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

The 2025 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress

PART 1: POINT-IN-TIME ESTIMATES OF HOMELESSNESS

MAY 2026

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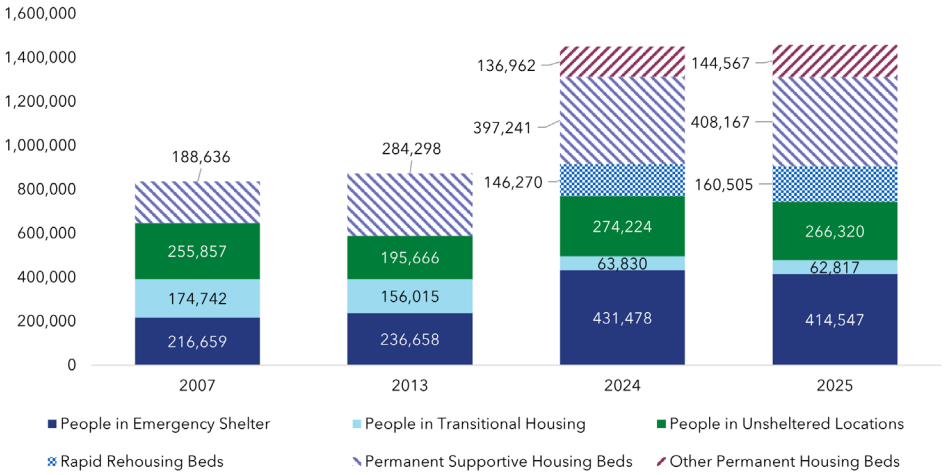
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Executive Summary

Literal homelessness is defined by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as people staying in emergency shelters (ES), transitional housing programs (TH), safe havens (SH), or unsheltered locations such as staying in cars, on the street, or in encampments. This report does ***not*** include people who are staying with family or friends (often referred to as "doubling-up" or "couch-surfing") or in other unstable living situations.[1] Point-in-time counts also do not include people living in permanent housing programs, such as permanent supportive housing (PSH), rapid rehousing (RRH), or other permanent housing (OPH) set aside for homeless persons. These housing programs require people to be homeless at the time of enrollment. While people in these programs are not included in the PIT counts, it is possible to understand investment in these homelessness assistance programs using data on beds available through their housing inventory count (HIC) data. Exhibit A-1 shows the number of people in ES, TH, and staying in unsheltered locations as well as the number of beds in RRH, PSH, and OPH.

EXHIBIT A.1: People Staying in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations and RRH Beds, PSH Beds, and OPH Beds

2007, 2013, 2024, and 2025



Note: Rapid Rehousing and Other Permanent Housing Beds were not included in data collection until 2014.

SLEEPING LOCATIONS FOR CURRENTLY HOMELESS PERSONS

Emergency Shelter (ES): provides temporary or nightly shelter beds to homeless persons.

Transitional Housing (TH): provides homeless persons a place to stay combined with supportive services for up to 24 months

Safe Havens (SH): 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

TYPES OF PERMANENT HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Rapid Rehousing (RRH): a housing model designed to provide temporary housing assistance to homeless persons, moving them quickly out of homelessness and into permanent housing

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH): a housing model designed to provide housing assistance (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to people who are homeless upon entry. After entering PSH, clients are considered formerly homeless persons. HUD's Continuum of Care program, authorized by the McKinney-Vento Act, funds PSH and requires that the client have a disability to be eligible.

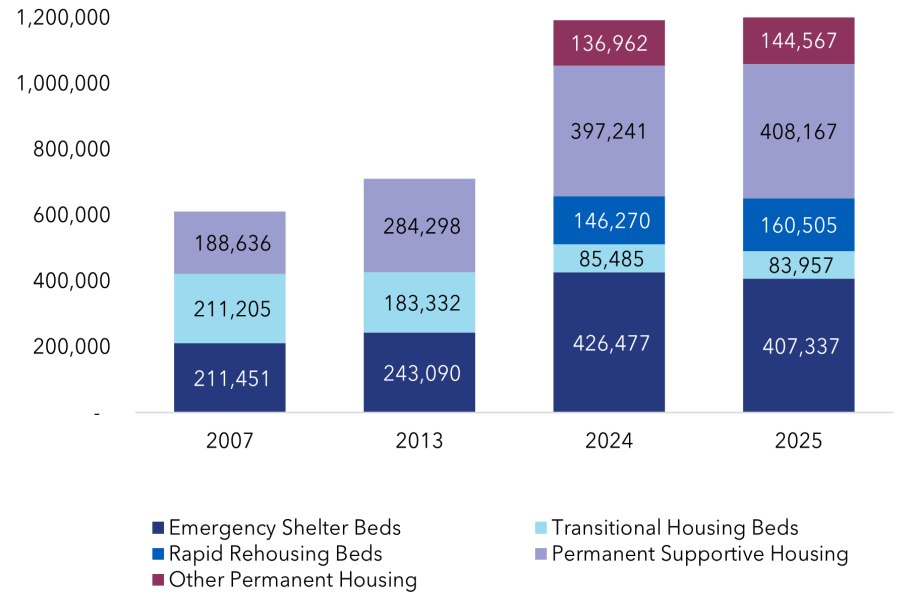
Other Permanent Housing (OPH): a housing model with or without services that is designed specifically for formerly homeless persons. OPH does not have a disability requirement.

1 For information on other forms of homelessness and housing instability, please see Part 2 of the Annual Homelessness Assessment Report and Education of Children and Youth Experiencing Homelessness in the United States: Data Summary for School Years 2021-22 to 2023-24 at https://nche.ed.gov/education-of-children-and-youth-experiencing-homelessness-in-the-united-states-data-summary-for-school-years-2021-22-to-2023-24/.

In 2025, 59 percent of all beds across all program types were in permanent housing (PH) programs. Of PH beds, a majority of these beds were used to serve people in PSH (57%). Another 20 percent are beds in "other permanent housing," which are used to serve people who are homeless at entry, but do not require a disability and are mostly funded outside of federal homelessness funding. The last 23 percent of beds were used by people living in rental housing through RRH assistance.

Taken together, the inventory of all year-round beds (that is, beds that are available all year and are not either overflow beds or seasonal beds open for only a few months of the year) available to serve both homeless persons and people living in permanent housing provided through federal, state, or local assistance programs has grown considerably between 2007 and 2025, nearly doubling overall. The total number of beds increased by 98 percent between 2007 and 2025. This is largely due to expansion in ES programs and PSH programs, as well as the addition of RRH and OPH to the community inventory for homeless persons. Meanwhile, the number of TH beds has declined considerably over the same period.

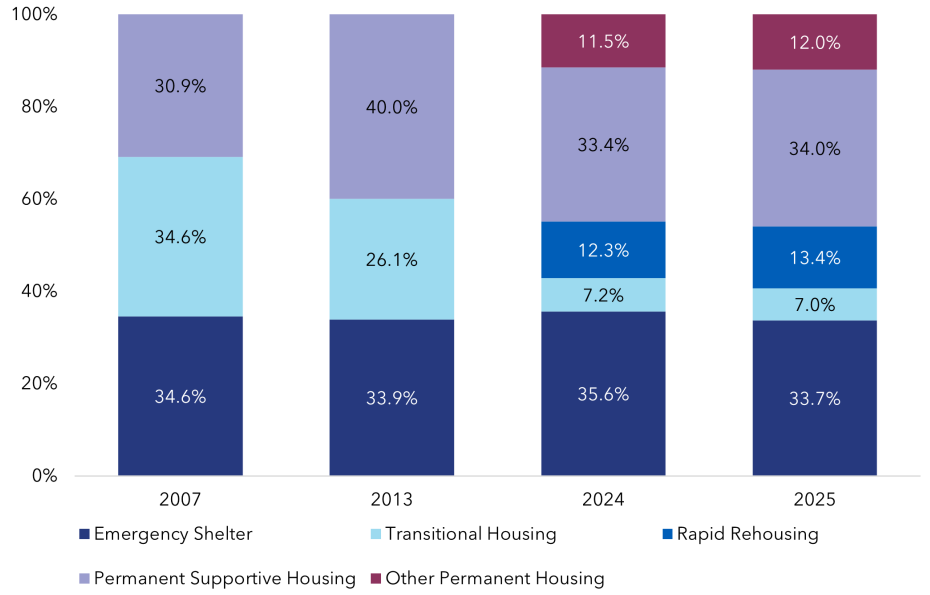
EXHIBIT A.2: Number of Year-Round Beds by Program Type 2007, 2013, 2024, 2025



Note: ES includes a small number of safe haven beds. There were no RRH or OPH beds in 2007 or 2013.

Looking at national inventory slightly differently, the distribution of these beds has also changed considerably. In 2007, 35 percent were dedicated to ES, 35 percent to TH, and 31 percent to PSH. In 2013, these had shifted to 33 percent ES, 25 percent TH, and 39 percent PSH. In 2014, RRH and OPH were added as inventory included in the HIC. In 2025, 34 percent of beds were in ES, 7 percent in TH, 13 percent in RRH, 34 percent in PSH, and 12 percent in OPH (see Exhibit A-3).[2]

EXHIBIT A.3: Distribution of Year-Round Beds in ES, TH, RRH, PSH, and OPH in the United States 2007, 2013, 2024, 2025



Note: The small share of safe haven beds (0.2%) are combined with ES. There were no RRH or OPH beds in 2007 or 2013.

2 The small share of Safe Haven beds (0.2%) and the people staying in them are not included in Exhibit A-1. Here and throughout this report, SH beds and people in SH beds are combined with ES beds and people in ES.

Overview of Homelessness by Sleeping Location

In 2025, there were 745,652 homeless persons (e.g. people living on the street, in emergency shelters, or in transitional housing programs) on a single night in January. This reflects a slight overall decrease from 2024, when homelessness reached a record high in the United States. While 22 states and DC experienced decreases between 2024 and 2025, New York and Illinois accounted for the largest decreases nationwide (by 12,500 and 11,300, respectively). These declines occurred after New York and Illinois had the largest ***increases*** in homelessness between 2023 and 2024. In 2024, both states reported these increases were at least in part driven by increases in immigration. In 2025, some CoCs in those states attributed the decreases, in part, to changes in federal immigration policy. A majority of people who were homeless on a single night stayed in emergency shelters (56%). Nearly 36 percent were counted in unsheltered locations, and 8 percent were in transitional housing programs. In addition to collecting and reporting data on the number of homeless persons on a single night in ES, TH, and unsheltered locations, communities also report data on the number of beds available to serve them. In 2025, 82 percent of emergency housing beds were in emergency shelters and 17 percent of beds were in transitional housing programs. Exhibit A-4 includes data on homeless persons on a single night.

The number of homeless persons in the United States has fluctuated over time but has increased considerably in recent years. Compared to 2007, when data were first reported, there were almost 100,000 more homeless persons across the country in 2025 (a 15% increase). Compared to 2013, when considerable changes were made to the Continuum of Care Notice of Funding Available (NOFA), there are about 155,000 more homeless persons (a 26% increase). Over the last year, however, homelessness declined by roughly 25,000 people (or 3%). As shown in Exhibit A-5, changes in the number of homeless persons varied by sleeping location. Overall, the number of people sleeping in emergency shelter grew over time while people staying in transitional housing programs declined.

The change in the number of people staying in emergency shelters drove overall changes, increasing by 91 percent since 2007 and 75 percent since 2013. Meanwhile, the number of people staying in transitional housing programs declined by 64 percent since 2007 and by 60 percent since 2013. The number of people in unsheltered locations is the most volatile as it is often a response to local weather, local policies, and changes in counting methodologies. The number of people counted in unsheltered locations was 4 percent higher in 2025 than it was in 2007, 36 percent higher than it was in 2013, and 3 percent lower than 2024.

EXHIBIT A.4: Number of Homeless Persons by Sleeping Location 2007, 2013, 2024, 2025

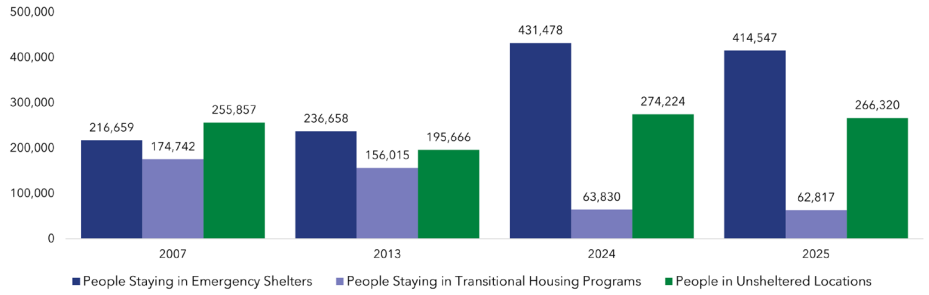
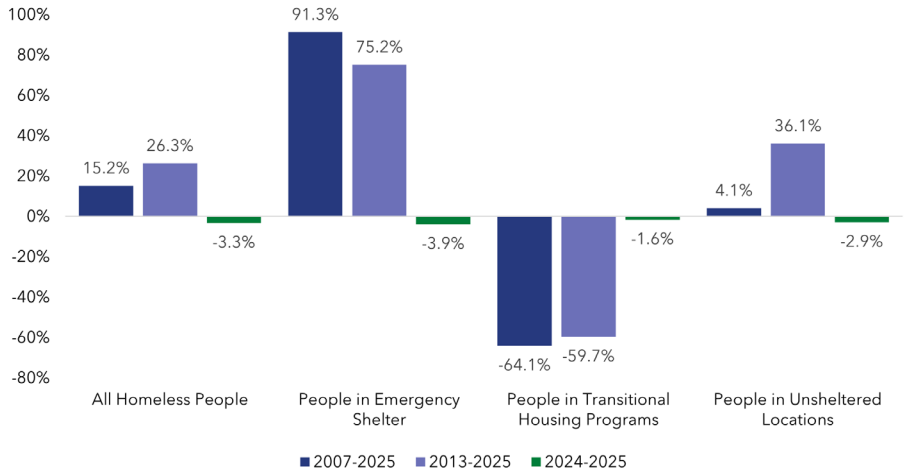


EXHIBIT A.5: Percentage Change in the Number of Homeless Persons by Sleeping Location 2007-2025



Overview of Homelessness by Population Type

Communities report data by various population types – individuals, people in families with children, unaccompanied youth, veterans, and people with chronic patterns of (or long-term) homelessness. These populations often have different pathways into homelessness and often need different types of interventions to move them out of homelessness. Exhibit A-6 below shows the number of people belonging to each group in all sleeping locations in 2007, 2013, 2024, and 2025.

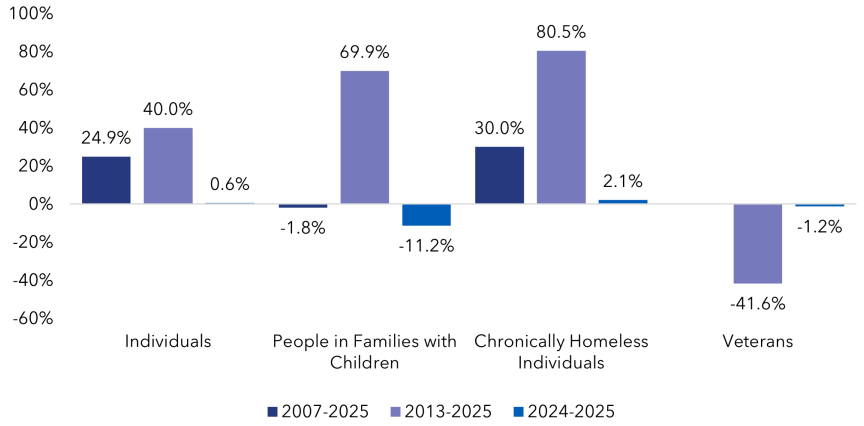
EXHIBIT A.6: Number of People in Emergency Shelter, Transitional Housing, and Unsheltered Locations
By Population Type, 2007-2025

Population Type	2007	2013	2024	2025
Individuals	412,700	368,174	512,007	515,286
People in Families with Children	234,558	222,190	259,473	230,366
Unaccompanied Youth*			38,170	35,159
Chronically Homeless Individuals	119,813	86,289	152,585	155,750
Veterans*		55,619	32,882	32,495

*Data for unaccompanied youth not available before 2017 and data on veterans not available before 2009.

In 2025, individuals, that is, people in households without a child under age 18 present, and individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were the only two populations to experience increases since 2024. The number of homeless individuals and the number of chronically homeless individuals reached record highs in 2025. The number of people in families with children was roughly the same in 2025 as it was in 2007 when these data were first reported (a less than 2 percent decline). However, the number of homeless people in families with children was 70 percent higher in 2025 than in 2013 (see Exhibit A-7). Between 2024 and 2025, the number of homeless people in families with children decreased by over 29,000 or 11 percent.

EXHIBIT A.7: Percent Change in the Number of Homeless Persons
By Population Type, 2007-2025



The number of homeless veterans has declined steadily over time. Between 2009, when veteran data was first reported, and 2025, the number dropped by 56 percent. However, among all populations, veterans experienced the smallest decline in homelessness between 2024 and 2025, declining by about 390 veterans, or one percent.

One in every three homeless individuals, or nearly 156,000 people, reported having chronic patterns of homelessness. This is the highest number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness ever counted on a single night. Individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness have increased by 30 percent since data was first collected in 2007 and by 81 percent since 2013.

This executive summary provides a high-level overview of data collected by communities across the country. However, these national trends do not always reflect homelessness at a more local level. The following report provides additional detail on the number of homeless persons nationally, by state, and by geographic type (major city, largely urban, rural, suburban) for each of the following populations:

All Homeless Persons (Section 1)

Homeless Individuals (Section 3)

Homeless Families with Children (Section 4)

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (Section 5)

Homeless Veterans (Section 6)

Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness (Section 7)

Section 2 provides detail on how the national inventory of beds is distributed across program type, target population, and geography.

In addition, contextual information collected directly from communities is included throughout the report to help describe the varying local conditions and challenges.

Data Limitations

This report relies on two sources of data: point-in-time (PIT) counts of people staying in unsheltered locations, emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, and safe havens and housing inventory count (HIC) data. HIC data includes information on the number of beds available in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, and safe havens. Additionally, it includes beds for people transitioning out of homelessness in rapid rehousing programs, permanent supportive housing programs, and other permanent housing programs. PIT and HIC data are collected on a single night by communities across the country. Several factors can create challenges to data collection for both the PIT and the HIC. For the PIT, factors such as weather, local policies, changing methodologies, public health crises, and CoC capacity can impact the unsheltered count. While the HIC is affected less by external factors, local CoC capacity or HMIS vendor transitions can impact the quality of data on beds.

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.

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.

Disability refers to an individual with one or more of the following conditions: (A) A physical, mental, or emotional impairment, including an impairment caused by alcohol or drug abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, or brain injury that: (1) Is expected to be long-continuing or of indefinite duration; (2) Substantially impedes the individual's ability to live independently; and (3) Could be improved by the provision of more suitable housing conditions; (B) A developmental disability, as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002); or (C) The disease of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or any condition arising from the etiologic agency (infectious agent) for Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

Emergency Housing includes emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe haven programs.

Emergency Shelter (ES) is a facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter for homeless persons.

Families with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness 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 had 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.

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

HMIS stands for homelessness management information system. CoCs use an HMIS to collect data on homeless persons in sheltered locations in their area, including information about their characteristics and service-use patterns over time.

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

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 homeless or transitioning out of homelessness.

Individual refers to a person who is not part of a family with children during their time homeless (i.e., the person is not homeless in a household with at least one adult and at least one child under age 18). Individuals may be single adults, unaccompanied children, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.

Individual with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness refers to an individual with a disability who has been continuously homeless for one year or more or has had 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.

Multiple Races or Multi-Racial refers to people who self-identify as more than one race (i.e., a person who selects more than one race category from a "select all that apply" option).

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

Parenting Children are people under age 18 who are the parents of one or more children (under age 18) who are present with or sleeping in the same place as the child and without anyone over the age of 18.

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.

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 homeless as part of a household that has at least one adult (age 18 or older) and one child (under age 18).

Permanent Housing (PH) includes rapid rehousing, permanent supportive housing, and other permanent housing programs.

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 were homeless when they entered the program and are now considered as formerly homeless. HUD's Continuum of Care program, authorized by the McKinney-Vento Act, funds PSH and requires that the client have a disability for eligibility.

Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts are unduplicated one-night estimates of both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness. The one-night counts are conducted by CoCs nationwide and occur during the last week in January of each year.[3]

3 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.

Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) is a housing model designed to provide temporary housing assistance to homeless persons, moving them quickly out of their homelessness and into permanent housing in which they may be able to remain after the assistance ends.

Safe Havens (SH) are projects that provide 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.

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

Transitional Housing Programs (TH) provide homeless persons a place to stay combined with supportive services for up to 24 months.

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

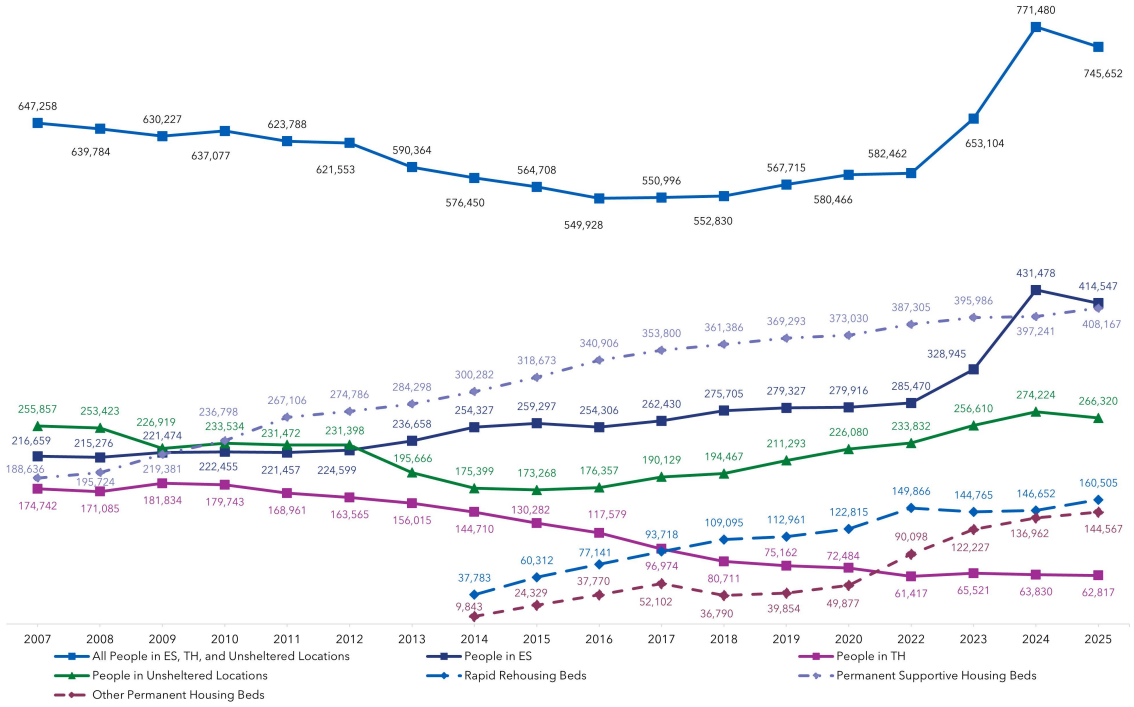
Unaccompanied Youth (18-24) are young adults in households without children who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their episode of homelessness.

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 a car, public park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground).

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.

1 National Estimates
Homelessness in the United States

EXHIBIT 1.1: PIT Estimates of Homelessness Persons and the Number of Beds in Permanent Housing
By Sleeping Location, 2007-2025



Note: The exhibit does not display the count of homeless persons in 2021 because of pandemic-related disruptions to counts. A small number of people in SH are combined here with people in ES. RRH and OPH was not included in data collection until 2014.

All Homeless Persons includes all people who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence. It includes people staying in emergency shelters, safe havens, and transitional housing programs. It also includes unsheltered homeless persons who were in places not meant for human habitation such as on the streets, in abandoned buildings, bus stations, or in their cars.

The estimates presented in this section reflect national data collected on the number of homeless persons during a single point-in-time (PIT) that occurred during the last 10 days in January 2025. The PIT count offers a snapshot of the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons on a single night. Sheltered homelessness includes people who were staying in emergency shelters (ES), transitional housing (TH) programs, or safe havens (SH) on the night of the count. It does not include people living in housing supported by rapid rehousing (RRH) programs, people in permanent supportive housing (PSH), or people in other permanent housing programs (OPH). (For more information on these programs, see *Section 2*).

The PIT count also includes the number of unsheltered homeless persons. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines unsheltered homelessness as sleeping in places not meant for human habitation such as sidewalks, abandoned buildings, bus stations, and vehicles parked for long periods. Because of the difficulty of locating people in some of these situations and differences in local capacity to conduct the unsheltered count, the actual number of unsheltered homeless persons could be larger than reported.

On a single night in January 2025, ***there were 745,652 homeless persons in the United States***, a 3 percent decrease since 2024. This decrease of 25,828 homeless persons was largely driven by a decrease in emergency shelter, which declined by 4 percent (16,931 fewer people). The number unsheltered homeless persons declined by 3 percent, or 7,904 people.

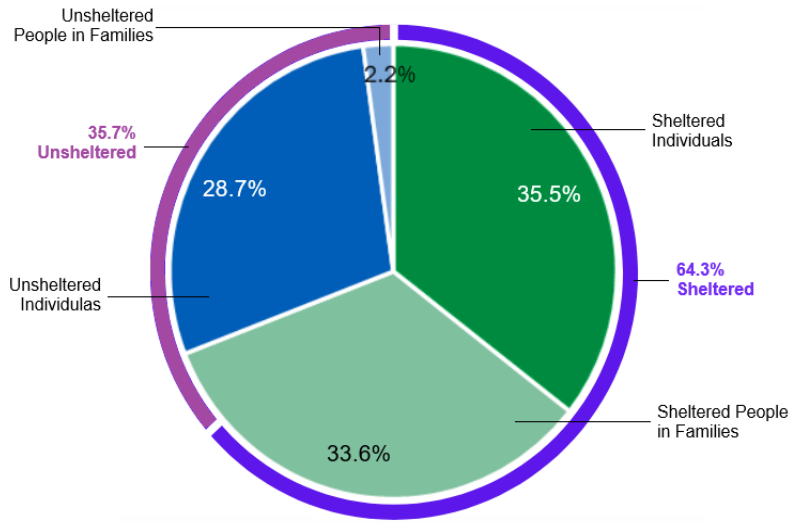
1 National Estimates
Homelessness in the United States

EXHIBIT 1.2: Change in the Number of Homeless Persons Over Time
By Sleeping Location, 2007-2025

	Change 2007-2025		Change 2013–2025		Change 2024–2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Homeless Persons (ES, TH and Unsheltered)	98,394	15.2%	155,288	26.3%	-25,828	-3.3%
Unsheltered People	10,463	4.1%	70,654	36.1%	-7,904	-2.9%
People in Emergency Shelter	197,888	91.3%	177,889	75.2%	-16,931	-3.9%
People in Transitional Housing	-111,925	-64.1%	-93,198	-59.7%	-1,013	-1.6%
Rapid Rehousing Beds					13,853	9.4%
Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	219,531	116.4%	123,869	43.6%	10,926	2.8%
Other Permanent Housing Beds					7,605	5.6%

Note: OPH and RRH data are only available starting in 2014.

EXHIBIT 1.3: Homelessness
By Household Type and Sleeping Location, 2025



Note: "Sheltered" includes people in ES, TH, and SH.

Changes Over Time

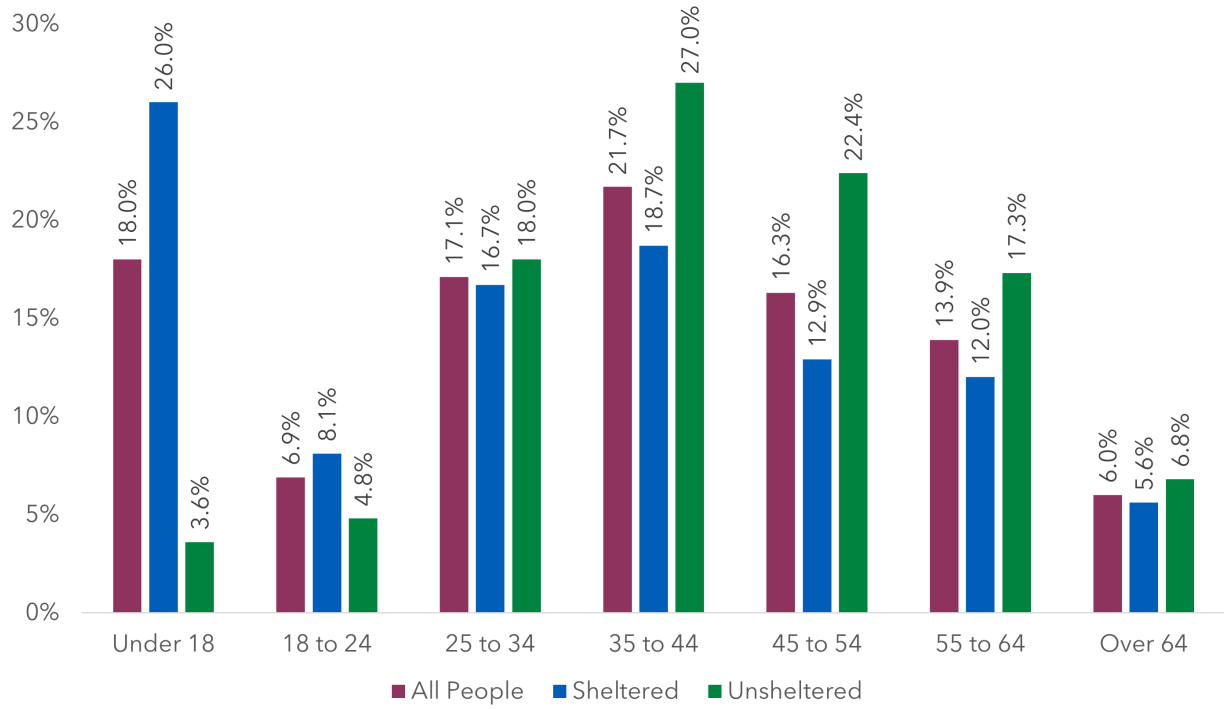
Exhibit 1-2 shows how the number of homeless persons has changed over time. The number of homeless persons was higher in all sleeping locations except TH in 2025 than in 2007 and 2013. In the last year, however, the number of people staying in ES, TH, and unsheltered locations declined.

On A Single Night

Exhibit 1-3 shows the distribution of all 746,000 homeless persons in 2025 by whether they were on their own or in a family, and by whether they slept indoors or outdoors on the night of the point-in-time count. As shown, individuals – both unsheltered and sheltered – account for 7 of every 10 homeless persons. For further detail on homeless persons by household type, see Sections 3 and 4.

> "In 2023, there was an unsheltered crisis in our community. This challenged us to address barriers to shelter, expand extreme weather services, and increase capacity. [By 2025,] shifts in [our] coordinated entry system helped our community increase our housing exits through collaboration and increased housing resources. Additionally, we revised homeless prevention and added shelter diversion to our community process though written standards."
>
> -- CoC in the Midwest

EXHIBIT 1.4: Age Distribution of People in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations 2025



transitional housing into one category: Sheltered.

Demographic Characteristics[4]

The demographic characteristics of homeless persons vary considerably by household type and shelter status and reflect the large percentage of individuals among the total population of homeless persons. Detailed characteristics are shown separately for individuals in Section 3 of this report and for families with children in Section 4.

Age

On A Single Night

In 2025, 18 percent of homeless persons were children, under the age of 18, and 7 percent were young adults between the ages of 18-24. Demographics differ depending on the type of homelessness, with few unsheltered homeless children (4%). People between the ages of 35-54 make up almost half of the total number of unsheltered homeless persons (49%).

4 In 2024, HUD made significant changes to the way the Point-in-Time count collected data on race and ethnicity by allowing people to select more than a single race. Hispanic/Latina(o) identity, historically collected separately, is now listed among the race categories. Given these changes, comparisons to prior years for race/ethnicity are not included in the report.

1 National Estimates
Homelessness in the United States

EXHIBIT 1.5: Race/Ethnicity of Homeless Persons 2025

	All People in ES*, TH, and Unsheltered		People in ES* and TH		People in Unsheltered Locations	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All People in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations	**745,652**	**100%**	**479,332**	**100%**	**266,320**	**100%**
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina(o)	3,365	0.5%	2,059	0.4%	1,306	0.5%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	16,858	2.3%	8,037	1.7%	8,821	3.3%
Total American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, any ethnicity	**20,223**	**2.7%**	**10,096**	**2.1%**	**10,127**	**3.8%**
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina(o)	633	0.1%	293	0.1%	340	0.1%
Asian or Asian American Only	9,536	1.3%	5,427	1.1%	4,109	1.5%
Total Asian or Asian American, any ethnicity	**10,169**	**1.4%**	**5,720**	**1.2%**	**4,449**	**1.6%**
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	9,796	1.3%	7,694	1.6%	2,102	0.8%
Black, African American, or African Only	233,831	31.4%	177,388	37.0%	56,443	21.2%
Total Black, African American, or African, any ethnicity	**243,627**	**32.7%**	**185,082**	**38.6%**	**58,545**	**22.0%**
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	230	<0.1%	114	<0.1%	116	<0.1%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	3,793	0.5%	3,064	0.6%	729	0.3%
Total Middle Eastern or North Africa, any ethnicity	**4,023**	**0.5%**	**3,178**	**0.7%**	**845**	**0.3%**
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina(o)	874	0.1%	500	0.1%	374	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	8,661	1.2%	4,514	0.9%	4,147	1.6%
Total Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, any ethnicity	**9,535**	**1.3%**	**5,014**	**1.0%**	**4,521**	**1.7%**
White and Hispanic/Latina(o)	29,852	4.0%	23,716	4.9%	6,136	2.3%
White Only	243,440	32.6%	129,288	27.0%	114,152	42.9%
Total White, any ethnicity	**273,292**	**36.7%**	**153,004**	**31.9%**	**120,288**	**45.2%**
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina(o)	5,812	0.8%	3,090	0.6%	2,722	1.0%
Multi-Racial All Other	24,590	3.3%	13,014	2.7%	11,576	4.3%
Total Multi-Racial, any ethnicity	**30,402**	**4.1%**	**16,104**	**3.4%**	**14,298**	**5.3%**
Hispanic/Latina(o) Only	154,381	20.7%	101,134	21.1%	53,247	20.0%
Total Hispanic/Latina(o), Any Race	**204,943**	**27.5%**	**138,600**	**28.9%**	**6,343**	**24.9%**

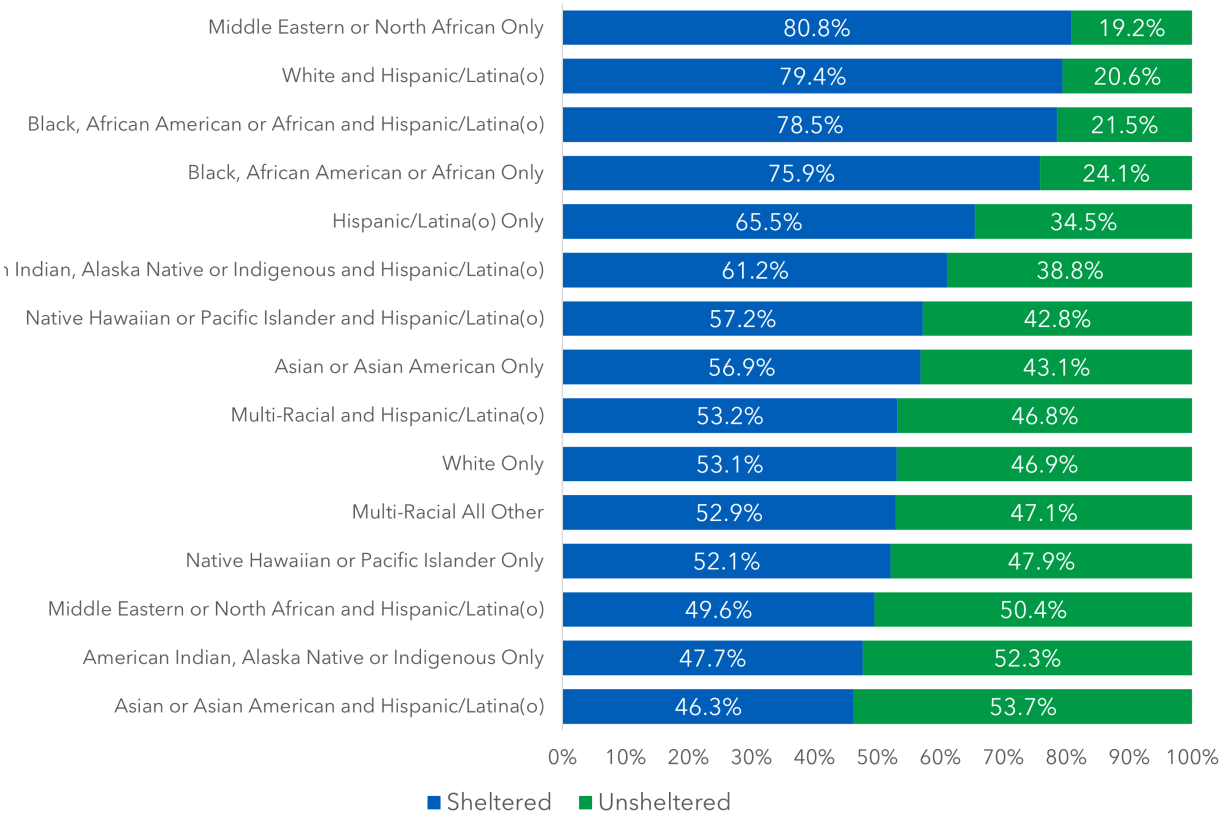
Note: In 2024, HUD changed the way data on race and ethnicity were collected by both expanding the categories and allowing for multiple sections. See Appendix B for more detail. *Includes a small number of people in safe havens.

