

CHAPTER ONE: THE STATE OF HOMELESSNESS IN AMERICA 2012

Each January, communities across the country conduct a comprehensive census of their homeless populations.¹ Known as the “point-in-time counts,” this process consists of a census of the mostly electronic administrative bed counts of people sleeping in emergency shelters and in transitional housing units on a given night. It also includes a street census, conducted by outreach workers and volunteers, of people sleeping on the streets, in cars, in abandoned properties, or in other places not meant for human habitation.² This process results in the most comprehensive annual population estimate available of people experiencing homelessness in the United States.

The most recently available national data are from the January 2011 point-in-time count. The 2011 count data show that an estimated 636,017 people experienced homelessness in the United States on a given night.³ This translates to an incidence, or rate, of 21 homeless people per 10,000 people in the general population.

Analysis of the 2011 point-in-time count conducted for this report provides a more detailed portrait of the population of people who experience homelessness in the nation.⁴ Figure 1.1 shows a breakdown of the 2011 homeless populations included in this report. A majority of the homeless population is composed of individuals (63 percent or 399,836 people). The number of people in families with children makes up 37 percent of the overall population, a total of 236,181 people in 77,186 family households. Of the individuals, about one quarter of the population is chronically homeless (107,148 people).⁵ Figure 1.2 shows this population breakdown.

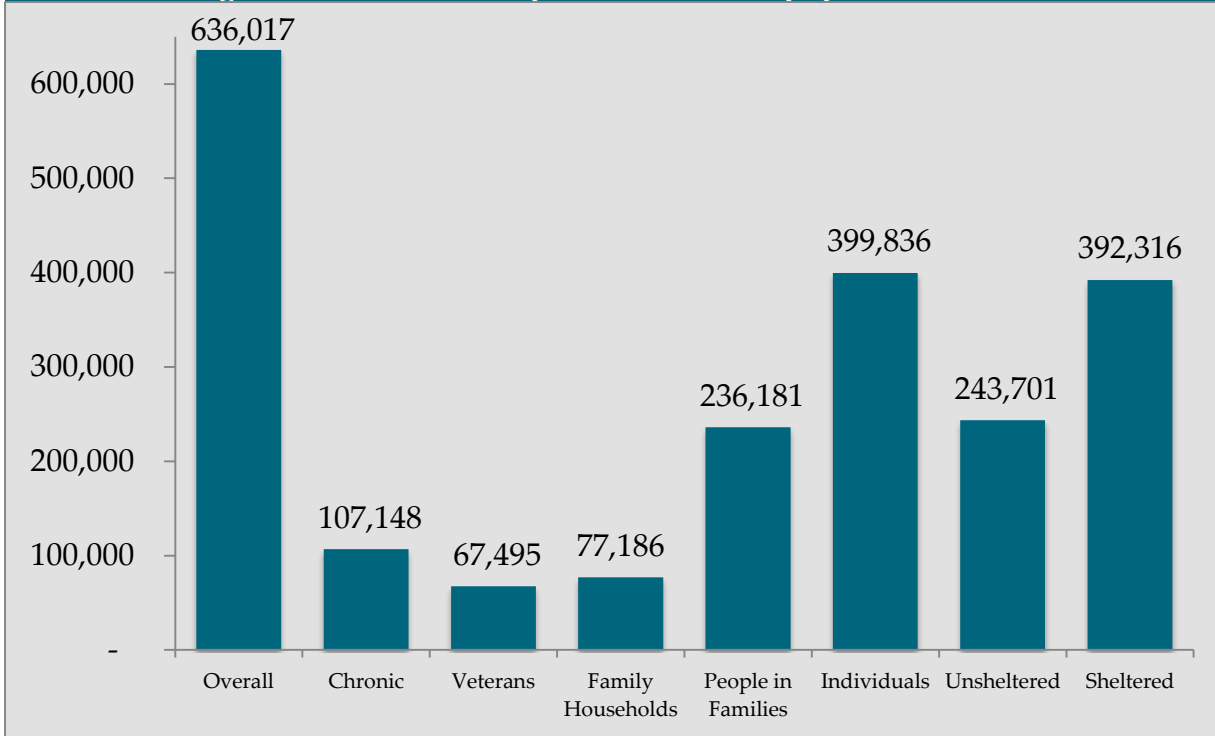
¹ For the purposes of this report, “homelessness” or “homeless” refers to the definition set by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and generally considers an individual homeless if he or she lives in an emergency shelter, transitional housing, or in a place not intended for human habitation (e.g. a car, abandoned building, or the streets). While the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH Act) made some changes in the definition, these were not relevant to the 2011 point-in-time counts.

