

Current Statistics on the Prevalence and Characteristics of People Experiencing Homelessness in the United States

(Last Updated July 2011)

Research data describing the national prevalence of homelessness and related issues are limited. In this fact sheet, you will find data from multiple sources, including the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) June 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (AHAR). This fact sheet also includes data from the 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients (NSHAPC). Although these data are older, they represent the most comprehensive study of homelessness to date and are cited to provide historical context. Notes about differing definitions of homelessness are included as needed. **To provide updated resources or ask questions, contact Kristen Paquette at kpaquette@center4si.com.**

Individuals who are Homeless

According to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's June 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress (2010 AHAR)¹, on a given night in January 2010:

- **407,966** individuals were homeless in shelters, transitional housing programs, or on the streets (this number does not include persons in family households)ⁱ
- **109,812** individuals were chronically homeless, a 1% decrease from the previous year

Over the course of a year (October 2009-September 2010)ⁱⁱ, the 2010 AHAR found that²:

- 1,593,150 individuals experienced homelessness

According to 1996 National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Clients (1996 NSHAPC) data³, **85%** of homeless clients were single.

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1. Data in the AHAR are comprised of annual point-in-time counts and HMIS data reported throughout the year (October 2009-September 2010). Data are reported based on HUD's definition of homelessness, which includes people in shelters and on the streets, but not those who are "doubled up" with families or friends.
 2. This number represents people who accessed emergency shelter or transitional housing programs.
 3. NSHAPC data only includes people who accessed homeless assistance programs.

Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity

Among all sheltered individuals over the course of a year (October 2009-September 2010)ⁱⁱⁱ:

- **62%** were male
- **38%** were female

- **21.8%** are under age 18
- **23.5%** are 18-30
- **37%** are 31 to 50
- **14.9%** are 51 to 61
- **2.8%** are 62 or older

- **41.6%** are White, Non-Hispanic
- **9.7%** are White, Hispanic
- **37%** are Black/African-American
- **4.5%** are other single races;
- **7.2%** are multiple races

Mental Illness & Substance Use

On a given night in January 2010^{iv}:

- **26.2%** of all sheltered persons who were homeless had a severe mental illness
- **34.7%** of all sheltered adults who were homeless had chronic substance use issues

Individuals Experiencing Chronic/Long-Term Homelessness

On a given night in January 2010^v:

- **109,812** individuals were chronically homeless

Of people utilizing emergency shelters between October 2009 and September 2010, 6.2% stayed for 6 months or longer.

Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity

Among long-term stayers (persons staying six months or more) in emergency shelters in 2008^{vi}:

- **56.6%** were Black/African-American
- **28.7%** were Hispanic/Latino⁴

A study conducted in New York City and Philadelphia indicated that people experiencing chronic homelessness were predominately Black and male^{vii}:

- In New York City, **92.9%** were Black and **82.3%** were male
- In Philadelphia, **92.9%** were Black and **71.1%** were male

Among people enrolled in programs addressing chronic homelessness, about 50% are African American^{viii}.

Data from the 1996 NSHAPC study showed that:

- **67-80%** were male^{ix}
- **60%** were middle-aged (35-44 years old)^x

4. There is no equivalent statistic in the 2010 AHAR.

Mental Illness & Substance Use

Data from research conducted in the past five years indicates that^{xi xii xiii}:

- **About 30%** of people who are chronically homeless have mental health conditions.
- **About 50%** have co-occurring substance use problems.

According to analyses of data from the 1996 NSHAPC^{xiv}:

- **Over 60%** of people who are chronically homeless have experienced lifetime mental health problems
- **Over 80%** have experienced lifetime alcohol and/or drug problems

Individuals Experiencing Short-Term Homelessness

Research on shelter use in New York City and Philadelphia concluded that^{xv}:

- People experiencing transitional homelessness⁵ constitute **80%** of shelter users
- People experiencing episodic homelessness⁶ comprise **10%** of shelter users.
- In New York City^{xvi}:
 - » Transitionally homeless individuals experience an average of **1.4 stays** over a 3-year period, for a total of **58 days** on average over the 3 years.
 - » Episodically homeless individuals, on average, experience **4.9 shelter episodes** over a 3-year period totaling **264 days** with an average length of stay of **54.4 days**.