Race and Ethnicity

On A Single Night

Across all homeless persons, about one in every three people were singularly White (non-Hispanic/non-Latina/o) and another one in three were Black, African American, or African (of any ethnicity).

EXHIBIT 1.6: Homeless Persons in ES and TH versus Unsheltered within Race and Ethnic Identities
2025



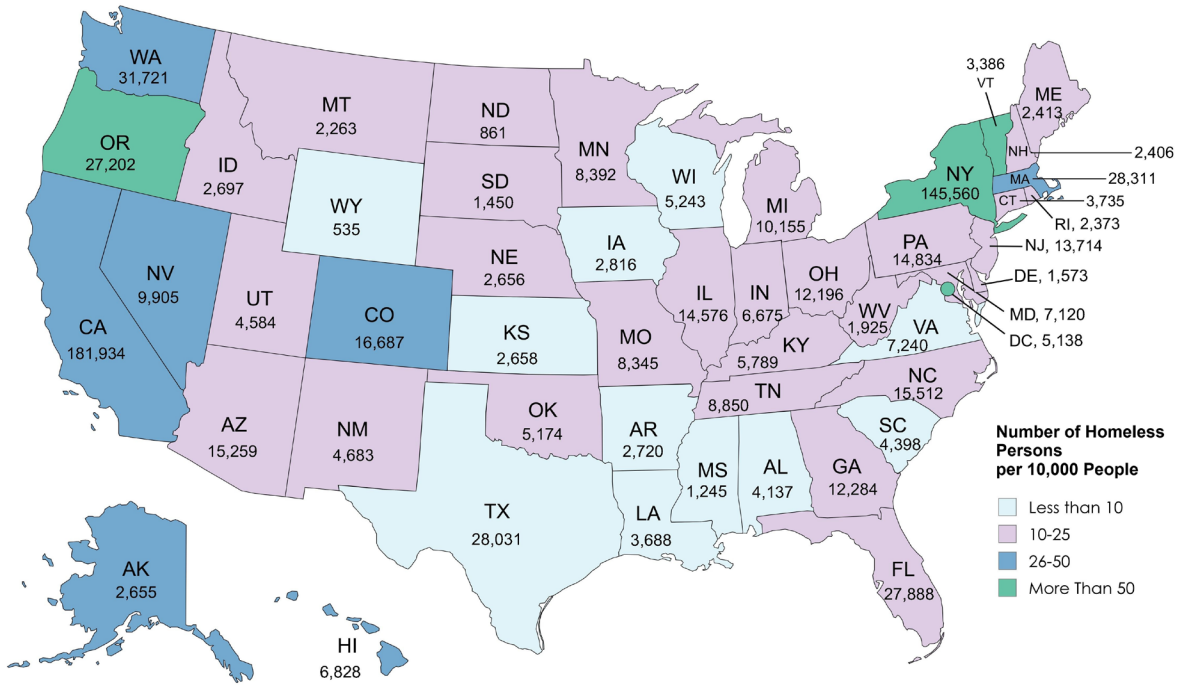
On A Single Night

Sheltered rates vary across the racial and ethnic identities of homeless persons. People who were Middle Eastern or North African (non-Hispanic), while making up a small share of the total population of homeless persons, had the highest sheltered rate at 81 percent, followed closely by people who were White and Hispanic/Latina(o) and Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina(o) at 79 percent each.

Homeless persons who were Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina(o); American Indian, Alaska Native or Indigenous (non-Hispanic); or Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina(o) were the least likely to be sheltered. All three populations had unsheltered rates over 50 percent.

1 State Estimates
Homelessness in the United States

EXHIBIT 1.7: Estimates of People in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations By State 2025

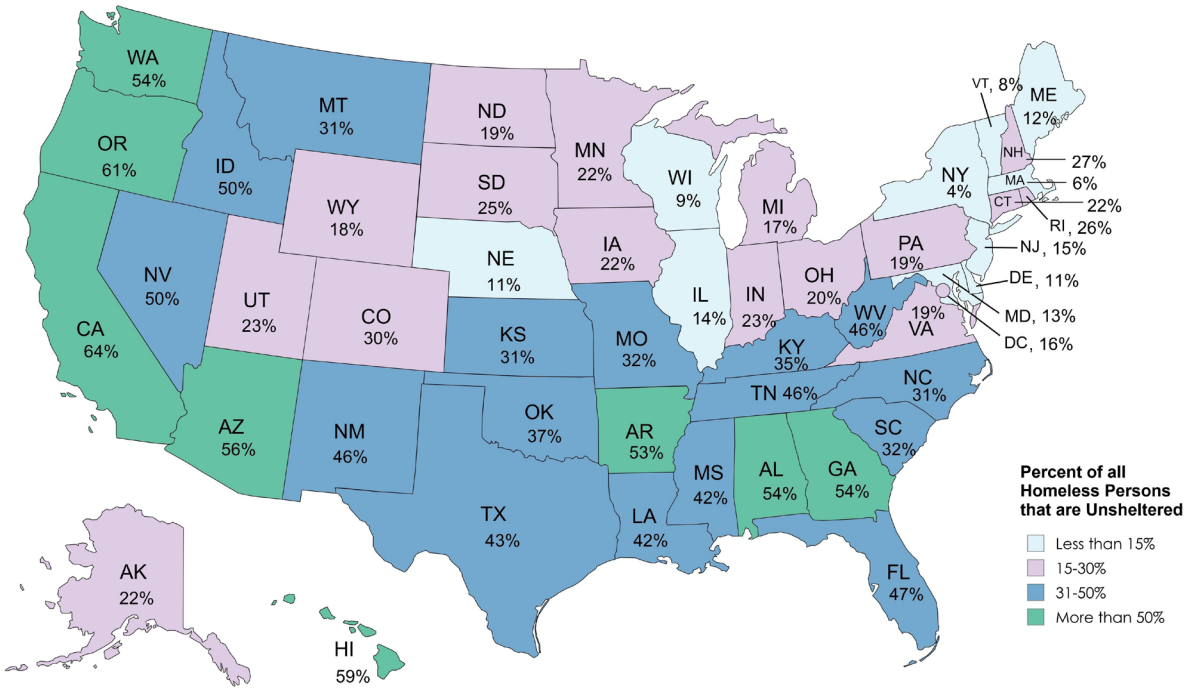


States with the highest number of homeless persons in 2025 were California and New York.

Nationally, about 22 of every 10,000 people were homeless on a single night. Eleven states have rates higher than the national average. New York has the highest rate of homelessness with 73 of every 10,000 people within its jurisdiction counted as homeless.

1 State Estimates
Homelessness in the United States

EXHIBIT 1.8: Percentages of Homeless Persons Who Are Unsheltered By State, 2025

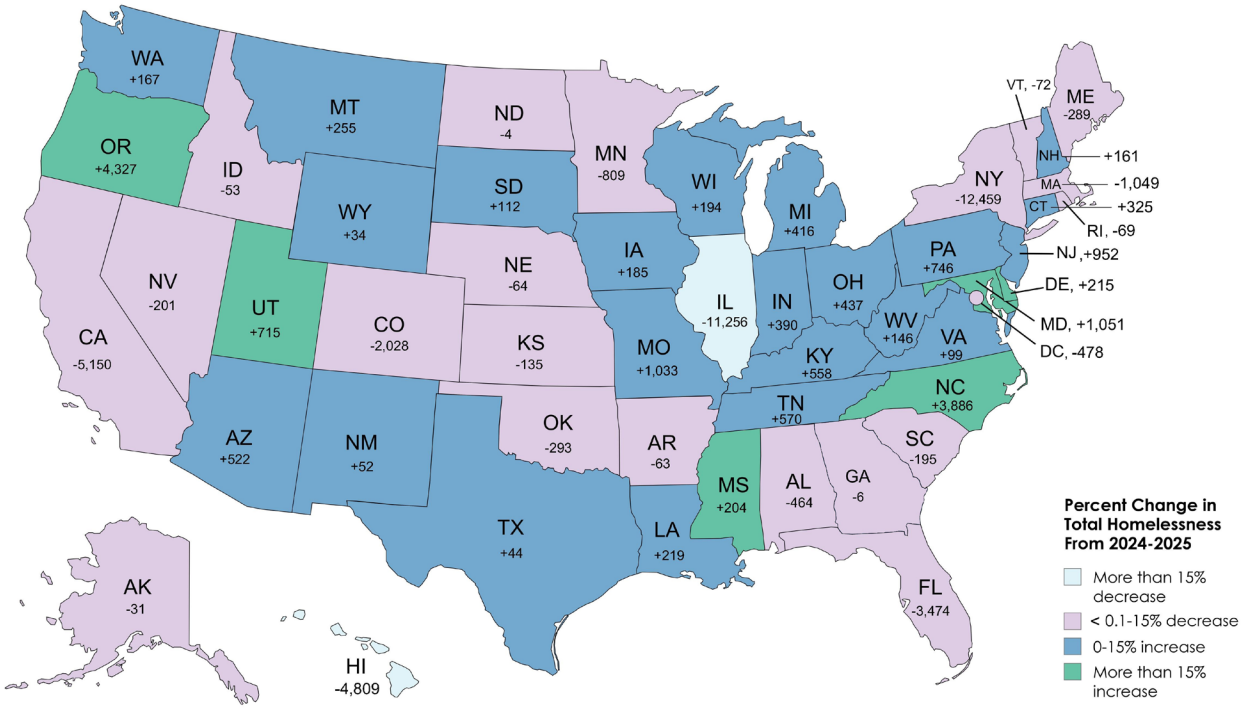


The point-in-time counts are completed during the coldest time of year in the Unites States. States with the highest rates of unsheltered homelessness during the PIT count tend to be in warmer climates, including California, Hawaii, Arizona, Alabama, and Georgia.

Other factors impact the number of unsheltered homeless persons in a state, including but not limited to policies related to access to shelter, shelter capacity, and local housing markets.

1 State Estimates
Homelessness in the United States

EXHIBIT 1.9: Changes in Number of People in ES, TH and Unsheltered Locations By State, 2024-2025



Between 2024 and 2025, 28 states reported increases in the number of homeless persons. The largest percent increase was in North Carolina (33%), which reported adding over 4,000 disaster-related emergency shelter beds due to the effects of Hurricane Helene.

For information on how rates of homelessness have changed by state since 2007 please see Appendix A.

1 Understanding Changes
Homelessness in the United States

Understanding Changes in the Number of People in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations

As a part of the PIT data submission and review process, Continuums of Care (CoCs) provided details on changes in homelessness locally. To help provide context for the findings from the 2025 PIT count, the authors of this report reviewed these details. This revealed that while homeless is decreasing nationwide, there are distinct factors that impact local changes. This section profiles two states with large changes in their PIT counts and the reasons for those changes reported by the CoCs.



North Carolina (NC)

North Carolina is composed of 12 CoCs. Five of the CoCs are urban, three are rural, two are suburban, and two are major cities (Charlotte and Raleigh). Between 2024 and 2025, North Carolina saw a 33 percent increase in total homelessness. This increase was largely driven by two CoCs: Asheville/Buncombe County and the Balance of State CoC. Asheville and the surrounding areas covered by the Balance of State CoC were significantly impacted by Hurricane Helene. Together these CoCs reported nearly 4,000 people who lost their housing and were enrolled in disaster-related shelter assistance program on the night of the PIT. These individuals displaced by the hurricane accounted for nearly all of Asheville's increase in homelessness in 2025.



Illinois (IL)

Illinois is composed of 19 CoCs: one major city (Chicago), three other largely urban CoCs, five rural CoCs, and ten suburban CoCs. Between 2024 and 2025, Illinois had a 44 percent decrease in total homelessness. While 11 CoCs reported reductions in the number of homeless persons, the state's overall reduction in homelessness can be largely attributed to an over 11,000-person reduction in total homelessness in Chicago alone (a 60% decline). A reduction in the number of asylum-seeking people to Chicago accounted for the largest decline in homelessness. Other factors included the expansion of short-term rental assistance to people moving out of shelters and increase in permanent housing supports due to the Special NOFO and State-funded units coming online.

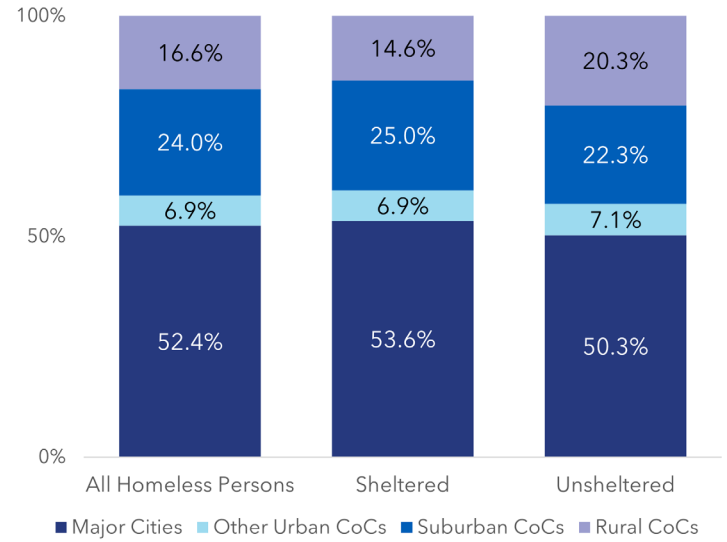
1 Estimates by CoC
Homelessness in the United States

EXHIBIT 1.10: Number of Homeless Persons By Geographic Category and Sleeping Location, 2025

	# CoCs	All People	Sheltered*	Unsheltered
Total	*386*	*745,652*	*479,332*	*266,320*
Major Cities	48	390,782	256,764	134,018
Other Urban CoCs	64	51,786	32,925	18,861
Suburban CoCs	160	179,291	119,887	59,404
Rural CoCs	114	123,793	69,756	54,037

**Includes people in ES, TH, and SH*

EXHIBIT 1.11: Share of Homeless Persons in each CoC Category By Sleeping Location, 2025



Note: "Sheltered" includes people in ES, TH, and SH.

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

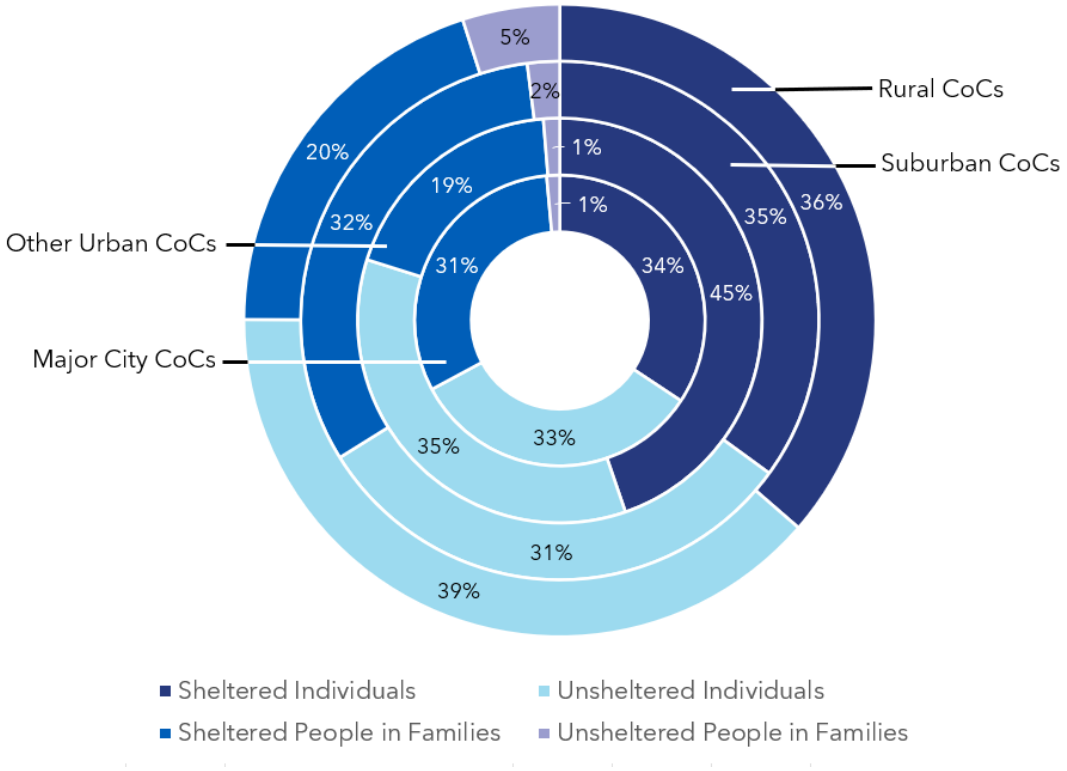
1. Major city CoCs (n=48) are CoCs that contain one of the 50 largest cities in the United States. In two cases, Phoenix and Mesa, AZ, and Arlington and Fort Worth, TX, two of the largest US cities are located in the same CoC.
2. Other urban CoCs (n=64) are CoCs in which the population lives predominately 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. Suburban CoCs (n=160) 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. Rural CoCs (n=114) 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.

Notes: 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. Reports from 2023 and before did not include U.S. territories in the estimates by CoC sections. U.S. territories are included in these estimates from 2024 onward.

More than half of homeless persons (390,782 people) were counted in one of the nation's 50 largest cities. Suburban areas account for the next largest share, with 24 percent.

There is some variation by shelter status, where major cities account for a slightly larger share of the sheltered population and rural areas a slightly larger share of the unsheltered population.

EXHIBIT 1.12: Distribution of People in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations by Household Type and Sleeping Location by Geography, 2025



Note: "Sheltered" includes people in ES, TH, and SH.

Families with children accounted for a larger share of unsheltered homelessness in rural CoCs, with five percent of all homeless persons in rural CoCs being unsheltered families. In all other geographic areas, this share was two percent or less.

Individuals made up a larger share of homeless persons in urban CoCs (80%) compared to major cities (67%), especially among sheltered individuals (45% vs. 34%).

EXHIBIT 1.13: Change in the Number of Homeless Persons By Sleeping Location and CoC Category, 2024-2025

	All People in ES, TH and Unsheltered Locations		Sheltered (ES and TH)		Unsheltered	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	*-25,828*	*-3.3%*	*-17,924*	*-3.6%*	*-7,904*	*-2.9%*
Major Cities	-27,557	-6.6%	-26,110	-9.2%	-1,447	-1.1%
Other Urban CoCs	614	1.2%	918	2.9%	-304	-1.6%
Suburban CoCs	4,083	2.3%	8,897	8.0%	-4,814	-7.5%
Rural CoCs	-2,968	-2.3%	-1,629	-2.3%	-1,339	-2.4%

Note: "Sheltered" includes people in ES, TH, and SH.

Unsheltered homelessness declined in every geographic category over the last year. Between 2024 and 2025, the overall decline in the total number of homeless persons was driven by declines in major city CoCs, where homelessness decreased by seven percent, and rural CoCs, where homelessness decreased by two percent. Other urban CoCs and suburban CoCs reported increases in the number of homeless persons of one to two percent. The rise in sheltered homelessness in other urban and suburban areas outpaced declines in unsheltered homelessness contributing to the overall increase in homelessness in these areas.

For more information on homelessness at the CoC and geographic level, please see Appendix B.

2 National Inventory of Beds
For Homeless Persons and Formerly Homeless Persons

EXHIBIT 2.1: Project Types for Currently Homeless Persons and People Transitioning Out of Homelessness

SLEEPING LOCATIONS FOR CURRENTLY HOMELESS PERSONS

Emergency Shelter (ES): provides temporary or nightly shelter beds to homeless persons

Transitional Housing (TH): provides homeless persons a place to stay combined with supportive services for up to 24 months

Safe Havens (SH): 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

TYPES OF PERMANENT HOUSING ASSISTANCE

Rapid Rehousing (RRH): a housing model designed to provide temporary housing assistance to homeless persons, moving them quickly out of homelessness and into permanent housing

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH): a housing model designed to provide housing assistance (project- and tenant-based) and supportive services on a long-term basis to people who were homeless when they entered the program and are now considered as formerly homeless. HUD's Continuum of Care program, authorized by the McKinney-Vento Act, funds PSH and requires that the client have a disability to be eligible.

Other Permanent Housing (OPH): a housing model with or without services that is designed specifically for formerly homeless persons. OPH does not have a disability requirement.

Data on People Living in Permanent Housing: People living in permanent housing programs are not included in the PIT count. However, information on the number of people served in rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing programs over the course of a year can be found in the *AHAR Part 2*.

Types of Programs in the National Inventory

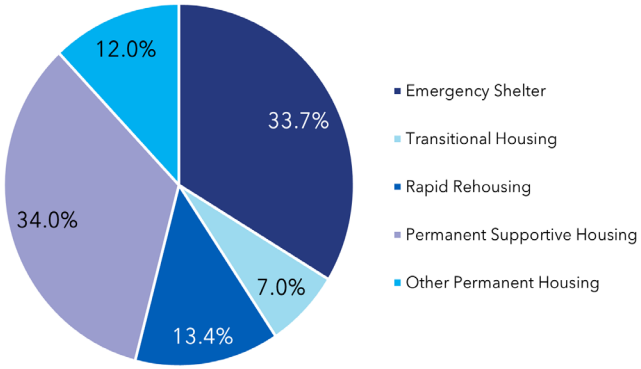
Communities across the country submit data each year on their residential programs for homeless persons and their programs that help people end their homelessness and move into housing. The two basic types of programs are emergency housing for currently homeless persons and permanent housing programs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

1. **Emergency Housing** is intended to serve currently homeless persons and is made up of two main types of programs, emergency shelters (ES) and transitional housing programs (TH). By design, ES is shorter-term and provides less-intensive services than TH.[5] Shelter also includes a small number of programs, called safe havens (SH), for individuals who have been identified as having higher needs such as severe mental illness. 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), during seasonal timeframes (open only during specific weeks or months), 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. This information reflects the planned capacity communities rely on to meet the current needs of homeless persons.
2. **Permanent Housing** is intended to serve people who were homeless at the time they were enrolled in a permanent

5 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.

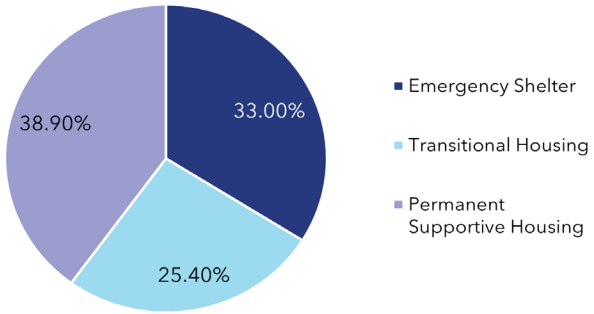
2 National Inventory of Beds
For Homeless Persons and Formerly Homeless Persons

EXHIBIT 2.2A: Distribution of the National Bed Inventory by Program Type
2025



Note: A small percentage of safe haven beds (0.2%) are included with emergency shelter beds.

EXHIBIT 2.2B: Distribution of the National Bed Inventory by Program Type
2013



Note: A small percentage of safe haven beds (0.2%) are included with emergency shelter beds. In 2013, there were no rapid rehousing beds or other permanent housing beds.

housing program. Once the program helps a household (an individual or family) find a housing unit, that housing is considered permanent in the sense that the household has 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 a housing unit in which the individual or family may be able to remain after the subsidy ends; permanent supportive housing (PSH), housing with a long-term subsidy and supportive services for people with disabilities; and other permanent housing (OPH), which is also intended for people transitioning out of homelessness but is not restricted to people with disabilities. The information on permanent housing shows the planned capacity of communities to use these programs to help people no longer be homeless. Only programs considered by the Continuum of Care (CoC) to be part of the homelessness services system are included in the HIC as permanent housing. Communities may use other programs to help people transition out of homelessness.[6]

A total of **1,202,224 year-round beds** in communities across the nation were dedicated to serving people who are currently homeless (41% of inventory) or transitioning out of homelessness (59% of inventory).

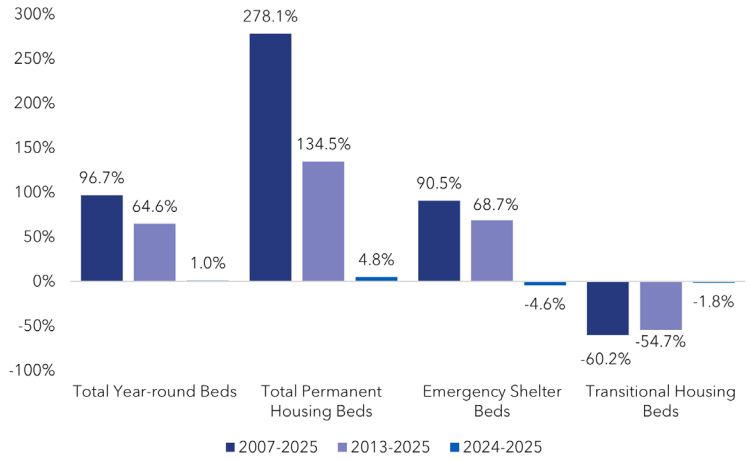
Exhibit 2-2a shows the distribution of all beds in the country by program type. Emergency shelters and permanent supportive housing programs have the largest shares of all beds for people who are currently or formerly homeless.

As shown in Exhibit 2-2b, the share of the national inventory that was either emergency shelter or permanent supportive housing has changed only modestly between 2013 and 2025. By comparison, in 2013, one-quarter of the national inventory of beds was in transitional housing programs compared with just 7 percent in 2025.

6 Additional programs or housing supports may house currently homeless persons or people transitioning out of homelessness. However, to be included on the HIC, the beds and units must be dedicated to serving homeless persons, or for permanent housing projects, dedicated for persons who were homeless at entry. Beds in institutional settings not specifically dedicated for homeless persons, including detox facilities, emergency rooms, jails, and acute crisis or treatment centers are not included in the HIC.

2 National Inventory of Beds
For Homeless Persons and Formerly Homeless Persons

EXHIBIT 2.4: Changes in the Inventory of Beds in Emergency Housing and Permanent Housing 2007-2025



> "There was [sic] a number of high-capacity shelters that closed since the 2024 PIT. New shelters in 2025 were not able to provide a similar level of bed capacity. Shelters frequently closed due to the expiration of funding streams."
>
> **-- CoC in the Southwest**

The total national inventory for currently homeless persons (i.e., the emergency shelter, transitional housing, and safe havens inventory) or formerly homeless persons (PSH, RRH, OPH) has increased by about 66,300 beds or 97 percent since 2007.

This change was driven by increases in the number of emergency shelter beds (191,268 more beds or 91%) which outpaced declines in the number of transitional housing beds (127,248 fewer beds or 60%) over the same time period.

2 National Inventory of Beds
For Homeless Persons and Formerly Homeless Persons

EXHIBIT 2.5: Inventory of Year-Round Beds for Special Populations 2025

	Total Beds	Beds for People with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness		Beds for Veterans		Beds for Youth	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%
Emergency Shelter*	405,028	N/A		5,281	1.3%	7,183	1.8%
Transitional Housing	83,957			9,959	11.9%	9,580	11.4%
Rapid Rehousing	160,505			25,211	15.7%	9,285	5.8%
Permanent Supportive Housing	408,167	173,080	40.4%	113,934	27.9%	5,091	1.2%
Other Permanent Housing	144,567	N/A		2,741	1.9%	3,178	2.2%
Total Beds	1,202,224	173,080	13.5%	157,126	13.1%	34,327	2.9%

*A small number of safe have beds are included with ES beds.

Note: Only PSH programs funded by HUD can report dedicated beds for people with chronic patterns of homelessness on the HIC. According to the Fiscal Year 2024 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." Beds can be dedicated to more than one population, for example, a bed may be dedicated to veterans with chronic patterns of homelessness. For more information, see page 41 of the HMIS Data Standards Manual: https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/HMIS-Data-Standards-Manual-2024.pdf

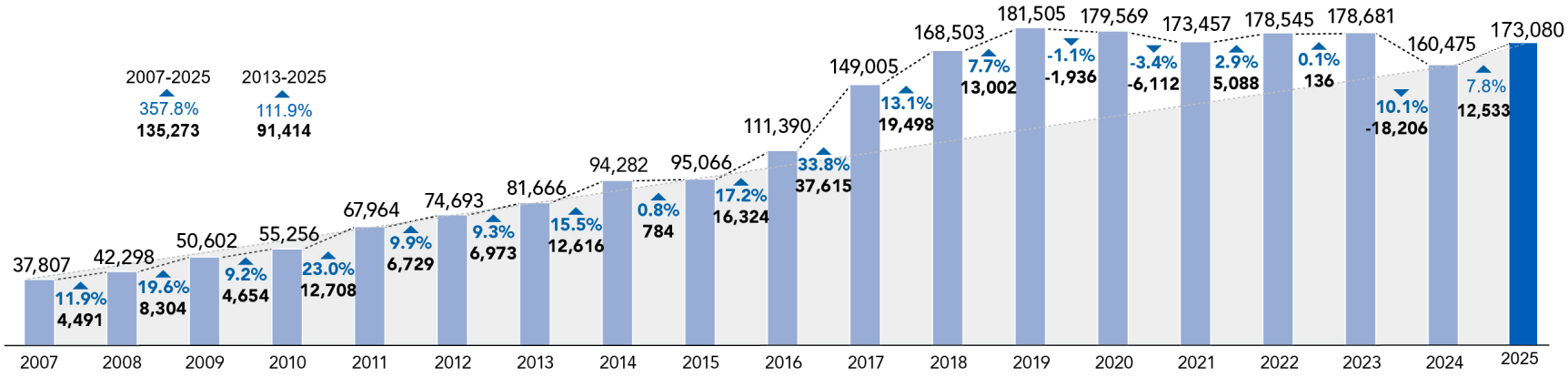
Beds Dedicated to Veterans, Youth, and People with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

Thirteen percent of all beds in the national inventory (157,126 beds) were dedicated to homeless veterans and their family members. The housing types with the highest share of beds for veterans was PSH (28% of all PSH beds).

Transitional housing continues to be the main program type offering beds dedicated to homeless youth. Eleven percent of all transitional housing inventory was dedicated to homeless youth. Across all youth-dedicated inventory, nearly three of every ten youth-dedicated beds were from a transitional housing program. Another three in ten were from rapid rehousing programs.

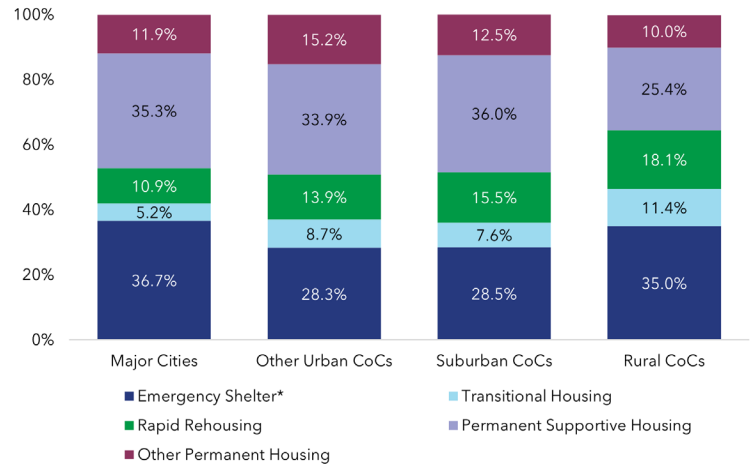
The number of PSH beds for people with chronic patterns of homelessness has grown steadily over time. CoCs reported an eight percent increase in the number of PSH beds for people with chronic patterns of homelessness between 2024 and 2025 (12,533 more beds), and a 112 percent increase over 2013. Total PSH inventory dedicated to people with chronic patterns of homelessness has increased over four-fold since 2007.

EXHIBIT 2.6: Inventory of PSH Beds for People with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness 2007-2025



2 Beds by CoC Category
For Homeless Persons and Formerly Homeless Persons

EXHIBIT 2.7: Inventory of Year-Round Beds by Program Type and CoC Category*
2025



*A small number of safe haven beds are included with Emergency Shelter.