² Communities submit data in Exhibit 1 of the Notice of Funding Availability for Homeless Assistance Grants (NOFA) application to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The NOFA application is filed with HUD by entities known as Continuums of Care (CoCs), the local or regional bodies that coordinate services and funding for homeless people. CoCs may submit point-in-time counts data to HUD each year, but they are required to provide counts in every odd-numbered year. For this reason, in this report the 2009 counts data (rather than the 2010 counts) were used as a basis for comparison with 2011.

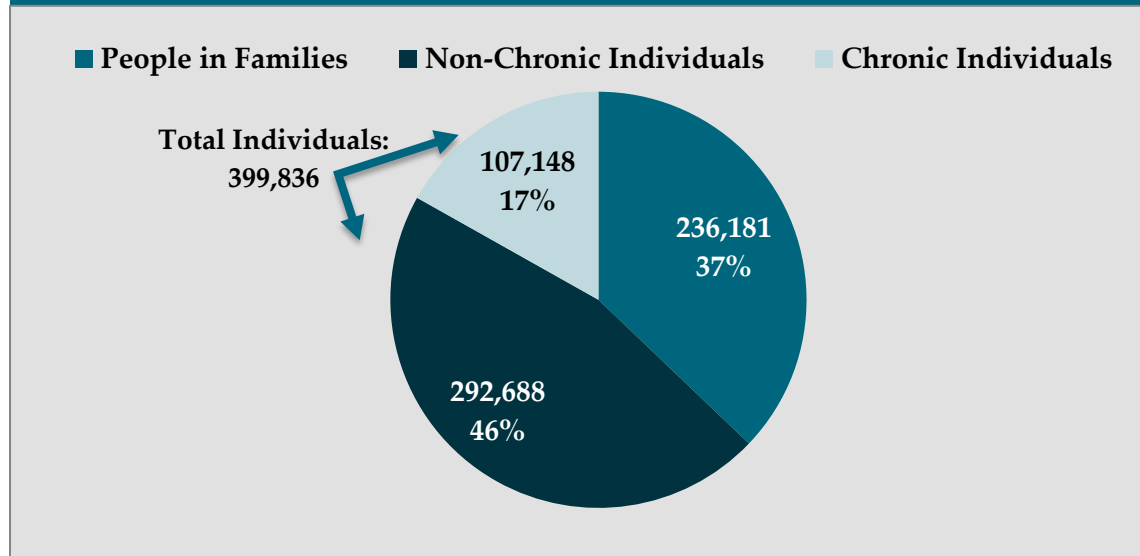
³ The national figures among homeless data include people in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

⁴ See the Appendix for information on data sources and methodology used for this report’s findings.

⁵ For the purposes of this report, chronic homelessness refers to the definition set by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: “an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for a year or more or has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years.” While

Figure 1.1 Homeless Population and Subpopulations, 2011

Note: subpopulation data do not equal the overall homeless population number. This is because people could be counted as part of more than one subpopulation (e.g. a person could be an unsheltered, chronic, veteran individual). Further, family households are a separate measure as a household is comprised of numerous people (e.g. at least one adult and at least one child).

Figure 1.2 Proportion of Overall Homelessness That Is Chronic, 2011

the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH Act) changed this definition to include families, this was not in effect when the 2011 point-in-time counts were conducted.

A majority of homeless people lives in shelters or transitional housing units (392,316 people), but 38 percent of the population lives on the streets or in other places not meant for human habitation. Veterans comprise 11 percent of the homeless population (67,495 people). Data on unaccompanied homeless youth are not included in the main text of this report, as a reliable national youth population count has not yet been completed. However, additional information on homeless youth as a group and a narrative on past and more recent attempts to estimate the population can be found in Box 1.1 Homeless Youth in America on page 13.

