of veterans experiencing homelessness in major cities (38%) than in largely rural CoCs (17%).
- Los Angeles, CA and Seattle/King County, WA, both major city CoCs, had the largest number of veterans experiencing homelessness, with 3,456 (or 10% of all veterans experiencing homelessness) and 855 veterans experiencing homelessness (or 3% of the national share).
- Four of the five major city CoCs with the highest percentages of veterans experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations were in California, and all had unsheltered rates greater than 65 percent. San Jose/Santa Clara City and Los Angeles City and County had the highest percentages of unsheltered veterans at 79 percent each.
- The major city with the lowest percentage of veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness was Philadelphia (0%), followed by New York City (2%) and Boston (3%).

- The CoC with the highest rate of veteran unsheltered homelessness was in a largely suburban CoC, Imperial County, CA at 99 percent.
- Among largely rural CoCs, Hawaii Balance of State and Georgia Balance of State had the highest percentages of veterans experiencing unsheltered homelessness (82% and 81%).

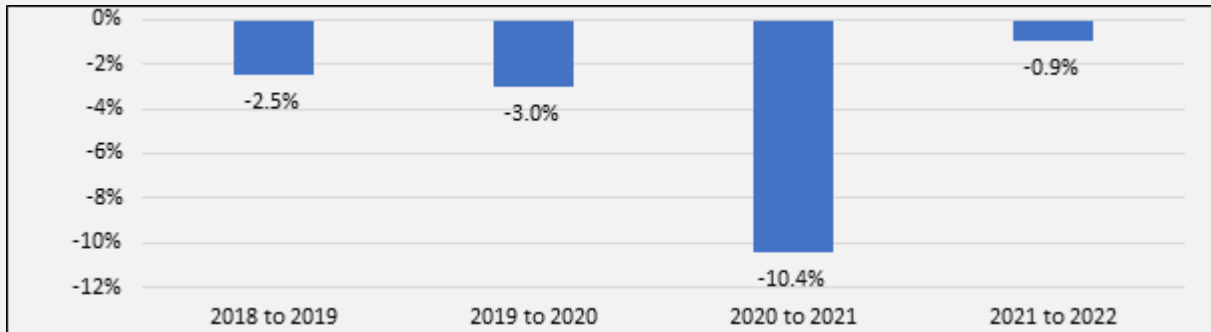
### *Changes over Time by CoC Category*

- Veteran homelessness declined across all geographic areas between 2020 and 2022. Nearly half of the decline in overall veteran homelessness (4,108 fewer veterans) was driven by a decline in the number of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness within major cities (2,041 fewer veterans).
- Across all CoC categories, the largest decrease in the number of veterans experiencing homelessness occurred in major cities and largely suburban CoCs, which saw decreases of 15 percent (2,610 fewer veterans) and 13 percent (1,211 fewer veterans).
- The number of veterans staying in sheltered locations declined across all CoC types with the exception of largely rural CoCs, which reported an increase of 254 sheltered veterans between 2020 and 2022. There were fewer unsheltered veterans in all geographic types in 2022 than there were in 2020.

### Changes in the Sheltered Population during the Pandemic (2021-2022)

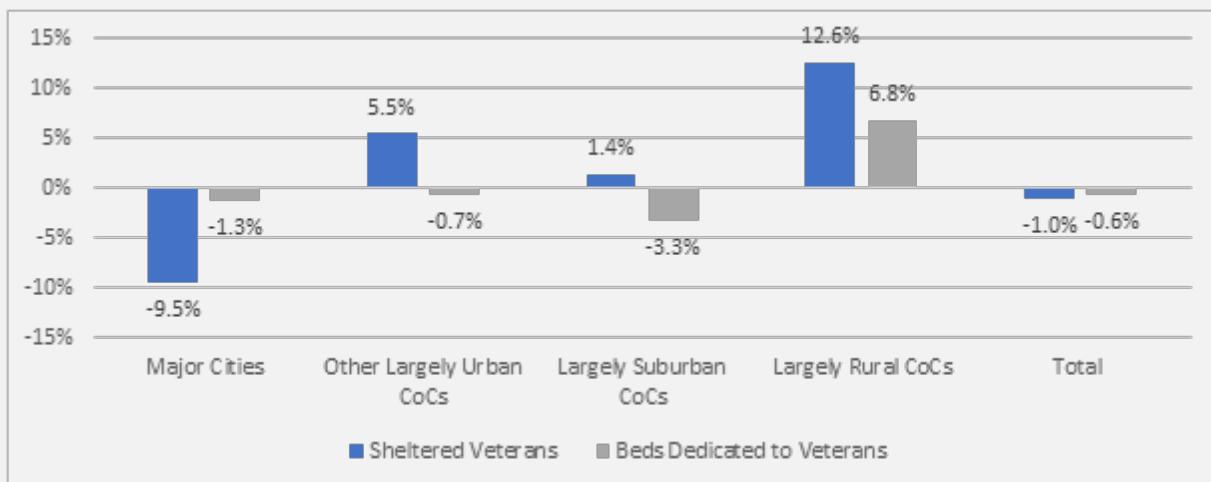
While the larger sheltered population experienced increases between 2021 and 2022 due, in large part, to a restoration of shelter capacity, these changes did not result in a significant change in the number of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness. Between 2021 and 2022 the number of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness declined by one percent (185 fewer people). However, this year-to-year decline in sheltered veterans is more modest than those experienced in recent years.

**Exhibit 5-14 Recent Changes in the Number of Sheltered Veterans**



The decrease in the number of veterans experiencing sheltered homelessness was driven entirely by decreases in major cities. There were 10 percent fewer veterans in shelter programs there in 2022 than in 2021. By comparison, the number of sheltered veterans increased by 13 percent in rural areas, by six percent in urban areas that did not contain one of the nation’s largest cities, and by one percent in largely suburban CoCs. Overall inventory dedicated to veterans among programs serving people experiencing homelessness remained relatively stable between 2021 and 2022 (decreasing by less than one percent). The number of emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe haven beds set aside for veterans increased by seven percent in largely suburban areas and declined in all other geographic categories. However, this does not account for key resources aimed at ending veteran homelessness, such as Supportive Services for Veterans and their Families (SSVF), VASH, and other permanent housing programs.