Data from the 1996 NSHAPC show that about 50% of people who were homeless were experiencing their first or second episode of homelessness, which typically lasted a few weeks or months to one year^{xvii}.

Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity

In New York City and Philadelphia, people experiencing transitional and episodic homelessness were^{xviii}:

- Predominately **Black** (83.6% and 90.5% respectively) and male (81.5% and 81.8%)
- Largely **under the age of 30** (36.1% and 37.7%)

Serious Mental Illness & Substance Use

In New York City and Philadelphia, research showed that people experiencing transitional and episodic homelessness generally have lower rates of disabilities in comparison to people experiencing chronic homelessness^{xix}.

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5. Transitional homelessness defined as typically entering the shelter system for one short-term stay.
 6. Episodic homelessness defined “those who frequently shuttle in and out of homelessness, or the mediating institutions that house them” (Kuhn & Culhane 1998)

- Mental illness:
 - » **6.5%** of transitional and 11.8% of episodic in New York City
 - » **3.4%** of transitional and 6.4% of episodic in Philadelphia
- Substance use:
 - » **28.2%** of transitional and 40% of episodic in New York City
 - » **31.2%** of transitional and 50.5% of episodic in Philadelphia

Families who are Homeless

According to the 2010 AHAR, “A typical homeless family consists of a mother and two children,” and people in families experiencing homelessness are more likely to be headed by a woman, to identify as minorities, and are significantly less likely to have a disability.”^{XX}

On a given night in January 2010^{XXI}:

- **241,951** persons in families were homeless in shelters, transitional housing programs, or on the streets (37.2% of all homeless persons)

Over the course of a year (October 2009-September 2010)^{XXII}:

- **567,334** persons in families were homeless in shelters or transitional housing programs (**35.2%** of the total sheltered homeless population)
- Of the total number of sheltered households (rather than separate people), **168,000** households were families (**14.0%**)
- Among homeless families in shelters, women comprise **77.9%** of adults^{XXIII}

In 2009, the National Center on Family Homelessness analyzed state-level data and found that nationwide, **1.5 million** children experience homelessness in a year^{XXIV}.

According to 1996 data from the NSHAPC^{XXV}:

- **32%** of people who were homeless were women
- Among these women, **84%** were members of homeless families
- About **200,000** children were members of homeless families^{XXVI}
- Among these children, **42%** were under six years old^{XXVII}

Gender, Age, Race/Ethnicity

Among all sheltered persons in families over the course of a year (October 2009-September 2010)^{XXVIII}:

- **77.9%** were female
- **22.1%** were male

- **59.3%** were under age 18
- **23.2%** were ages 18-30
- **16.2%** were ages 31-50
- **1.2%** were ages 51-61
- **Less than 1%** were 62 and older

Among all families residing in shelters or transitional housing programs over the course of a year (October 2009-September 2010):

- **42%** were African-American
- **31%** were White, Non-Hispanic
- **12%** were White, Hispanic
- **8.5%** were Multiple Races; 6.4% were Other Single Race

According to 1996 NSHAPC data^{xxix}:

- **43%** are African-American
- **38%** are White, Non-Hispanic
- **15%** are Hispanic
- **3%** are Native American