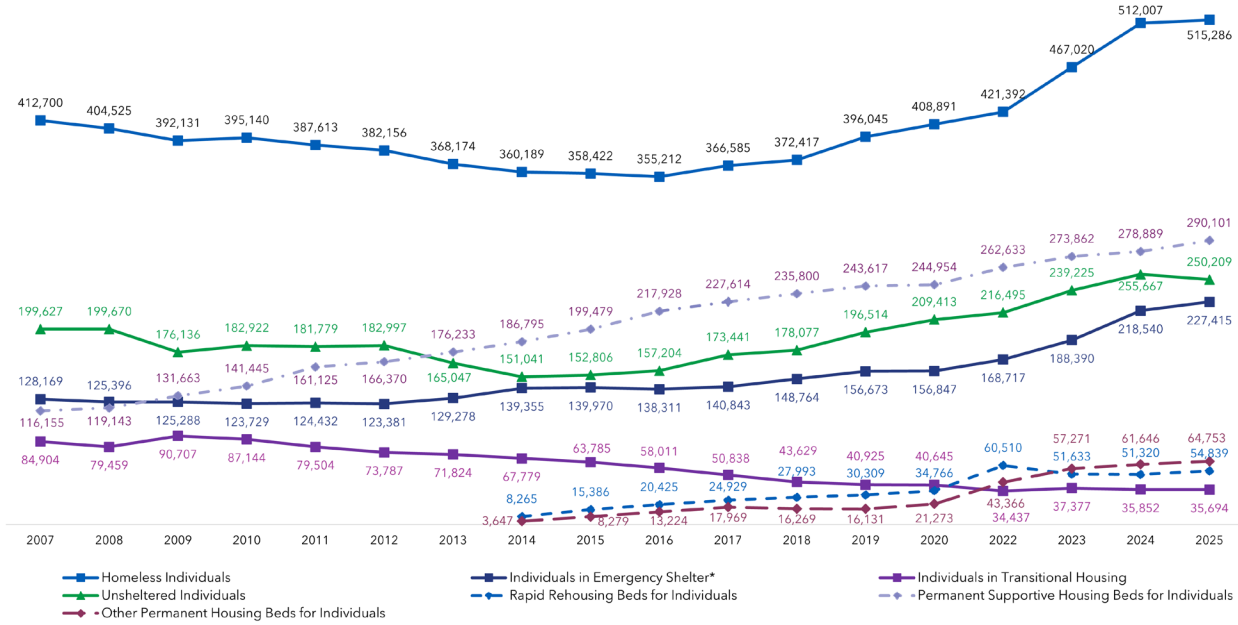
Continuums of Care (CoC) were Divided into Four Geographic Categories

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 urban CoCs (n=64) 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. Suburban CoCs (n=160) 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. Rural CoCs (n=114) 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.

Notes: 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. Reports from 2023 and before did not include U.S. territories in the estimates by CoC sections. U.S. territories are included in these estimates from 2024 onward.

3 National Estimates
Homeless Individuals

EXHIBIT 3.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless Individuals by Sleeping Location and the Number of Beds in Permanent Housing for People Transitioning Out of Homelessness* 2007-2025



Note: The exhibit does not display the count of homeless individuals in 2021 because of pandemic-related disruptions to counts. *Safe Haven beds have been included in the Emergency Shelter beds.

Homeless Individuals refers to a people who are not part of a family with children during their homelessness (i.e., the person is not homeless in a household with at least one adult and at least one child under age 18). Individuals may be single adults, unaccompanied children, or in multiple-adult or multiple-child households.

The estimates presented in this section reflect national data collected on the number of homeless individuals during a single point-in-time (PIT) that occurred during the last 10 days in January 2025. The PIT count offers a snapshot of the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless individuals on a single night. Sheltered homelessness includes people who were staying in emergency shelters (ES), transitional housing (TH) programs, or safe havens (SH) on the night of the count. It does not include people living in housing supported by rapid rehousing (RRH) programs, people in permanent supportive housing (PSH), or people in other permanent housing programs (OPH). (For more information on these programs, see Section 2).

The PIT count also includes the number of unsheltered homeless individuals. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines unsheltered homelessness as sleeping in places not meant for human habitation such as sidewalks, abandoned buildings, bus stations, and vehicles parked for long periods. Because of the difficulty of locating people in some of these situations and differences in local capacity to conduct the unsheltered count, the actual number of unsheltered homeless individuals could be larger than reported.

On A Single Night

In January of 2025, there were ***515,286 homeless individuals in the United States***. This is the largest number of homeless individuals—that is, people in households without an adult and child—recorded since data collection began. About 44 percent of individuals stayed in emergency shelter, 14 percent in transitional housing, and 49 percent in unsheltered locations. This section provides information on homeless individuals at a single point in time. See Appendix B for detailed tables supporting the exhibits in this Section.

3 National Estimates
Homeless Individuals

EXHIBIT 3.2: Change in Number of Homeless Individuals Over Time
By Sleeping Location, 2007-2025

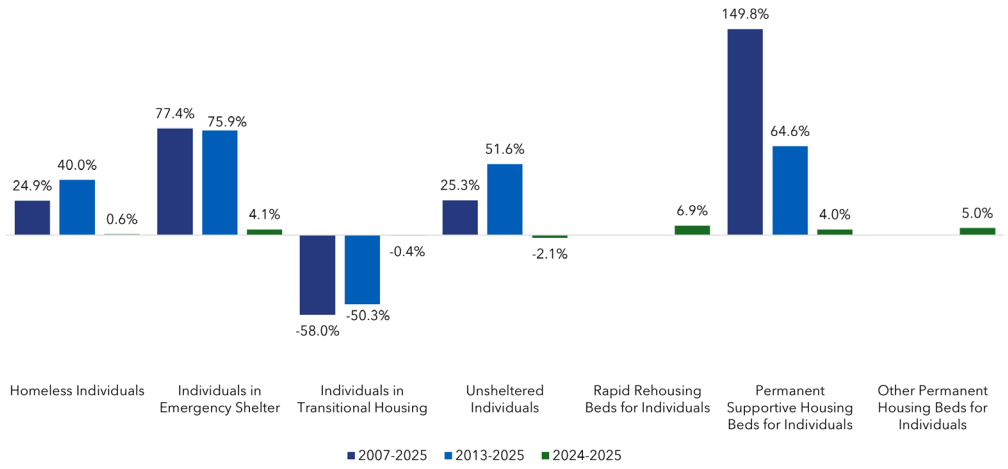
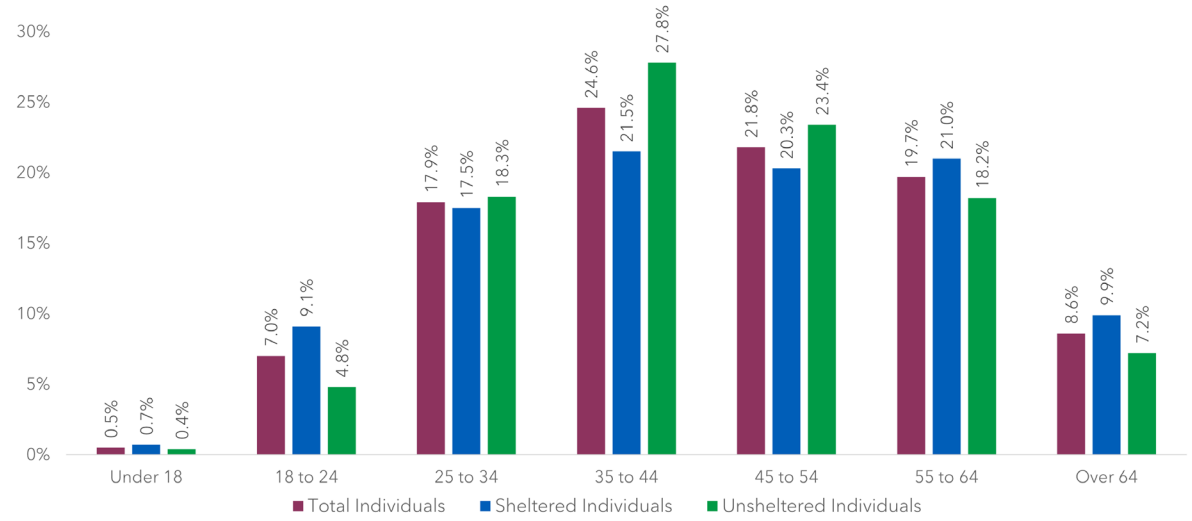


EXHIBIT 3.3: Age Distribution of Individuals in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations 2025



Note: "Sheltered" includes people in ES, TH, and SH

Changes Over Time

Exhibits 3-1 and 3-2 show that homelessness among individuals has increased steadily in recent years. Changes in the number of people staying in emergency shelter and in unsheltered locations drove these increases. In 2025, the number of homeless individuals was 25 percent higher than it was in 2007 and 40 percent higher than it was in 2013.

However, between 2024 and 2025 the number of unsheltered homeless individuals on a single night declined for the first time since 2016.

To simplify reporting, the remainder of this Section combines people in emergency shelter and people in transitional housing into one category: sheltered.

Demographic Characteristics

Age

On A Single Night

Nearly half of all homeless individuals were between the ages of 35 and 54 (46%).

The groups most likely to be in shelter rather than observed in unsheltered locations were children-only households (children not accompanied by their parent or guardian), young adults aged 18 to 24, and individuals 55 and older.

EXHIBIT 3.4: Race and Ethnicity of Homeless Individuals By Sleeping Location, 2025

	Total Individuals in ES, TH and Unsheltered		Individuals in ES* and TH		Individuals in Unsheltered Locations	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Homeless Individuals	*515,286*	*100%*	*265,077*	*100%*	*250,209*	*100%*
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina(o)	2,482	0.5%	1,236	0.5%	1,246	0.5%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	14,015	2.7%	5,691	2.1%	8,324	3.3%
Total American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, any ethnicity	16,497	3.2%	6,927	2.6%	9,570	3.8%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina(o)	503	0.1%	169	0.1%	334	0.1%
Asian or Asian American Only	7,567	1.5%	3,597	1.4%	3,970	1.6%
Total Asian or Asian American, any ethnicity	8,070	1.6%	3,766	1.5%	4,304	1.7%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	4,881	0.9%	2,994	1.1%	1,887	0.8%
Black, African American, or African Only	147,218	28.6%	94,331	35.6%	52,887	21.1%
Total Black, African American, or African, any ethnicity	152,099	29.5%	97,325	36.7%	54,774	21.9%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	175	<0.1%	59	<0.1%	116	<0.1%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	3,011	0.6%	2,305	0.9%	706	0.3%
Total Middle Eastern or North Africa, any ethnicity	3,186	0.6%	2,364	0.9%	822	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina(o)	639	0.1%	324	0.1%	315	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	4,792	0.9%	1,551	0.6%	3,241	1.3%
Total Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, any ethnicity	5,431	1.0%	1,875	0.7%	3,556	1.4%
White and Hispanic/Latina(o)	18,936	3.7%	13,295	5.0%	5,641	2.3%
White Only	208,062	40.4%	99,185	37.4%	108,877	43.5%
Total White, any ethnicity	226,998	44.1%	112,480	42.4%	114,518	45.8%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina(o)	3,844	0.7%	1,394	0.5%	2,450	1.0%
Multi-Racial All Other	17,544	3.4%	6,762	2.6%	10,782	4.3%
Total Multi-Racial, any ethnicity	21,388	4.1%	8,156	3.1%	13,232	5.3%
Hispanic/Latina(o) Only	81,617	15.8%	32,184	12.1%	49,433	19.8%
Total Hispanic/Latina(o), Any Race	113,077	21.9%	51,655	19.5%	61,422	24.5%

*Includes a small number of people in safe havens.

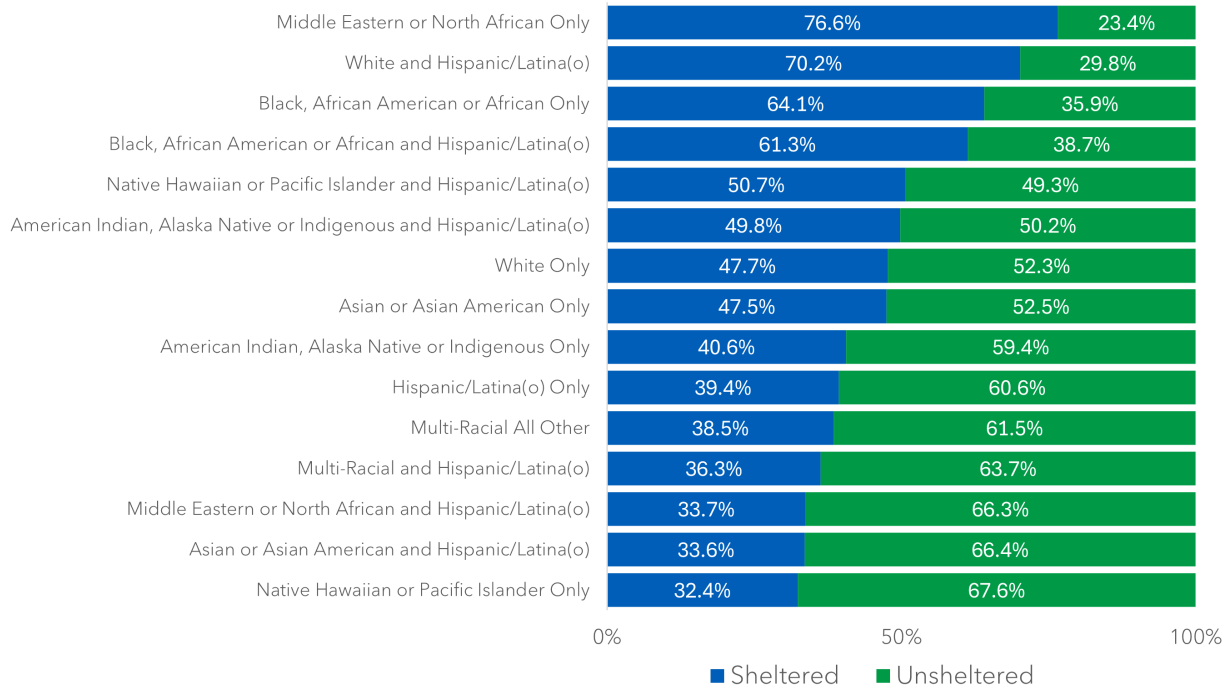
Race and Ethnicity

On A Single Night

White people accounted for the largest share of homeless individuals making up 44 percent of all homeless individuals, 42 percent of all sheltered individuals, and 46 percent of all unsheltered individuals.

Regardless of race, people who were Hispanic or Latina(o) made up a little more than two of every ten homeless individuals (22%). People who were Black, African, or African American accounted about three of every ten homeless individuals (30%).

EXHIBIT 3.5: Sheltered Status of Individuals in ES and TH versus Unsheltered Locations within Racial and Ethnic Groups
2025



Note: "Sheltered" includes people in ES, TH, and SH

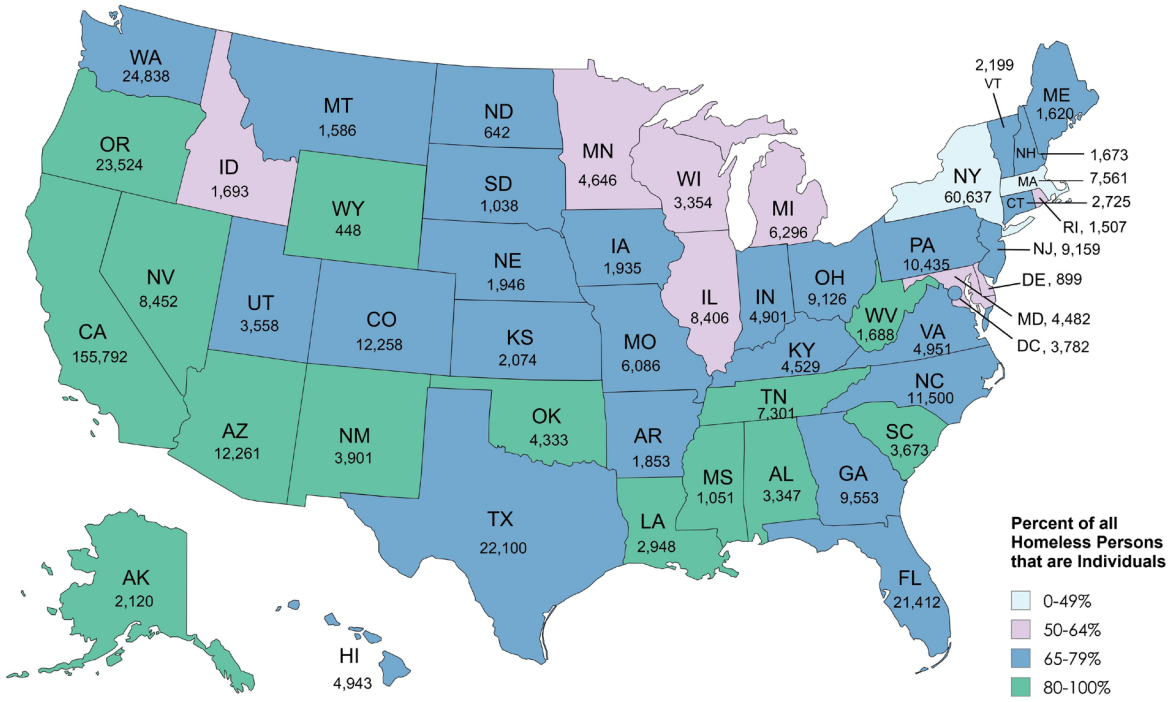
> "This community has experienced a steady increase in unsheltered homelessness over several years, and this trend would probably have continued regardless of the [warmer] weather; although the rate of increase might not have been as pronounced. When combining all of the ES, TH, and SH beds available in the community, there were still not enough." -- CoC in the Midwest

On A Single Night

Sheltered status varied considerably by racial groups. Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, Asian and Asian Americans, Middle Eastern and North Africans who were also Hispanic/Latina(o), multi-racial individuals regardless of ethnicity, and individuals who are Hispanic or Latina(o) only had the highest rates unsheltered homelessness in 2025, all with rates above 60 percent.

Individuals who are Middle Eastern or North African; White and Hispanic or Latina(o); and Black, African or African American, regardless of ethnicity, had the highest rates of homelessness, all with sheltered rates above 61 percent.

EXHIBIT 3.6: Estimates of Individuals in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations By State, 2025

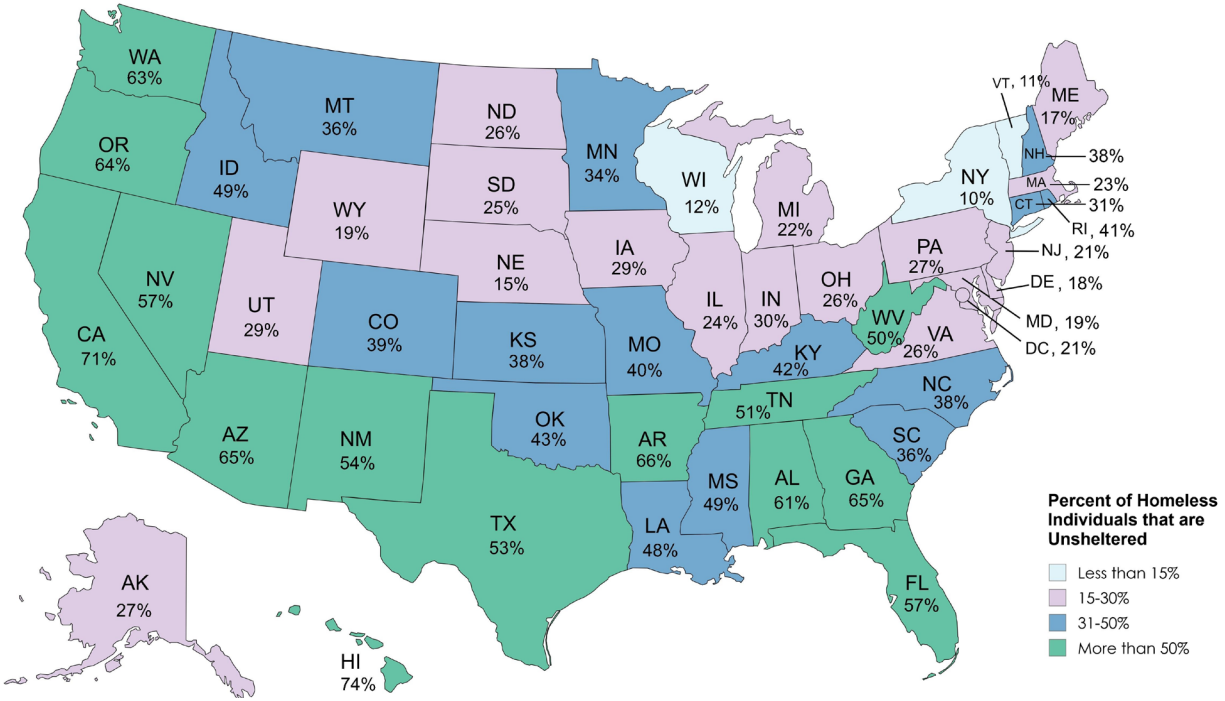


In West Virginia, 88 percent of all homeless persons within the state were individuals – the highest rate in the country. Oregon and California are tied for second, with 86 percent.

Across the nation, California made up the highest share of all homeless individuals, with 30 percent of all homeless individuals in the United States located in California.

See Appendix A for more detailed, state-level information.

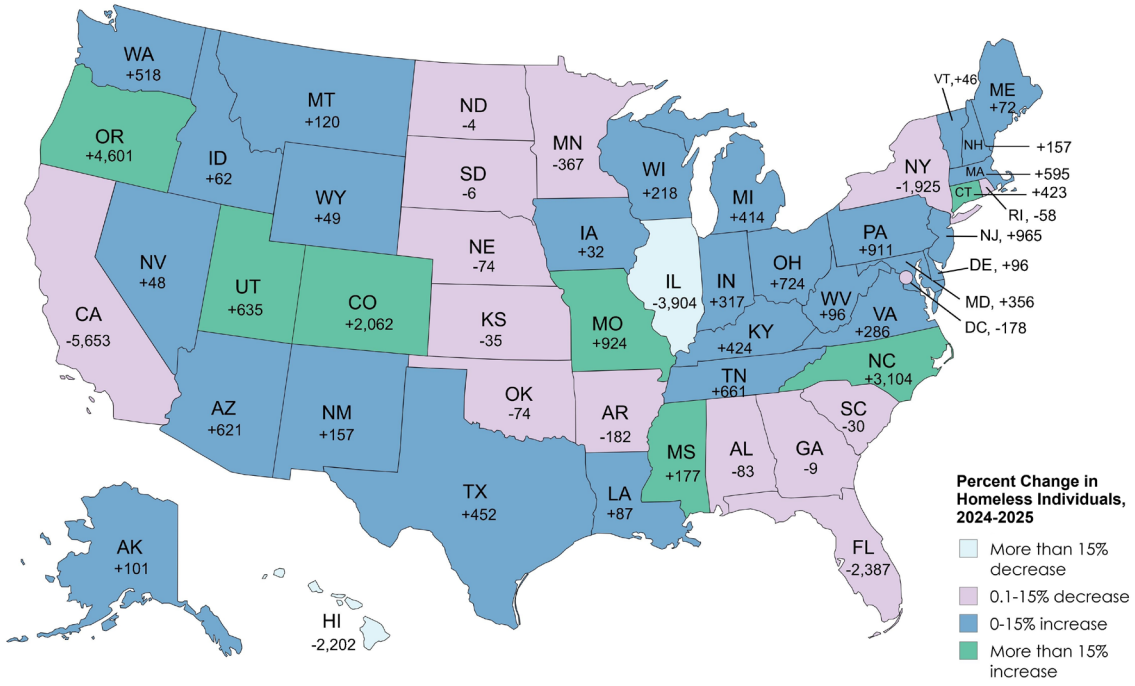
EXHIBIT 3.7: Percent of Homeless Individuals Who Are Unsheltered By State, 2025



The point-in-time counts are conducted during the coldest time of year in the Unites States. Most of the states with the highest rates of unsheltered homeless individuals during the PIT count are in warmer climates (e.g., California, Georgia, and Florida). However, other factors, such as policies related to local housing markets, access to shelter, and shelter capacity also affect the share of unsheltered homelessness.

In 2025, Hawaii, California, Arkansas, Arizona, and Georgia all reported 65 percent or more of all homeless individuals in their state were unsheltered.

EXHIBIT 3.8: Largest Changes in the Number of Individuals in ES, TH, or Unsheltered Locations By State, 2024-2025



Between 2024 and 2025, 33 states experienced increases in the number of homeless individuals. North Carolina, Oregon, Utah, Mississippi, and Colorado reported increases of 20 percent or higher, with North Carolina reporting the largest percentage increase at 37 percent.

Understanding Changes in the Number of Individuals in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations

As a part of the PIT data submission and review process, Continuums of Care (CoCs) provided details on changes in homelessness locally. To help provide context for the findings from the 2025 PIT count, the authors of this report reviewed these details. This revealed that while homelessness is decreasing nationwide, there are distinct factors that impact local changes. This section profiles two states with large changes in their PIT counts and the reasons for those changes reported by the CoCs.



Hawaii (HI)

Hawaii is composed of two CoCs: one is suburban and the other rural. Between 2024 and 2025, Hawaii reported a 31 percent reduction in the number of homeless individuals (2,202 fewer individuals), the second largest percent reduction in the county. This decrease was driven by reductions reported by the Balance of State CoC (covering the areas outside of Oahu). The Balance of State attributed this decline primarily to the closing of the disaster-related emergency shelters which housed people displaced by the Maui wildfires of 2023 as well as the closing of some transitional housing facilities.



Oregon (OR)

Oregon is composed of eight CoCs. Four of the CoCs are suburban, two are rural, one is urban, and one is a major city (Portland). Between 2024 and 2025, Oregon reported a 4,601 person increase in the number of homeless individuals, the largest numerical increase in the country. Seven of the eight CoCs in Oregon reported increases in the number of homeless individuals between 2024 to 2025, with Portland reporting the largest increase at 3,916 individuals. These CoCs attributed the increase to the statewide efforts to increase the capacity of emergency shelters to serve homeless persons, and extremely cold weather on the night of the count which activated cold weather warming centers (which are considered unsheltered situations if beds are not provided) which improved accuracy of the unsheltered count.

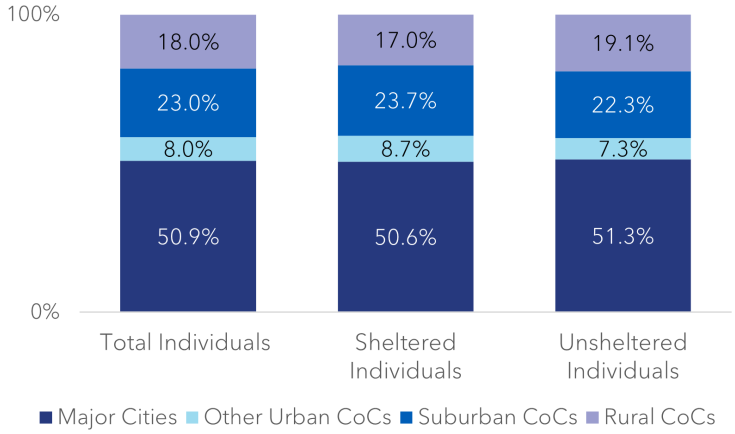
3 Estimates by CoC
Homeless Individuals

EXHIBIT 3.9: Number of Homeless Individuals By Geographic Category and Sleeping Location, 2025

	# CoCs	Total Individuals	Sheltered Individuals*	Unsheltered Individuals
Total	*386*	*515,286*	*265,077*	*250,209*
Major Cities	48	262,435	134,085	128,350
Other Urban CoCs	64	41,358	23,171	18,187
Suburban CoCs	160	118,586	62,793	55,793
Rural CoCs	114	92,907	45,028	47,879

Note: "Sheltered Individuals" includes people in ES, TH, and SH.

EXHIBIT 3.10: Share of Homeless Individuals in each CoC Category By Sleeping Location, 2025



Note: Sheltered includes people in ES, TH, and SH.

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 urban CoCs (n=64) 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. Suburban CoCs (n=160) 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. Rural CoCs (n=114) 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.

Notes: 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. Reports from 2023 and before did not include U.S. territories in the estimates by CoC sections. U.S. territories are included in these estimates from 2024 onward.

Half of homeless individuals were counted in one of the nation's 50 largest cities. Rates of sheltered and unsheltered homelessness were relatively similar across geographic areas.

EXHIBIT 3.11: Change in Individuals in ES, TH, SH, and Unsheltered Locations By Sleeping Location and CoC Category, 2024-2025

	Change in Total Individuals		Change in Sheltered (ES, TH, and SH) Individuals		Change in Unsheltered Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	*3,279*	*0.6%*	*8,737*	*3.4%*	*-5,458*	*-2.1%*
Major Cities	-1,564	-0.6%	-605	-0.4%	-959	-0.7%
Other Urban CoCs	1,152	2.9%	1,215	5.5%	-63	-0.3%
Suburban CoCs	2,549	2.2%	6,644	11.8%	-4,095	-6.8%
Rural CoCs	1,142	1.2%	1,483	3.4%	-341	-0.7%

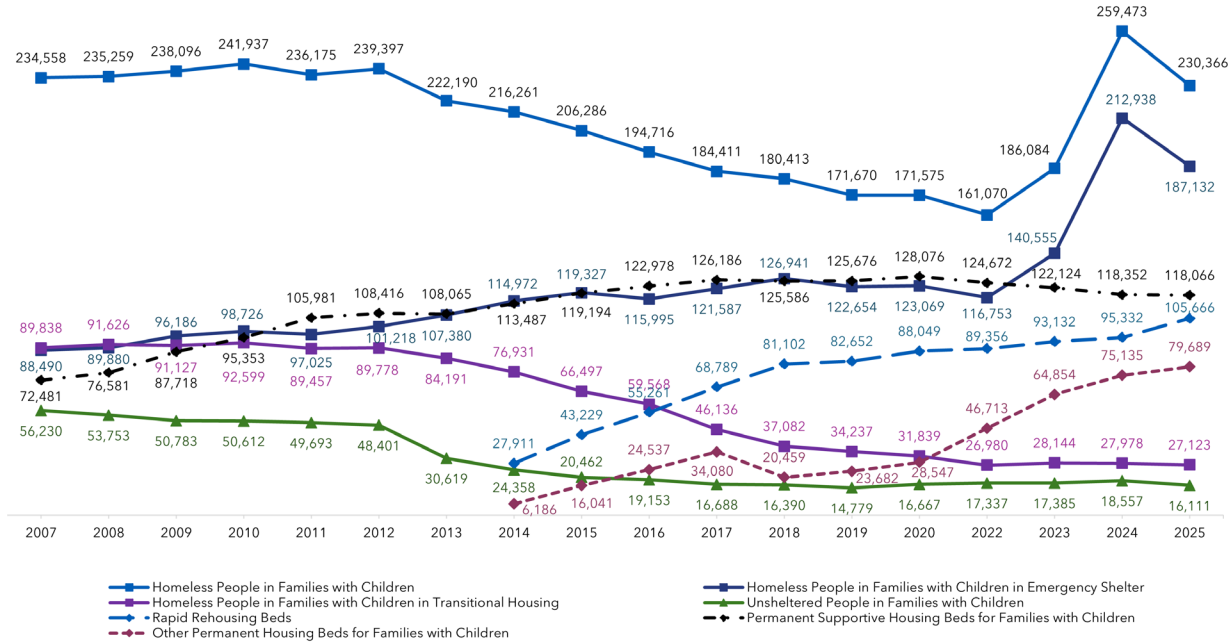
Note: "Sheltered Individual" include people in ES, TH, and SH.

Overall, only major cities reported a reduction in the number of homeless individuals overall and within shelters between 2024 and 2025. The number of unsheltered homeless individuals decreased across all geographic areas.

Suburban areas saw both the largest percentage increase in sheltered homelessness (at 12%), and the largest decrease in unsheltered homelessness (-7%).

4 National Estimates
Homeless Families with Children

EXHIBIT 4.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless Families with Children and the Number of Beds in Permanent Housing Programs for People Transitioning Out of Homelessness*, By Sheltered Status, 2007-2024



Note: The exhibit does not display the count of people in homeless families with children in 2021 because of pandemic-related disruptions to PIT counts.

Homeless Families with Children refers to people in households made up of at least one adult age 18 or older and one child age under 18 that were homeless together on the night of the point-in-time count.

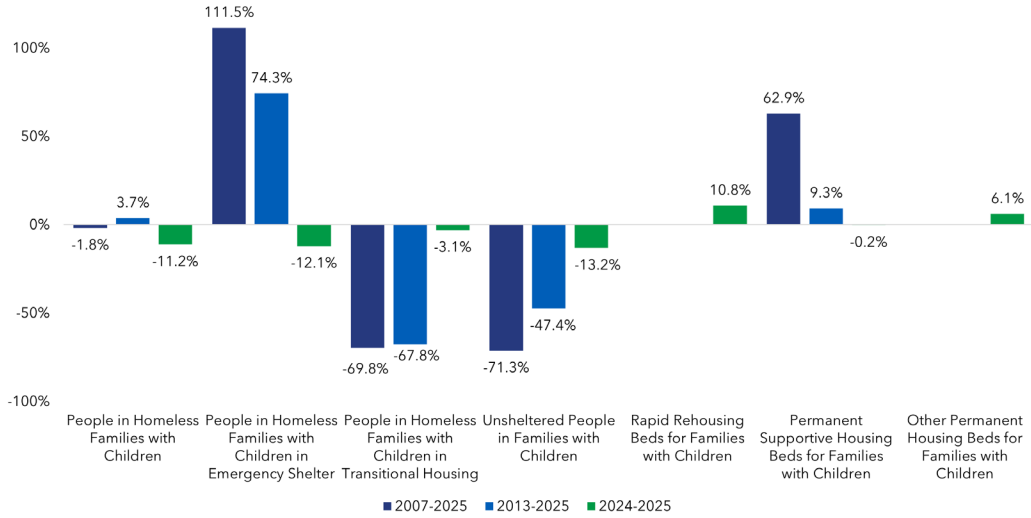
The estimates presented in this section reflect national data collected on the number of people in homeless families with children during a single point-in-time (PIT) that occurred during the last 10 days in January 2025. The PIT count offers a snapshot of the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless families with children on a single night. Sheltered family homelessness consists of people in families with children who were staying in emergency shelters (ES) or transitional housing (TH) programs on the night of the count. It does not include people living in housing supported by rapid rehousing (RRH) programs, people in permanent supportive (PH) housing, or people in other permanent housing programs (OPH). (For more information on these programs, see Section 2).

The PIT count also provides information on the number of unsheltered people in families with children. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines unsheltered homelessness as staying in places not meant for human habitation such as sidewalks, abandoned buildings, bus stations, and vehicles parked for long periods. However, some unsheltered families with children may be difficult to identify, as family members may take turns sleeping in backyards or in vehicles that are also used for transportation. In addition, the strength of the unsheltered count may differ from community to community. For these reasons, the actual number of unsheltered people in families with children could be larger than reported.

On a single night in January 2025, there were ***230,366 homeless people in families with children in the United States***. Ninety-three percent of all people in homelessness families with children were sheltered.

4 National Estimates
Homeless Families with Children

EXHIBIT 4.2: Changes in the Number of People in Homeless Families with Children and Beds for Families Transitioning Out of Homelessness 2007-2025



Note: Data on RRH and OPH not available for 2007 or 2013.

EXHIBIT 4.3: Number of People in Parenting Youth Households in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations 2025

	Parents in Households	Children in Households	Total People in Households
Parenting Youth (Under 18)*	72	72	144
Parenting Youth (18 to 24)	7,361	8,644	16,005
Total Parenting Youth	*7,433*	*8,716*	*16,149*

*Parenting youth under 18 and their children are considered child-only households and are counted as individuals in the AHAR.

Changes Over Time

The number of people in homeless families with children was 2 percent lower in 2025 than it was when data were first reported in 2007. Overall, increases in family homelessness were driven by the number of people in families with children staying in emergency shelters.