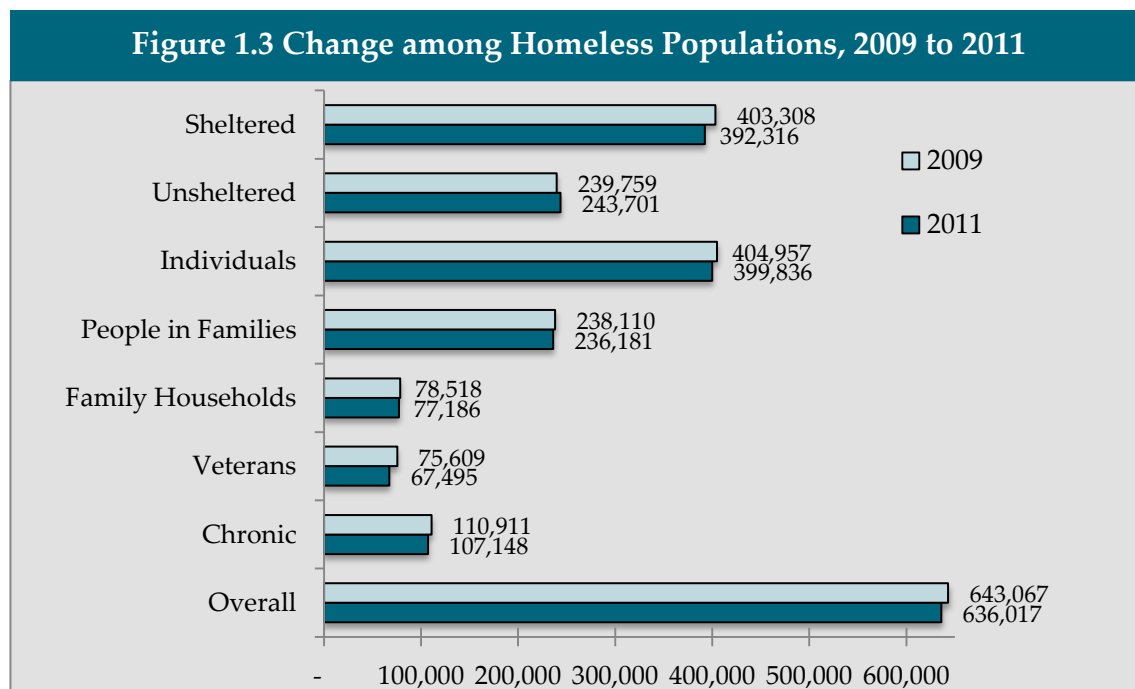
The State of Homelessness in America series and prior Alliance reports on the incidence of homelessness use community point-in-time counts as the measure of homelessness because they are the only source of data that capture both sheltered and unsheltered homelessness for every community and state in the nation.

The point-in-time counts data are not without limitations, as variations in methodologies across communities and within communities across years do exist. Still, the point-in-time counts are the most comprehensive data available on overall homelessness, as other sources either omit unsheltered populations or are not available across all communities.

Changes in Homelessness in the United States, 2009 to 2011

The core objectives of *The State of Homelessness in America* series are to describe the current conditions of homelessness across the country and to examine whether the nation's homelessness problem has improved or worsened. The changes in homelessness described in this report document the period from January 2009 to January 2011, which encompasses part of the recession (December 2007 to June 2009) and its aftermath.

Figure 1.3 shows changes in each of the homeless populations analyzed in this report. The data show the overall population decreased by approximately 7,000 people. It is notable that such a decrease occurred during and after a recession, which might have been expected to cause an increase in homelessness. The likely reason is the infusion of \$1.5 billion via the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program (HPRP), which allowed communities to assist nearly 700,000 at-risk and homeless people in the program's first year (beginning in January 2010),⁶ and reportedly more than one million people to date.⁷ The