**Exhibit 5-15. Change in Sheltered Veterans and Dedicated Veteran Beds by Geographic Category, 2021-2022**

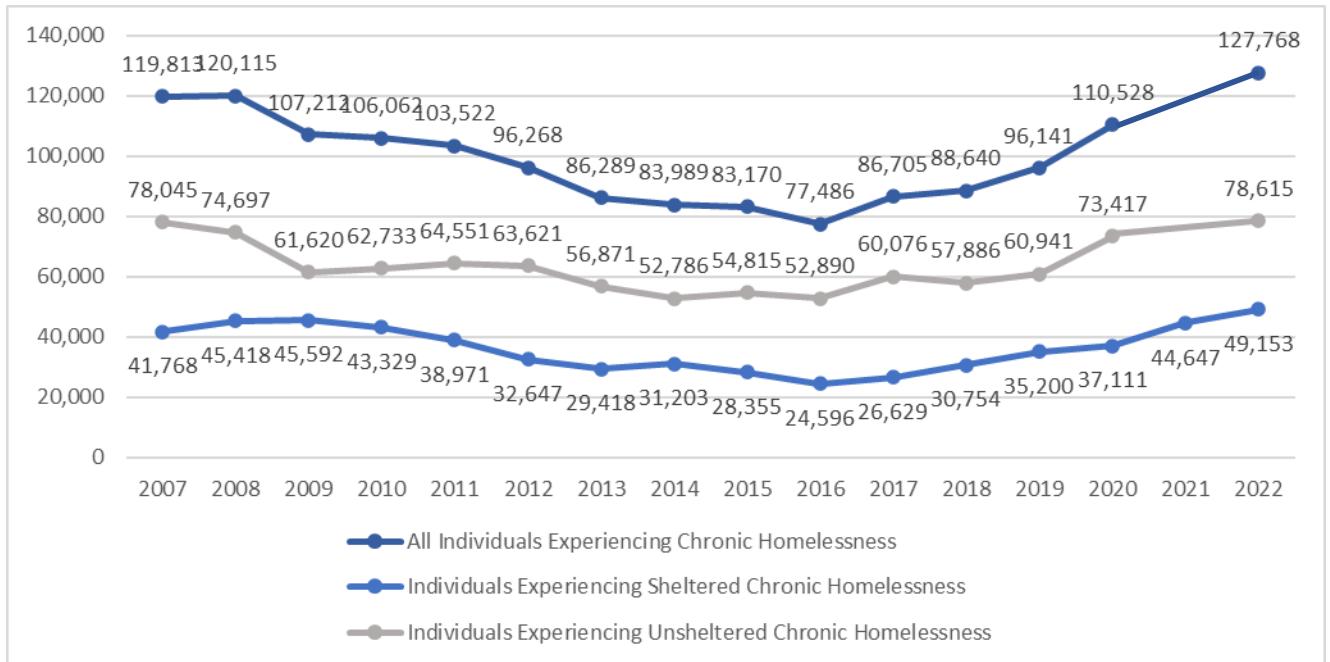


## 6. Estimates of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness in the United States

The 2021 national Point-in-Time (PIT) counts were considerably impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the public health crisis, HUD encouraged communities to determine whether conducting an unsheltered PIT count posed a high risk of exacerbating COVID-19 transmissions, given the lack of widespread access to COVID-19 vaccines at the time. As a result, less than half of communities conducted a full sheltered and unsheltered count. While this report includes some data on all people with chronic patterns of homelessness in sheltered locations in 2021, incomplete unsheltered data is not included. Analysis of changes over time are generally limited to those between 2022 and 2020 or earlier. Key changes in the sheltered population between 2021 and 2022 will be included in text boxes at the end of each chapter.

### 6.1 National Estimates of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness in the United States

Exhibit 6-1: PIT Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness by Sheltered Status, 2007-2022



Notes: The data for 2021 does not display the total count of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness or the count of individuals experiencing unsheltered chronic homelessness due to pandemic-related disruptions to counts. Additionally, estimates of the number of individuals experiencing sheltered chronic homelessness at a point in time in 2021 should be viewed with caution, as the number could be artificially depressed compared with non-pandemic times, reflecting reduced capacity in some communities or safety concerns regarding staying in shelters.

**Exhibit 6-2: Change in the Number of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness, 2007-2022**

	Change 2020-2022		Change 2010-2022		Change 2007-2022	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness</b>	17,240	15.6%	21,706	20.5%	7,955	6.6%
<b>Sheltered Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness</b>	12,042	32.4%	5,845	13.4%	7,385	17.7%
<b>Unsheltered Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness</b>	5,198	7.1%	15,882	25.3%	570	0.7%

***On a Single Night in 2022***

- 127,768 people experiencing homelessness as individuals in January 2022 were reported to have chronic patterns of homelessness, nearly one-third (30%) of all individuals experiencing homelessness. This represents the highest share of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness since these data were first reported in 2007.
- Two thirds of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were counted in unsheltered locations (62% or 78,615).

***Changes over Time***

Given that more than half of communities did not conduct full unsheltered counts in 2021, changes over time described throughout this report are primarily those between 2022 and 2020 or earlier. Key changes in the sheltered population between 2021 and 2022 are included at the end of each chapter.

- The number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness increased by 16 percent (17,240 more people) between 2020 and 2022. This overall increase reflects increases in both the sheltered population (32%) and the unsheltered population (7%).
- There has been a steady rise in the number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness in recent years. Since 2016, the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness increased by about 25,000 people in both sheltered and unsheltered locations. These increases reflect a 50 percent rise for the unsheltered population and a doubling of the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness staying in sheltered locations since 2016.
- The numbers of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in both sheltered and unsheltered locations were higher in 2022 than they were in 2007 when these data were first reported. Overall, chronic homelessness increased by seven percent since 2007. There were about 600 more individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness (or 1%) staying outdoors in 2022 and 18 percent more individuals with chronic patterns staying in sheltered locations.

## 6.2 Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness by State

Exhibit 6-3: Estimates of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness by State, 2022

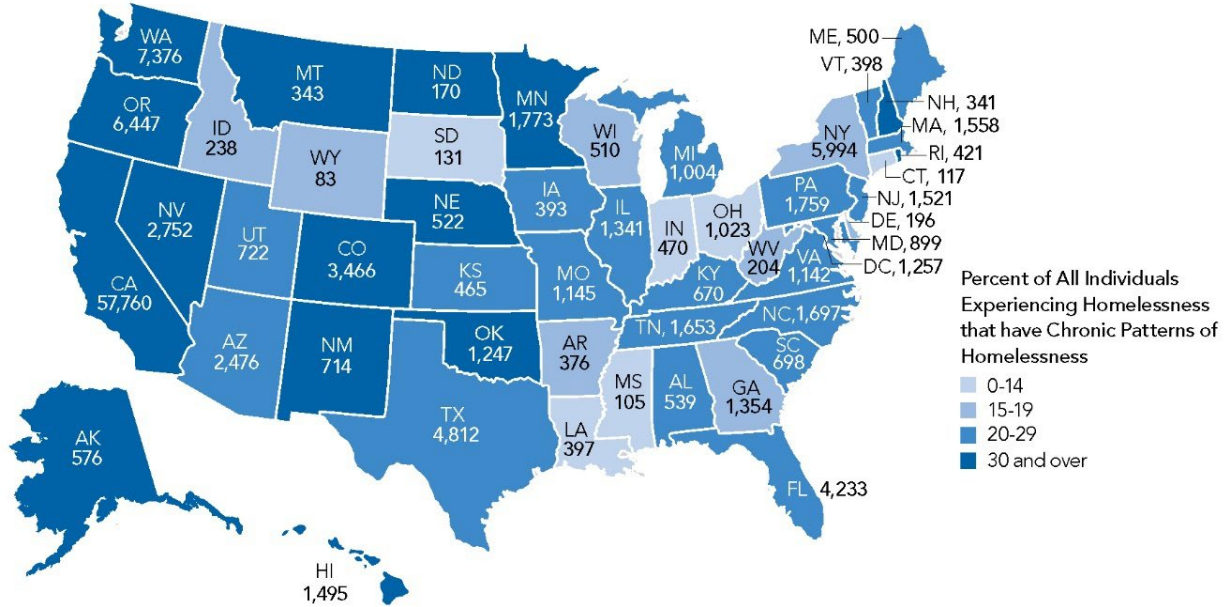


Exhibit 6-4: States with the Highest and Lowest Percentages of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness who were Unsheltered, 2022

State	Number of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	Unsheltered (#)	Unsheltered (%)
<b>Highest Rates</b>			
Mississippi	105	89	84.8%
California	57,760	44,120	76.4%
Tennessee	1,653	1,259	76.2%
Hawaii	1,495	1,135	75.9%
Georgia	1,354	967	71.4%
<b>Lowest Rates</b>			
Vermont	398	14	3.5%
North Dakota	170	14	8.2%
Maine	500	76	15.2%
Indiana	470	75	16.0%
Virginia	1,142	183	16.0%
Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded.			