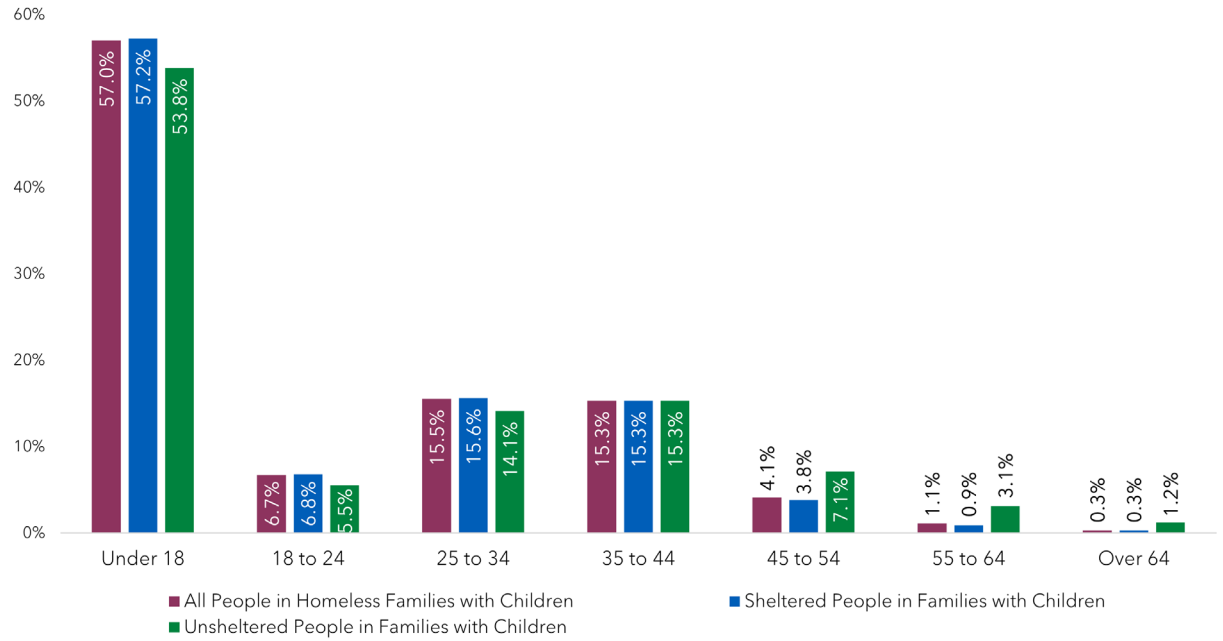
The total number of people in homeless families with children declined by 29,107 people (an 11% reduction) over the last year.

On A Single Night

Parenting youth ages 18 to 24 are also included in the population of homeless families with children. About half of 18- to 24-year-olds in homeless families with children were parents (47% or 7,361 total parenting youth). Children of parenting youth ages 18 to 24 make up seven percent of all children in homeless families with children (8,644 children).

4 National Estimates
Homeless Families with Children

EXHIBIT 4.4: Age Distribution of People in Families with Children in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations
2025



To simplify reporting, the remainder of this Section combines people in emergency shelter and people in transitional housing into one category: sheltered.

Demographic Characteristics

Age

On A Single Night

In 2025, nearly six of every ten people in homeless families with children were children under the age of 18 (57%). Three in ten people in homeless families with children were adults between the ages of 25 to 44. Unsheltered people in families with children remained more likely to have an adult aged 45 or older in the household compared with families in shelter.

4 National Estimates
Homeless Families with Children

EXHIBIT 4.5: Race/Ethnicity of People in Homeless Families with Children 2025

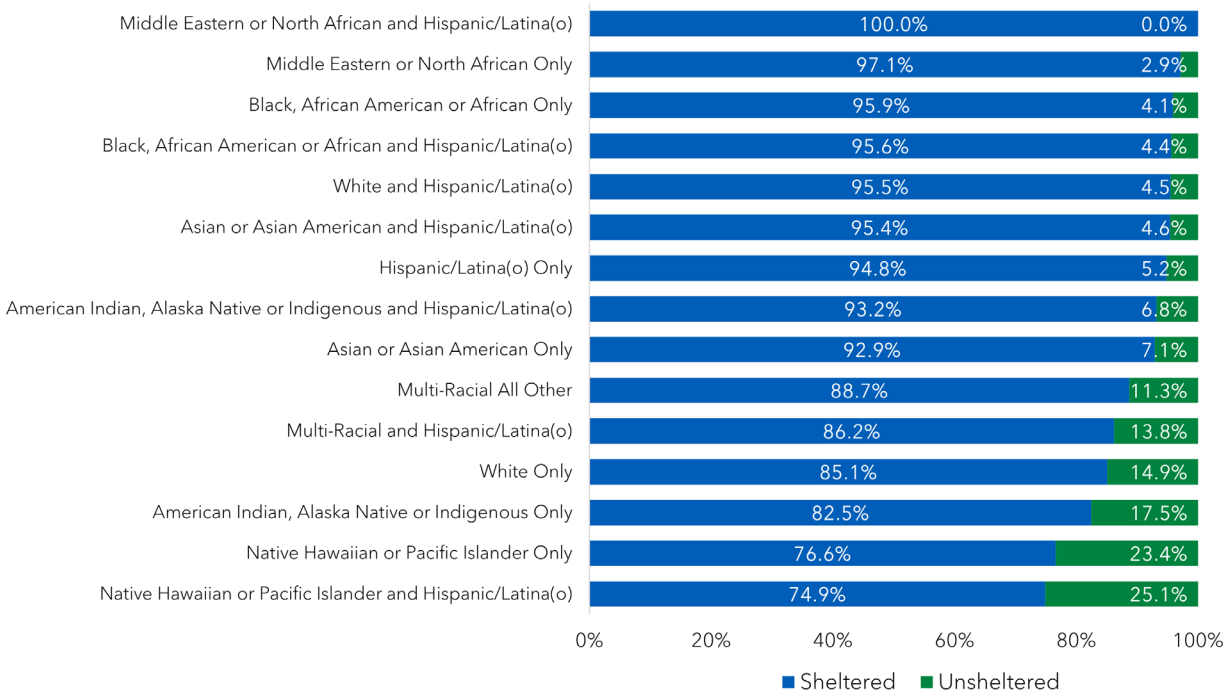
	All People in Families in ES, TH and Unsheltered		People in Families in ES and TH		People in Families in Unsheltered Locations	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All People in Homeless Families with Children	*230,366*	*100%*	*214,255*	*100%*	*16,111*	*100%*
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina(o)	883	0.4%	823	0.4%	60	0.4%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	2,843	1.2%	2,346	1.1%	497	3.1%
Total American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, any ethnicity	3,726	1.6%	3,169	1.5%	557	3.5%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina(o)	130	0.1%	124	0.1%	6	<0.1%
Asian or Asian American Only	1,969	0.9%	1,830	0.9%	139	0.9%
Total Asian or Asian American, any ethnicity	2,099	1.0%	1,954	1.0%	145	0.9%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	4,915	2.1%	4,700	2.2%	215	1.3%
Black, African American, or African Only	86,613	37.6%	83,057	38.8%	3,556	22.1%
Total Black, African American, or African, any ethnicity	91,528	39.7%	87,757	41.0%	3,771	23.4%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	55	<0.1%	55	<0.1%	0	0.0%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	782	0.3%	759	0.4%	23	0.1%
Total Middle Eastern or North Africa, any ethnicity	837	0.3%	814	0.4%	23	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina(o)	235	0.1%	176	0.1%	59	0.4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	3,869	1.7%	2,963	1.4%	906	5.6%
Total Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, any ethnicity	4,104	1.8%	3,139	1.5%	965	6.0%
White and Hispanic/Latina(o)	10,916	4.7%	10,421	4.9%	495	3.1%
White Only	35,378	15.4%	30,103	14.1%	5,275	32.7%
Total White, any ethnicity	46,294	20.1%	40,524	19.0%	5,770	35.8%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina(o)	1,968	0.9%	1,696	0.8%	272	1.7%
Multi-Racial All Other	7,046	3.1%	6,252	2.9%	794	4.9%
Total Multi-Racial, any ethnicity	9,014	4.0%	7,948	3.7%	1,066	6.6%
Hispanic/Latina(o) Only	72,764	31.6%	68,950	32.2%	3,814	23.7%
Total Hispanic/Latina(o), Any Race	91,866	39.9%	86,945	40.6%	4,921	30.5%

Race and Ethnicity

On A Single Night

Across all people in homeless families with children, four of every ten people were Black, African American, or African, including two percent that were Black and Hispanic. Three in every ten people in homeless families with children were Hispanic/Latina(o) only. About one in every five people in homeless families with children were White (any ethnicity).

EXHIBIT 4.6: Shelter Status of People in Families with Children Staying in ES and TH versus Unsheltered Locations within Racial and Ethnic Groups
2025

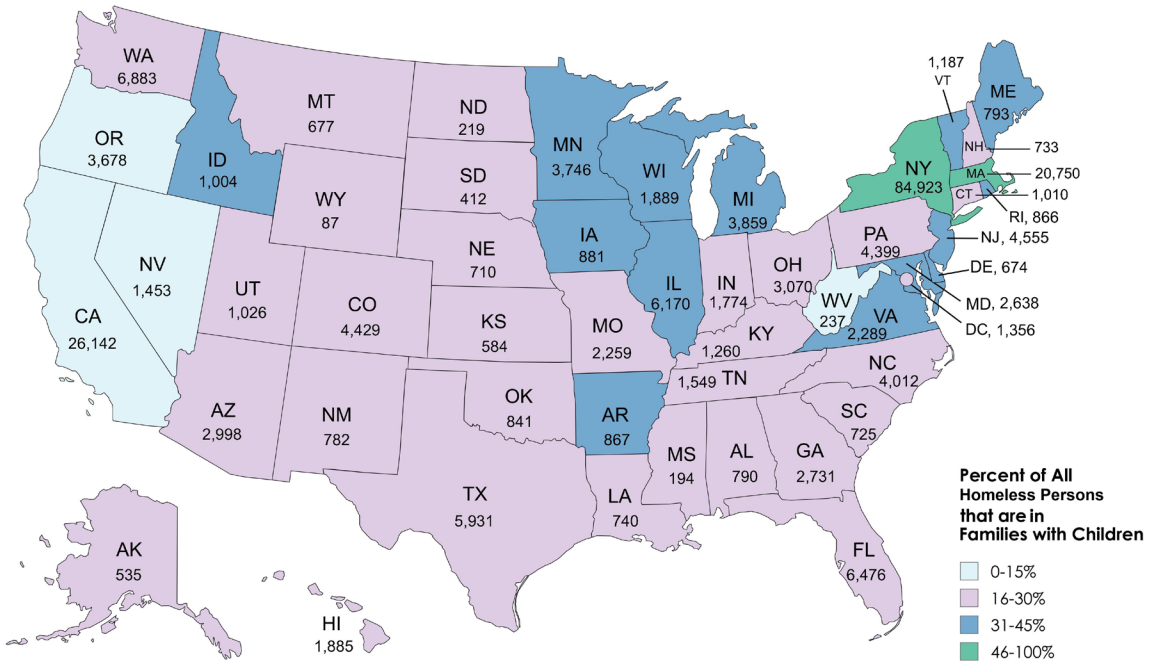


On A Single Night

Sheltered rates varied considerably across the races and ethnicities of people in homeless families with children. People who were Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, regardless of ethnicity, had the highest unsheltered rates at 23 to 25 percent.

4 State Estimates
Homeless Families with Children

EXHIBIT 4.7: Estimates of People in Families with Children Staying in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations
By State, 2025

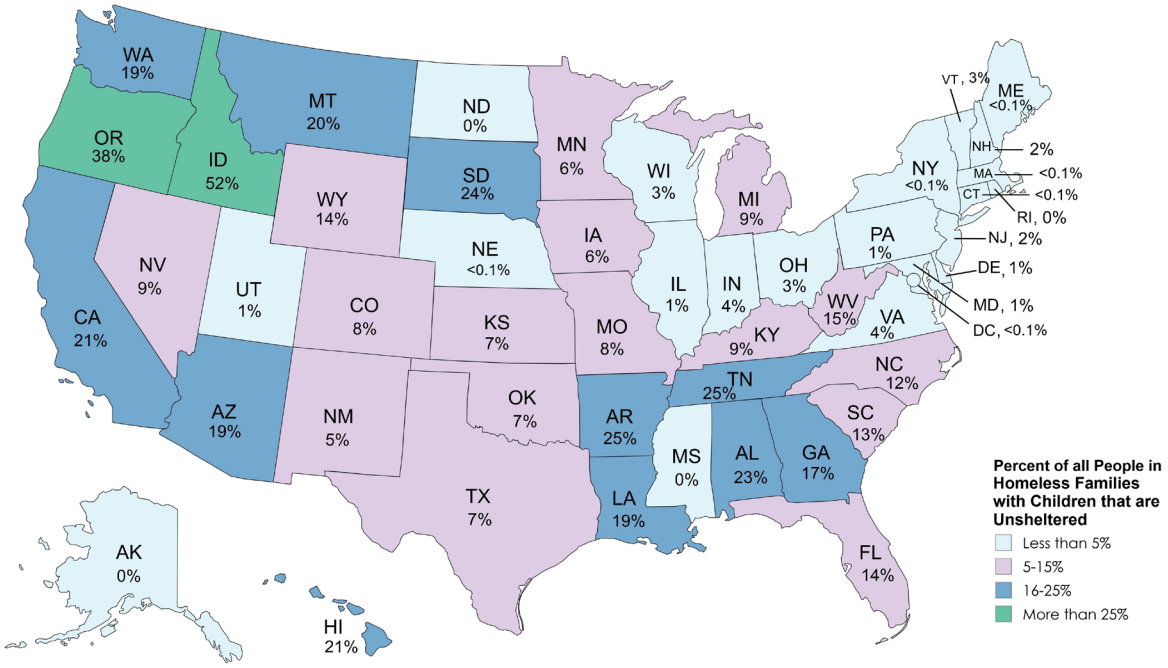


States with the highest number of people in homeless families with children in 2025 were New York (84,923 people) and California (26,142 people). However, the states that had the highest share of homeless families with children among all homeless persons were Massachusetts (73%), New York (58%), and Minnesota (45%).

West Virginia, Oregon, California, and Nevada had the smallest share of homeless families with children among all homeless persons in their states, all with rates at or below 15 percent.

4 State Estimates
Homeless Families with Children

EXHIBIT 4.8: Percent of People in Homeless Families with Children Who Are Unsheltered By State, 2025

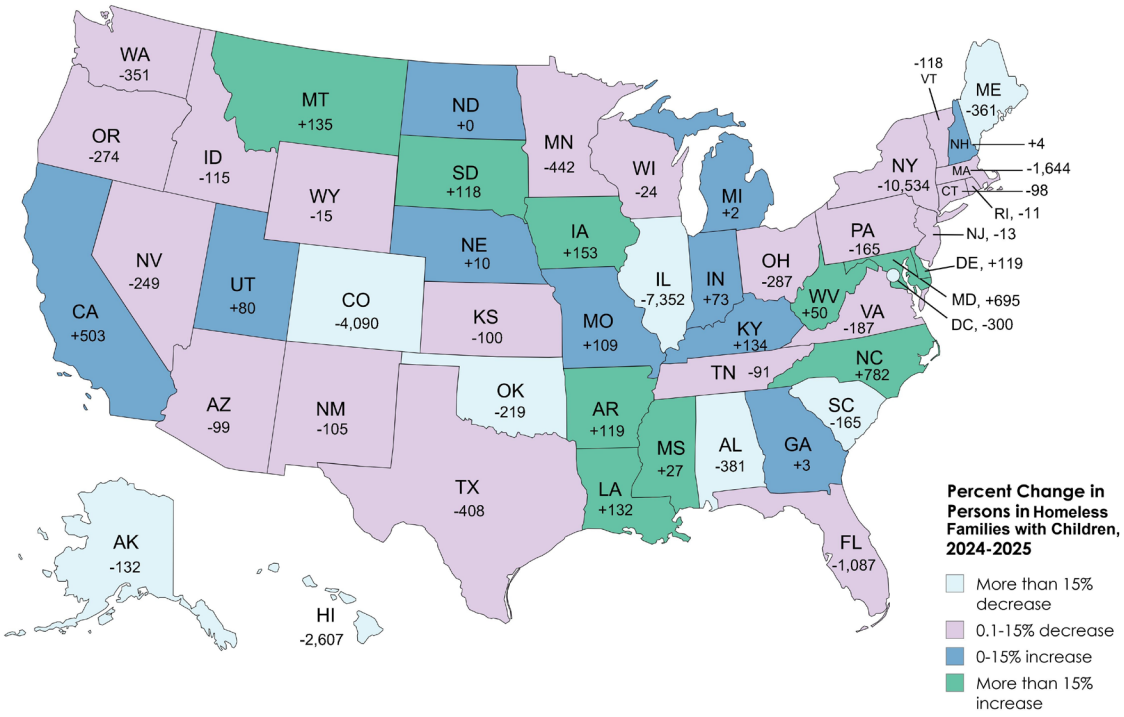


Across the country, 21 states and the District of Columbia have less than five percent of people in homeless families with children staying in places not meant for human habitation.

In four states, at least one in every four people in homeless families with children were unsheltered: Idaho (52%), Oregon (38%), Arkansas (25%) and Tennessee (25%).

4 State Estimates
Homeless Families with Children

EXHIBIT 4.9: Changes in the Number of People in Families with Children in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations
By State, 2024-2025



Between 2024 and 2025, 30 states and the District of Columbia reported decreases in the number of people in homeless families with children. Two states saw the number of people in homeless families with children more than halve: Hawaii (58% decrease) and Illinois (54% decrease).

Three states reported increases in family homelessness in excess of 25 percent: South Dakota (40% increase), Maryland (36% increase), and West Virginia (27% increase).

For information on how rates of homelessness among families with children have changed by state since 2007 please see Appendix B.

4 Understanding Changes
Homeless Families with Children

Understanding Changes in the Number of Families in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations

As a part of the PIT data submission and review process, Continuums of Care (CoCs) provided details on changes in homelessness locally. To help provide context for the findings from the 2025 PIT count, the authors of this report reviewed these details. This revealed that while homelessness is decreasing nationwide, there are distinct factors that impact local changes. This section profiles two states with large changes in their PIT counts and the reasons for those changes reported by the CoCs.



Massachusetts (MA)

Massachusetts is made up of 11 CoCs. Eight are suburban, one is urban, one is rural, and one is a major city (Boston). Between 2024 and 2025, Massachusetts reported a seven percent reduction in the number of people in homeless families with children (1,644 fewer people). Eight of the 11 CoCs contributed to this reduction, with the largest reductions reported by the Balance of State CoC. These CoCs reported the decrease was due to a reduction in the number of shelter beds available for use, stricter eligibility rules, and family shelter length of stay limits put into place in late 2024 that required households that were past the time limit to exit shelter.

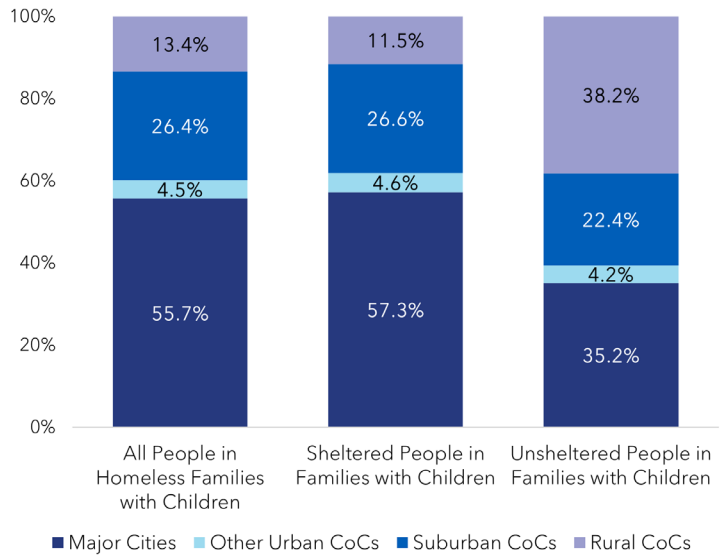


Maryland (MD)

Maryland is comprised of ten CoCs: seven suburban, two rural, and one major city (Baltimore). Between 2024 and 2025 family homelessness increased by 36 percent, meaning there were an additional 695 people in homeless families with children across the state in 2025. Nine of the ten CoCs in Maryland reported increases in family homelessness between 2024 and 2025 with Montgomery County, Baltimore City, and the Balance of State contributing most significantly to the increase. CoCs attributed the increase across the state to an expansion of emergency shelter capacity, changes in the housing and employment markets including a shortage of well-paying jobs, lack of affordable childcare, increased rental costs, and cuts to funding available for eviction prevention services.

4 CoC Estimates
Homeless Families with Children

EXHIBIT 4.10: Share of All People in Homeless Families with Children in Each CoC Category
By Sleeping Location, 2025



Note: "Sheltered People in Families with Children" includes families in ES and TH.

EXHIBIT 4.11: Number of People in Homeless Families with Children
By Geographic Category and Sleeping Location, 2025

	# CoCs	All People in Homeless Families with Children	Sheltered People in Families with Children	Unsheltered People in Families with Children
Total	386	230,366	214,255	16,111
Major Cities	48	128,347	122,679	5,668
Other Urban CoCs	64	10,428	9,754	674
Suburban CoCs	160	60,705	57,094	3,611
Rural CoCs	114	30,886	24,728	6,158

Note: "Sheltered People in Families with Children" includes families in ES and TH.

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 urban CoCs (n=64) 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. Suburban CoCs (n=160) 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. Rural CoCs (n=114) 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.

Notes: 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. Reports from 2023 and before did not include U.S. territories in the estimates by CoC sections. U.S. territories are included in these estimates from 2024 onward.

About six of every ten people in homeless families with children were counted in one of the nation's 50 largest cities; another two in every ten were in suburban areas. There is some variation by shelter status, with major cities accounting for a larger share of the sheltered population and rural areas a larger share of the unsheltered population. About every four in ten unsheltered people in families with children are in rural CoCs.

4 CoC Estimates
Homeless Families with Children

EXHIBIT 4.12: Changes in People in Homeless Families with Children By Sleeping Location and CoC Category, 2024-2025

	All People in Homeless Families with Children		Sheltered People in Families with Children		Unsheltered People in Families with Children	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	*-29,107*	*-11.2%*	*-26,661*	*-11.1%*	*-2,446*	*-13.2%*
Major Cities	-25,993	-16.8%	-25,505	-17.2%	-488	-7.9%
Other Urban CoCs	-538	-4.9%	-297	-3.0%	-241	-26.3%
Suburban CoCs	1,534	2.6%	2,253	4.1%	-719	-16.6%
Rural CoCs	-4,110	-11.7%	-3,112	-11.2%	-998	-13.9%

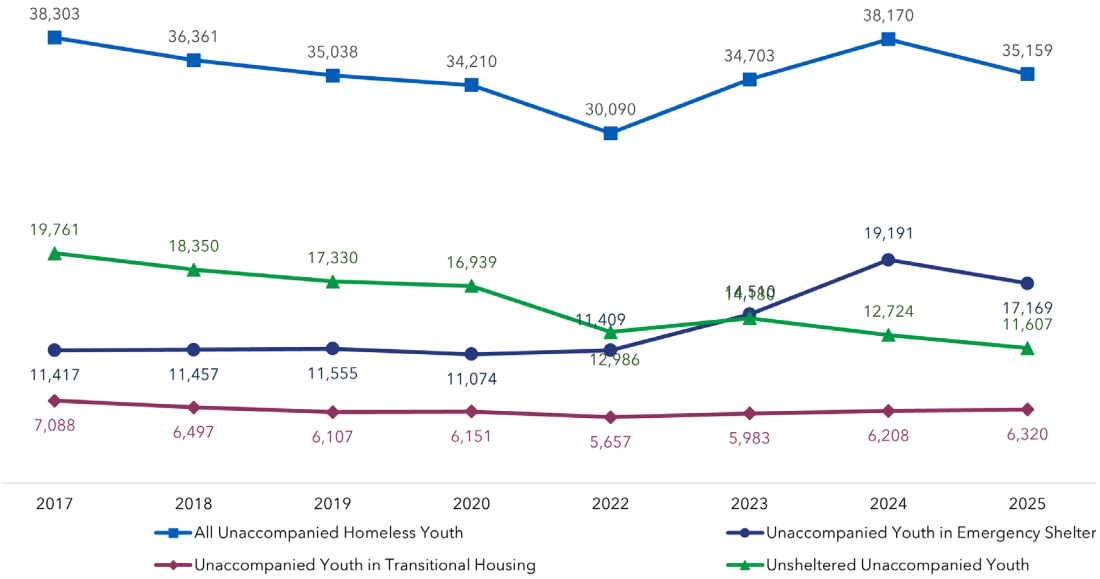
Note: "Sheltered People in Families with Children" includes families in ES and TH.

Major cities, urban CoCs, and rural CoCs all contributed to the overall 11 percent decline in the number of homeless families with children between 2024 and 2025. Major Cities contributed to most of this decline, with a 17 percent decline in family homelessness overall, a 17 percent decline in sheltered family homelessness, and an eight percent decline in unsheltered family homelessness. Only suburban CoCs reported an increase in overall and sheltered family homelessness.

Unsheltered homelessness declined across all geographic categories.

5 National Estimates
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

EXHIBIT 5.1: PIT Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations 2017-2025



Note: The exhibit does not display the count of unaccompanied homeless youth in 2021 because of pandemic-related disruptions to PIT counts.

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth are children (under the age of 18) and young adults (ages 18-24) who are not part of a family with children or accompanied by their parent or guardian during their time homeless.

The estimates presented in this section reflect national data collected on the number of individuals under the age of 25 who are homeless without a parent, guardian or a child of their own (unaccompanied youth) during a single point-in-time (PIT) that occurred during the last 10 days in January 2025. Sheltered unaccompanied youth consists of people staying in emergency shelters (ES), safe haven (SH), or transitional housing (TH) programs on the night of the count. It does not include young people living in housing supported by rapid rehousing (RRH) programs, people in permanent supportive housing (PSH) programs, or people in other permanent housing programs (OPH). (For more information on these programs, see *Section 2*). In addition, these data do not reflect unaccompanied youth living with friends or family on a temporary basis such as doubling up or couch surfing – both of which are forms of housing instability more common for youth than for other populations.

The PIT count also includes the number of unsheltered unaccompanied youth. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidance defines unsheltered homelessness as sleeping in places not meant for human habitation such as sidewalks, abandoned buildings, bus stations, and vehicles parked for long periods. Because of the difficulty of locating people in some of these situations and differences in local capacity to conduct the unsheltered count, the actual number of unsheltered unaccompanied youth could be larger than reported.

In January of 2025, there were ***35,159 unaccompanied homeless youth on a single night in the United States***. Nearly half of unaccompanied homeless youth were staying in emergency shelters on the night of the PIT. One in every three unaccompanied homeless youth was unsheltered, and 18 percent were in transitional housing programs.

5 National Estimates
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

EXHIBIT 5.2: Percent Change in the Number of Unaccompanied Youth in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations 2017-2025

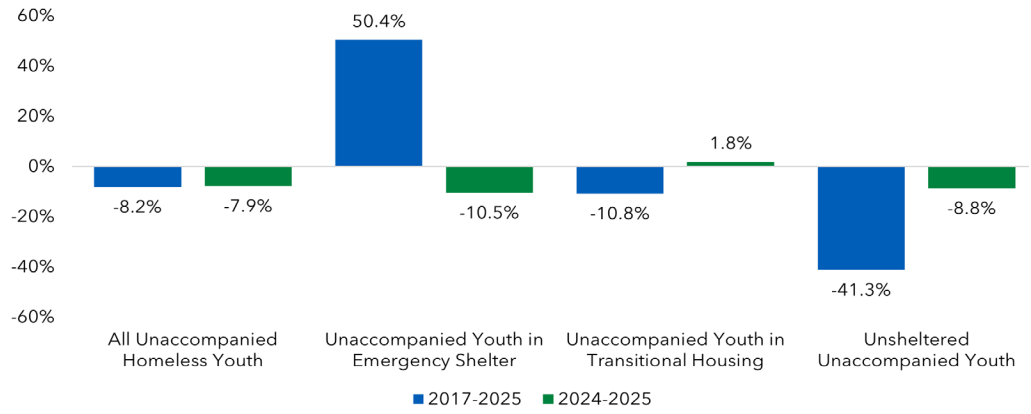
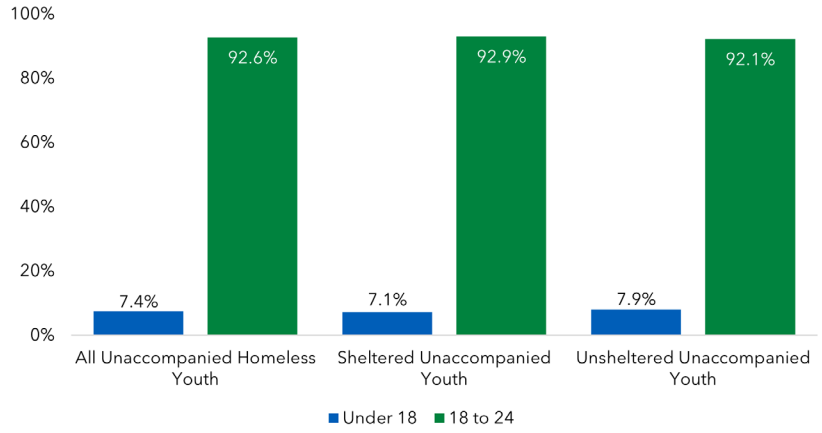


EXHIBIT 5.3: Age of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth By Sleeping Location, 2025



Note: "Sheltered" Includes unaccompanied youth in ES and TH.

Changes Over Time

Compared to 2017, when data collection first began for unaccompanied homeless youth, there were 41 percent fewer unsheltered homeless youth in 2025. These decreases were largely driven by declines in unsheltered unaccompanied youth (by 41 percent) and, to a lesser extent, declines in youth in transitional housing (by 11%). Meanwhile, unaccompanied youth in emergency shelters increased by 50 percent over the same time period.[7]

Between 2024 and 2025, the number of unaccompanied homeless youth declined by eight percent or 3,011 people.

To simplify reporting, the remainder of this Section combines people in emergency shelter and people in transitional housing into one category: sheltered.

Demographic Characteristics

Age

On A Single Night

Nearly all unaccompanied youth were between the ages of 18 and 24 (93%). Unaccompanied children (under 18) made up a slightly larger share of the unsheltered population than the sheltered population for all unaccompanied homeless youth (8% vs. 7%).

7 Beginning in 2017, HUD began issuing funding to CoCs through the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP). The goal of YHDP is to support the development and implementation of a coordinated community approach to preventing and ending youth homelessness.

5 National Estimates
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

EXHIBIT 5.4: Race and Ethnicity of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth 2025

	Total Unaccompanied Youth in ES, TH, and Unsheltered		Unaccompanied Youth in ES and TH		Unaccompanied Youth in Unsheltered Locations	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	*35,159*	*100%*	*23,552*	*100%*	*11,607*	*100%*
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina(o)	196	0.6%	109	0.5%	87	0.7%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	987	2.8%	548	2.3%	439	3.8%
Total American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, any ethnicity	1,183	3.4%	657	2.8%	526	4.5%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina(o)	43	0.1%	22	0.1%	21	0.2%
Asian or Asian American Only	401	1.1%	231	1.0%	170	1.5%
Total Asian or Asian American, any ethnicity	444	1.2%	253	1.1%	191	1.7%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	1,073	3.1%	935	4.0%	138	1.2%
Black, African American, or African Only	11,793	33.5%	9,239	39.2%	2,554	22.0%
Total Black, African American, or African, any ethnicity	12,866	36.6%	10,174	43.2%	2,692	23.2%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	18	0.1%	11	<0.1%	7	0.1%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	466	1.3%	421	1.8%	45	0.4%
Total Middle Eastern or North Africa, any ethnicity	484	1.4%	432	1.8%	52	0.5%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina(o)	54	0.2%	27	0.1%	27	0.2%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	286	0.8%	126	0.5%	160	1.4%
Total Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, any ethnicity	340	1.0%	153	0.6%	187	1.6%
White and Hispanic/Latina(o)	1,338	3.8%	973	4.1%	365	3.1%
White Only	10,351	29.4%	5,982	25.4%	4,369	37.6%
Total White, any ethnicity	11,689	33.2%	6,955	29.5%	4,734	40.7%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina(o)	421	1.2%	246	1.0%	175	1.5%
Multi-Racial All Other	1,648	4.7%	893	3.8%	755	6.5%
Total Multi-Racial, any ethnicity	2,069	5.9%	1,139	4.8%	930	8.0%
Hispanic/Latina(o) Only	6,084	17.3%	3,789	16.1%	2,295	19.8%
Total Hispanic/Latina(o), Any Race	9,227	26.2%	6,112	26.0%	3,115	26.8%

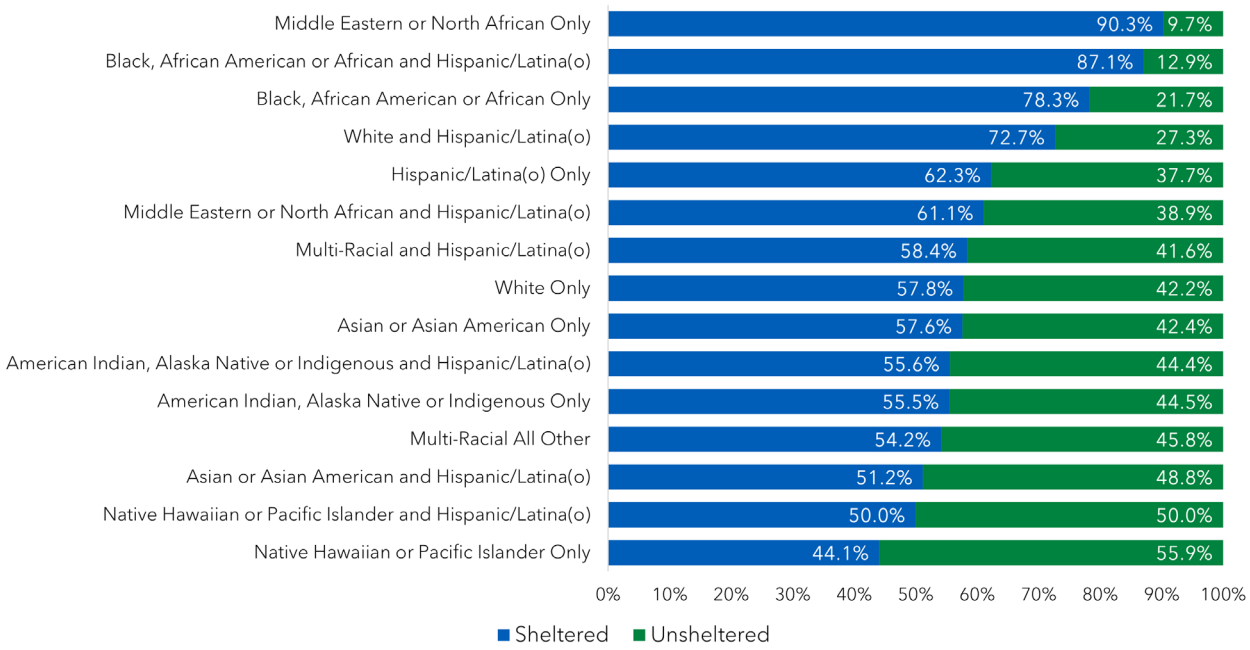
Race and Ethnicity

On A Single Night

Among all unaccompanied homeless youth, about one of every three youth was Black, African American, or African (only) and another one in every three was White (of any ethnicity).