Serious Mental Illness, Traumatic Stress & Substance Use

- **Over 92%** of mothers who are homeless have experienced severe physical and/or sexual abuse during their lifetime^{xxx xxxi}.
- **About two-thirds** of homeless mothers have histories of domestic violence.
- Compared to low-income housed women, mothers who are homeless have^{xxxii}:
 - » **Three times the rate** of posttraumatic stress disorder (36%)
 - » **Twice the rate** of drug and alcohol dependence (41%)
- **About 50%** of homeless mothers have experienced a major depression since becoming homeless^{xxxiii}.
- Among homeless children, within a single year:
 - » **97%** move, many up to three times^{xxxiv}.
 - » **22%** are separated from families^{xxxv}.
 - » **25%** witness violence^{xxxvi xxxvii xxxviii xxxix}.
- Children who are homeless experience **higher rates** of emotional and behavioral problems^{xl xli} than low-income housed children^{xlii}.

Unaccompanied Youth who are Homeless

On a given night in January 2010^{xliii}:

- Unaccompanied youth represented **1.1%** of the sheltered adult population

Other estimates of the prevalence of youth homelessness:

- A 1998 national study of the prevalence of homelessness among youths living in households was **7.6%**^{xliv}.
- In 2007, researchers estimated that this translates to a national prevalence of **1.6 million** youth experiencing homelessness each year^{xlv}.
- 1996 NSHAPC data found that **12%** of all homeless clients were youth ages 17-24.

Age, Gender & Race/Ethnicity

- The **majority** of homeless youth are ages 13 or older^{xlvi}.
- Multiple studies show that homelessness among youth is more common among males, particularly among street-involved youth. Some samples of youth in shelters show more females than males^{xlvii}. However, depending on the sample, gender distribution varies.
- Studies show differing compositions of race/ethnicity among homeless youth. Some show no difference among homeless youth and other youth in their surrounding areas; other found disproportionate representation among racial/ethnic minority youth who become homeless^{xlviii}.

Serious Mental Illness, Traumatic Stress, & Substance Use

Among homeless youth, when compared to housed peers or the general adolescent population^{xlix}:

- Rates of mood disorders, suicide attempts, conduct disorders, and post-traumatic stress disorder are **higher**.
- Risk for mental health problems is **higher** among street-involved homeless youth than youth who are homeless but not living on the streets.
- Risk of alcohol or drug abuse or dependence is **higher**.

Youth who are homeless:

- Are **more likely** to have histories of physical or sexual abuse^{li lii}.
- Often experience trauma prior to becoming homeless and are at **increased risk** of trauma after they become homeless^{liii}.

Research on rates of post-traumatic stress among homeless youth is minimal, but a 1989 study in Hollywood, CA found that rates were **up to three times higher** than their housed peers^{liv}.

Sexual Identity/Orientation

Youth who are LGBTQI2-S⁷ and Homeless

In 2007, the National Alliance to End Homelessness analyzed 17 research studies to estimate that **20% of youth** who are homeless identify as LGBTQ⁸ ^{lv}. Other prevalence estimates range from **6% to 35%** of youth who are homeless^{lvi}.

- These youth often leave home because of family rejection or conflict^{lvii lviii}
- Youth who are LGBTQI2-S and homeless are at **high risk** for substance use, mental health issues, self-harming behavior, and sexually transmitted diseases^{lix}
- Youth who are LGBTQ experience sexual victimization before becoming homeless at **twice the rate** of their heterosexual peers^{lx}
- LGBTQ youth who are homeless are **more likely** to attempt suicide than heterosexual peers who are homeless^{lxi}
- Compared to heterosexual homeless youth, LGB homeless youth experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) **more often (47% compared to 33%)**
 - » Lesbian youth who are homeless have **particularly high rates** of PTSD (59%)^{lxii}
- LGBT homeless youth are **more likely** than heterosexual homeless youth to report experiencing neglect, physical victimization, sexual victimization by a caretaker, and sexual victimization on the street^{lxiii}
- Research indicates that LGBT youth who are homeless will experience **7.4 more** acts of violence than their heterosexual peers^{lxiv}

7. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, questioning, intersex, or two-spirit

8. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or questioning

Foster Care Involvement

Estimates of youth involvement in foster care range from **13.8%-53%**^{lxv lxvi}.