**Exhibit 6-5: Largest Changes in the Number of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness by State, 2007-2022**

State	Change 2020-2022		State	Change 2007-2022	
	#	%		#	%
<b>Largest Increases</b>					
California	8,948	18.3%	California	17,419	43.2%
Oregon	2,324	56.4%	Washington	4,773	183.4%
Washington	1,433	24.1%	Oregon	3,618	127.9%
Nevada	1,421	106.8%	Nevada	1,881	216.0%
Texas	950	24.6%	Hawaii	717	92.2%
<b>Largest Decreases</b>					
Illinois	-717	-34.8%	Florida	-3,254	-43.6%
New Mexico	-582	-44.9%	Texas	-3,119	-39.3%
Florida	-441	-9.5%	Illinois	-1,340	-50.0%
New York	-433	-6.7%	Ohio	-1,285	-55.7%
Maryland	-304	-25.3%	Massachusetts	-1,232	-44.2%
Notes: Puerto Rico and U.S. territories were excluded. Due to methodological changes, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Michigan were excluded from the list of largest changes 2007-2022.					

### ***On a Single Night in 2022***

- Nearly half (45%) of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in the United States were in California (57,760 people). California also accounts for 56 percent of all unsheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in the United States (44,120 people).
- In five states, more than 70 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness were staying in unsheltered locations: Mississippi (85%), California (76%), Tennessee (76%), Hawaii (76%), and Georgia (71%).
- Two states sheltered more than 90 percent of individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness: Vermont (96%) and North Dakota (92%).
- The extent to which individuals experiencing homelessness have chronic patterns varies by state. The highest rate was in Oregon, where more than four of every ten individuals experiencing homelessness had chronic patterns (44%). The lowest rate was in Connecticut, where less than one of every twenty individuals experiencing homelessness had chronic patterns (6%).

### ***Changes over Time***

- Between 2020 and 2022, 35 states experienced an increase in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. This confirms that these increases are not the experiences of just a few places. The increase in individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness is a nationwide issue.
- California had the largest absolute increase: in 2022, 8,948 more individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness were counted than in 2020. The next largest absolute increase was in Oregon, where 2,324 more individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness were counted than in 2020. Vermont had the largest percentage increase (141%, or 233 individuals), followed by

Maine (119% or 272 individuals), Rhode Island (115% or 225 individuals), and Nevada (107%, or 1,421 more people).

- Fifteen states and the District of Columbia experienced a decrease in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness between 2020 and 2022. The largest absolute decreases occurred in Illinois, where 717 fewer people were experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness in 2022 than in 2020 and was New Mexico with 582 fewer people experiencing chronic homelessness. The largest percentage decrease also occurred in the New Mexico (45%).
- Between 2007 and 2022, 26 states and the District of Columbia recorded decreases in individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness. Florida experienced the largest decline, with 3,230 fewer individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness counted in 2022 than in 2007. Texas had the next absolute largest decline, with 3,119 fewer individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness. Connecticut, West Virginia, and Montana had the largest percentage declines (89%, 82%, and 82%) over this longer period.
- Of the 25 states that experienced increases in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness between 2007 and 2022, the largest absolute increase occurred in California, with 17,419 more individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness in 2022 than in 2007. Other states with large absolute increases were Washington (4,773 more chronically homeless individuals) and Oregon (3,618).
- In twelve states, the number of individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness has more than doubled between 2007 and 2022, with the largest increases in Maine (416% more individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness), Montana (313%), Nevada (216%), Rhode Island (214%), and Kansas (193%).

### 6.3 Estimates of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Patterns of Homelessness by CoC<sup>18</sup>

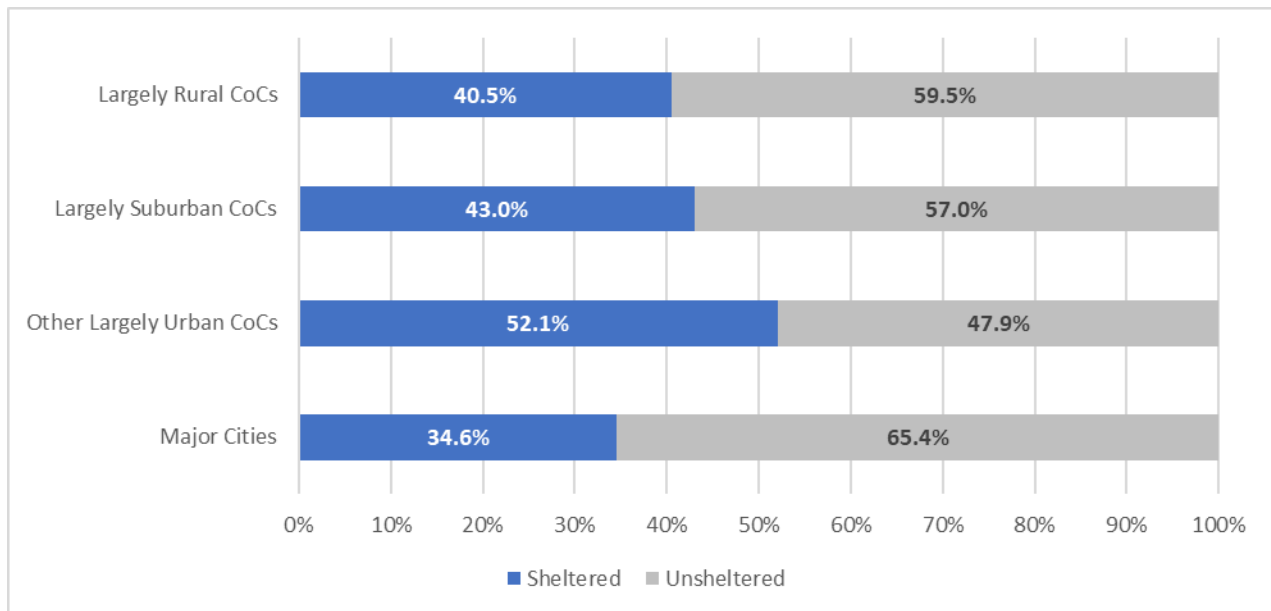
Exhibit 6-6: Share of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness by CoC Category and Sheltered Status, 2022

	All Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	Sheltered	Unsheltered
<b>Major City CoCs</b>	57.6%	51.8%	61.2%
<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	7.3%	9.8%	5.7%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>	21.5%	24.1%	20.0%
<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	13.6%	14.3%	13.2%

<sup>18</sup> Analysis of homelessness at the CoC Category level excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories.



**Exhibit 6-7: Percent of all Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness who are Sheltered and Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2022**



**Exhibit 6-8: CoCs with the Largest Numbers of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness by CoC Category, 2022**

CoC Name	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	CoC Name	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness
<b>Major City CoCs</b>		<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	
Los Angeles City & County, CA	25,583	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	1,169
New York City, NY	4,963	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	711
Seattle/King County, WA	4,027	Saint Paul/Ramsey County, MN	632
Sacramento City & County, CA	3,955	Oxnard, San Buenaventura/Ventura County, CA	600
Portland, Gresham/Multnomah County, OR	2,970	Spokane City & County, WA	545
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>		<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	
Santa Ana, Anaheim/Orange County, CA	2,361	Washington Balance of State CoC	1,607
Richmond/Contra Costa County, CA	1,510	Texas Balance of State CoC	1,085
San Bernardino City & County, CA	1,101	Oregon Balance of State CoC	909
Watsonville/Santa Cruz City & County, CA	896	Hawaii Balance of State CoC	745
Riverside City & County, CA	812	Humboldt County, CA	715

**Exhibit 6-9: CoCs with the Highest Percentages of Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness Who are Unsheltered by CoC Category, 2022**