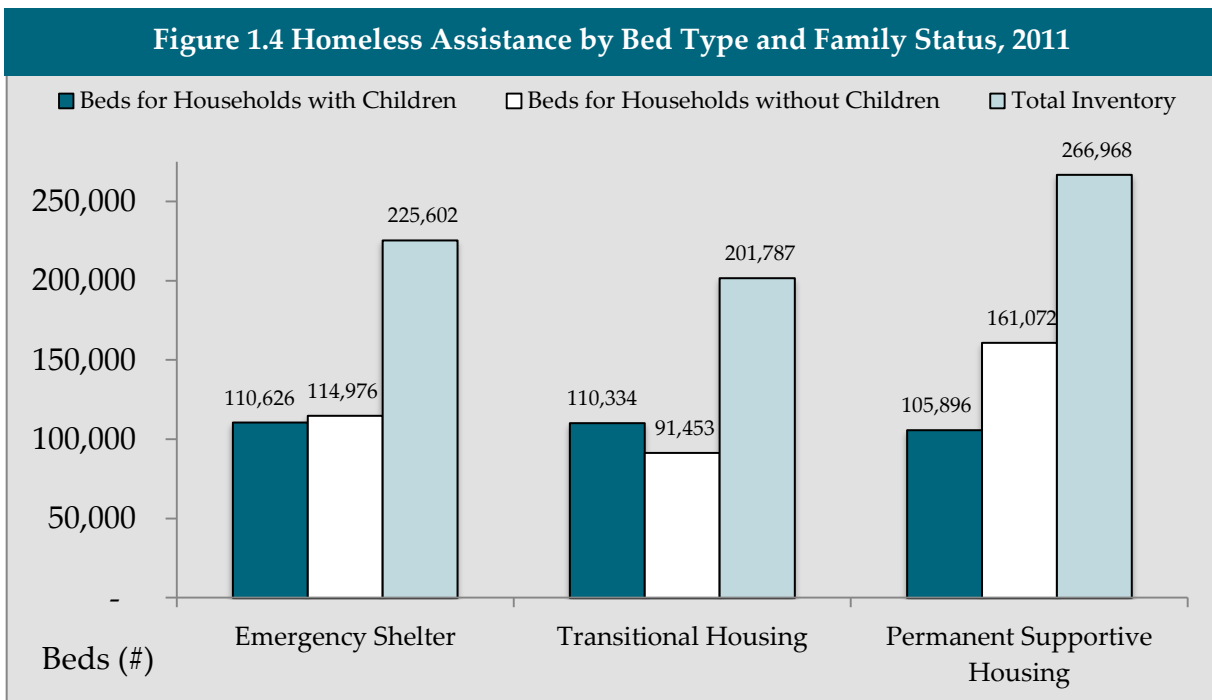
⁶ Office of Community Planning and Development (2011) *Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program: Year 1 Summary*, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC.

⁷ See U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development' press release (2011) *Obama Administration Prevented, Ended Homelessness for One Million Americans*, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC, available at http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/press/press_releases_media_advisories/2011/HUDNo.11-208.

purpose of this program was to prevent a recession-related increase in homelessness, and it appears to have been successful.

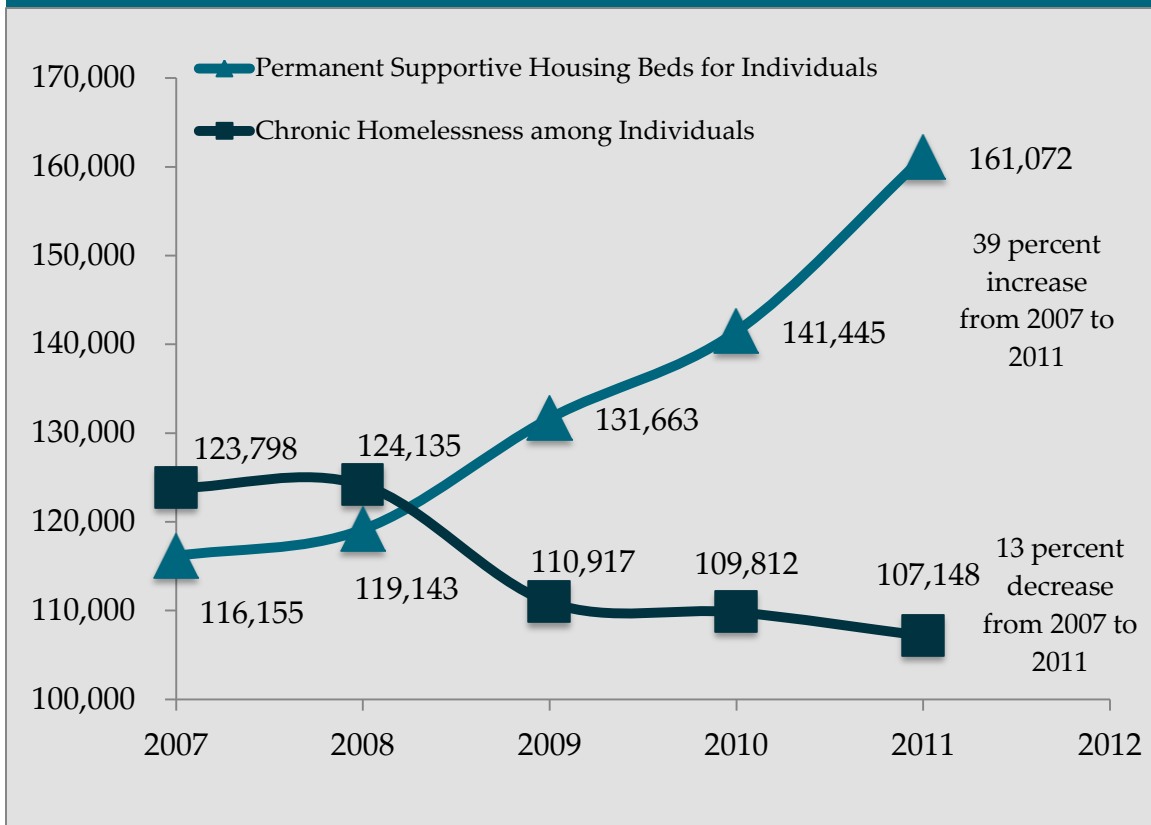
Homelessness declined at similar rates in each subpopulation, except among the unsheltered population, which increased by 2 percent. The largest change was among veterans, where the population decreased by 11 percent. Nonetheless, the incidence, or rate, of homelessness among veterans is 31 homeless veterans per 10,000 veterans in the general population, a rate that exceeds the overall homelessness rate of 21 homeless people per 10,000 people in the general population.