- Research on a sample of 1087 interviews with alumni of foster care found that **22%** experienced homelessness at some point in the year following discharge from the system. **42%** experienced homelessness for one or more nights at some point in their lives following foster care^{lxviii}.
- Research on a sample of 603 foster youth showed that **13.8%** experienced homelessness at some point after leaving foster care^{lxviii}.

According to data from the 1996 NSHAPC study, **27%** of all homeless clients reported living in foster care, a group home, or other institutional setting^{lxix}.

Elders/Older Adults who are Homeless

HUD's 2010 AHAR points to an estimate of the number of elderly people among sheltered individuals:

- **4.2%** of sheltered individuals and **2.8%** of the total sheltered homeless population are ages 62 or older in 2010, as compared with **10.3%** of individuals living in poverty in 2009.

Data from the 1996 NSHAPC showed that **8%** of all homeless clients were age 55 years or older^{lxx}.

According to the Homeless Older Adults Strategic Plan for Los Angeles^{lxxi}:

- On any given night, there are **3,000 to 4,000** homeless older adults, 62 years or older, in Los Angeles County

Age, Gender, Race/Ethnicity

A study of 378 older homeless adults in Minnesota showed that:

- **81%** were male
- **19%** were female
- **51%** were persons of color

The Homeless Older Adults Strategic Plan for Los Angeles reports that of the homeless older adults in Los Angeles County^{lxxii}:

- **57%** are Black
- **14-15%** are Latino

Serious Mental Illness, Substance Use, & Health

A study of older homeless adults in Los Angeles County found that^{lxxiii}:

- **62%** of older adults reported a disability of some sort
- **89%** of reported disabilities were physical

A study of reported health conditions amongst homeless older adults in Los Angeles County showed that these adults had a variety of health problems^{lxxiv}:

- **60%** dental problems
- **50%** eye problems
- **50%** hypertension
- **50%** arthritis
- **40%** back problems and/or pain
- **30%** diabetes
- **30%** heart problems
- **20%** depression
- **20%** stroke

Among older adults in the Minnesota study^{lxxv}:

- **49%** reported a serious mental illness
- **31%** reported a substance use problem
- **6%** reported having a co-occurring mental illness and substance use condition

Veterans who are Homeless

According to *Veteran Homelessness: A Supplement to the 2009 Annual Homelessness Report*, released in January 2011 by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development^{lxxvi}:

- An estimated **75,609** veterans (male and female) were homeless on a single night in January 2009.
- Roughly **160,000** veterans experienced homelessness over the course of the year (about **10% of the total homeless population**).
- Roughly **44,000 to 66,000 veterans** are experiencing chronic homelessness.
- Nearly **one-half** of all homeless veterans on a single night were located in just four states: California, Florida, New York, and Texas.
- **Almost all** of sheltered homeless veterans are single adults, however **4%** are part of families. They tend to be younger, African-American, and female.

The FY 2009 VA CHALENG Report estimated that:

- **107,000** veterans are homeless on a given night
- There was an **85% increase** in the number of veteran **families** experiencing homelessness from the previous year^{lxxvii}.

In the 1996 NSHAPC, almost **25%** of homeless clients were veterans.

Age, Gender & Race/Ethnicity

Veterans experiencing homelessness in shelters **tend to be** single male adults, **older** than their non-veteran peers, **more likely** to have a disability, and are **equally likely** to be white non-Hispanic as they are to be a minority^{lxxviii}. Among the sheltered homeless veteran population:

- **8.4%** are between 18 and 30
- **45%** are between 31 and 50
- **38.1%** are between 51 and 61
- **8.9%** are 62 or older^{lxxix}
- About **8%** of sheltered homeless veterans are female, a number that has been increasing steadily since 2000^{lxxx}
- Among all homeless women in the 1996 NHSAPC, **1%** were veterans as compared to **33%** veterans among homeless men
- In a study of older homeless adults in Minnesota, **36%** had served in the US military; **44%** of older homeless men had served^{lxxxii}