5 National Estimates
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

EXHIBIT 5.5: Unaccompanied Youth in ES and TH versus Unsheltered Locations by Racial Category
2025



"The youth PIT count can vary significantly since it represents a count on a single day rather than over time. However, the reduction likely reflects progress at the local level. The [local colleges] have been increasing their investments in student housing and services. YHDP programs have been working hard to provide services and stable housing for youth. Family Unification Program (FUP) and Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) voucher expansions have helped provide permanent subsidized housing opportunities for youth in foster care and probation. Youth providers [are also] meeting on a regular basis to improve collaboration and coordination." **--CoC in the West**

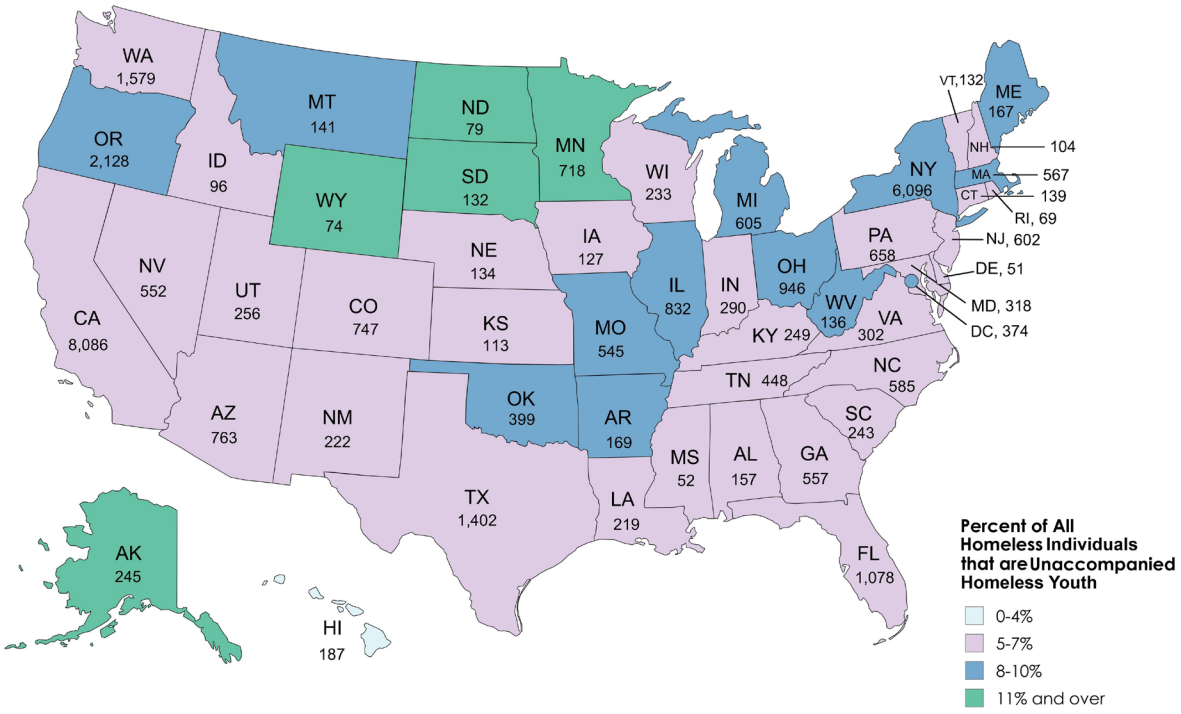
On A Single Night

Sheltered status of unaccompanied youth varied considerably across race and ethnicity. Black unaccompanied homeless youth had one of the highest sheltered rates at 87 percent for those who were also Hispanic/Latina(o) and 78 percent for those who were not Hispanic. While making up a small share of all unaccompanied homeless youth, Middle Eastern and North African youth had the highest sheltered rate at 90 percent.

Several racial and ethnic groups had unsheltered rates that were higher than the overall rate for all unaccompanied youth at 33 percent.

5 State Estimates
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

EXHIBIT 5.6: Estimates of Unaccompanied Youth in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations By State, 2025



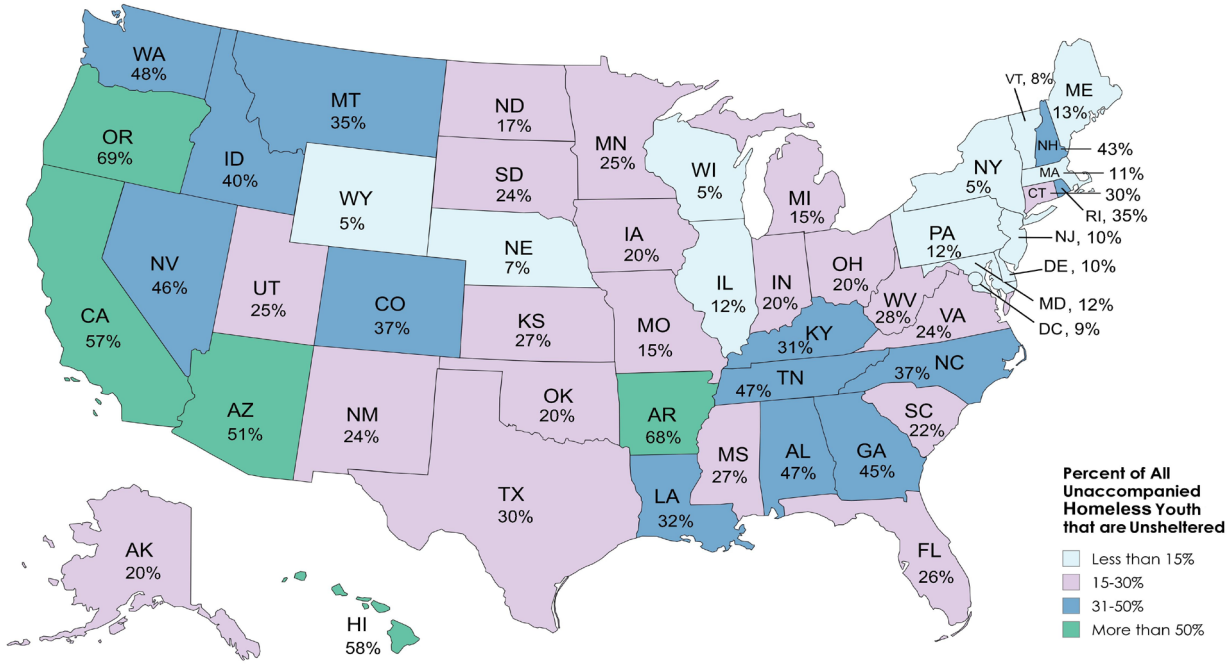
States with the largest number of unaccompanied homeless youth in 2025 were California and New York. Four in every ten unaccompanied homeless youth in the country were in one of these states.

In Wyoming, 17 percent of all homeless individuals at a point-in-time were unaccompanied youth – the highest rate in the country. Minnesota and South Dakota were second and third, with 16 and 13 percent.

See Appendix A for more detailed, state-level information.

5 State Estimates
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

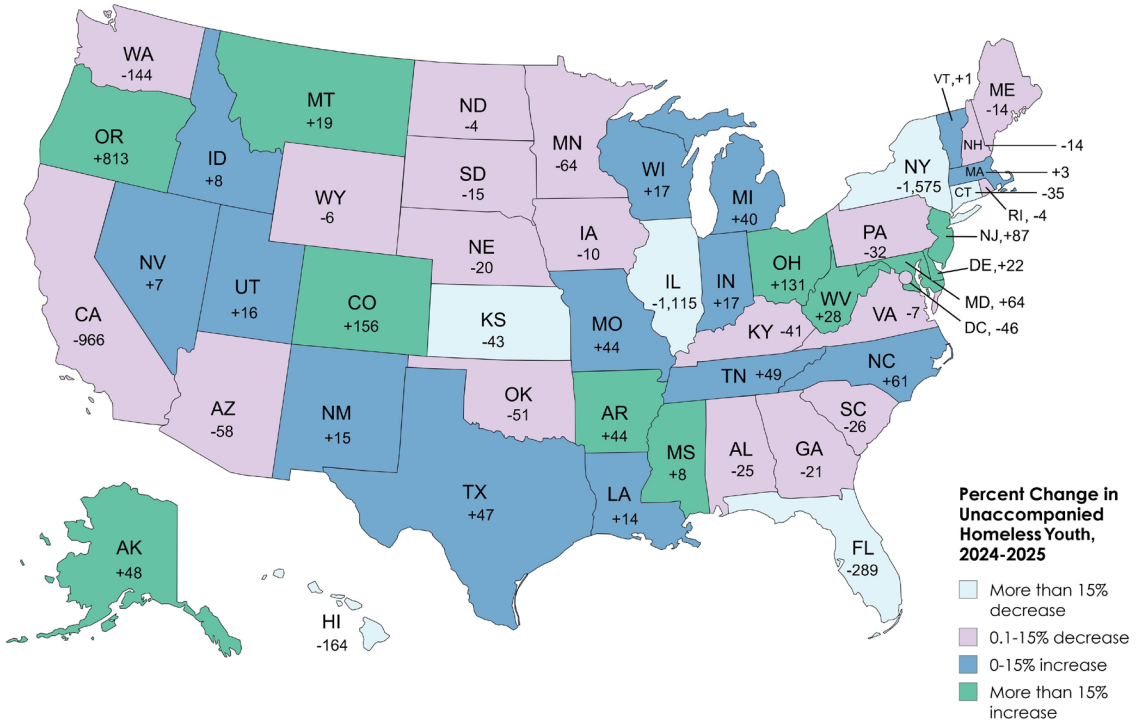
EXHIBIT 5.7: Percent of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth Who Are Unsheltered By State, 2025



The point-in-time counts are completed during the coldest time of year in the Unites States. Most of the states with the highest rates of unsheltered youth homelessness are in warmer climates.

However, in 2025 Oregon had the highest rate of unsheltered unaccompanied youth (69%) on a single night in January. It was followed by Arkansas (68%), Hawaii (58%), California (57%), and Arizona (51%).

EXHIBIT 5.8: Largest Changes in Unaccompanied Youth in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations By State, 2024-2025



Between 2024 and 2025, 25 states and the District of Columbia experienced decreases in the number of unaccompanied homeless youth.

New York and Illinois experienced the largest decreases in the number of unaccompanied homeless youth, each seeing reductions of over 1,000 youth.

Of the 25 states that observed increases in the number of unaccompanied homeless youth between 2024 and 2025, 19 reported increases of fewer than 50 youth.

Understanding Changes in the Number of Unaccompanied Youth in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations

As a part of the PIT data submission and review process, Continuums of Care (CoCs) provided details on changes in homelessness locally. To help provide context for the findings from the 2025 PIT count, the authors of this report reviewed these details. This revealed that while homelessness is decreasing nationwide, there are distinct factors that impact local changes. This section profiles two states with large changes in their PIT counts and the reasons for those changes reported by the CoCs.



New York (NY)

New York is comprised of 24 CoCs: 12 suburban CoCs, 11 rural CoCs, and 1 major city (New York City). Between 2024 and 2025, the state of New York reported a 21 percent reduction in the number of unaccompanied homeless youth, or 1,575 fewer people. Fourteen of the 24 CoCs reported a reduction in the number of unaccompanied homeless youth with the largest decline in New York City (1,590 fewer youth). New York attributed the decline in the number of unaccompanied homeless youth to a large reduction in the number of asylum seekers entering the state.



Florida (FL)

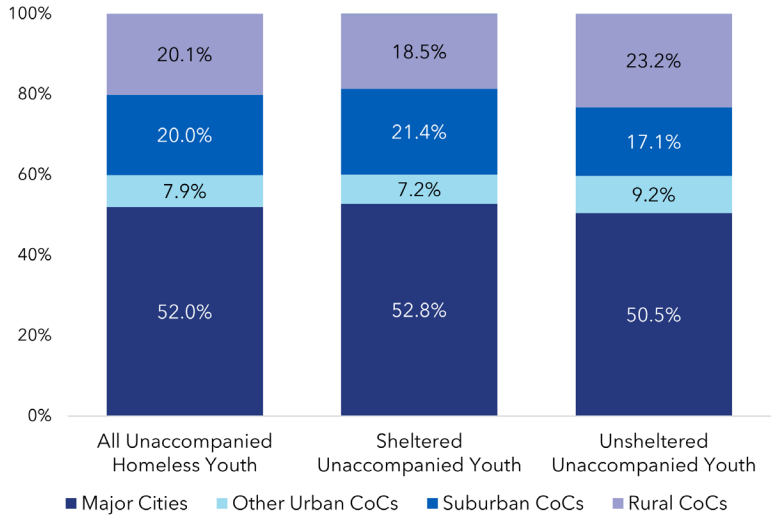
Florida is comprised of 27 CoCs: 17 suburban, five rural, two urban, and three major cities (Tampa, Jacksonville, and Miami). Between 2024 and 2025, Florida reported 289 fewer unaccompanied homeless youth, a 21 percent reduction. Sixteen of the CoCs in the state reported a reduction or no change in the number of unaccompanied homeless youth. These CoCs attributed the decline to increased housing placements and general declines in homeless individuals due to reductions in shelter capacity. One of the CoCs that experienced an increase in their unaccompanied youth counts attributed the rise to an increase in YHDP-funded resources that provided additional shelter and housing options for homeless youth in the area.

5 CoC Estimates
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

EXHIBIT 5.9: Number of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth by Sleeping Location and Geography Type, 2025

	# CoCs	All Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	Unaccompanied Youth in ES and TH	Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth
Total	386	35,159	23,552	11,607
Major Cities	48	18,300	12,438	5,862
Other Urban CoCs	64	2,776	1,705	1,071
Suburban CoCs	160	7,027	5,048	1,979
Rural CoCs	114	7,056	4,361	2,695

EXHIBIT 5.10: Share of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth in each CoC Category By Sleeping Location, 2025



Note: "Sheltered Unaccompanied Youth" includes ES, TH and SH.

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 urban CoCs (n=64) 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. Suburban CoCs (n=160) 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. Rural CoCs (n=114) 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. Reports from 2023 and before did not include U.S. territories in the estimates by CoC sections. U.S. territories are included in these estimates from 2024 onward.

More than half of unaccompanied homeless youth were counted in one of the nation's 50 largest cities. Suburban and rural CoCs account for another 20 percent each. There is some variation by shelter status, with rural areas accounting for a slightly larger share of unsheltered unaccompanied youth.[8]

8 The number of unaccompanied homeless youth in rural areas may be higher than reported due to challenges in completing the unsheltered PIT count in rural communities, especially rural Tribal nations.

5 CoC Estimates
Unaccompanied Homeless Youth

EXHIBIT 5.11: Changes in the Number of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth 2024-2025

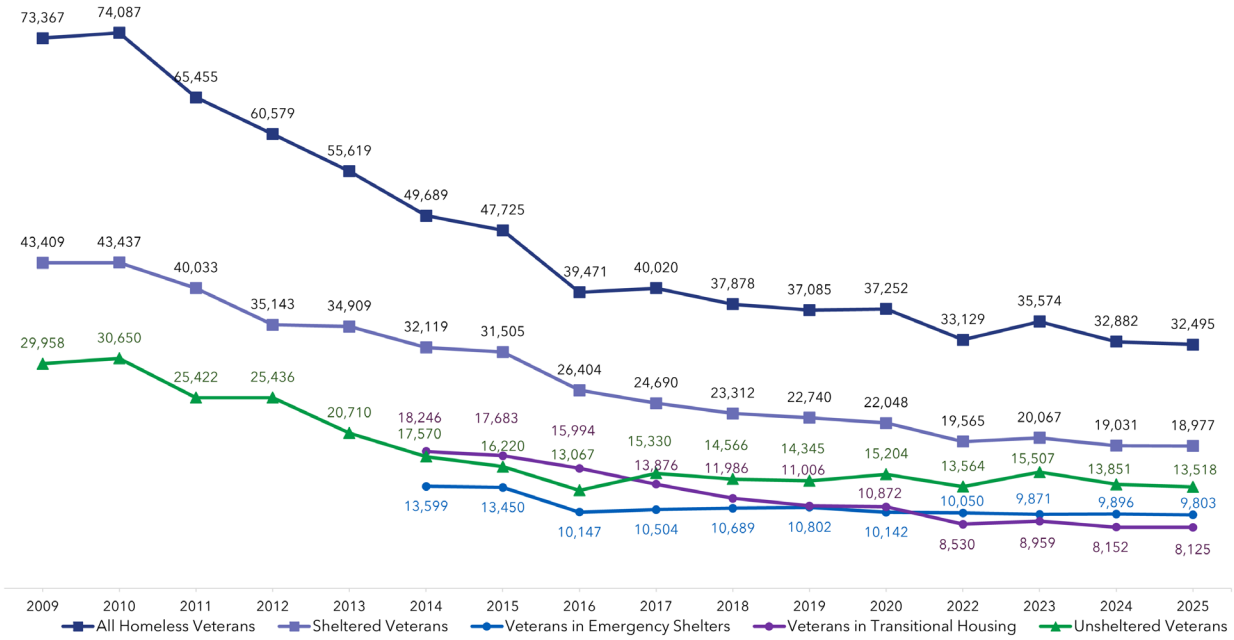
	Change in Total Unaccompanied Youth		Change in Unaccompanied Youth in ES and TH		Change in Unsheltered Unaccompanied Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	-3,011	-7.9%	-1,894	-7.4%	-1,117	-8.8%
Major Cities	-2,458	-11.8%	-2,198	-15.0%	-260	-4.2%
Other Urban CoCs	84	3.1%	53	3.2%	31	3.0%
Suburban CoCs	-606	-7.9%	204	4.2%	-810	-29.0%
Rural CoCs	-31	-0.4%	47	1.1%	-78	-2.8%

The overall decline in the number of unaccompanied homeless youth was largely driven by decreases in sheltered youth in major cities.

Only other urban CoCs reported an increase in the number of unaccompanied homeless youth overall and in unsheltered locations. Only major city CoCs reported a decline in the number of unaccompanied homeless youth in sheltered locations.

6 National Estimates
Homeless Veterans

EXHIBIT 6.1: PIT Estimates of Homeless Veterans By Sleeping Location, 2009-2025



Note: The exhibit does not display the count of homeless veterans in 2021 because of pandemic-related disruptions to counts.

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.

The estimates presented in this section reflect national data collected on the number of homeless veterans during a point-in-time (PIT) that occurred during the last 10 days of January 2025. The PIT count offers a snapshot of the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless veterans on a single night. Sheltered homeless veterans includes veterans who were staying in emergency shelters (ES), transitional housing (TH) programs, or safe havens (SH) on the night of the count. It does not include veterans living in housing supported by rapid rehousing (RRH) programs, veterans living in permanent supportive (PH) housing, and veterans in other permanent housing programs (OPH). (For more information on these programs, see *Section 2*).

The PIT count also includes the number of unsheltered homeless veterans. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidance defines unsheltered homelessness as staying in places not meant for human habitation such as sidewalks, abandoned buildings, bus stations, and vehicles parked for long periods. Because of the difficulty of locating some of these situations and differences in local capacity to conduct the unsheltered count, the actual number of unsheltered veterans could be larger than reported.

Communities began reporting PIT data on homeless veterans in 2009, and this report uses 2009 as the baseline (starting) measure of veteran homelessness in the United States. Between 2009 and 2014, data on homeless veterans in emergency shelter and transitional housing programs was reported in a single category: sheltered.

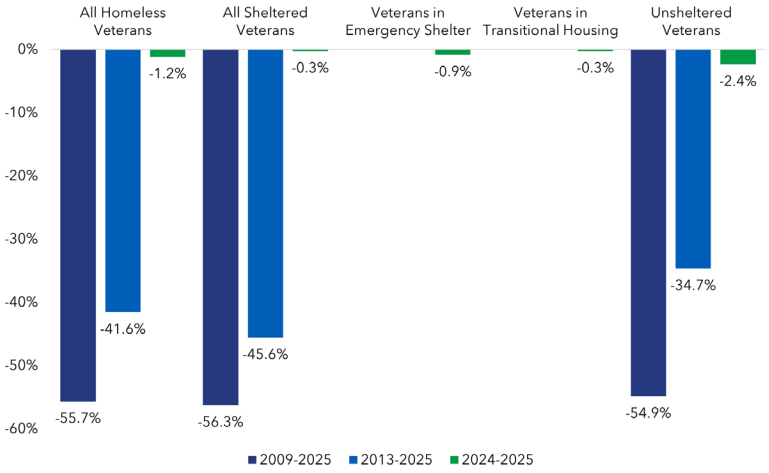
On a single night in January 2025, there were ***32,495 homeless veterans.*** About four in every ten homeless veterans were unsheltered.

6 National Estimates
Homeless Veterans

EXHIBIT 6.2: Proportion of Homeless Adults Who are Veterans
By Sleeping Location, 2025

	All Homeless Veterans	All Homeless Adults in ES and TH and Unsheltered Locations	Percent of Homeless Adults Who Are Veterans
Total People	32,495	611,690	5.3%
People in ES, TH, and SH	18,977	354,945	5.3%
Unsheltered Locations	13,518	256,745	5.3%

EXHIBIT 6.3: Changes in the Number of Homeless Veterans Over Time
By Sleeping Location, 2009-2025



Note: Data on veterans in emergency shelter and transitional housing is not available prior to 2014.

On A Single Night

Veterans made up five percent of all homeless adults in the United States. The share was the same across sheltered status.

Changes Over Time

Between 2024 and 2025, the number of homeless veterans decreased by one percent. This decrease in the number of homeless veterans was largely driven by declines in the number of unsheltered veterans, which declined by 333 veterans.

Over the longer term, the number of homeless veterans has declined by 56 percent since the data were first reported in 2009. This represents a total decrease of more than 40,870 homeless veterans in the last sixteen years.

To simplify reporting, the remainder of this Section combines people in emergency shelter and people in transitional housing into one category: sheltered.

> "This reduction [in the number of sheltered veterans] is the result of Emergency Housing Assistance (EHA) [emergency shelter vouchers for veterans waiting rapid rehousing assistance] associated with Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) projects... SSVF providers reported having far fewer resources for EHA this year and did not report any clients receiving this service."--CoC in the Southwest

EXHIBIT 6.4: Race/Ethnicity of Homeless Veterans
2025

	All Veterans in ES, TH, and Unsheltered		Veterans in ES and TH		Veterans in Unsheltered Locations	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Homeless Veterans	32,495	100%	18,977	100%	13,518	100%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina(o)	99	0.3%	51	0.3%	48	0.4%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	1,139	3.5%	376	2.0%	763	5.6%
Total American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous, any ethnicity	1,238	3.8%	427	2.3%	811	6.0%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina(o)	19	0.1%	7	<0.1%	12	0.1%
Asian or Asian American Only	398	1.2%	158	0.8%	240	1.8%
Total Asian or Asian American, any ethnicity	417	1.3%	165	0.8%	252	1.9%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	197	0.6%	138	0.7%	59	0.4%
Black, African American, or African Only	9,483	29.2%	6,627	34.9%	2,856	21.1%
Total Black, African American, or African, any ethnicity	9,680	29.8%	6,765	35.6%	2,915	21.5%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	8	<0.1%	3	<0.1%	5	<0.1%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	59	0.2%	16	0.1%	43	0.3%
Total Middle Eastern or North Africa, any ethnicity	67	0.2%	19	0.1%	48	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina(o)	39	0.1%	18	0.1%	21	0.2%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	256	0.8%	102	0.5%	154	1.1%
Total Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, any ethnicity	295	0.9%	120	0.6%	175	1.3%
White and Hispanic/Latina(o)	774	2.4%	550	2.9%	224	1.7%
White Only	16,216	49.9%	9,599	50.6%	6,617	48.9%
Total White, any ethnicity	16,990	52.3%	10,149	53.5%	6,841	50.6%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina(o)	245	0.8%	77	0.4%	168	1.2%
Multi-Racial All Other	1,285	4.0%	532	2.8%	753	5.6%
Total Multi-Racial, any ethnicity	1,530	4.8%	609	3.2%	921	6.8%
Hispanic/Latina(o) Only	2,278	7.0%	723	3.8%	1,555	11.5%
Total Hispanic/Latina(o), Any Race	3,659	11.3%	1,567	8.3%	2,092	15.5%

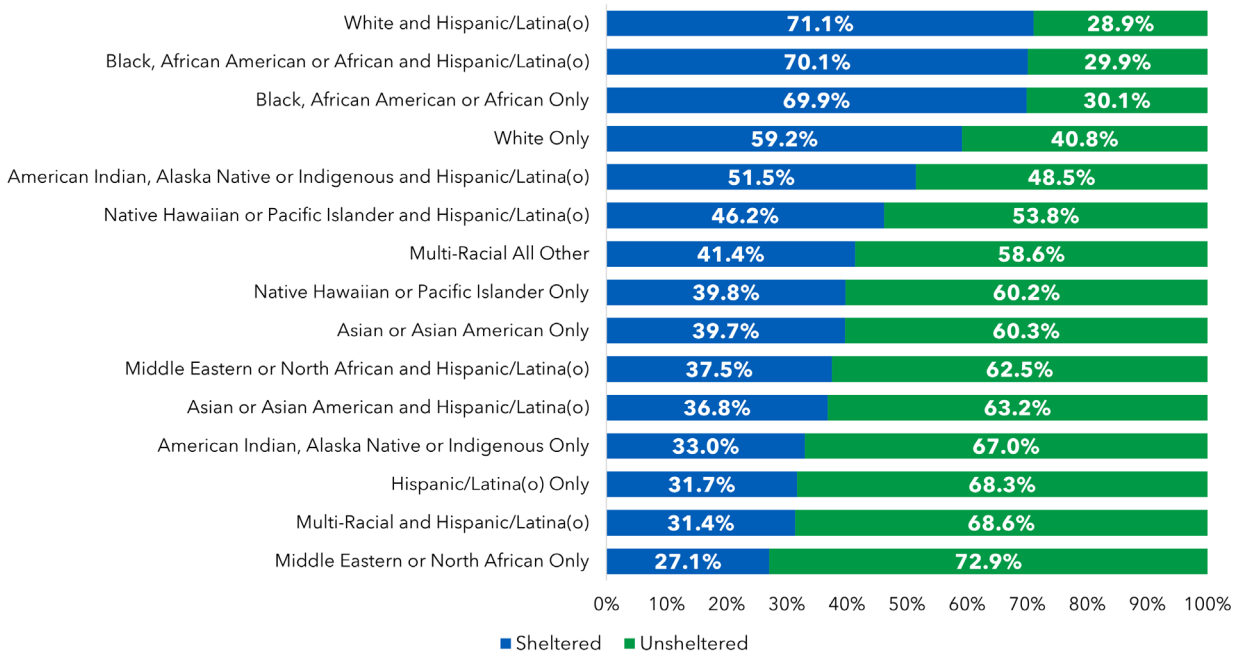
Demographic Characteristics

Race and Ethnicity

On A Single Night

Across all homeless veterans, half were White (only), and 30 percent were Black, African American, or African (only). Black, non-Hispanic homeless veterans were more likely to be sheltered (35% of the sheltered population) than unsheltered (21% of the unsheltered population). Veterans that were Hispanic (of any race) were more likely to be unsheltered, making up 16 percent of unsheltered veterans compared to eight percent of sheltered veterans.

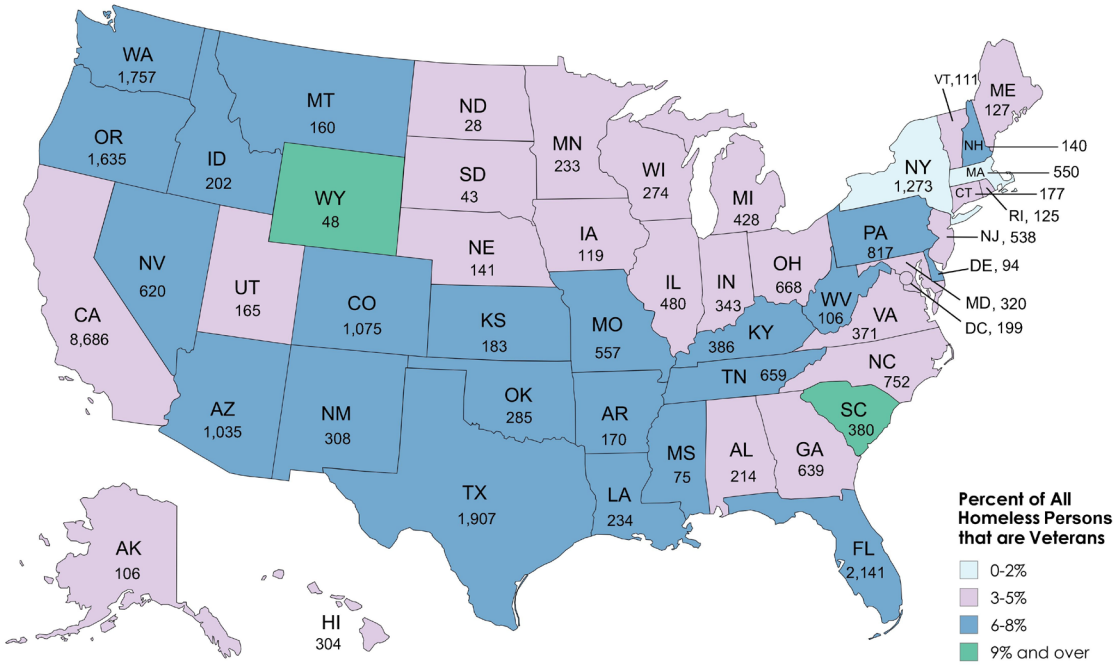
EXHIBIT 6.5: Veterans in ES, TH, and SH versus Unsheltered Locations by Race/Ethnicity 2025



On A Single Night

Sheltered rates also varied considerably across the racial and ethnic identities of homeless veterans. Veterans who were White or Black (of any ethnicity) had the highest sheltered rate of all racial and ethnic groups, with sheltered rates ranging from 59 to 71 percent. Veterans who were Middle Eastern or North African (only); Multi-Racial and Hispanic; Hispanic/Latina(o) Only; or American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous (only) had the highest unsheltered rates ranging from 67 to 73 percent.

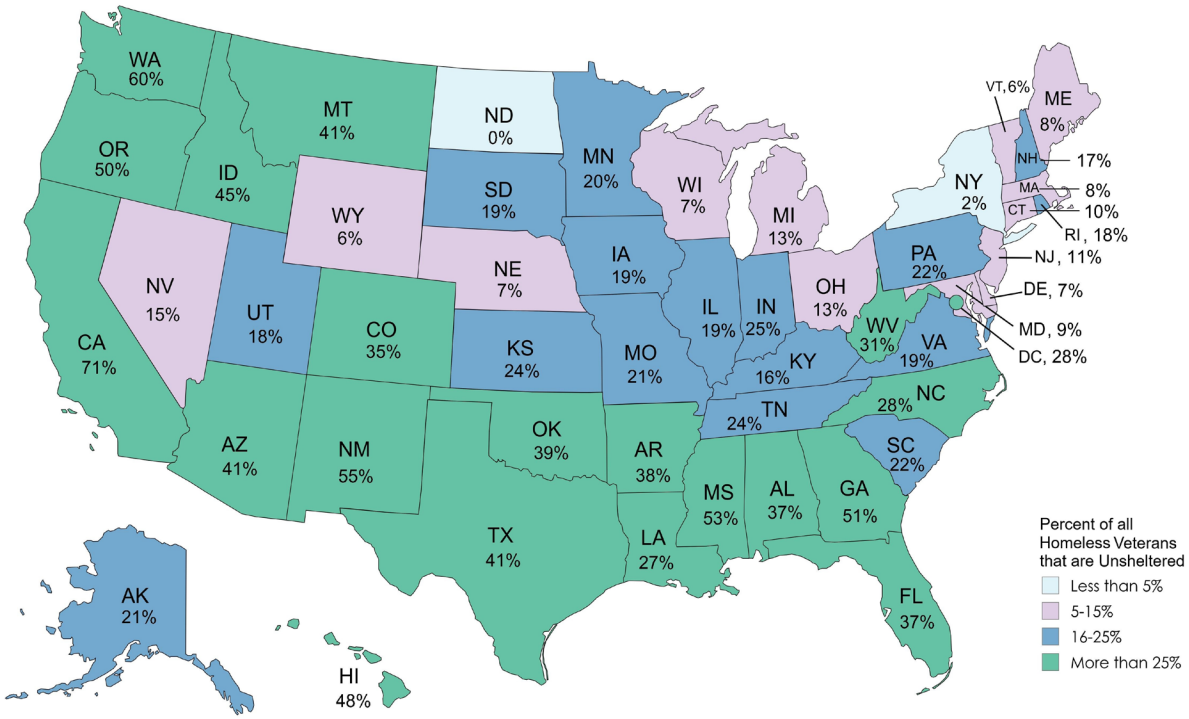
EXHIBIT 6.6: Estimates of Veterans in ES, TH, SH and Unsheltered Locations By State, 2025



In two states, New York and Massachusetts, fewer than two percent of all homeless persons in the state were veterans.

Nationwide, California, which has the most homeless veterans of any state, accounted for the largest share of the nation's population of homeless veterans with 27 percent of all homeless veterans in the nation located in California. However, within the state, five percent of all homeless persons in California were veterans.

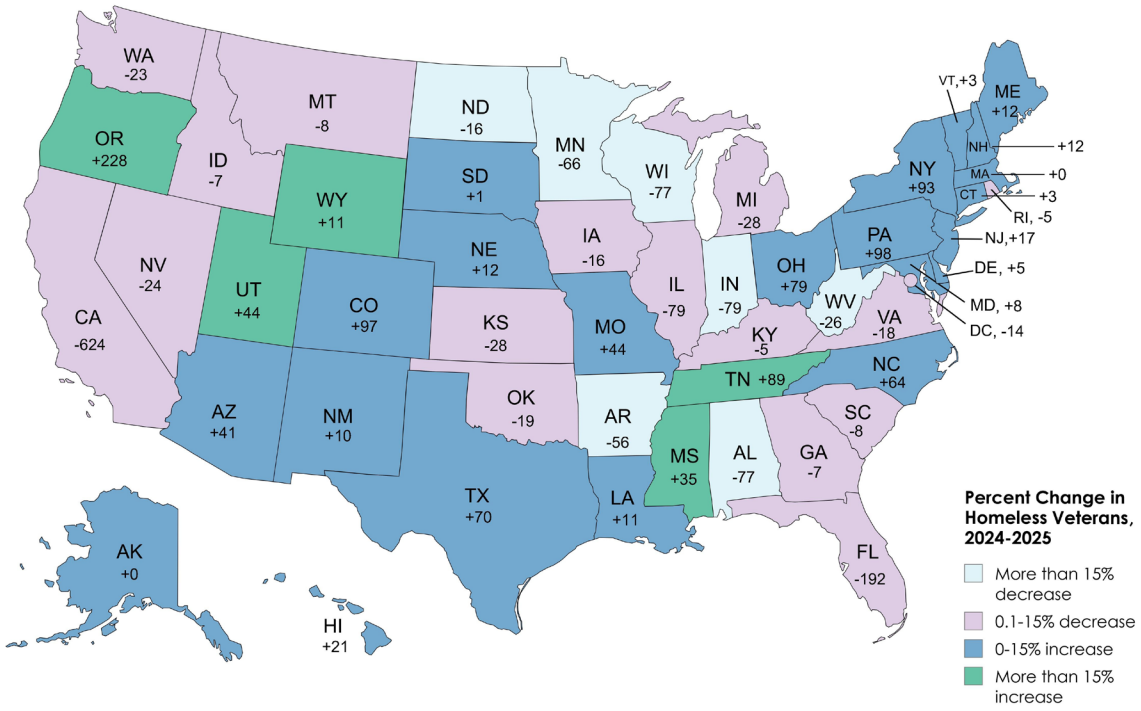
EXHIBIT 6.7: Percentages of Homeless Veterans Who Are Unsheltered 2025



In five states, more than half of all homeless veterans were unsheltered, sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. These are California (71%), Washington (60%), New Mexico (55%), Mississippi (53%), and Georgia (51%).

In two states, North Dakota (100%) and New York (98%), over 95 percent of all homeless veterans were sheltered.

EXHIBIT 6.8: Changes in the Number of Veterans in ES, TH, SH and Unsheltered Locations By State, 2024-2025



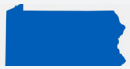
Between 2024 and 2025, 23 states and the District of Columbia experienced decreases in the number of homeless veterans. The largest percentage decline was in North Dakota (36% fewer homeless veterans) and the largest numeric decline was in California (624 fewer homeless veterans).