Another notable decrease was the 3 percent decline in chronic homelessness. This decrease is consistent with a trend that began in 2007. As shown earlier in Figure 1.2, the chronically homeless population represents only 17 percent of the overall population. A primary reason for the downward trend in chronic homelessness is the increasing use of permanent supportive housing, an intervention shown to be effective and cost effective in ending chronic homelessness.⁸ In recent years, the federal government and local communities have focused on increasing the supply of permanent supportive housing, which now constitutes 39 percent of homeless assistance “beds” (Figure 1.4). Figure 1.5, on the following page, shows how the population of chronically homeless people has changed as the supply of permanent supportive housing has increased.



⁸ Numerous studies provide evidence for the cost-effectiveness of permanent supportive housing. For a summary of a number of these studies, see National Alliance to End Homelessness (2010) *Chronic Homelessness Policy Solutions*, National Alliance to End Homelessness, Washington, DC.

**Figure 1.5 Chronic Homelessness and Permanent Supportive Housing
Historical Trends, 2007 to 2011**



Box 1.1 Homeless Youth in America

Estimates of the number of unaccompanied homeless youth in the nation vary widely. Neither the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) nor the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has reliable, unduplicated data. HUD's point-in-time counts are not generally considered to reach most homeless youth, who are thought to congregate in different locations and use different programs than homeless adults. The most recently available point-in-time count data from HUD on unaccompanied youth (under 18) estimated 8,153 youth were homeless on a given night and 14,678 youth used the shelter system over the course of the past year. HHS' Runaway and Homeless Youth Street Outreach Program identified 788,795 contacts from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010, but as multiple contacts could have been made with the same individual it is not an accurate estimate of the population.

The most widely quoted estimate of the number of children under the age of 18 who are runaway or homeless over the course of the year comes from the Department of Justice's 1999 National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMA^{RT}). The NISMA^{RT} estimated that there were approximately 1.7 million runaway and throwaway children over the course of a year.* Approximately 1.3 million of these children returned home within one week, not all of these children became homeless, and the data is outdated, so this information also lacks accuracy.

Even fewer estimates have been made of the 18 to 24 year old population. Based on the National Survey of Homeless Assistance Providers and Claims (NSHAPC), an estimated 204,000 to 406,000 youth ages 18 to 24 (including those in families and those who are parents themselves) experience homelessness over the course of the year and an estimated 53,000 to 103,000 at a point-in-time.** However, these data are also dated, coming from a survey completed in 1996.

Additional information about this population is needed to better understand the problem and to make progress in ending youth homelessness.

*H. Hammer, D. Finkelhor, and A. Sedlak (2002) *National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children: Runaway/Thrownaway Children: National Estimates and Characteristics*, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

**M. Burt (2007) "Understanding Homeless Youth: Numbers, Characteristics, Multisystem Involvement, and Intervention Options" congressional testimony available at http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/901087_Burt_Homeless.pdf.

State-Level Changes in Homelessness, 2009 to 2011

Although communities throughout the country are affected by the problem, homelessness varies widely by geography.⁹ In the next sections of this chapter, state-by-state data are examined to show this geographic variation, and also to contrast the national picture with the situation in various states. For example, while the national overall homeless population decreased, nearly half of the states (24) experienced an increase. The following sections describe in further detail changes at the state level for each population.

It is important to note that comparisons across states are limited by variations in methodologies across communities and within communities across years. There are also various ways to explain changes (e.g. there may be population increases in the general population, population losses, industrial base shifts, methodological changes between years, etc.).