CoC Name	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	Percent that are Unsheltered	CoC Name	Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness	Percent that are Unsheltered
<b>Major Cities</b>			<b>Other Urban CoCs</b>		
Kansas City, Independence, Lee’s Summit/Jackson, Wyandotte Counties, MO & KS	343	89.5%	Topeka/Shawnee County, KS	129	87.6%
Raleigh/Wake County, NC	275	88.0%	Savannah/Chatham County, GA	103	86.4%
Los Angeles City & County, CA	25,583	85.8%	Huntsville/North Alabama, AL	112	84.8%
Long Beach, CA	1,277	83.3%	Eugene, Springfield/Lane County, OR	1,169	75.9%
Tucson/Pima County, AZ	661	82.5%	Santa Rosa, Petaluma/Sonoma County, CA	711	70.5%
<b>Suburban CoCs</b>			<b>Rural</b>		
Imperial County, CA	493	99.6%	Tehama County, CA	112	99.1%
San Bernardino City & County, CA	1,101	93.3%	Chattanooga/Southeast Tennessee CoC	440	97.5%
Murfreesboro/Rutherford County, TN	120	91.7%	Amador, Calaveras, Mariposa, Tuolumne Counties, CA	217	92.6%
Palm Bay, Melbourne/Brevard County, FL	288	91.0%	Redding/Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, Del Norte, Modoc, Sierra Counties, CA	546	89.0%
Pensacola/Escambia, Santa Rosa Counties, FL	250	90.0%	Hawaii Balance of State CoC	745	88.5%

**Exhibit 6-10: Change in Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness by Sheltered Status and CoC Category, 2020-2022**

	All Individuals Experiencing Chronic Homelessness		Sheltered		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Total</b>	17,751	16.2%	12,066	32.6%	5,685	7.8%
<b>Major Cities</b>	11,555	18.7%	6,166	32.0%	5,389	12.6%
<b>Other Largely Urban CoCs</b>	1,677	22.1%	1,310	37.3%	367	9.0%
<b>Largely Suburban CoCs</b>	2,331	9.3%	2,813	31.2%	-482	-3.0%
<b>Largely Rural CoCs</b>	2,188	14.4%	1,777	33.9%	411	4.1%

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

1. Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
2. Other largely urban CoCs (n=58) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC’s principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation’s 50 largest cities.
3. Largely suburban CoCs (n=167) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
4. Largely rural CoCs (n=109) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

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

***On a Single Night in 2022***

- Individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were more likely to be found in major city CoCs than all individuals. Fifty-seven percent of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were counted in CoCs that include one of the nation’s 50 largest cities, compared with 51 percent of all individuals.
- While six of every ten individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness in unsheltered locations were in major cities, just six percent of individuals experiencing unsheltered chronic homelessness did so in urban areas that do not contain one of the 50 largest cities.
- Fewer individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness were staying in largely suburban or largely rural areas than all individuals. Just over one-fifth of all individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness were in largely suburban CoCs, similar to the share of all individuals (22%). Rural areas accounted for 18 percent of all individuals and only 14 percent of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness.
- The distribution of sheltered and unsheltered homelessness among individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness varied by geographic region. Within major cities, 65 percent of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were unsheltered. Largely rural and largely suburban CoCs also had rates of unsheltered homelessness among individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness that

exceeded 50 percent (59% and 57%). In other largely urban CoCs (without one of the nation's largest cities) this rate was less than half, 48 percent.

- Los Angeles had, by far, the largest number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in the country (25,583 people or 20% of the national total). New York City had the second largest number of individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness, 4,963 people (or 4% of the total). In Los Angeles, more than 8 in 10 individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness are unsheltered, while in New York City less than one-fifth (17%) are unsheltered.
- Largely suburban and largely rural CoCs reported some of the highest rates of unsheltered homelessness among individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. The highest was in Imperial County, CA (nearly 100%), a largely suburban CoC, and Tehama County, CA (99%), a largely rural CoC.
- Thirty-four CoCs reported that no individuals found in unsheltered locations had chronic patterns of homelessness.

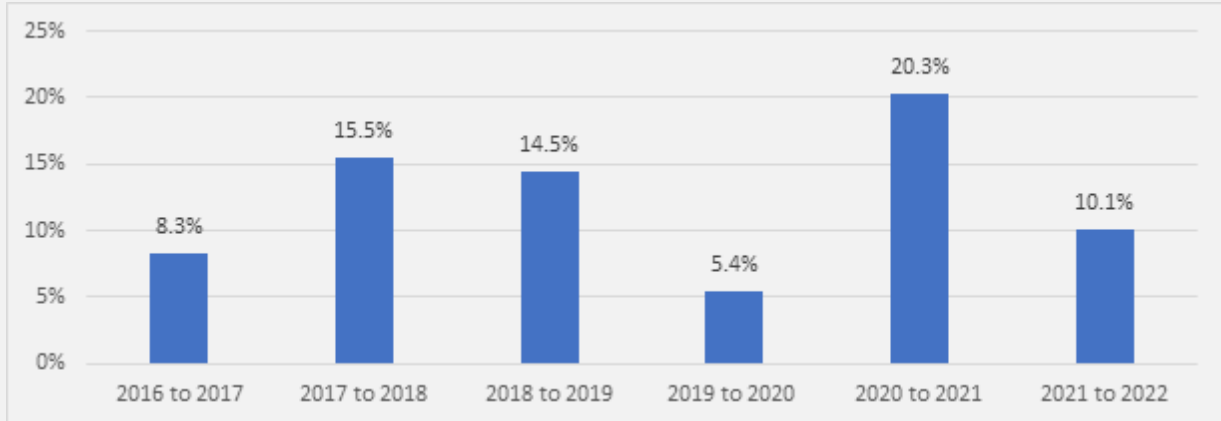
### *Changes over Time by CoC Category*

- Chronic homelessness increased in each geographic category between 2020 and 2022. Major city CoCs experienced the largest increase in individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness (11,555 more people or 19%). This increase was experienced by both unsheltered (5,389 more individuals) and sheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness (6,166 more individuals).
- Largely suburban CoCs had the second largest increase overall (2,331 more individuals with chronic patterns or 9%). This increase was driven by a rise in individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness living in sheltered locations (2,813 more individuals or 31%). A small decrease in the number of unsheltered individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness only slightly offset this rise (482 fewer people or 3%). Largely suburban CoCs were the only geographic area to report a decline in unsheltered homelessness among individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness.

### Changes in Sheltered Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness during the Pandemic (2021-2022)

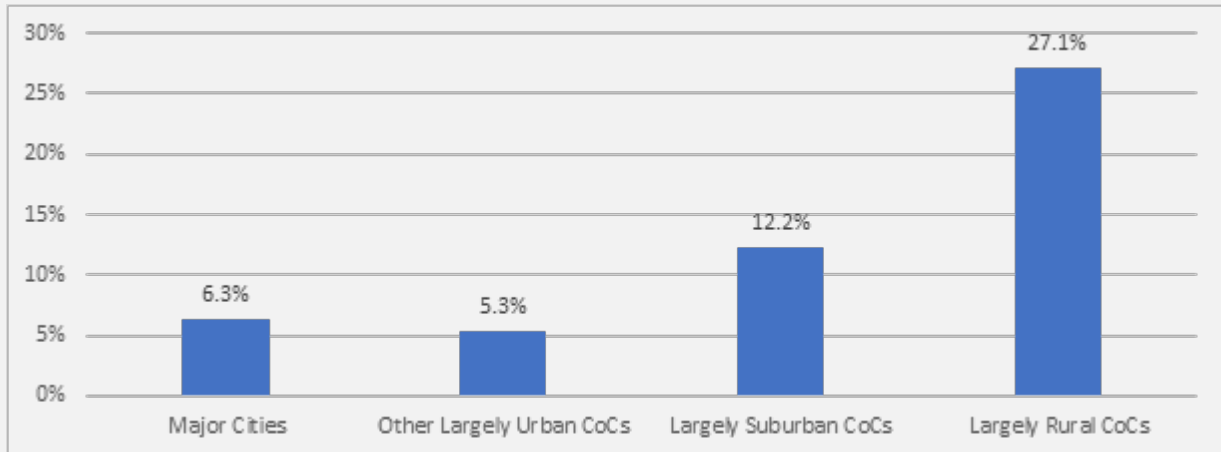
Since 2016, there have been steady increases in the number of sheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. The number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness staying in sheltered locations in 2022 was 10 percent higher than it was in 2021 (4,506 more people). While a considerable increase, it was outpaced by increases in the number of individuals experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness in shelter between 2020 and 2021 (20%).