Oregon experienced the largest increase in homeless veterans (228 more veterans) and Mississippi experienced the largest percentage increase at 88 percent.

For information on how rates of homelessness have changed by state since 2009, please see Appendix B.

Understanding Changes in the Number of Veterans in ES, TH, and Unsheltered Locations

As a part of the PIT data submission and review process, Continuums of Care (CoCs) provided details on changes in homelessness locally. To help provide context for the findings from the 2025 PIT count, the authors of this report reviewed these details. This revealed that while homelessness is decreasing nationwide, there are distinct factors that impact local changes. This section profiles one state with a large change in its PIT count and the reasons for that change as reported by the CoCs.



Pennsylvania (PA)

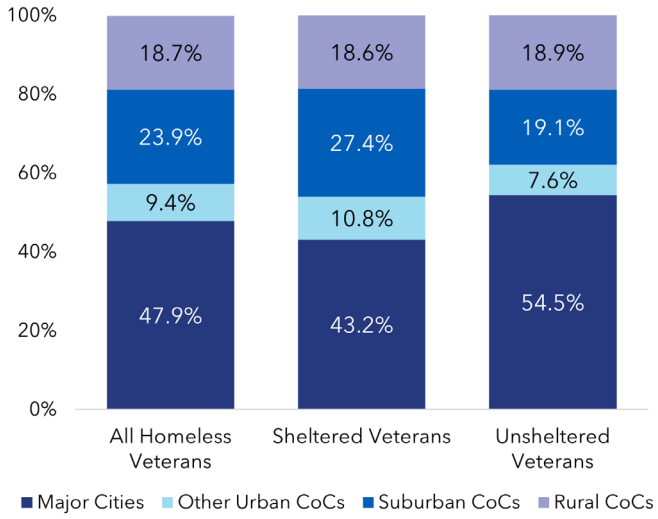
Pennsylvania is composed of 16 CoCs: 13 suburban CoCs, two rural, and one major city CoC (Philadelphia). Between 2024 and 2025, Pennsylvania reported 98 more homeless veterans (a 14% increase). This increase was spread across nine of Pennsylvania's 16 CoCs reported. The CoC with the largest percentage increase in the number of homeless veterans attributed the increase to a new veteran-dedicated transitional housing program opening in their county.

6 CoC Estimates
Homeless Veterans

EXHIBIT 6.9: Number of Homeless Veterans by Geographic Category and Sleeping Location, 2025

	# CoCs	All Homeless Veterans	Veterans in ES, SH, and TH	Unsheltered Veterans
Total	386	32,495	18,977	13,518
Major Cities	48	15,566	8,195	7,371
Other Urban CoCs	64	3,068	2,047	1,021
Suburban CoCs	160	7,781	5,204	2,577
Rural CoCs	114	6,080	3,531	2,549

EXHIBIT 6.10: Share of All Homeless Veterans in each CoC Category By Sleeping Location, 2025



Note: "Sheltered Veterans" includes ES, TH, and SH.

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 urban CoCs (n=64) 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. Suburban CoCs (n=160) 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. Rural CoCs (n=114) 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.

Notes: 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. Reports from 2023 and before did not include U.S. territories in the estimates by CoC sections. U.S. territories are included in these estimates from 2024 onward.

Nearly half of all homeless veterans were in one of the nation's 50 largest cities. However, major cities accounted for a larger share of the unsheltered veteran population, while suburban areas comprised a larger share of the sheltered population.

About one in every five homeless veterans was in a rural area while less than one in every ten was in an urban CoC that did not include one of the nation's largest cities.

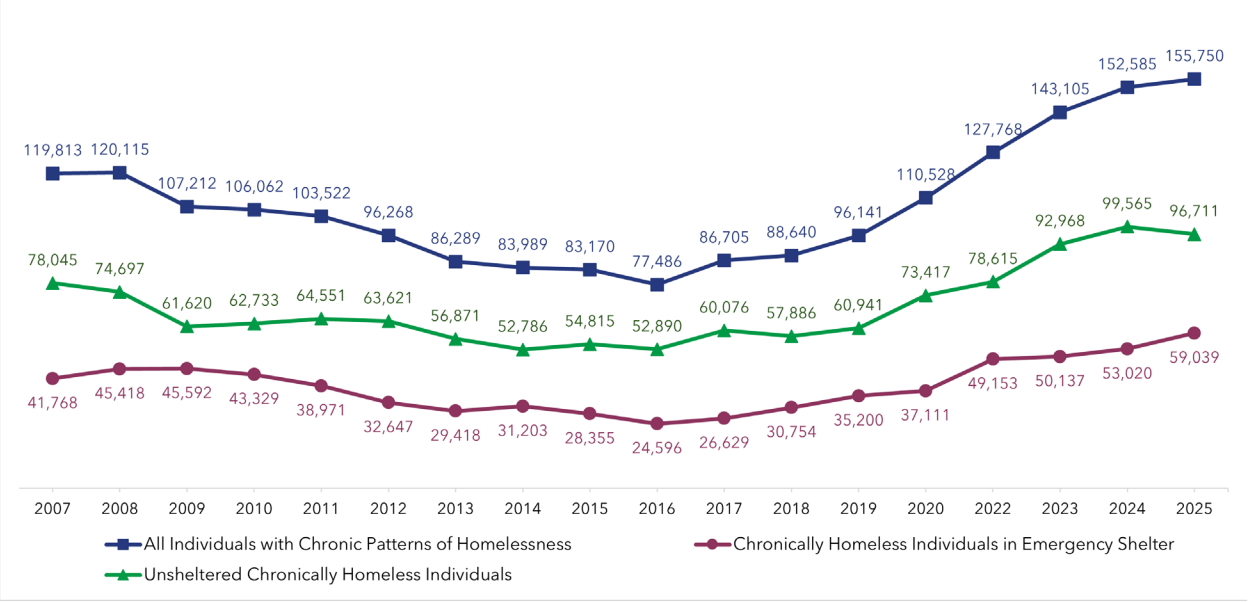
EXHIBIT 6.11: Change in Veteran Homelessness By Sleeping Location and CoC Category, 2024-2025

	All Homeless Veterans		Veterans in ES, SH, and TH		Unsheltered Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	-387	-1.2%	-54	-0.3%	-333	-2.4%
Major Cities	205	1.3%	-156	-1.9%	361	5.1%
Other Urban CoCs	-200	-6.1%	-145	-6.6%	-55	-5.1%
Suburban CoCs	-276	-3.4%	250	5.0%	-526	-17.0%
Rural CoCs	-116	-1.9%	-3	-0.1%	-113	-4.2%

Between 2024 and 2025, overall veteran homelessness declined in all areas except major cities, which reported a one percent increase. This was driven by a five percent increase in unsheltered veteran homelessness within major cities.

7 National Estimates
Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

EXHIBIT 7.1: PIT Estimates of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness By Sleeping Location, 2007-2025



Note: The exhibit does not display the count of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in 2021 because of pandemic-related disruptions to counts.

Individual with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness refers to an individual with a disability (see Definition of Terms) who has been continuously homeless for one year or more or has had 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. (Note: this does not include people in families with at least one adult and one child who had chronic patterns of homelessness.)

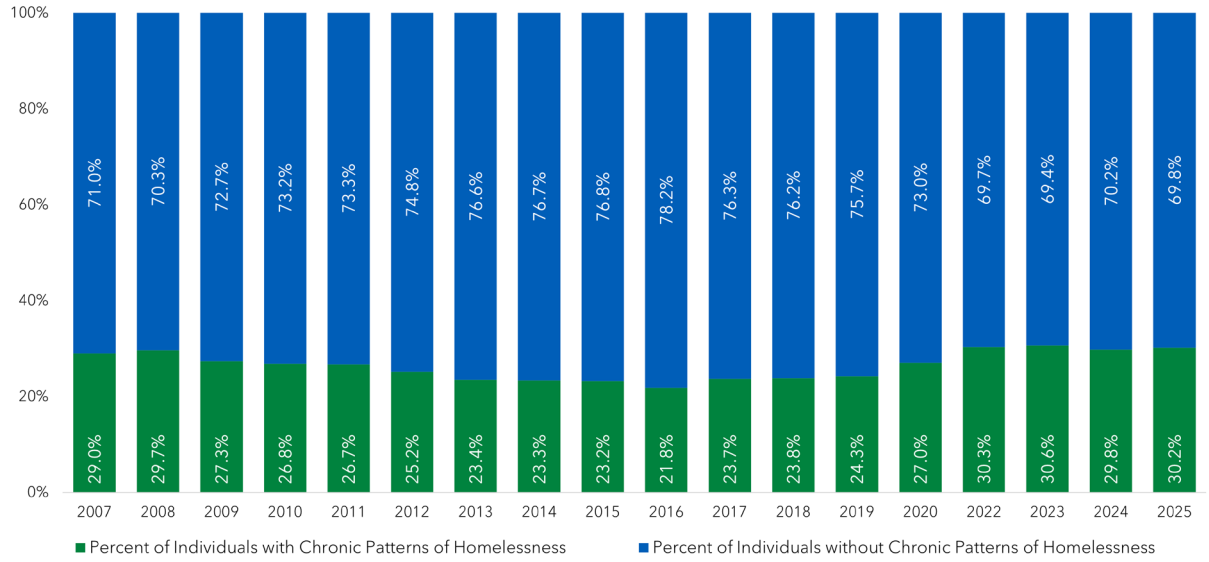
The estimates presented in this section reflect national data collected on the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness during a single point-in-time (PIT) that occurred during the last 10 days in January 2025. The PIT count offers a snapshot of the number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons. Sheltered chronic homelessness consists of individuals staying in emergency shelters (ES) or safe havens (SH) on the night of the count. It does not include people living in transitional housing (TH), housing supported by rapid rehousing (RRH) programs, people in permanent supportive housing (PSH) programs, or people in other permanent housing programs (OPH). (For more information on these programs, see *Section 2*).

The PIT count also includes the number of unsheltered homeless persons. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidance defines unsheltered homelessness as sleeping in places not meant for human habitation such as sidewalks, abandoned buildings, bus stations, and vehicles parked for long periods. Because of the difficulty of locating people in some of these situations and differences in local capacity to conduct the unsheltered count, the actual number of unsheltered homeless persons could be larger than reported.

On a single night in January 2025, there were ***155,750 individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness.*** This is the largest number of reported individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness since data collection began. Six in every ten individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were unsheltered on the night of the count.

7 National Estimates
Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

EXHIBIT 7.2: Share of All Homeless Individuals that have Chronic Patterns of Homelessness in ES versus Unsheltered Locations
2007-2025

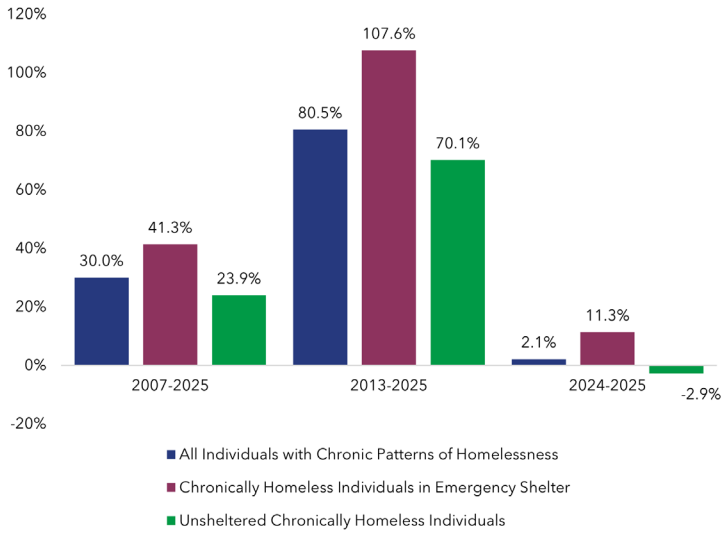


Changes Over Time

In 2025, 30 percent of all homeless individuals had chronic patterns of homelessness. The share of all homeless individuals that had chronic patterns of homelessness has varied between 2007 and 2025, hitting a low of 22 percent in 2016 and a high of 31 percent in 2023.

7 National Estimates
Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

EXHIBIT 7.3: Change in the Number of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness 2007-2025



Changes Over Time

The number of homeless individuals who had chronic patterns of homelessness has increased steadily since 2016. Increases in individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness persisted through the pandemic, while other populations declined. The number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in 2025 was 30 percent higher than in 2007.

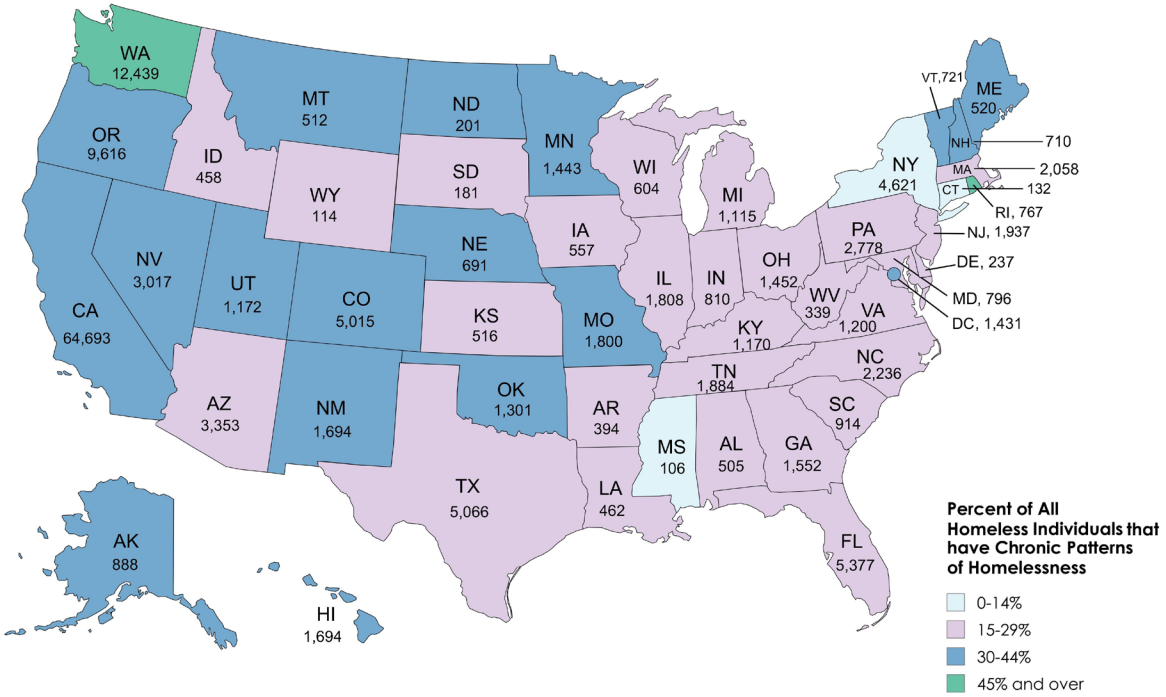
Between 2024 and 2025, there was a two percent increase in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness across the country. An 11 percent increase in the number of sheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness outweighed the three percent decline in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness that were unsheltered on the night of the count.

Compared to 2013, chronic homelessness among individuals has increased by 81 percent.

> "The lack of supportive and income-based housing options, combined with rising rents, high utility costs, and stringent landlord screening criteria, has contributed to the increased number of people [with] chronic [patterns of] homelessness."
>
> -- CoC in the Midwest

7 State Estimates
Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

EXHIBIT 7.4: Estimates of Individuals in ES and Unsheltered Locations with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness
By State, 2025



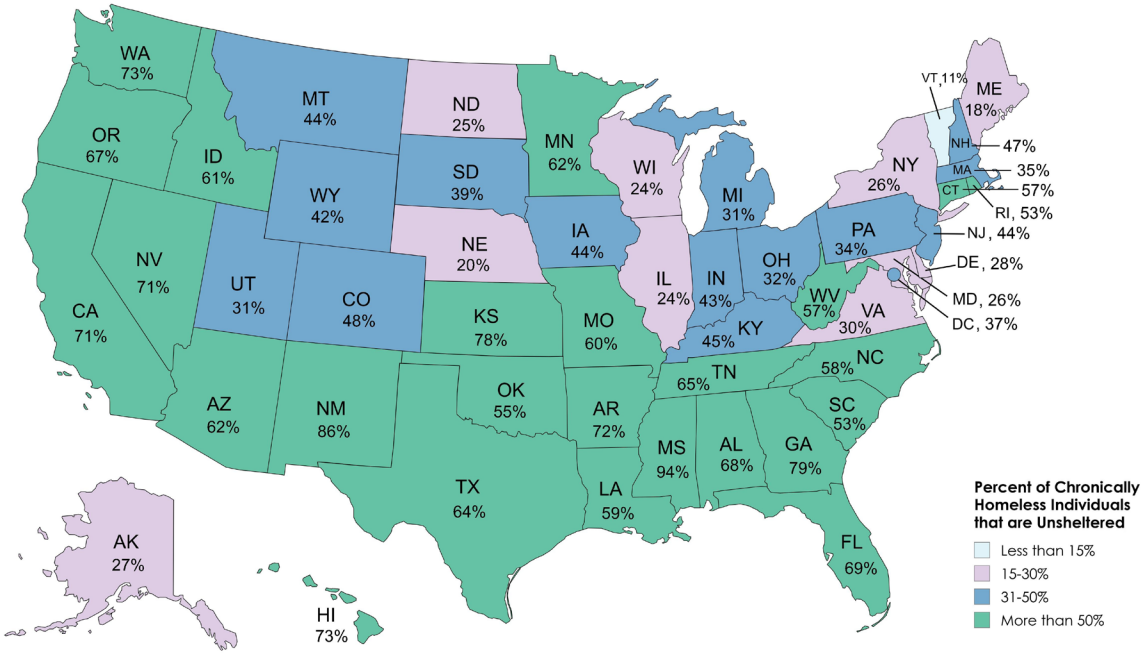
In two states, Rhode Island and Washington, half of all homeless individuals had chronic patterns of homelessness. However, Rhode Island—one of the smallest states in the country—accounted for less than one percent of all individuals with chronic homelessness in the country while Washington made up eight percent of the national share.

California had the largest share of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness with 42 percent of all individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness across the country.

See Appendix A for more detailed, state-level information.

7 State Estimates
Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

EXHIBIT 7.5: Percent of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness Who Were Unsheltered
By State, 2025

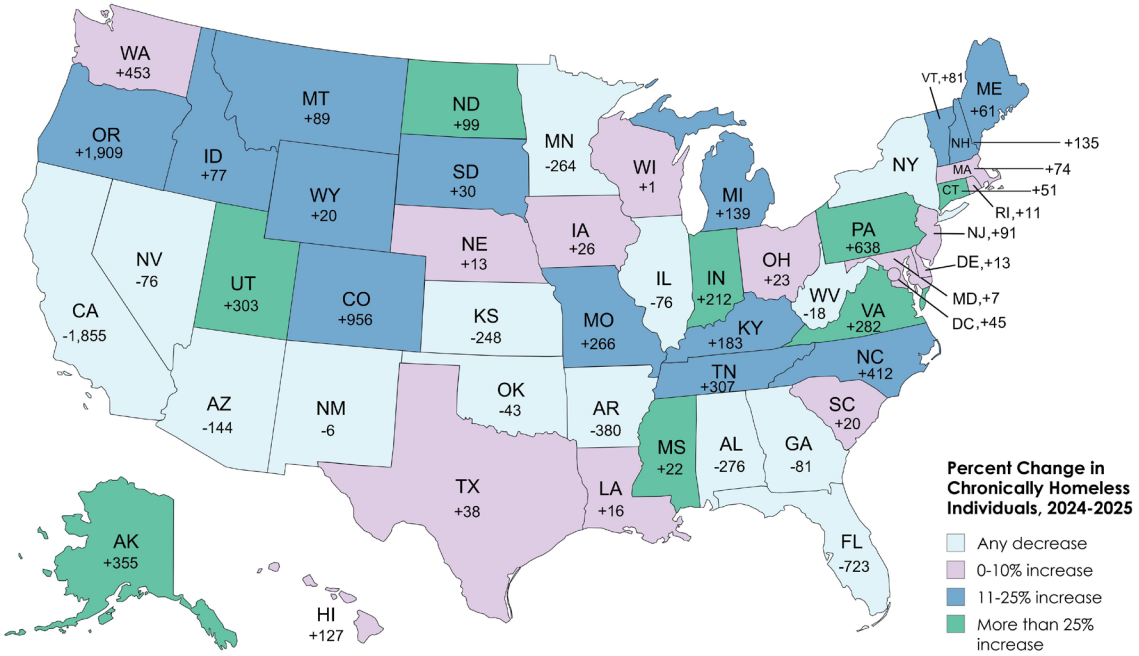


In 2025, 25 states reported that more than 50 percent of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness were unsheltered on the night of the count. Mississippi had the highest rate with 94 percent of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in the state unsheltered.

One state, Vermont, sheltered 89 percent of the individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness in the state. Maine sheltered the second most, at 82 percent of all individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness.

7 State Estimates
Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

EXHIBIT 7.6: Changes in the Number of Individuals in ES and Unsheltered Locations with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness
By State, 2024-2025



Between 2024 and 2025, 36 states and the District of Columbia experienced increases in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. The largest numeric increase occurred in Oregon (1,909 more individuals) while the largest percentage increase was observed in North Dakota (97% increase).

Between 2024 and 2025, 14 states reported reductions in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness that were homeless on the night of the count. Among these, California reported the largest decrease with 1,855 fewer individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness (a 3% decline). Arkansas reported a 49 percent decline, the largest in the country.

7 Understanding Estimates
Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

Understanding Changes in the Number of People in ES and Unsheltered Locations with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

As a part of the PIT data submission and review process, Continuums of Care (CoCs) provided details on changes in homelessness locally. To help provide context for the findings from the 2025 PIT count, the authors of this report reviewed these details. This revealed that while homelessness is decreasing nationwide, there are distinct factors that impact local changes. This section profiles two states with large changes in their PIT counts and the reasons for those changes reported by the CoCs.



California (CA)

California is composed of 44 CoCs. Nine of the CoCs are major cities, seven are urban, 16 are suburban, and 12 are rural. Between 2024 and 2025, California reported 1,855 fewer individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness that were homeless on the night of the count (a three percent decline). Seventeen CoCs reported reductions in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness that were homeless on the night of the count. The largest decline was in Los Angeles, which reported 2,394 fewer chronically homeless individuals. These CoCs attributed the decline to additional projects opening, use of coordinated entry to move unsheltered individuals into affordable housing units, quicker placements into housing, increased outreach to transition chronically homeless individuals into permanent housing, and targeted encampment resolution initiatives.



Virginia (VA)

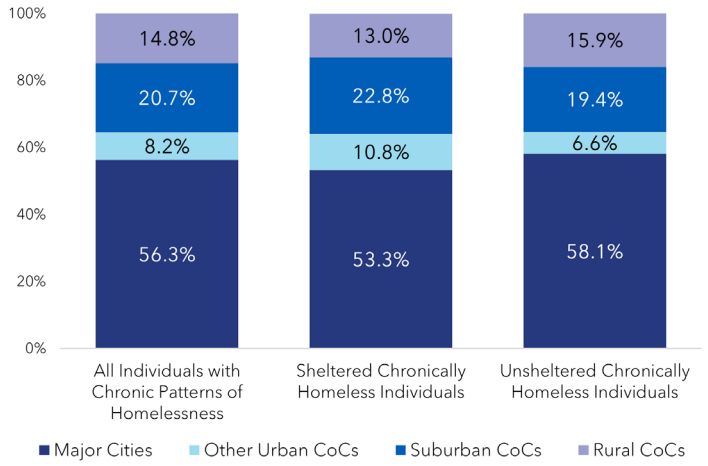
Virginia is composed of 16 CoCs: seven suburban CoCs, four rural, four urban, and one major city (Virginia Beach). Between 2024 and 2025, Virginia reported a 31 percent increase in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness that were homeless on the night of the count (282 more individuals). Eleven of the 16 CoCs in Virginia reported increases in the number of chronically homeless individuals counted on the night of the PIT count. CoCs attributed the increase in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness to lack of resources for adult-only households, growing economic instability, improved engagement strategies including coordinated and targeted street outreach which helped to identify more people, and cold temperatures on the night of the count that may have moved more typically unsheltered individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness into the warming centers on the night of the count.

7 CoC Estimates
Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

EXHIBIT 7.7: Percent of Individuals in ES and Unsheltered Locations with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness by Geographic Category, 2025

	All Homeless Individuals	Percent of All Homeless Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness
Total	515,286	30.2%
Major Cities	262,435	33.4%
Other Urban CoCs	41,358	30.8%
Suburban CoCs	118,586	27.2%
Rural CoCs	92,907	24.8%

EXHIBIT 7.8: Share of Individuals in ES and Unsheltered Locations with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness in each CoC Category By Sleeping Location, 2025



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 urban CoCs (n=64) 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. Suburban CoCs (n=160) 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. Rural CoCs (n=114) 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.

Notes: 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. Reports from 2023 and before did not include U.S. territories in the estimates by CoC sections. U.S. territories are included in these estimates from 2024 onward.

7 CoC Estimates
Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness

EXHIBIT 7.9: Changes in Individuals in ES and Unsheltered Locations with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness
By Geographic Category, 2024-2025

	Change in Total Number of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness		Change in Sheltered Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness		Change in Unsheltered Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	3,165	2.1%	6,019	11.4%	-2,854	-2.9%
Major Cities	1,871	2.2%	3,284	11.7%	-1,413	-2.5%
Other Urban CoCs	588	4.8%	864	15.6%	-276	-4.2%
Suburban CoCs	-196	-0.6%	1,376	11.4%	-1,572	-7.7%
Rural CoCs	902	4.1%	495	6.9%	407	2.7%

Note: "Sheltered Individuals" refers to people in ES and SH.

While overall chronic homelessness increased by two percent across the country between 2024 and 2025, rural CoCs and other urban CoCs experienced the largest percentage increases. Suburban CoCs were the only type that reported an overall decline in the number of individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. Likewise, rural CoCs were the only geographic type to report an increase in unsheltered homelessness among individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness.

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 homeless persons within particular populations such as veterans and individuals with chronic patterns of homelessness. To be included in the PIT count, a person needs to meet the definition of homelessness used by HUD—which differs from the definition used by other agencies. HUD defines homelessness as lacking a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence, meaning:

- An individual or family with a primary night-time residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings such as a car, public park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground; or
- An individual or family living in a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designated to provide temporary living arrangements (including congregate shelters, transitional housing, and hotels and motels paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, State, or local government programs for low-income individuals).[9]

People staying in the following locations on the night of the PIT count ***are not*** included in the sheltered or unsheltered PIT count:

- People living in housing provided by permanent supportive housing (PSH) programs, including people using HUD Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers.
- People living in other permanent housing (OPH), including housing supported by the Veteran Affairs Grant and Per Diem Transition in Place (TIP) program and people living in housing supported by the Emergency Housing Voucher program and not considered PSH.
- People living in permanent housing supported by rental assistance from a rapid re-housing (RRH) program.
- People in any housing not listed on the housing inventory count (HIC) because the housing is not dedicated for homeless persons.
- People temporarily staying with family or friends—sometimes referred to as being "doubled-up" or "couch surfing"—even if their stay may be unstable.

The one-night PIT counts are typically conducted each year during the last 10 days of January.

To understand our nation's capacity to serve people who are currently or formerly homeless, this report also has a chapter focusing on the inventory of shelters and housing for people who are currently homeless or transitioning out of homelessness. Counts of bed inventory available for use in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, safe havens, rapid rehousing programs, permanent supportive housing programs, and other permanent housing are based on reports by CoCs in the Housing Inventory Count (HIC).

The HIC and PIT count are based on data from January 2025.[10] In 2025, the PIT estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations, as well as the number of beds available to serve them, were reported by 386 Continuums of Care (CoC) nationwide. These 386 CoCs covered virtually the entire United States.[11]

To better understand how homelessness differs by geography[12], the AHAR study team categorizes CoCs into four groups:

1. Major City CoCs
2. Other Urban CoCs
3. Suburban CoCs
4. Rural CoCs[13]

A CoC with a plurality of its population living in rural areas (i.e., more people living in rural areas than in any other defined area) is classified as a "rural CoC." That does not mean, however, that all homeless persons in the 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 homeless person in the CoC cannot be classified as staying in an urban, suburban, or rural area. Rather, all homeless persons in the CoC are classified as staying in a CoC that is urban, suburban, or rural.

HUD has technical standards for conducting the PIT counts, and CoCs use a variety of approved methods to produce the counts. The guide for PIT methodologies (i.e., approved approaches for conducting the PIT count) can be found here: https://www.hudexchange.info/resource/4036/

9 For the PIT Count, CoCs must count all individuals or families who meet the criteria in paragraphs (1)(i) and (1)(ii) of the homeless definition in 24 CFR 578.3.

10 In 2025, HUD issued waivers to six CoCs to be able to conduct their PIT counts in February instead of the last 10 days of January due to local circumstances that made it difficult to conduct the count in January.

11 The CoCs that did not participate in the 2025 PIT count were American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands. The Augusta-Richmond County CoC in Georgia also did not participate in the 2025 PIT count but their 2024 HIC and PIT Count data were carried over for 2025.

12 The maps used throughout this report were partially created using MapChart.

13 First, CoCs representing the 50 most populous cities in the United States, based on U.S. Census data, were assigned to the major city CoC category. Next, the study team used geographic data published in the 2021 U.S. Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) data 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). Using the percentage of each CoC's total population 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. The study team used population counts from the Census Bureau's 2020 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.

point-in-time-count-methodology-guide. While standards exist, each CoC makes its own choices among the approved methods, so there is no universal method used to collect PIT count data. This results in variations in how CoCs conduct their PIT counts, often reflecting the size and type of the CoC. For example, some CoCs conduct a full census, attempting to capture data on all homeless persons. Others, often those with large geographic areas, use a sampling approach to count a smaller group of homeless persons and use that sample to estimate the number and characteristics for the entire population of homeless persons 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 can be a situation where a person is sleeping in a public space with no covering or connection to resources. It can also be in an encampment that has water or bathroom facilities and is visited 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 people conducting the PIT count that the purpose is not recreational but instead exists because the occupants do not have another place to sleep. Some communities have established "safe parking" programs that have services similar to those found in shelters. These are also considered unsheltered locations.

When collecting demographic data on homeless persons, the people conducting the PIT count use pre-established categories to collect data on race and ethnicity. These data are collected from previously administered intake surveys (e.g., for sheltered homeless persons) or from surveys administered for purposes of the PIT count (e.g., for unsheltered homeless persons). The demographic categories used in the 2025 PIT count are based on current reporting standards, which are defined in the fiscal year 2024 Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Data Standards. Those race and ethnicity response categories were updated for the 2022 PIT count and changed again for the 2024 PIT count to better reflect the ways in which people identify themselves.

Beginning in 2023, communities were asked to collect additional information on the ages of homeless persons. Instead of a single category representing all people over the age of 24, five additional categories were used to provide more detail on the ages of homeless persons. These categories were 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65 or older. As 2023 was the first year these data were reported, comparisons to prior years for the new age categories are not available.

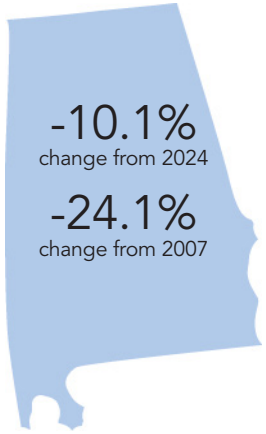
For the AHAR reporting, if a CoC does not conduct an unsheltered count for the reporting year, their prior year's unsheltered data is carried forward to avoid misleading changes in the data. In 2025, 29 CoCs conducted a sheltered-only count, and the 2024 unsheltered count data was carried forward for these CoCs.[14] In 2024, 22 CoCs conducted a sheltered-only count and the 2023 unsheltered count data was carried forward for these CoCs.[15]

14 In addition, the Augusta-Richmond County CoC in Georgia did not participate in the 2025 PIT count. Their 2024 PIT Count was carried over for 2025. This included both a sheltered and unsheltered count.

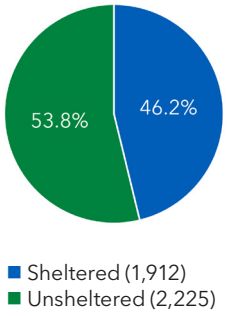
15 To be able to report the race and ethnicity distribution for these CoCs, the combined race and ethnicity category breakouts were estimated. To do this estimation, we distributed the total reported population in each race category from the reported 2023 unsheltered data by each race and Hispanic/Latina/o category in 2024 using the race and Hispanic/Latina/o distribution of each CoCs' sheltered populations in 2024. For example, if 20 percent of the total American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous people in the 2024 count of sheltered persons in families in the given CoC were reported as American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/o, 20 percent of the 2023 unsheltered population of American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous persons in families was used to estimate the American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina/o unsheltered persons in families population for the CoC. We assumed the remainder of the reported 2023 unsheltered population of American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous persons in families were non-Hispanic/Latina/o. The 22 CoCs that did not conduct an unsheltered count in 2024 included seven CoCs from California, five CoCs from Oregon, two CoCs from Arkansas, two CoCs from Maryland, and one CoC each from Alabama, Colorado, Florida, New Jersey, Texas, and the Virgin Islands.