- **49.2%** are White, non-Hispanic/non-Latino
- **34%** are Black or African-American
- **8.3%** are White Hispanic/Latino
- **3.4%** are American Indian or Alaska Native
- **5.1%** are other races^{lxxxii}

Risk Factors for Homelessness Among Veterans

Less than **1%** of veterans are homeless, but certain groups of veterans are at particular risk for becoming homeless^{lxxxiii}.

- Gender/Age/ Race
 - » Although their numbers are small, women and people who are between the ages of 18 and 30 are subgroups of veterans who are at particularly **high** risk of becoming homeless.
 - » Rates of homelessness are **higher** for veterans who identify as Hispanic, African-American, and Native American than for non-minority veterans.
- Poverty
 - » **Ten percent** of veterans living in poverty became homeless at some point during the year, compared to only **5%** of non-veterans living in poverty.
 - » Women veterans living in poverty are nearly **3 times more likely** to be homeless than non-veteran women living in poverty
 - » Young veterans (ages 18 – 30) living in poverty are nearly **3 times more likely** to be homeless than non-veteran adults living in poverty
 - » About **1 in 4** Hispanic and African-American veterans living in poverty become homeless^{lxxxiv}.

Serious Mental Illness, Traumatic Stress, & Substance Use

- About **45%** of homeless veterans experience mental illness
- **70%** experience alcohol or other drug abuse problems
- Many experience **both**^{lxxxv}

As the number of female and male veterans⁹ returning from active duty grows, those who experience homelessness may suffer from combat-related trauma, military sexual trauma, and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) in addition other traumatic stressors.

- Among veterans screened for TBI, **over 80%** had psychiatric diagnoses^{lxxxvi}
- Compared to those who screened negative for TBI, those who screened positive¹⁰ also had PTSD **three times more often** and depression and substance use **two times more often**^{lxxxvii}
- Data from 2007 show that **one in five (21%)** women veterans screened positive for Military Sexual Trauma, as compared to 1% of men veterans
- Among veterans who screened positive for Military Sexual Trauma, the likelihood of a mental health diagnosis was **2-3 times greater**^{lxxxviii}

9. These data are not focused on homeless veterans but included to share a perspective on the rates of trauma among men and women veterans.

10. Positive screen did not necessarily indicate a confirmed diagnosis.

Incarcerated People and Homelessness

15.3% of jail inmates have been homeless at some point in the year before incarceration^{lxxxix}.

Data from the 1996 NSHPAC showed^{xc}:

- **49%** of currently homeless clients reported an experience of spending five or more days in a city or county jail
- **18%** reported experiencing juvenile detention before age 18
- **54%** reported experiencing one or more types of incarceration

Research data about people incarcerated in prisons and in jails show that:

- **10%** were homeless immediately before incarceration
- **20%** of the incarcerated population with mental illness were homeless
- Arrest rates for a sample of homeless adults over a 12-month period range from **10%** for those without substance use disorders to **20%** for those abusing alcohol or other drugs^{xci}

Age, Gender & Race/Ethnicity

In a study of older homeless adults in Minnesota^{xcii}:

- **51%** had been incarcerated at some point in their lives
- **11%** had been incarcerated in the past year

Serious Mental Illness, Traumatic Stress, & Substance Use

Of jail inmates who were homeless in the year prior to incarceration, many had high rates of mental health, substance use, and traumatic experiences^{xciii}:

- **79%** showed symptoms indicating drug or alcohol abuse or dependence
- **75%** showed symptoms indicating the presence of a mental illness
- **31%** have been physically or sexually abused
- **46%** have been shot at (excludes military combat)
- **49%** have been attacked with a knife or other sharp object

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