**Exhibit 6-11. Year to Year Increases in Sheltered Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness**



Increases in the number of individuals experiencing chronic homelessness occurred across geographic categories and, by percent, was most pronounced in rural areas, which experienced a 27 percent rise. Largely suburban areas had the second largest increase, with 12 percent more sheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in 2022 than in 2021.

**Exhibit 6-12. Percentage Change in Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness, 2021-2022**



## 7. National Inventory of Beds for People Currently Experiencing Homelessness and People Transitioning Out of Homelessness

Exhibit 7-1: Project Types for People Currently Experiencing Homelessness and People Transitioning Out of Homelessness

Shelter for People Experiencing Homelessness	Permanent Housing for People Transitioning Out of Homelessness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Emergency Shelter (ES):</b> provides temporary or nightly shelter beds to people experiencing homelessness</li><li>• <b>Transitional Housing (TH):</b> provides people experiencing homelessness a place to stay combined with supportive services for up to 24 months</li><li>• <b>Safe Havens (SH):</b> provides private or semi-private temporary shelter and services to people with severe mental illness and are limited to serving no more than 25 people within a facility</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Rapid Rehousing (RRH):</b> a housing model designed to provide temporary housing assistance to people experiencing homelessness, moving them quickly out of homelessness and into permanent housing</li><li>• <b>Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH):</b> a housing model designed to provide housing assistance (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to people who formerly experienced homelessness. HUD’s Continuum of Care program, authorized by the McKinney-Vento Act, funds PSH and requires that the client have a disability for eligibility.</li><li>• <b>Other Permanent Housing (OPH):</b> a housing model with or without services that is designed specifically for people who formerly experienced homelessness. OPH does not have a disability requirement.</li></ul>

### Types of Programs in the National Inventory

Communities across the country submit data each year on their residential programs for people experiencing homelessness and their programs that help people end their experiences of homelessness/move into housing. The two basic types of programs are shelter programs for people experiencing homelessness and housing programs for formerly experiencing homelessness. Communities report the number of beds that are available for both types of programs at the same time each January they conduct Point-in-Time counts. The national inventory is the total number of beds in all communities, as reported through the housing inventory count (HIC), that are available for both types of programs.

- 1) Shelter is intended to serve people currently experiencing homelessness and is comprised of two main types of programs, emergency shelters (ES) and transitional housing programs (TH). Conceptually, ES is shorter-term and provides less intensive services than TH.<sup>19</sup> Shelter also includes a small number of programs for individuals who have been identified as having higher needs (such as severe mental illness), called safe havens (SH). The sheltered data only reports on beds that are available during the entire year. While the HIC includes information on beds available during severe weather events (storms, fires, extreme cold), seasonal timeframes (open

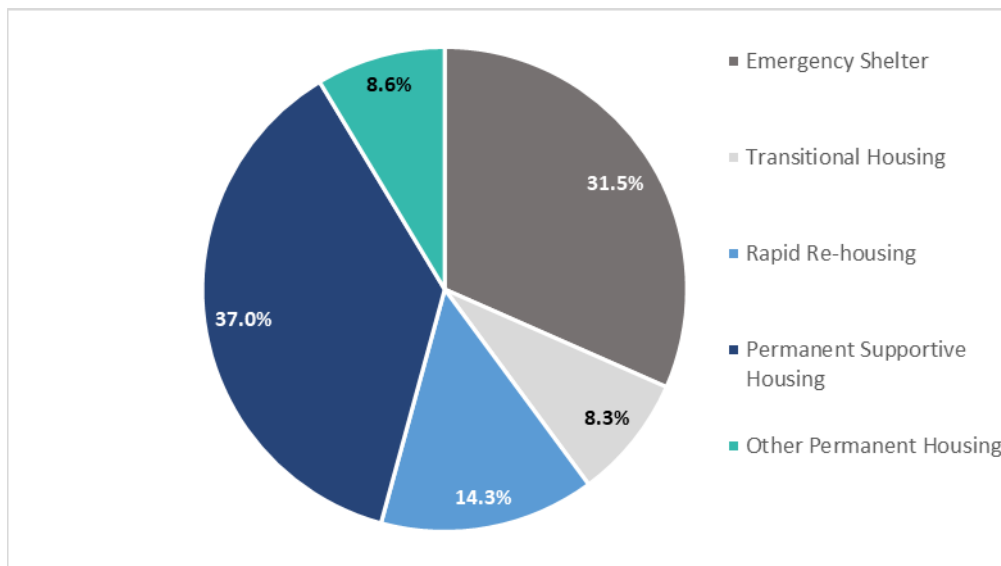
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<sup>19</sup> Some transitional housing programs provide housing in which the individual or family may be able to stay after the transitional period with intensive services ending (sometimes called “transition-in-place”), and some emergency shelters have intensive services. Communities decide how to categorize their programs when reporting data to HUD.

during a specific period of time), and beds made available when the number of people seeking shelter exceeds capacity (overflow beds), the focus of this analysis is on the year-round inventory for people experiencing homelessness. This information reflects the planned capacity communities rely on to meet the current needs of people experiencing homelessness.

- 2) Permanent housing is intended to serve people who were experiencing homelessness at the time they were enrolled in a permanent housing program. Once the program assists them in finding a housing unit, that housing is considered permanent in the sense that they have a lease (or similar agreement) and may be able to stay in the same housing unit long-term. This category includes rapid rehousing (RRH), a short-term subsidy in housing the individual or family may be able to remain in after the subsidy ends; permanent supportive housing (PSH), housing with supportive services for people with disabilities who are transitioning out of homelessness; and other permanent housing (OPH), which also is intended for people transitioning out of homelessness but is not restricted to people with disabilities. The information reflects the planned capacity of communities to use these targeted programs to help people no longer experience homelessness. Only programs considered by the Continuum of Care to be part of the homeless services system are included in the HIC as OPH. Communities may use other programs to help people leave homelessness.<sup>20</sup>

**Exhibit 7-2: Distribution of the National Bed Inventory by Program Type, 2022**



Note: A small percentage of safe haven beds (0.3%) are in the national inventory, but not included in the exhibit. Rapid Re-housing includes Demonstration Programs.