Appendix A

ALABAMA



8 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
4,137

Estimates of Homelessness

3,347 individuals

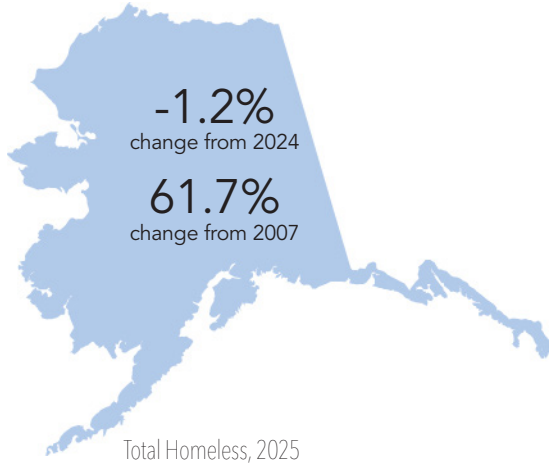
790 people in families with children

157 unaccompanied homeless youth

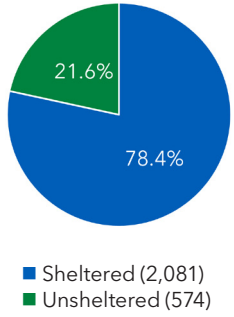
214 veterans

505 chronically homeless individuals

ALASKA



36 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
2,655

Estimates of Homelessness

2,120 individuals

535 people in families with children

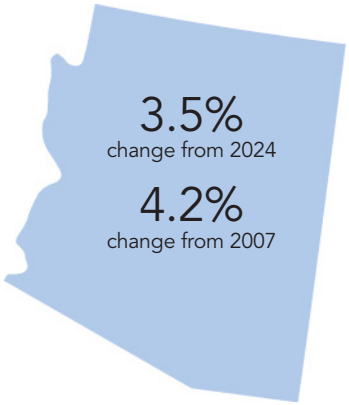
245 unaccompanied homeless youth

106 veterans

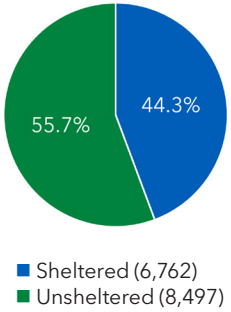
888 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

ARIZONA



20 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
15,259

Estimates of Homelessness

12,261 individuals

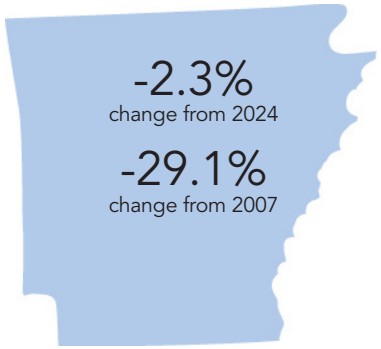
2,998 people in families with children

763 unaccompanied homeless youth

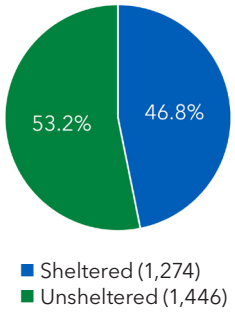
1,035 veterans

3,353 chronically homeless individuals

ARKANSAS



9 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
2,720

Estimates of Homelessness

1,853 individuals

867 people in families with children

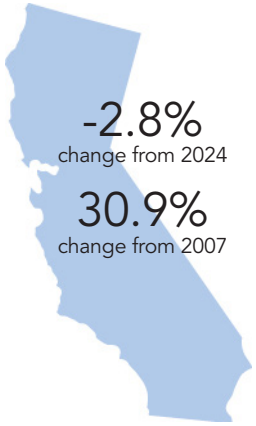
169 unaccompanied homeless youth

170 veterans

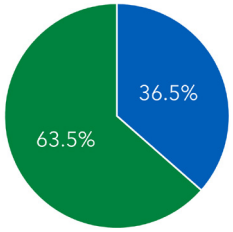
394 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

CALIFORNIA



46 in every 10,000 people were homeless



- Sheltered (66,351)
- Unsheltered (115,583)

Total Homeless, 2025
181,934

Estimates of Homelessness

155,792 individuals

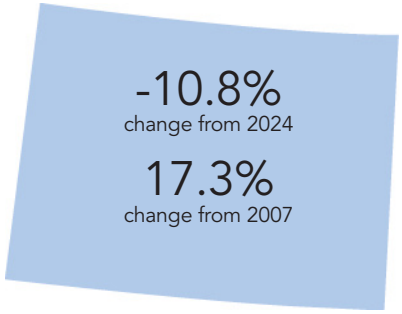
26,142 people in families with children

8,086 unaccompanied homeless youth

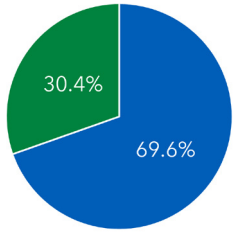
8,686 veterans

64,693 chronically homeless individuals

COLORADO



28 in every 10,000 people were homeless



- Sheltered (11,614)
- Unsheltered (5,073)

Total Homeless, 2025
16,687

Estimates of Homelessness

12,258 individuals

4,429 people in families with children

747 unaccompanied homeless youth

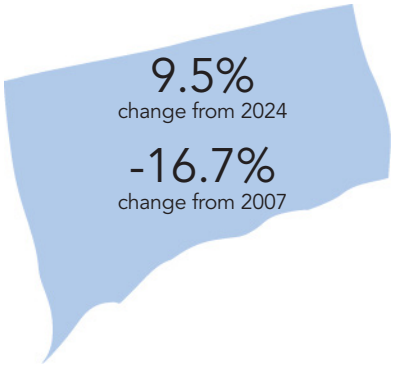
1,075 veterans

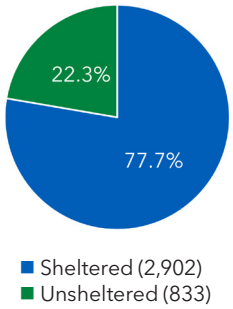
5,015 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

CONNECTICUT

10 in every **10,000** people were homeless





Total Homeless, 2025
3,735

Estimates of Homelessness

2,725 individuals

1,010 people in families with children

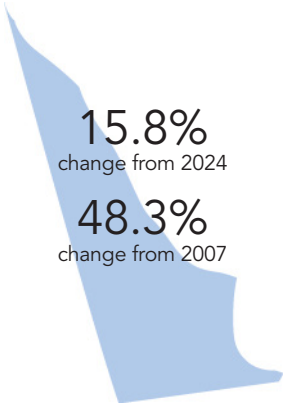
139 unaccompanied homeless youth

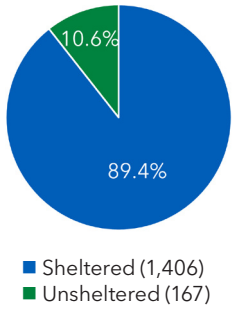
177 veterans

132 chronically homeless individuals

DELAWARE

15 in every **10,000** people were homeless





Total Homeless, 2025
1,573

Estimates of Homelessness

899 individuals

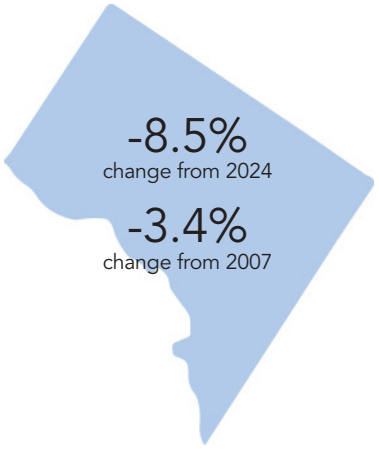
674 people in families with children

51 unaccompanied homeless youth

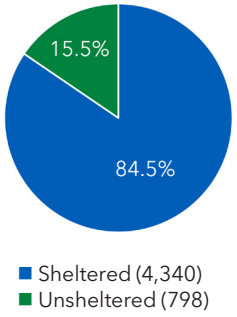
94 veterans

237 chronically homeless individuals

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



73 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
5,138

Estimates of Homelessness

3,782 individuals

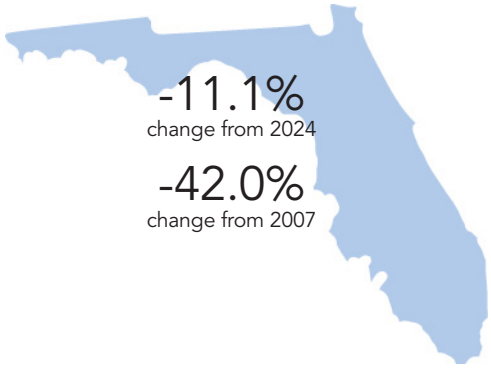
1,356 people in families with children

374 unaccompanied homeless youth

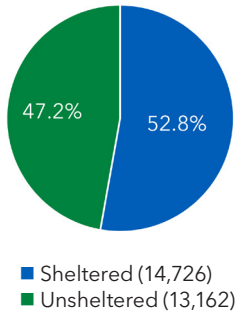
199 veterans

1,431 chronically homeless individuals

FLORIDA



12 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
27,888

Estimates of Homelessness

21,412 individuals

6,476 people in families with children

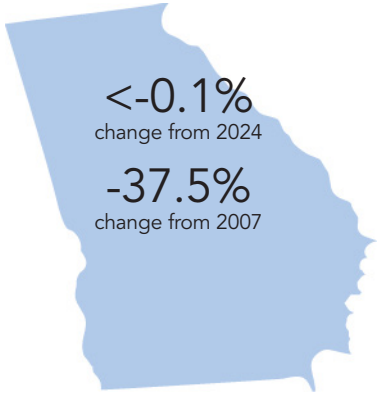
1,078 unaccompanied homeless youth

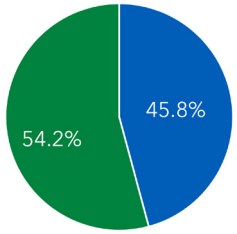
2,141 veterans

5,377 chronically homeless individuals

GEORGIA

11 in every 10,000 people were homeless





Total Homeless, 2025
12,284

Estimates of Homelessness

9,553 individuals

2,731 people in families with children

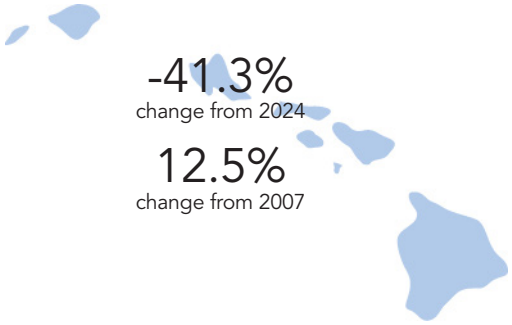
557 unaccompanied homeless youth

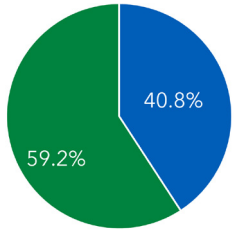
639 veterans

1,552 chronically homeless individuals

HAWAII

47 in every 10,000 people were homeless





Total Homeless, 2025
6,828

Estimates of Homelessness

4,943 individuals

1,885 people in families with children

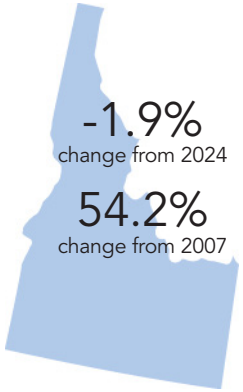
187 unaccompanied homeless youth

304 veterans

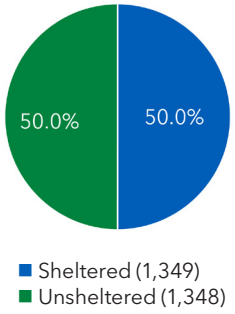
1,694 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

IDAHO



13 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
2,697

Estimates of Homelessness

1,693 individuals

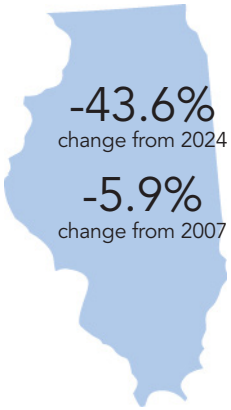
1,004 people in families with children

96 unaccompanied homeless youth

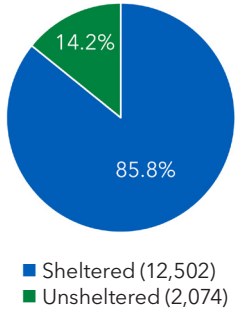
202 veterans

458 chronically homeless individuals

ILLINOIS



11 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
14,576

Estimates of Homelessness

8,406 individuals

6,170 people in families with children

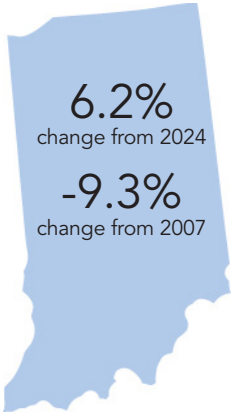
832 unaccompanied homeless youth

480 veterans

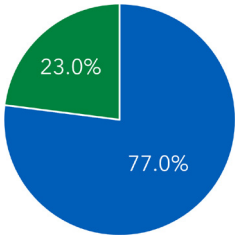
1,808 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

INDIANA



10 in every 10,000 people were homeless

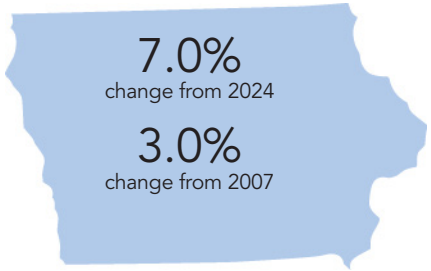


Total Homeless, 2025
6,675

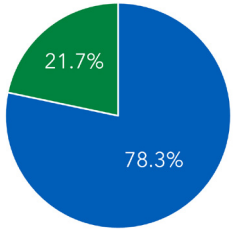
Estimates of Homelessness

- 4,901 individuals
- 1,774 people in families with children
- 290 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 343 veterans
- 810 chronically homeless individuals

IOWA



9 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
2,816

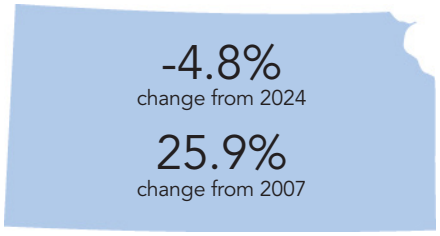
Estimates of Homelessness

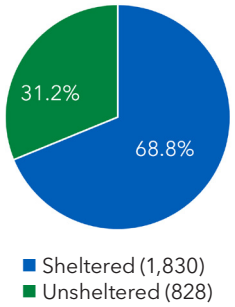
- 1,935 individuals
- 881 people in families with children
- 127 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 119 veterans
- 557 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

KANSAS

9 in every **10,000** people were homeless





Total Homeless, 2025
2,658

Estimates of Homelessness

2,074 individuals

584 people in families with children

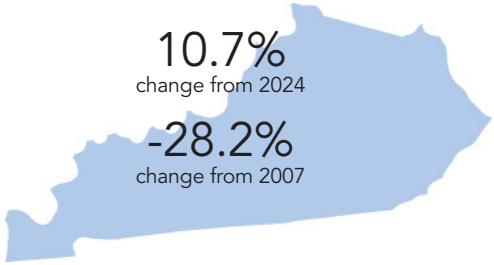
113 unaccompanied homeless youth

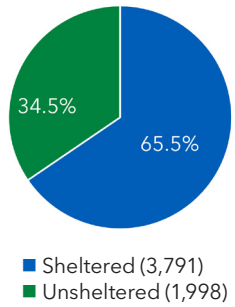
183 veterans

516 chronically homeless individuals

KENTUCKY

13 in every **10,000** people were homeless





Total Homeless, 2025
5,789

Estimates of Homelessness

4,529 individuals

1,260 people in families with children

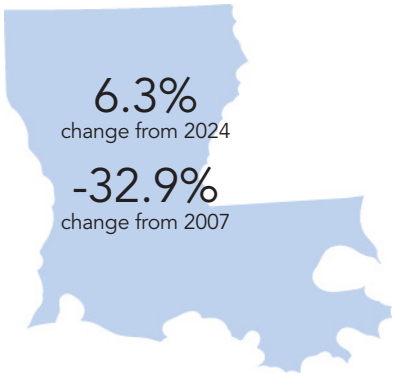
249 unaccompanied homeless youth

386 veterans

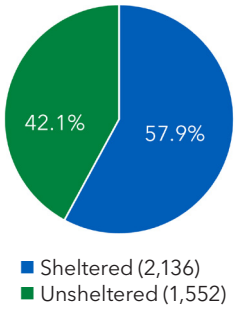
1,170 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

LOUISIANA



8 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
3,688

Estimates of Homelessness

2,948 individuals

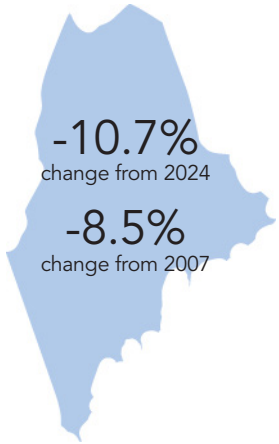
740 people in families with children

219 unaccompanied homeless youth

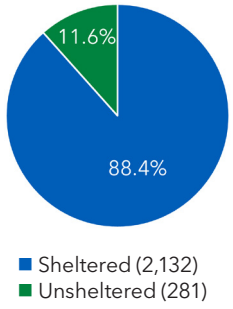
234 veterans

462 chronically homeless individuals

MAINE



17 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
2,413

Estimates of Homelessness

1,620 individuals

793 people in families with children

167 unaccompanied homeless youth

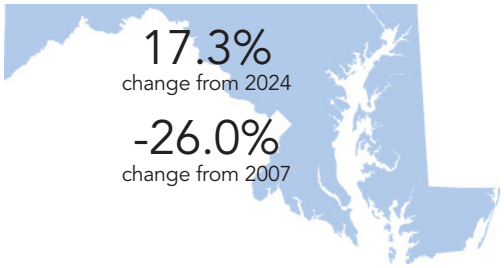
127 veterans

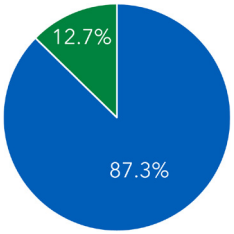
520 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

MARYLAND

11 in every 10,000 people were homeless





Sheltered (6,219)
Unsheltered (901)

Total Homeless, 2025
7,120

Estimates of Homelessness

4,482 individuals

2,638 people in families with children

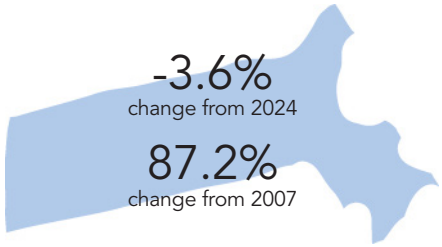
318 unaccompanied homeless youth

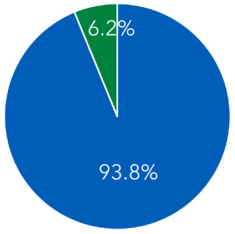
320 veterans

796 chronically homeless individuals

MASSACHUSETTS

40 in every 10,000 people were homeless





Sheltered (26,563)
Unsheltered (1,748)

Total Homeless, 2025
28,311

Estimates of Homelessness

7,561 individuals

20,750 people in families with children

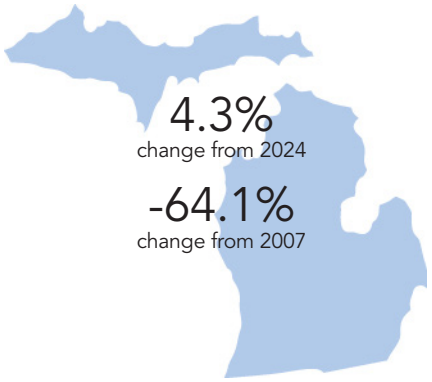
567 unaccompanied homeless youth

550 veterans

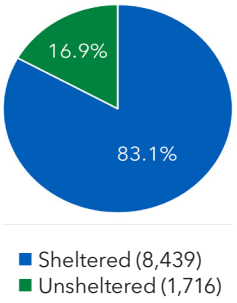
2,058 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

MICHIGAN



10 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
10,155

Estimates of Homelessness

6,296 individuals

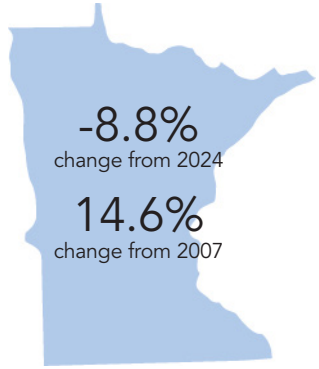
3,859 people in families with children

605 unaccompanied homeless youth

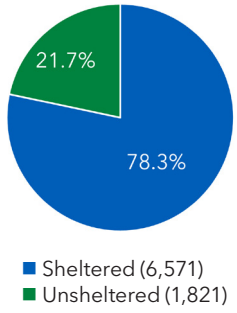
428 veterans

1,115 chronically homeless individuals

MINNESOTA



14 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
8,392

Estimates of Homelessness

4,646 individuals

3,746 people in families with children

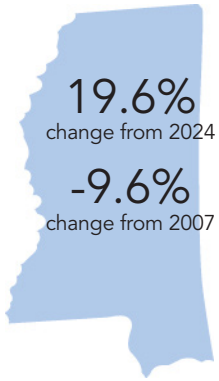
718 unaccompanied homeless youth

233 veterans

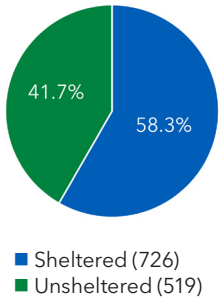
1,443 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

MISSISSIPPI



4 in every 10,000 people were homeless

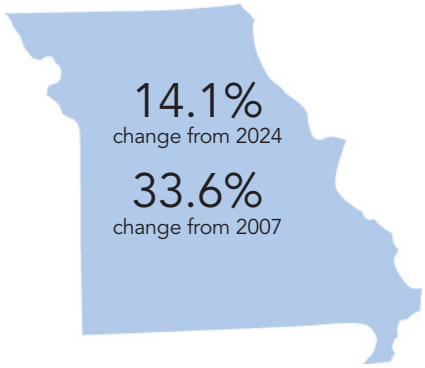


Total Homeless, 2025
1,245

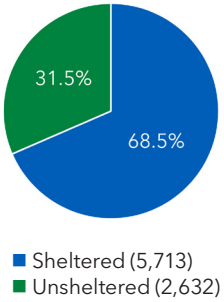
Estimates of Homelessness

1,051	individuals
194	people in families with children
52	unaccompanied homeless youth
75	veterans
106	chronically homeless individuals

MISSOURI



13 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
8,345

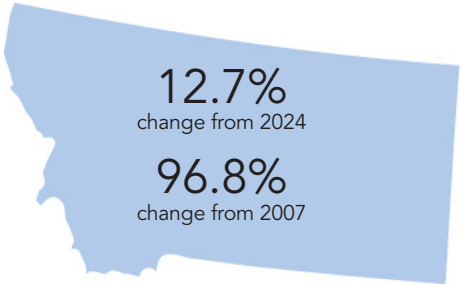
Estimates of Homelessness

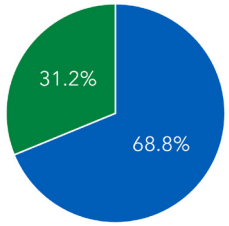
6,086	individuals
2,259	people in families with children
545	unaccompanied homeless youth
557	veterans
1,800	chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

MONTANA

20 in every 10,000 people were homeless





Sheltered (1,557)
Unsheltered (706)

Total Homeless, 2025
2,263

Estimates of Homelessness

1,586 individuals

677 people in families with children

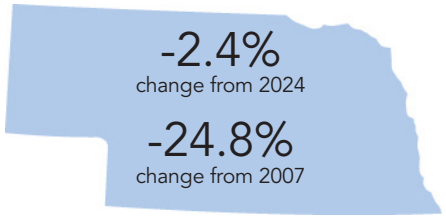
141 unaccompanied homeless youth

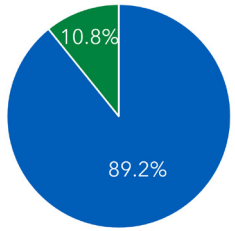
160 veterans

512 chronically homeless individuals

NEBRASKA

13 in every 10,000 people were homeless





Sheltered (2,369)
Unsheltered (287)

Total Homeless, 2025
2,656

Estimates of Homelessness

1,946 individuals

701 people in families with children

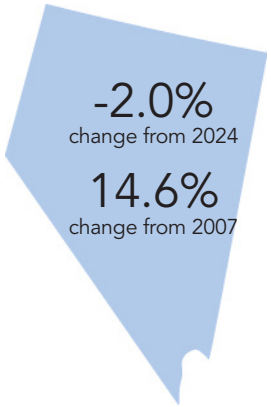
134 unaccompanied homeless youth

141 veterans

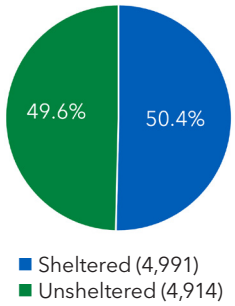
691 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

NEVADA



30 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
9,905

Estimates of Homelessness

8,452 individuals

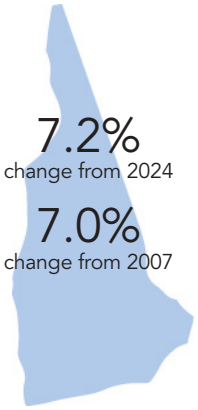
1,453 people in families with children

552 unaccompanied homeless youth

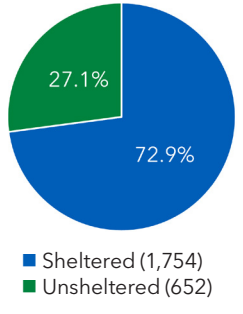
620 veterans

3,017 chronically homeless individuals

NEW HAMPSHIRE



17 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
2,406

Estimates of Homelessness

1,673 individuals

733 people in families with children

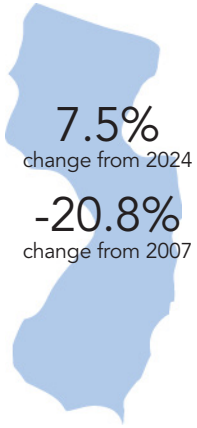
104 unaccompanied homeless youth

140 veterans

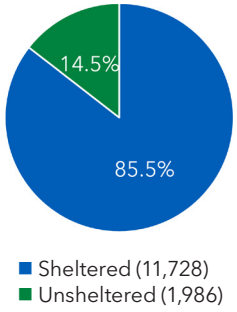
710 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

NEW JERSEY



14 in every 10,000 people were homeless

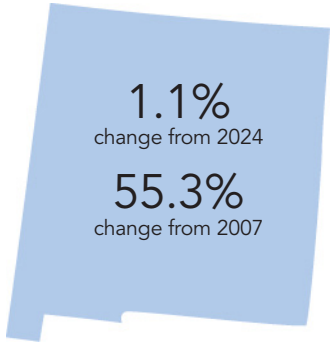


Total Homeless, 2025
13,714

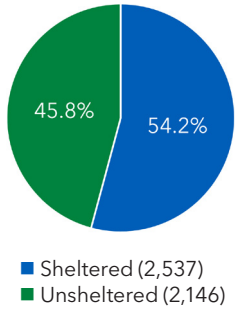
Estimates of Homelessness

- 9,159 individuals
- 4,555 people in families with children
- 602 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 538 veterans
- 1,937 chronically homeless individuals

NEW MEXICO



22 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
4,683

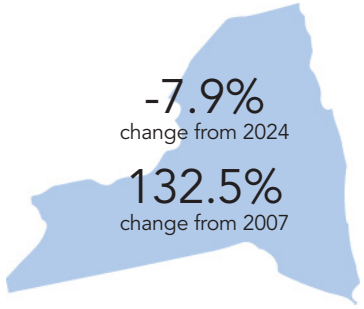
Estimates of Homelessness

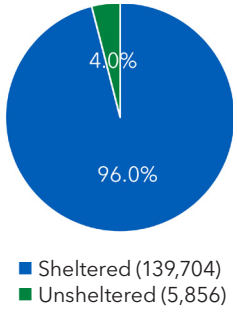
- 3,901 individuals
- 782 people in families with children
- 222 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 308 veterans
- 1,694 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

NEW YORK

73 in every 10,000 people were homeless





Sheltered (139,704)
Unsheltered (5,856)

Total Homeless, 2025
145,560

Estimates of Homelessness

60,637 individuals

84,923 people in families with children

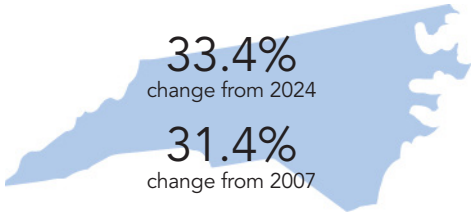
6,096 unaccompanied homeless youth

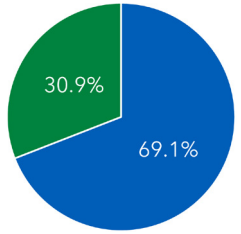
1,273 veterans

4,621 chronically homeless individuals

NORTH CAROLINA

14 in every 10,000 people were homeless





Sheltered (10,712)
Unsheltered (4,800)

Total Homeless, 2025
15,512

Estimates of Homelessness

11,500 individuals

4,012 people in families with children

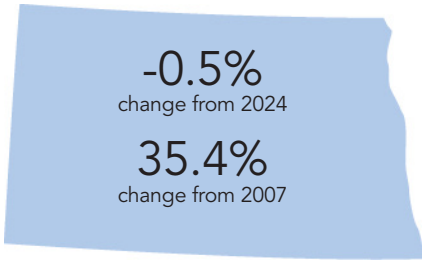
585 unaccompanied homeless youth

752 veterans

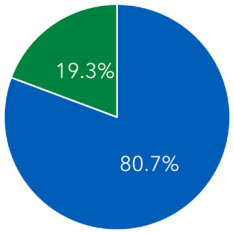
2,236 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

NORTH DAKOTA



11 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Sheltered (695)
Unsheltered (166)

Total Homeless, 2025
861

Estimates of Homelessness

642 individuals

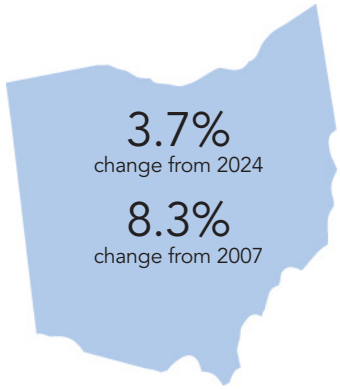
219 people in families with children

79 unaccompanied homeless youth

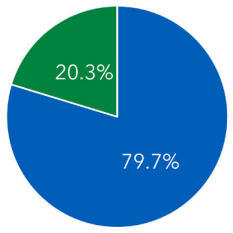
28 veterans

201 chronically homeless individuals

OHIO



10 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Sheltered (9,718)
Unsheltered (2,478)

Total Homeless, 2025
12,196

Estimates of Homelessness

9,126 individuals

3,070 people in families with children

946 unaccompanied homeless youth

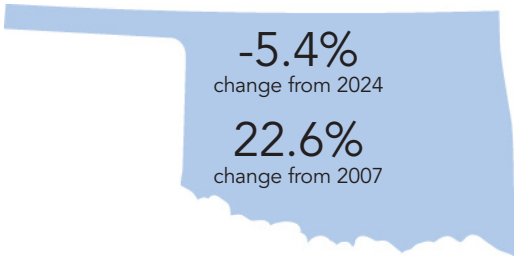
668 veterans

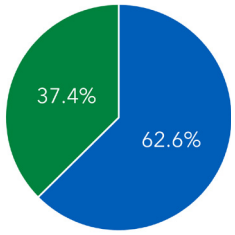
1,452 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

OKLAHOMA

13 in every 10,000 people were homeless





- Sheltered (3,239)
- Unsheltered (1,935)

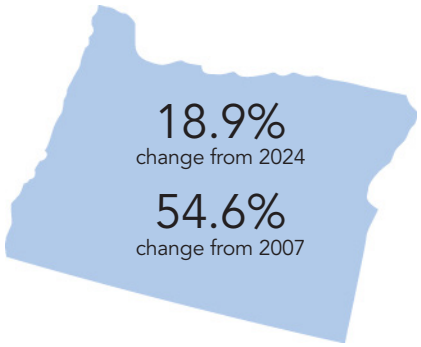
Total Homeless, 2025
5,174

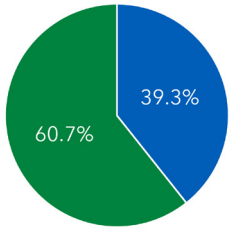
Estimates of Homelessness

- 4,333 individuals
- 841 people in families with children
- 399 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 285 veterans
- 1,301 chronically homeless individuals

OREGON

64 in every 10,000 people were homeless





- Sheltered (10,702)
- Unsheltered (16,500)

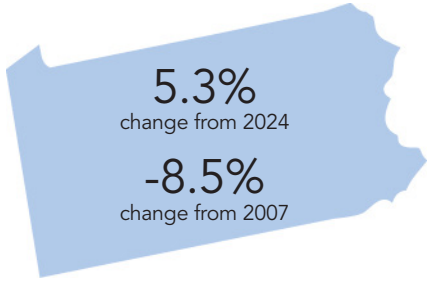
Total Homeless, 2025
27,202

Estimates of Homelessness

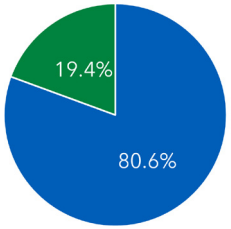
- 23,524 individuals
- 3,678 people in families with children
- 2,128 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 1,635 veterans
- 9,616 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

PENNSYLVANIA



11 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Sheltered (11,952)
Unsheltered (2,882)

Total Homeless, 2025
14,834

Estimates of Homelessness

10,435 individuals

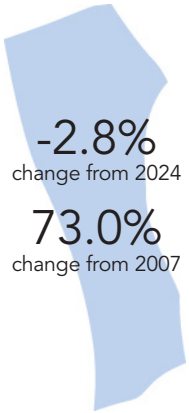
4,399 people in families with children

658 unaccompanied homeless youth

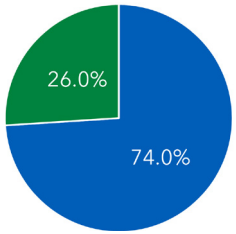
817 veterans

2,778 chronically homeless individuals

RHODE ISLAND



21 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Sheltered (1,755)
Unsheltered (618)

Total Homeless, 2025
2,373

Estimates of Homelessness

1,507 individuals

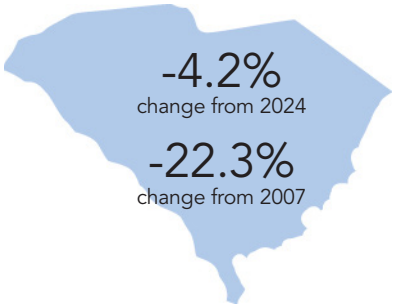
866 people in families with children

69 unaccompanied homeless youth

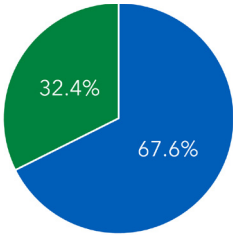
125 veterans

767 chronically homeless individuals

SOUTH CAROLINA



8 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
4,398

Estimates of Homelessness

3,673 individuals

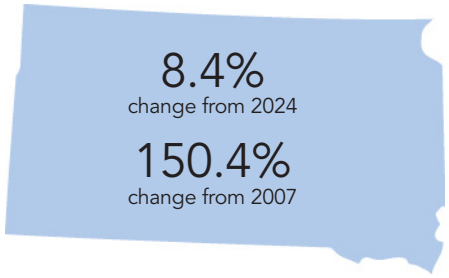
725 people in families with children

243 unaccompanied homeless youth

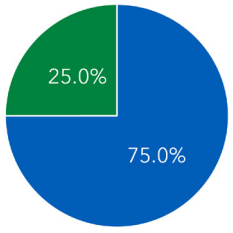
380 veterans

914 chronically homeless individuals

SOUTH DAKOTA



16 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
1,450

Estimates of Homelessness

1,038 individuals

412 people in families with children

132 unaccompanied homeless youth

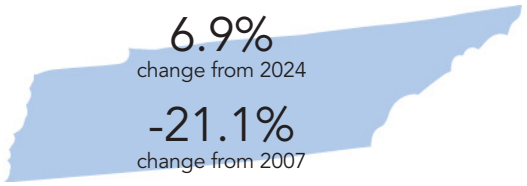
43 veterans

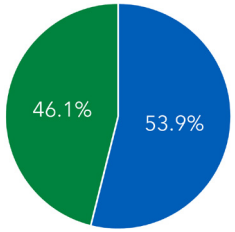
181 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

TENNESSEE

12 in every 10,000 people were homeless





Total Homeless, 2025
8,850

Estimates of Homelessness

7,301 individuals

1,549 people in families with children

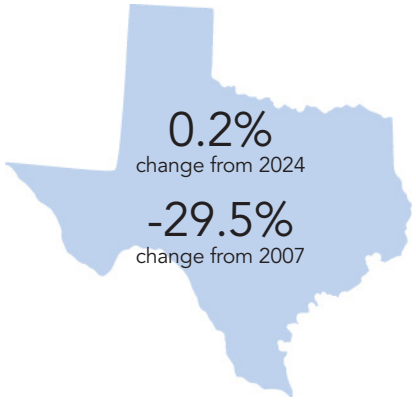
448 unaccompanied homeless youth

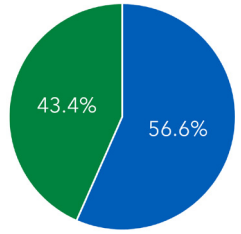
659 veterans

1,884 chronically homeless individuals

TEXAS

9 in every 10,000 people were homeless





Total Homeless, 2025
28,031

Estimates of Homelessness

22,100 individuals

5,931 people in families with children

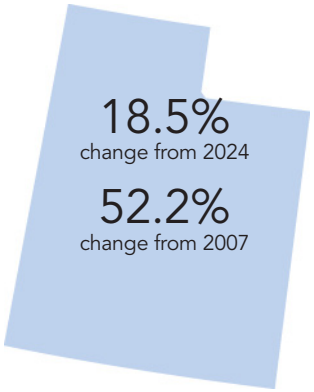
1,402 unaccompanied homeless youth

1,907 veterans

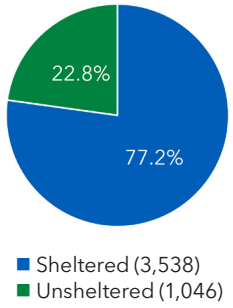
5,066 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

UTAH



13 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
4,584

Estimates of Homelessness

3,558 individuals

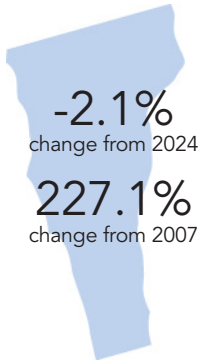
1,026 people in families with children

256 unaccompanied homeless youth

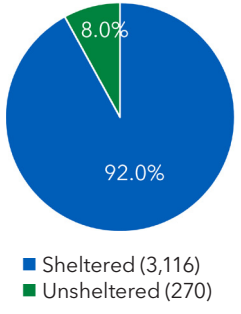
165 veterans

1,172 chronically homeless individuals

VERMONT



52 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
3,386

Estimates of Homelessness

2,199 individuals

1,187 people in families with children

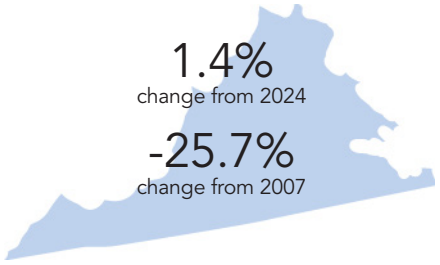
132 unaccompanied homeless youth

111 veterans

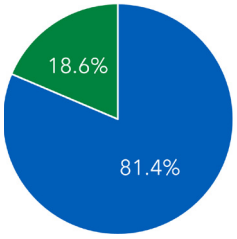
721 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

VIRGINIA



8 in every 10,000 people were homeless

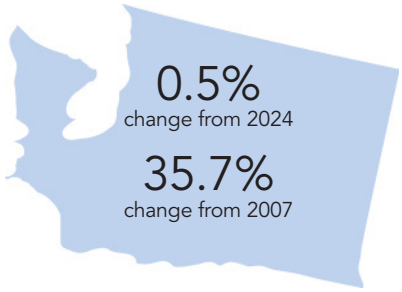


Total Homeless, 2025
7,240

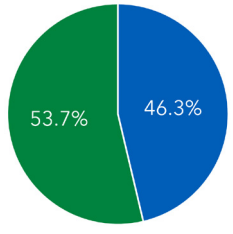
Estimates of Homelessness

- 4,951 individuals
- 2,289 people in families with children
- 302 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 371 veterans
- 1,200 chronically homeless individuals

WASHINGTON



40 in every 10,000 people were homeless



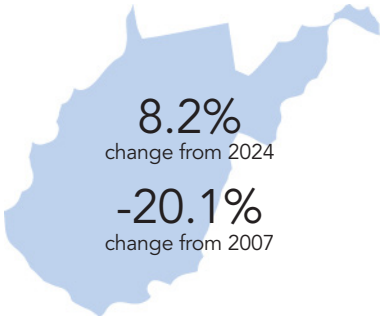
Total Homeless, 2025
31,721

Estimates of Homelessness

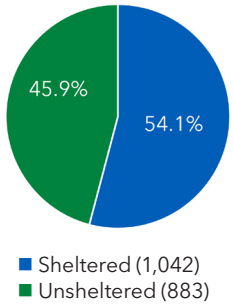
- 24,838 individuals
- 6,883 people in families with children
- 1,579 unaccompanied homeless youth
- 1,757 veterans
- 12,439 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix A

WEST VIRGINIA



11 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
1,925

Estimates of Homelessness

1,688 individuals

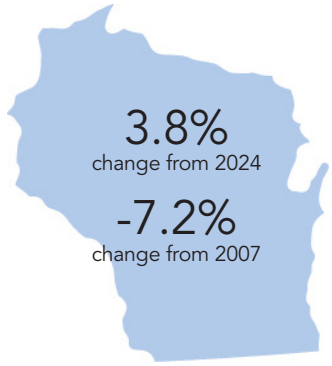
237 people in families with children

136 unaccompanied homeless youth

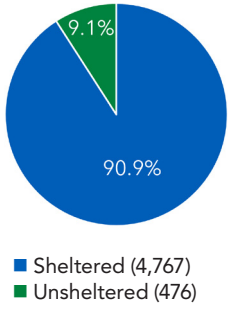
106 veterans

339 chronically homeless individuals

WISCONSIN



9 in every 10,000 people were homeless



Total Homeless, 2025
5,243

Estimates of Homelessness

3,354 individuals

1,889 people in families with children

233 unaccompanied homeless youth

274 veterans

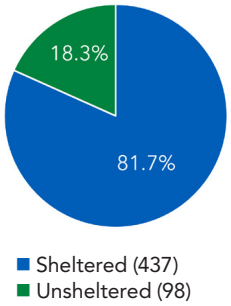
604 chronically homeless individuals

WYOMING

9 in every **10,000** people were homeless

6.8%
change from 2024

-0.4%
change from 2007



Total Homeless, 2025
535

Estimates of Homelessness

448 individuals

87 people in families with children

74 unaccompanied homeless youth

48 veterans

114 chronically homeless individuals

Appendix B

Additional Data on Homelessness in 2025

Recent Changes to the PIT Demographic Reporting Options.

In 2024, HUD changed the way data on race and ethnicity were collected by both expanding the categories and allowing for multiple sections. HUD combined the race and ethnicity options into a single element that allowed people to select one or more race and ethnic identities from the list below. These updates in reporting options aligned with updates made to the FY2024 HMIS Data Standards.

1. American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
2. Asian or Asian American
3. Black, African American, or African
4. Hispanic/Latina(o)
5. Middle Eastern or North African
6. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
7. White

When reporting race and ethnicity for the PIT Count, CoCs were required to report race and ethnicity using the following categories. Under these categories, people were only included in a single race/ethnicity if the person reported being only one race/ethnicity identity (e.g., Black, African American, or African). Selecting the multi-racial reporting option indicates that the person identified with more than one race.

1. American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous
2. American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous & Hispanic/Latina(o)
3. Asian or Asian American
4. Asian or Asian American & Hispanic/Latina(o)
5. Black, African American, or African
6. Black, African American, or African & Hispanic/Latina(o)
7. Hispanic/Latina(o)
8. Middle Eastern or North African
9. Middle Eastern or North African & Hispanic/Latina(o)
10. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
11. Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander & Hispanic/Latina(o)
12. White
13. White & Hispanic/Latina(o)
14. Multi-Racial & Hispanic/Latina(o)
15. Multi-Racial (not Hispanic/Latina(o))

B-1: ADDITIONAL DATA ON ALL HOMELESS PERSONS

EXHIBIT B1.1: Demographic Characteristics of All Homeless Persons 2025

	All Homeless Persons		Sheltered Homeless Persons		Unsheltered Homeless Persons	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	745,652	100%	479,332	100%	266,320	100%
Age						
Under 18	133,962	18.0%	124,387	26.0%	9,575	3.6%
18 to 24	51,462	6.9%	38,620	8.1%	12,842	4.8%
25-34	127,872	17.1%	79,912	16.7%	47,960	18.0%
35-44	161,812	21.7%	89,835	18.7%	71,977	27.0%
45-54	121,768	16.3%	61,989	12.9%	59,779	22.4%
55-64	103,780	13.9%	57,730	12.0%	46,050	17.3%
65 and over	44,996	6.0%	26,859	5.6%	18,137	6.8%
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/Latina(o)	540,709	72.5%	340,732	71.1%	199,977	75.1%
Hispanic/Latina(o)	204,943	27.5%	138,600	28.9%	66,343	24.9%

Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH, and SH.

EXHIBIT B1.2: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of All Homeless Persons 2024-2025

	Change in All Homeless Persons		Change in Sheltered Homeless Persons		Change in Unsheltered Homeless Persons	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Change	-25,828	-3.3%	-17,924	-3.6%	-7,904	-2.9%
Age						
Under 18	-14,276	-9.6%	-12,772	-9.3%	-1,504	-13.6%
18 to 24	-6,178	-10.7%	-4,612	-10.7%	-1,566	-10.9%
25-34	-18,987	-12.9%	-15,304	-16.1%	-3,683	-7.1%
35-44	7,963	5.2%	5,713	6.8%	2,250	3.2%
45-54	3,028	2.6%	3,774	6.5%	-746	-1.2%
55-64	-227	-0.2%	2,741	5.0%	-2,968	-6.1%
65 and over	2,849	6.8%	2,536	10.4%	313	1.8%
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-907	-21.2%	-699	-25.3%	-208	-13.7%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	-36	-0.2%	-37	-0.5%	1	<0.1%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-160	-20.2%	-116	-28.4%	-44	-11.5%
Asian or Asian American Only	-865	-8.3%	-888	-14.1%	23	0.6%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-6,171	-38.6%	-5,986	-43.8%	-185	-8.1%
Black, African American, or African Only	6,062	2.7%	9,182	5.5%	-3,120	-5.2%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-269	-53.9%	-288	-71.6%	19	19.6%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	2,280	150.7%	2,183	247.8%	97	15.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-197	-18.4%	-203	-28.9%	6	1.6%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	-1,651	-16.0%	-1,351	-23.0%	-300	-6.7%
White and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-21,524	-41.9%	-16,771	-41.4%	-4,753	-43.6%
White Only	-840	-0.3%	3,317	2.6%	-4,157	-3.5%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-1,029	-15.0%	-901	-22.6%	-128	-4.5%
Multi-Racial All Other	244	1.0%	-74	-0.6%	318	2.8%
Hispanic/Latina(o) Only	-765	-0.5%	-5,292	-5.0%	4,527	9.3%

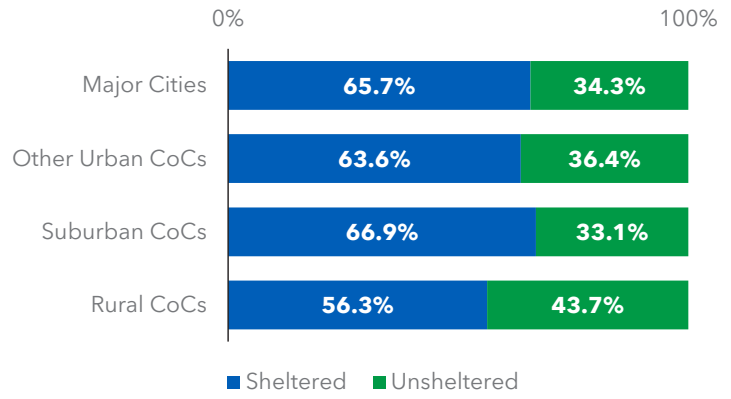
Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH, and SH.

EXHIBIT B1.3: Largest Changes in Homelessness
By State, 2007–2025

2024-2025		2007–2025	
Largest Increases			
OREGON	4,327 / 18.9%	NEW YORK	82,959 / 132.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	3,886 / 33.4%	CALIFORNIA	42,948 / 30.9%
MARYLAND	1,051 / 17.3%	MASSACHUSETTS	13,184 / 87.2%
MISSOURI	1,033 / 14.1%	OREGON	9,612 / 54.6%
NEW JERSEY	952 / 7.5%	WASHINGTON	8,342 / 35.7%
Largest Decreases			
NEW YORK	-12,459 / -7.9%	FLORIDA	-20,181 / -42.0%
ILLINOIS	-11,256 / -43.6%	TEXAS	-11,757 / -29.5%
CALIFORNIA	-5,150 / -2.8%	GEORGIA	-7,355 / -37.5%
HAWAII	-4,809 / -41.3%	NEW JERSEY	-3,600 / -20.8%
FLORIDA	-3,474 / -11.1%	MARYLAND	-2,508 / -26.0%

Notes: Due to changes in their PIT count methodology, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2007 and 2025.

EXHIBIT B1.4: Percent of All Homeless Persons that are Sheltered or Unsheltered
By CoC Category, 2025



Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH, and SH.

B-2: ADDITIONAL DATA ON HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS

EXHIBIT B2.1: Changes in the Number of Homeless Individuals Over Time 2007-2025

	Total Change 2007-2025		Total Change 2013–2025		Total Change 2024-2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Homeless Individuals	102,586	24.9%	147,112	40.0%	3,279	0.6%
Sheltered Individuals	52,004	24.4%	61,950	30.5%	8,737	3.4%
Unsheltered Individuals	50,582	25.3%	85,162	51.6%	-5,458	-2.1%

Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH, and SH.

EXHIBIT B2.2: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Individuals
2025

	All Homeless Individuals		Sheltered Homeless Individuals		Unsheltered Homeless Individuals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	515,286	100%	265,077	100%	250,209	100%
Age						
Under 18	2,668	0.5%	1,753	0.7%	915	0.4%
18 to 24	35,955	7.0%	24,003	9.1%	11,952	4.8%
25-34	92,138	17.9%	46,447	17.5%	45,691	18.3%
35-44	126,572	24.6%	57,059	21.5%	69,513	27.8%
45-54	112,418	21.8%	53,779	20.3%	58,639	23.4%
55-64	101,289	19.7%	55,736	21.0%	45,553	18.2%
65 and over	44,246	8.6%	26,300	9.9%	17,946	7.2%
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/Latina(o)	402,209	78.1%	213,422	80.5%	188,787	75.5%
Hispanic/Latina(o)	113,077	21.9%	51,655	19.5%	61,422	24.5%

Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH, and SH.

EXHIBIT B2.3: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Individuals 2024-2025

	Change in All Homeless Individuals		Change in Sheltered Homeless Individuals		Change in Unsheltered Homeless Individuals	
	#	%		%	#	%
Total	3,279	0.6%	8,737	3.4%	-5,458	-2.1%
Age						
Under 18	-155	-5.5%	44	2.6%	-199	-17.9%
18 to 24	-3,312	-8.4%	-1,954	-7.5%	-1,358	-10.2%
25-34	-5,914	-6.0%	-2,745	-5.6%	-3,169	-6.5%
35-44	5,926	4.9%	3,494	6.5%	2,432	3.6%
45-54	3,750	3.5%	4,288	8.7%	-538	-0.9%
55-64	30	<0.1%	2,973	5.6%	-2,943	-6.1%
65 and over	2,954	7.2%	2,637	11.1%	317	1.8%
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-525	-17.5%	-339	-21.5%	-186	-13.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	307	2.2%	303	5.6%	4	<0.1%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-107	-17.5%	-64	-27.5%	-43	-11.4%
Asian or Asian American Only	-85	-1.1%	-168	-4.5%	83	2.1%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-1,279	-20.8%	-1,153	-27.8%	-126	-6.3%
Black, African American, or African Only	7,044	5.0%	8,769	10.2%	-1,725	-3.2%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-243	-58.1%	-262	-81.6%	19	19.6%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	1,860	161.6%	1,739	307.2%	121	20.7%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-99	-13.4%	-65	-16.7%	-34	-9.7%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	-601	-11.1%	-603	-28.0%	2	0.1%
White and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-9,976	-34.5%	-5,590	-29.6%	-4,386	-43.7%
White Only	3,616	1.8%	6,917	7.5%	-3,301	-2.9%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-258	-6.3%	-243	-14.8%	-15	-0.6%
Multi-Racial All Other	748	4.5%	348	5.4%	400	3.9%
Hispanic/Latina(o) Only	2,877	3.7%	-852	-2.6%	3,729	8.2%

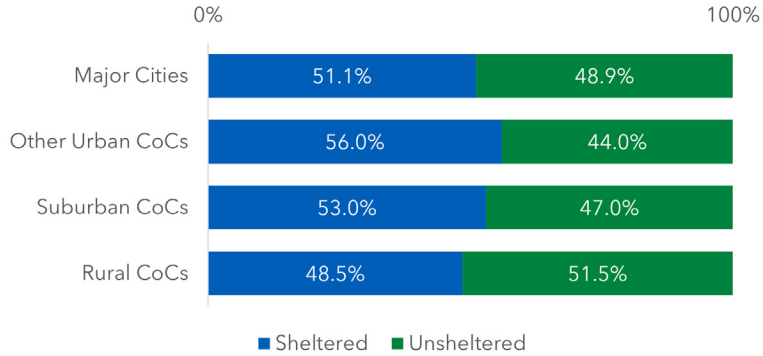
Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH, and SH.

EXHIBIT B2.4: Largest Changes in Homelessness Among Individuals BY STATE, 2007–2025

2024-2025			2007–2025		
Largest Increases					
OREGON	4,601	24.3%	CALIFORNIA	44,840	40.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	3,104	37.0%	NEW YORK	32,581	116.1%
COLORADO	2,062	20.2%	OREGON	13,653	138.3%
NEW JERSEY	965	11.8%	WASHINGTON	11,549	86.9%
MISSOURI	924	17.9%	CALIFORNIA	3,109	37.1%
Largest Decreases					
CALIFORNIA	-5,653	-3.5%	FLORIDA	-11,628	-35.2%
ILLINOIS	-3,904	-31.7%	TEXAS	-4,206	-16.0%
FLORIDA	-2,387	-10.0%	GEORGIA	-2,968	-23.7%
HAWAII	-2,202	-30.8%	TENNESSEE	-1,161	-13.7%
NEW YORK	-1,925	-3.1%	ARKANSAS	-1,134	-38.0%

Notes: Due to changes in their PIT count methodology, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2007 and 2025.

EXHIBIT B2.5: Percent of Homeless Individuals that are Sheltered or Unsheltered By CoC Category, 2025



Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH, and SH.

B-3: ADDITIONAL DATA ON HOMELESS PEOPLE IN FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

EXHIBIT B3.1: Changes in the Number of People in Homeless Families with Children Over Time 2007-2025

	Total Change 2007-2025		Total Change 2013–2025		Total Change 2024-2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Homeless People in Families with Children	-4,192	-1.8%	8,176	3.7%	-29,107	-11.2%
Sheltered People in Families with Children	35,927	20.1%	22,684	11.8%	-26,661	-11.1%
Unsheltered People in Families with Children	-40,119	-71.3%	-14,508	-47.4%	-2,446	-13.2%

Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES and TH.

EXHIBIT B3.2: Demographic Characteristics of People in Homeless Families with Children 2025

	All People in Homeless Families with Children		Sheltered People in Homeless Families with Children		Unsheltered People in Homeless Families with Children	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	230,366	100%	214,255	100%	16,111	100%
Age						
Under 18	131,294	57.0%	122,634	57.2%	8,660	53.8%
18 to 24	15,507	6.7%	14,617	6.8%	890	5.5%
25-34	35,734	15.5%	33,465	15.6%	2,269	14.1%
35-44	35,240	15.3%	32,776	15.3%	2,464	15.3%
45-54	9,350	4.1%	8,210	3.8%	1,140	7.1%
55-64	2,491	1.1%	1,994	0.9%	497	3.1%
65 and over	750	0.3%	559	0.3%	191	1.2%
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/Latina(o)	138,500	60.1%	127,310	59.4%	11,190	69.5%
Hispanic/Latina(o)	91,866	39.9%	86,945	40.6%	4,921	30.5%

Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES and TH.

EXHIBIT B3.3: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of People in Homeless Families with Children 2024-2025

	Change in All People in Homeless Families with Children		Change in Sheltered People in Homeless Families with Children		Change in Unsheltered People in Homeless Families with Children	
	#	%		%	Families with Children	%
Total Change	-29,107	-11.2%	-26,661	-11.1%	-2,446	-13.2%
Age						
Under 18	-14,121	-9.7%	-12,816	-9.5%	-1,305	-13.1%
18 to 24	-2,866	-15.6%	-2,658	-15.4%	-208	-18.9%
25-34	-13,073	-26.8%	-12,559	-27.3%	-514	-18.5%
35-44	2,037	6.1%	2,219	7.3%	-182	-6.9%
45-54	-722	-7.2%	-514	-5.9%	-208	-15.4%
55-64	-257	-9.4%	-232	-10.4%	-25	-4.8%
65 and over	-105	-12.3%	-101	-15.3%	-4	-2.1%
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-382	-30.2%	-360	-30.4%	-22	-26.8%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	-343	-10.8%	-340	-12.7%	-3	-0.6%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-53	-29.0%	-52	-29.5%	-1	-14.3%
Asian or Asian American Only	-780	-28.4%	-720	-28.2%	-60	-30.2%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-4,892	-49.9%	-4,833	-50.7%	-59	-21.5%
Black, African American, or African Only	-982	-1.1%	413	0.5%	-1,395	-28.2%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-26	-32.1%	-26	-32.1%	0	0.0%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	420	116.0%	444	141.0%	-24	-51.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-98	-29.4%	-138	-43.9%	40	210.5%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	-1,050	-21.3%	-748	-20.2%	-302	-25.0%
White and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-11,548	-51.4%	-11,181	-51.8%	-367	-42.6%
White Only	-4,456	-11.2%	-3,600	-10.7%	-856	-14.0%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-771	-28.1%	-658	-28.0%	-113	-29.4%
Multi-Racial All Other	-504	-6.7%	-422	-6.3%	-82	-9.4%
Hispanic/Latina(o) Only	-3,642	-4.8%	-4,440	-6.0%	798	26.5%

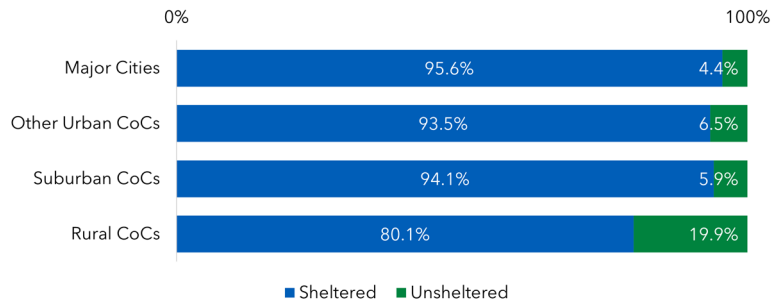
Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES and TH.

EXHIBIT B3.4: Largest Changes in People in Homeless Families with Children
By State, 2007–2025

2024-2025		2007–2025	
Largest Increases			
NORTH CAROLINA	782 / 24.2%	NEW YORK	50,378 / 145.8%
MARYLAND	695 / 35.8%	MASSACHUSETTS	13,915 / 203.6%
CALIFORNIA	503 / 2.0%	VERMONT	751 / 172.2%
IOWA	153 / 21.0%	NORTH CAROLINA	601 / 17.6%
MONTANA	135 / 24.9%	IDAHO	357 / 55.2%
Largest Decreases			
NEW YORK	-10,534 / -11.0%	FLORIDA	-8,553 / -56.9%
ILLINOIS	-7,352 / -54.4%	TEXAS	-7,551 / -56.0%
COLORADO	-4,090 / -48.0%	GEORGIA	-4,387 / -61.6%
HAWAII	-2,607 / -58.0%	OREGON	-4,041 / -52.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	-1,644 / -7.3%	NEW JERSEY	-3,787 / -45.4%

Notes: Due to changes in their PIT count methodology, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2007 and 2025.

EXHIBIT B3.5: Percent of People in Homeless Families with Children that are Sheltered or Unsheltered
By CoC Category, 2025



Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES and TH.

B-4: ADDITIONAL DATA ON UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS YOUTH

EXHIBIT B4.1: Changes in Numbers of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth Over Time
2017-2025

	Total Change 2017-2025		Total Change 2024-2025	
	#	%	#	%
All Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	-3,144	-8.2%	-3,011	-7.9%
Sheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	5,010	27.0%	-1,894	-7.4%
Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	-8,154	-41.3%	-1,117	-8.8%

EXHIBIT B4.2: Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth 2025

	All Unaccompanied Homeless Youth		Sheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth		Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	35,159	100%	23,552	100%	11,607	100%
Age						
Under 18	2,592	7.4%	1,679	7.1%	913	7.9%
18 to 24	32,567	92.6%	21,873	92.9%	10,694	92.1%
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/Latina(o)	25,879	73.6%	17,387	73.8%	8,492	73.2%
Hispanic/Latina(o)	9,227	26.2%	6,112	26.0%	3,115	26.8%

Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH and SH.

EXHIBIT B4.3: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth 2024-2025

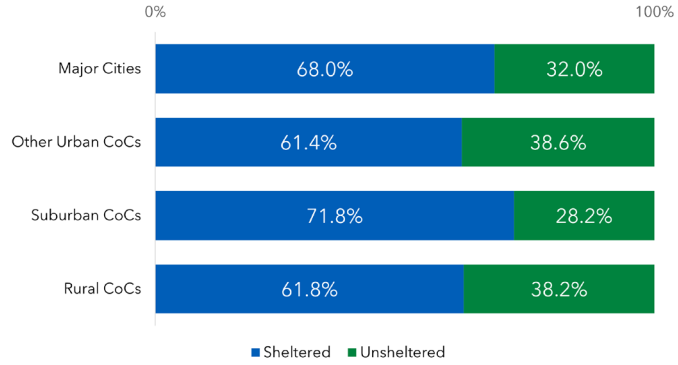
	Change in All Unaccompanied Homeless Youth		Change in Sheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth		Change in Unsheltered Unaccompanied Homeless Youth	
		%		%	#	%
Total Change	-3,011	-7.9%	-1,894	-7.4%	-1,117	-8.8%
Age						
Under 18	-106	-3.9%	52	3.2%	-158	-14.8%
18-24	-2,905	-8.2%	-1,946	-8.2%	-959	-8.2%
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-108	-35.5%	-60	-35.5%	-48	-35.6%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	19	2.0%	69	14.4%	-50	-10.2%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-5	-10.4%	0	0.0%	-5	-19.2%
Asian or Asian American Only	-204	-33.7%	-39	-14.4%	-165	-49.3%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	422	64.8%	442	89.7%	-20	-12.7%
Black, African American, or African Only	31	0.3%	509	5.8%	-478	-15.8%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	7	63.6%	9	450.0%	-2	-22.2%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	223	91.8%	225	114.8%	-2	-4.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-17	-23.9%	-8	-22.9%	-9	-25.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	-26	-8.3%	-41	-24.6%	15	10.3%
White and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-1,336	-50.0%	-1,029	-51.4%	-307	-45.7%
White Only	21	0.2%	238	4.1%	-217	-4.7%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-17	-3.9%	4	1.7%	-21	-10.7%
Multi-Racial All Other	166	11.2%	48	5.7%	118	18.5%
Hispanic/Latina(o) Only	-2,187	-26.4%	-2,261	-37.4%	74	3.3%

Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH and SH.

EXHIBIT B4.4: Largest Changes in Unaccompanied Homeless Youth
By State, 2017–2025

2024-2025			2017–2025		
Largest Increases					
OREGON	813	61.8%	NEW YORK	3,267	115.5%
COLORADO	156	26.4%	OREGON	666	45.6%
OHIO	131	16.1%	OHIO	251	36.1%
NEW JERSEY	87	16.9%	ARIZONA	185	32.0%
MARYLAND	64	25.2%	NORTH CAROLINA	151	34.8%
Largest Decreases					
NEW YORK	-1,575	-20.5%	CALIFORNIA	-4,876	-37.6%
ILLINOIS	-1,115	-57.3%	NEVADA	-1,614	-74.5%
CALIFORNIA	-966	-10.7%	FLORIDA	-941	-46.6%
FLORIDA	-289	-21.1%	WASHINGTON	-556	-26.0%
HAWAII	-164	-46.7%	MINNESOTA	-171	-19.2%

EXHIBIT B4.5: Percent of Unaccompanied Homeless Youth that are Sheltered or Unsheltered
By CoC Category, 2025



Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH and SH.

B-5: ADDITIONAL DATA ON HOMELESS VETERANS

EXHIBIT B5.1: Changes in Number of Homeless Veterans Over Time 2009-2025

	Total Change 2009-2025		Total Change 2013–2025		Total Change 2024-2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Homeless Veterans	-40,872	-55.7%	-23,124	-41.6%	-387	-1.2%
Sheltered Homeless Veterans	-24,432	-56.3%	-15,932	-45.6%	-54	-0.3%
Unsheltered Homeless Veterans	-16,440	-54.9%	-7,192	-34.7%	-333	-2.4%

Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH and SH.

EXHIBIT B5.2: Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Veterans 2025

	All Homeless Veterans		Sheltered Homeless Veterans		Unsheltered Homeless Veterans	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	32,495	100%	18,977	100%	13,518	100%
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/Latina(o)	28,836	88.7%	17,410	91.7%	11,426	84.5%
Hispanic/Latina(o)	3,659	11.3%	1,567	8.3%	2,092	15.5%

Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH and SH.

EXHIBIT B5.3: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of Homeless Veterans 2024-2025

	Change in All Homeless Veterans		Change in Sheltered Homeless Veterans		Change in Unsheltered Homeless Veterans	
		%		%	#	%
Total Change	-387	-1.2%	-54	-0.3%	-333	-2.4%
Ethnicity						
Non-Hispanic/Latina(o)	-14	<-0.1%	57	0.3%	-71	-0.6%
Hispanic/Latina(o)	-373	-9.3%	-111	-6.6%	-262	-11.1%
Race/Ethnicity						
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-40	-28.8%	-8	-13.6%	-32	-40.0%
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous Only	241	26.8%	0	0.0%	241	46.2%
Asian or Asian American and Hispanic/Latina(o)	5	35.7%	2	40.0%	3	33.3%
Asian or Asian American Only	22	5.9%	6	3.9%	16	7.1%
Black, African American, or African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-101	-33.9%	-49	-26.2%	-52	-46.8%
Black, African American, or African Only	-407	-4.1%	-119	-1.8%	-288	-9.2%
Middle Eastern or North African and Hispanic/Latina(o)	4	100.0%	3	n/a	1	25.0%
Middle Eastern or North African Only	6	11.3%	7	77.8%	-1	-2.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander and Hispanic/Latina(o)	7	21.9%	-3	-14.3%	10	90.9%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Only	-52	-16.9%	-18	-15.0%	-34	-18.1%
White and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-320	-29.3%	-225	-29.0%	-95	-29.8%
White Only	182	1.1%	134	1.4%	48	0.7%
Multi-Racial and Hispanic/Latina(o)	-3	-1.2%	-17	-18.1%	14	9.1%
Multi-Racial All Other	-6	-0.5%	47	9.7%	-53	-6.6%
Hispanic/Latina(o) Only	75	3.4%	186	34.6%	-111	-6.7%

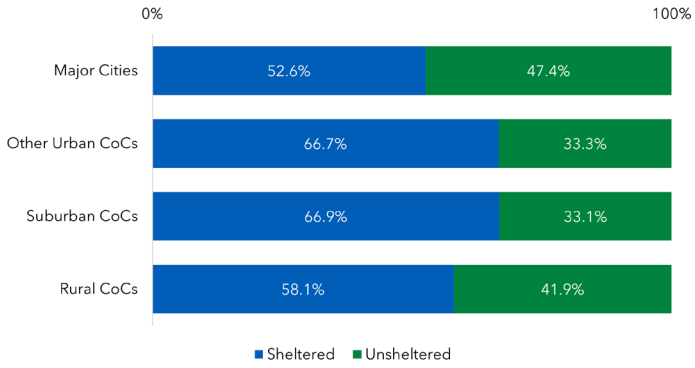
Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH and SH.

EXHIBIT B5.4: Largest Changes in Homeless Veterans
By State, 2009–2025

2024-2025		2009–2025	
Largest Increases			
OREGON	228 / 16.2%	OREGON	358 / 28.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	98 / 13.6%	VERMONT	50 / 81.4%
COLORADO	97 / 9.9%	RHODE ISLAND	5 / 4.2%
NEW YORK	93 / 7.9%	MAINE	4 / 3.2%
TENNESSEE	89 / 15.6%	N/A	-- / --
Largest Decreases			
CALIFORNIA	-624 / -6.7%	CALIFORNIA	-9,287 / -51.7%
FLORIDA	-192 / -8.2%	FLORIDA	-4,994 / -70.0%
ILLINOIS	-79 / -14.1%	NEW YORK	-4,606 / -78.3%
INDIANA	-79 / -18.7%	TEXAS	-3,584 / -65.3%
ALABAMA	-77 / -26.5%	GEORGIA	-2,121 / -76.8%

Notes: Due to changes in their PIT count methodology, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2009 and 2025.

EXHIBIT B5.5: Percent of Homeless Veterans that are Sheltered or Unsheltered
By CoC Category, 2025



Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES, TH and SH.

B-6: ADDITIONAL DATA ON INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC PATTERNS OF HOMELESSNESS

EXHIBIT B6.1: Changes in Numbers of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness Over Time
2007-2025

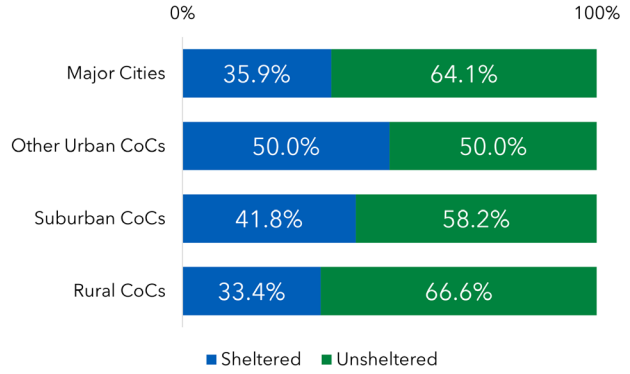
	Total Change 2007-2025		Total Change 2013–2025		Total Change 2024-2025	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
All Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness	35,937	30.0%	69,461	80.5%	3,165	2.1%
Sheltered Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness	17,271	41.3%	29,621	100.7%	6,019	11.4%
Unsheltered Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness	18,666	23.9%	39,840	70.1%	-2,854	-2.9%

EXHIBIT B6.2: Largest Changes in Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness
By State, 2007–2025

	2024-2025		2007–2025	
Largest Increases				
OREGON	1,909	24.8%	CALIFORNIA	24,352 / 60.4%
COLORADO	956	23.6%	WASHINGTON	9,836 / 377.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	638	29.8%	OREGON	6,787 / 239.9%
WASHINGTON	453	3.8%	NEVADA	2,146 / 246.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	412	22.6%	PENNSYLVANIA	1,189 / 74.8%
Largest Decreases				
CALIFORNIA	-1,855	-2.8%	TEXAS	-2,865 / -36.1%
FLORIDA	-723	-11.9%	FLORIDA	-2,086 / -28.0%
NEW YORK	-456	-9.0%	NEW YORK	-1,855 / -28.6%
ARKANSAS	-380	-49.1%	GEORGIA	-932 / -37.5%
ALABAMA	-276	-35.3%	CONNECTICUT	-891 / -87.1%

Notes: Due to changes in their PIT count methodology, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Wyoming were excluded from the list of largest decreases between 2007 and 2025.

EXHIBIT B6.3: Percent of Individuals with Chronic Patterns of Homelessness that are Sheltered or Unsheltered
By CoC Category, 2025



Note: "Sheltered" refers to people in ES and SH.



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