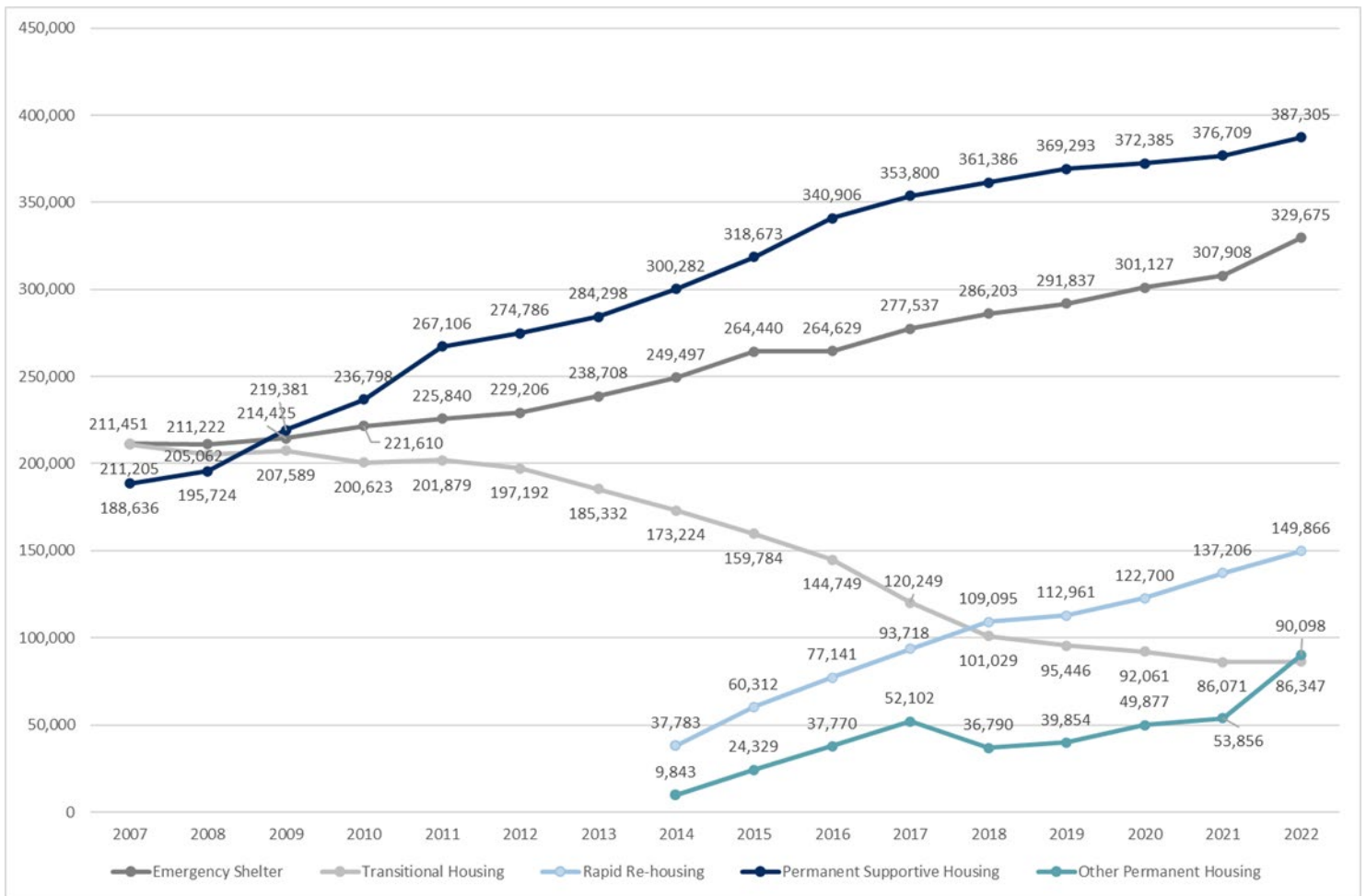
### ***The National Inventory as of 2022***

- A total of 1,045,911 year-round beds were dedicated to serving people who are currently experiencing homelessness or transitioning out of homelessness in communities across the nation.
- Six of every ten beds, 60 percent, were in permanent housing for people transitioning out of homelessness. Four in ten beds, 40 percent, provided shelter for people currently experiencing homelessness.

<sup>20</sup> For example, assisted housing such as Housing Choice Vouchers and public housing may be used to help people leave homelessness but are not always included in the HIC.

- Of the 418,642 beds for people currently experiencing homelessness, 79 percent were in emergency shelters, and 21 percent were in transitional housing programs. Less than one percent (0.6%) were provided through safe havens. There is about a 160,000 bed shortfall in the national inventory for people currently experiencing homelessness compared to the total number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night in the United States (582,462 people).
- Of the 627,269 beds in programs that helped people leave homelessness, 62 percent were in permanent supportive housing, 24 percent were in rapid re-housing programs, and 14 percent were in other permanent housing. Other permanent housing programs include two types of permanent housing projects: housing that also provides connection to support services but does not require the person to have a disability to receive housing, and permanent housing with no built-in support services.

**Exhibit 7-3: Inventory of Beds in Shelters and Permanent Housing, 2007-2022**



Note: The small share of Safe Haven beds (0.3%) is not included in this exhibit. Rapid Re-housing includes Demonstration Programs.

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in significant changes to the national inventory. At the time of the 2021 HIC, precautions taken to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus resulted in considerable changes to the capacity of homeless service providers. To reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission, facility-based emergency shelters with congregate settings took measures to increase physical distancing by reducing the number of beds available for occupancy. In some cases, this reduced capacity was reported through the Housing Inventory Count (HIC), but in other communities it was not. By the time of the 2022



HIC, Congress had appropriated significant funding to support additional emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, other permanent housing, and permanent supportive housing (see the box at the end of this chapter for more information). As such, the discussion on changes to the national inventory is broken up into two sections. The first compares changes to the national inventory pre-pandemic (2007-2020). The second compares changes to the national inventory since the start of the pandemic (2020-2022).

### *Changes to the National Inventory, 2007-2020*

- The total national inventory for people experiencing homelessness (i.e., emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe have inventory) remained about the same between 2007 and 2020. However, the type of housing assistance changed over that period. Between 2007 and 2020, the number of beds in emergency shelters rose by 42 percent or 89,676 beds. This increase was matched by a 56 percent decrease in the number of beds in transitional housing programs, which dropped by 119,144 beds. Safe haven inventory increased by 268 beds it was first reported in 2008.
- The inventory of permanent supportive housing more than doubled, rising from 188,636 beds in 2007 to 372,385 beds in 2020.
- Communities began reporting data on other permanent housing programs and rapid re-housing programs in 2014, when rapid rehousing was a relatively new program model. The number of beds in other permanent housing programs increased from 9,843 beds in 2014 to 49,877 beds in 2020, while the number of beds in rapid rehousing rose from 37,783 beds in 2014 to 122,700 beds in 2020.

**Exhibit 7-4: Change in National Inventory of Year-Round Beds for Shelters and Permanent Housing, 2007-2022**

	Change 2020-2022		Change 2007-2022	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Total Beds</b>	105,459	11.2%	434,619	71.1%
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>	28,548	9.5%	118,224	55.9%
<b>Transitional Housing</b>	-5,714	-6.2%	-124,858	-59.1%
<b>Safe Haven</b>	318	13.8%		
<b>Rapid Re-housing</b>	27,166	22.1%		
<b>Permanent Supportive Housing</b>	14,920	4.0%	198,669	105.3%
<b>Other Permanent Housing</b>	40,221	80.6%		

Note: Based on Year-round beds and does not include seasonal or overflow beds.

**Exhibit 7-5: Emergency Shelter Beds (Year-Round, Seasonal, and Overflow) by Bed Type, 2020-2022**

	2020 ES Beds	2022 ES Beds	Change 2020-2022
<b>Total ES Beds</b>	336,618	373,477	10.9%
<b>Facility-based ES beds</b>	304,561	306,693	0.7%
<b>Voucher-based beds</b>	14,232	48,810	243.0%
<b>Other ES beds</b>	17,825	17,974	0.8%

Note: Beds based on total beds (year-round beds and seasonal/overflow beds)

**Exhibit 7-6: Emergency Shelter Beds (Year-Round, Seasonal, and Overflow) Funded by ESG-CV, 2021-2022**

	Total ES Beds 2021*	Total ES Beds 2022	Change 2021-2022
<b>ESG-CV funded beds</b>	67,814	90,808	33.9%
<b>Total ES beds</b>	356,712	373,477	4.7%
<b>Percent of ES beds funded with ESG-CV</b>	19.0%	24.3%	5.3%
Note: Beds based on total beds (year-round beds and seasonal/overflow beds)			
*Using 2021 as a comparison year as ESG-CV funding was not available in 2020.			

***Recent Changes to the National Inventory, 2020-2022***

In January 2022, communities were still responding to the ongoing COVID-19 public health crisis. Many emergency shelters relied on hotels, motels, and other voucher-based shelter beds to reduce the possibility of transmission and keep people staying in shelter programs safe. These policies are reflected in the changes in the national inventory between 2020 and 2022.

- Emergency shelter beds continued to increase between 2020 and 2022, by more than 28,500 beds or 9 percent, while beds in transitional housing programs continued to drop, by 5,714 beds or six percent. In 2022, about one-quarter of emergency shelter beds were funded with a one-time infusion of ESG-CV funding (see box at the end of the chapter for more discussion on this), a funding source used specifically during the COVID-19 pandemic to help communities address homelessness during the pandemic. This represents an increase over 2021, during which 19 percent of ES inventory used ESG-CV funding.
- Another indication of the impact of the pandemic on the national inventory is the type of emergency shelter beds communities relied on in 2022. There are three types of emergency shelter beds: facility-based beds, representing most beds across the country, voucher-based beds (such as hotels and motels used by programs with their own facilities), and other beds, such as those in church basements or other private locations not funded by HUD. Between 2020 and 2022, the number of facility-based beds remained relatively flat while the number of voucher beds increased by 243 percent, representing the increased need for non-congregate shelter driven by the pandemic and pandemic-related funding opportunities.
- Rapid Re-housing saw significant growth between 2020 and 2022, by 22 percent, or 27,166 beds. Many communities used their ESG-CV funding to increase their rapid re-housing programs. In 2022, 35,825 rapid re-housing beds reported in the HIC were partially or fully funded using Emergency Solutions Grants Coronavirus (ESG-CV) funds.
- Other permanent housing saw a more marked increase over the same time period, growing by 81 percent or more than 40,221 beds. This largely reflects communities including some of their Emergency Housing Voucher (EHV) funding in the HIC as other permanent housing (in 2022, 30,362 OPH beds were funded using EHV funds). The EHV program, another federal response to the COVID-19 pandemic, is administered through memoranda of understanding between CoCs and public housing agencies.
- Permanent supportive housing also continued to grow between 2020 and 2022, by four percent or 14,920 beds.

**Exhibit 7-7: Inventory of Year-Round Beds for Individuals and Families, 2022**

	Beds for Individuals		Beds for People in Families		Beds for Child-Only Households		Total Year-Round Beds	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Emergency Shelter</b>	181,786	55.1%	145,159	44.0%	2,730	0.8%	329,675	100.0%
<b>Transitional Housing</b>	46,303	53.6%	39,514	45.8%	530	0.6%	86,347	100.0%
<b>Safe Haven</b>	2,620	100.0%			0	0.0%	2,620	100.0%
<b>Rapid Re-housing</b>	60,430	40.3%	89,356	59.6%	80	0.1%	149,866	100.0%
<b>Permanent Supportive Housing</b>	262,593	67.8%	124,672	32.2%	40	0.0%	387,305	100.0%
<b>Other Permanent Housing</b>	43,366	48.1%	46,713	51.8%	19	0.0%	90,098	100.0%
<b>Total Beds</b>	597,098	57.1%	445,414	42.6%	3,399	0.3%	1,045,911	100.0%

Note: Safe haven beds are only available for individuals, which may include child-only households.

### **Beds Serving Individuals and Families in 2022**

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

- Slightly more emergency shelter beds across the nation were intended for individuals (55%) compared to beds for people experiencing homelessness as families with children (44%). Less than one percent were for people experiencing homelessness as children under 18 without a parent present.
- Similarly, 54 percent of transitional housing beds were targeted to individuals and 46 percent to families with children. Fewer than one percent were for child-only households.
- While rapid re-housing was originally designed as an intervention to help families avoid going to shelters or leave shelters for permanent housing quickly, it has increasingly been used by communities to help individuals. As of 2022, nearly six of every ten rapid re-housing beds (60%) were targeted to people in families with children, and the remaining four in ten beds (40%) were for individuals. Individuals usually are experiencing homelessness on their own, so the number of beds available for individuals is often similar to the number of housing units (e.g., apartment units). Rapid re-housing for families, on the other hand, requires multiple beds per unit, so the share of rapid re-housing units, as distinct from beds, for individuals is even greater.
- Over two-thirds (68%) of permanent supportive housing beds were for individuals. Individuals were more likely to have had chronic patterns of homelessness in 2022 (30% of individuals compared to 7% of families). About a third of PSH beds (32%) are targeted to families.
- A higher share of beds in other permanent housing programs—programs without a restriction to assist people with disabilities—were for families, 52 percent.

Exhibit 7-8: Inventory of Year-Round Beds for Special Populations, 2022

Bed Type	Total Beds	Beds for People with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness		Beds for Veterans		Beds for Youth	
		#	#	%	#	%	#
Emergency Shelter	329,675	N/A		4,172	1.3%	7,540	2.3%
Transitional Housing	86,347			12,676	14.7%	9,518	11.0%
Safe Haven	2,620			1,588	60.6%	10	0.4%
Rapid Rehousing	149,866			12,985	8.7%	7,867	5.2%
Permanent Supportive Housing	387,305	178,545	46.1%	109,143	28.2%	5,080	1.3%
Other Permanent Housing	90,098	N/A		2,266	2.5%	1,463	1.6%
<b>Total Beds</b>	<b>1,045,911</b>	<b>178,545</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>142,833</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>31,478</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

Note: Only permanent supportive housing programs funded by HUD can report dedicated beds for people experiencing chronic patterns of homelessness on the HIC. Per the Fiscal Year 2022 HMIS data standards, “a dedicated bed is a bed that must be filled by a person in the subpopulation category (or a member of their household) unless there are no persons from the subpopulation who qualify for the project located within the geographic area.” For more information, see page 62 of the HMIS Data Standards Manual: <https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/FY-2022-HMIS-Data-Standards-Manual.pdf>

### ***Beds Dedicated to Veterans and Youth***

- Fourteen percent of all beds in the national inventory (142,933 beds in total) were dedicated to veterans experiencing homelessness and their family members. Nearly four in five beds for veterans (76%) were in permanent supportive housing programs. Although the number of safe haven beds was small (2,620 beds in total), three of every five safe haven beds (60%) were dedicated to veterans.
- In 2022, 31,478 beds were dedicated to unaccompanied youth or families with young parents (all members of the household are under the age of 25). Of these beds, 54 percent were for youth currently experiencing homelessness, with 30 percent in transitional housing projects and 24 percent in emergency shelters. Overall, beds dedicated to youth represented only three percent of the total inventory of beds available for people experiencing homelessness.
- The total number of beds dedicated to veterans continued to increase between 2020 and 2022, by 4,428 beds overall. This increase largely reflected increases in veteran-dedicated beds among permanent supportive housing and other permanent housing programs.
- The total number of beds for youth also increased between 2020 and 2022, by 4,240 beds, or nearly 16 percent. This increase largely reflected increases in youth-dedicated beds in emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, and other permanent housing programs.

**Exhibit 7-9: Inventory of PSH Beds for People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness, 2007-2022**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Beds</b>			
2007	37,807			
2008	42,298			
2009	50,602			
2010	55,256			
2011	67,964			
2012	74,693			
2013	81,666			
2014	94,282			
2015	95,066			
2016	111,390			
2017	149,005			
2018	168,503			
2019	181,505			
2020	179,569			
2021	173,457			
2022	178,545			

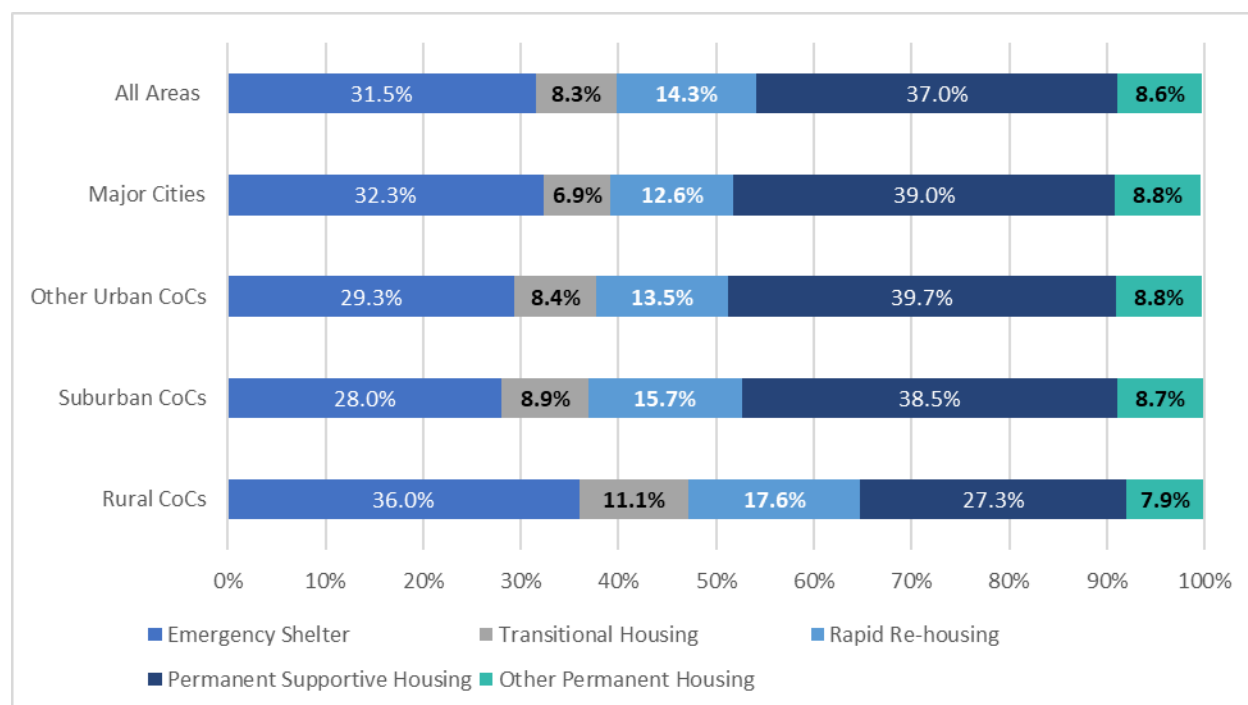
  

	<b>Change 2020-2022</b>		<b>Change 2007–2022</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>PSH Beds for People Experiencing Chronic Homelessness</b>	-1,024	-0.6%	140,738	372.3%

***Beds Targeted to Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness***

- Permanent supportive housing programs may dedicate all or a portion of their beds to people with chronic patterns of homelessness, and (if funded by the federal government) must serve people with disabilities. In 2022, 46 percent of beds in permanent supportive housing programs (178,545 of the 387,305 total beds) were explicitly targeted to people experiencing chronic homelessness.
- Despite a slight decline in the number of permanent supportive housing beds for people with chronic patterns of homelessness between 2020 and 2022 (a decline of 1,024 beds), there has been an almost four-fold increase (372%) in the number of beds dedicated to people experiencing chronic homelessness since these data were first collected in 2007.

**Exhibit 7-10: Inventory of Beds by Program Type and CoC Category, 2022\***



\*Excludes safe haven inventory, which accounts for between 0.1% and 0.3% of beds across the four CoC categories.

## Beds by CoC Category, 2022

### *Continuums of Care (CoC) were divided into four geographic categories<sup>21</sup>*

- Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
- Other largely urban CoCs (n=58) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately in an urbanized area within the CoC’s principal city or cities, but the CoCs does not include one of the nation’s 50 largest cities.
- Largely suburban CoCs (n=167) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in suburban areas, defined as urbanized areas outside of a principal city or urban clusters within 10 miles of urbanized areas.
- Largely rural CoCs (n=109) are CoCs in which the population lives predominantly in urban clusters that are more than 10 miles from an urbanized area or in Census-defined rural areas.

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

- The distribution of beds for people currently experiencing homelessness varies modestly across categories of CoCs. All communities had many more emergency shelter beds than they did transitional housing beds in 2022. The difference was greatest in major city CoCs, where 82 percent of beds for people experiencing homelessness were in emergency shelters and only 18 percent in

<sup>21</sup> CoCs located in Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories were excluded from the CoC Category analysis.

transitional housing programs. Largely suburban CoCs had the highest percentage of transitional housing beds, accounting for 24 percent of beds for people experiencing homelessness.

- Across all CoC categories, permanent supportive housing was the dominant type of permanent housing for people who were formerly experiencing homelessness included in the HIC. Major cities had the highest percentage of PSH beds among the permanent housing inventory, with 65 percent, followed closely by other urban CoCs with 64 percent. Unlike the other project types, OPH beds accounted for a higher share of the overall bed inventory in all CoC types in 2022 than they did in 2020.
- Rapid re-housing accounted for a larger share of beds in largely rural areas (18%) than any other geographic category. By comparison, in major cities rapid re-housing accounts for 13 percent of all beds.

### Key Changes in the National Inventory, 2021-2022

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. Government passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) in March 2020. As part of the CARES Act, Congress appropriated \$4 billion to the Emergency Solutions Grants - Coronavirus (ESG-CV) program to help communities to support additional homeless assistance and prevention activities. CoCs could use ESG-CV funds to support additional sponsor-based rental assistance, hotel or motel costs for people experiencing homelessness, and temporary emergency shelters. In 2021, 14 percent of all inventory for people currently experiencing homelessness was funded using ESG-CV funds and by 2022, 19 percent was. ESG-CV funds were also used to support an increase in rapid re-housing inventory. In 2021, 10 percent of all rapid re-housing inventory was funded using ESG-CV funds and by 2022 this had increased to 34 percent.

In March 2021, Congress passed the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) which included \$1.1 billion in funding to support Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV). EHV funds can be used to provide permanent housing support to people experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness. The HIC captures data on other permanent supportive housing (OPH) and permanent supportive housing (PSH) that was supported using EHV funds. At the time of the 2022 HIC, 34 percent of all OPH and 1 percent of PSH inventory was supported by EHV funding.

**Exhibit 7-11: Inventory of Beds Funded by Coronavirus Relief-Related Funding, 2021-2022.**

	2021		2022		
	Bed Inventory (#)	ESG-CV Funded (%)	Bed Inventory (#)	ESG-CV Funded (%)	EHV Funded (%)
<b>Emergency Shelter, Safe Haven, and Transitional Housing Inventory</b>	396,466	14%	418,245	19%	
<b>RRH Inventory</b>	137,206	10%	149,819	34%	
<b>OPH Inventory</b>	53,856		90,052		34%
<b>PSH Inventory</b>	376,709		387,053		1%

Note: ESG-CV funding is only available to ES and RRH inventory and was in use by the time of the 2021 HIC. EHV funding can be used to support OPH and PSH housing and was in use by the time of the 2022 HIC.