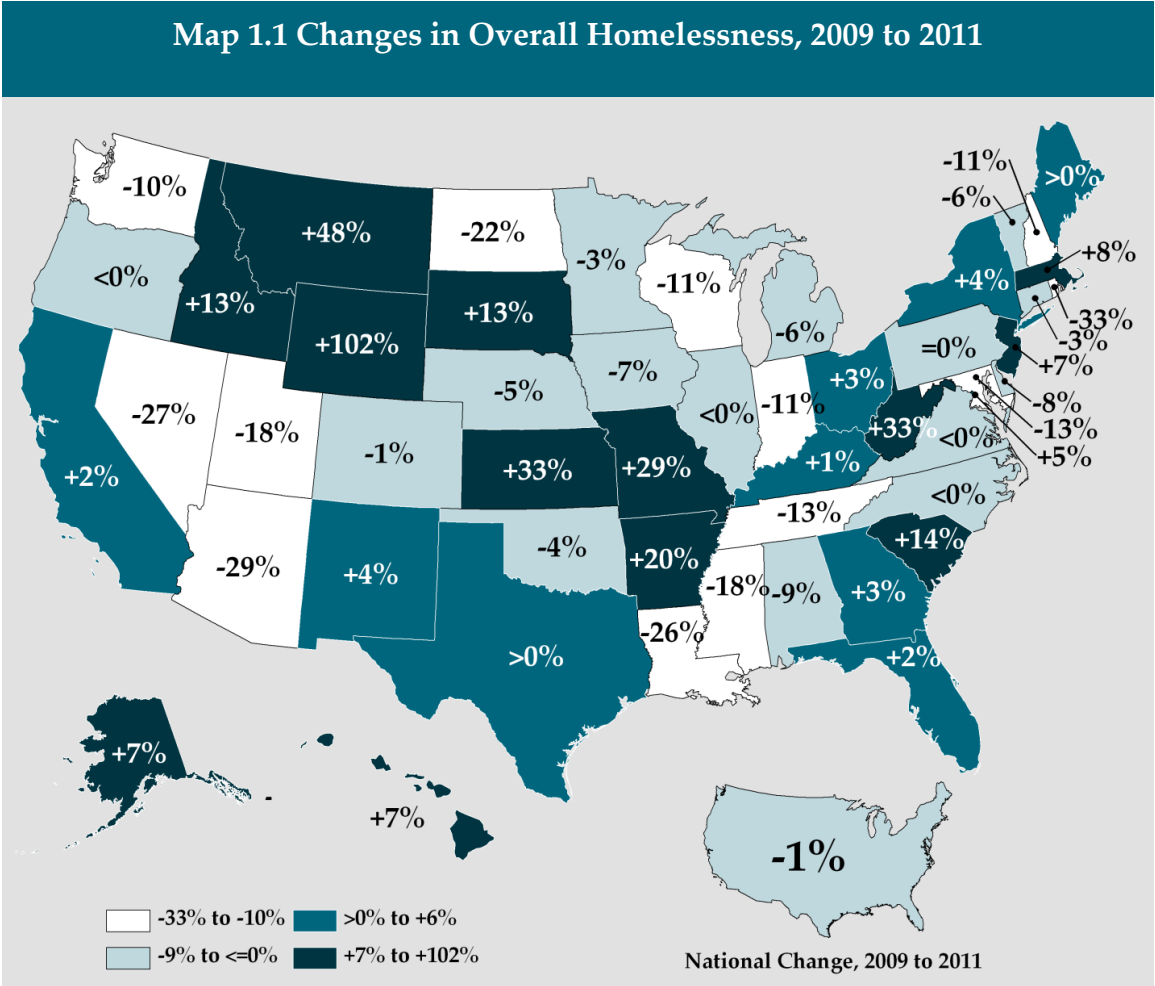
Overall Homelessness by State

As at the national level, the primary measure used to examine homelessness at the state level is overall homelessness as measured in point-in-time counts conducted by local Continuums of Care for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and described in the first section of this chapter. These data are a count of people sleeping in emergency shelters and in transitional housing units plus a count of people sleeping on the streets, in cars, in abandoned properties, or in other places not meant for human habitation and are a count of the homeless population on a given night.

Map 1.1 and Table 1.1 show the change in the overall number of homeless people from 2009 to 2011 for each of the 50 states, plus the District of Columbia. The nation's overall homeless population decreased 1 percent (7,050 people), going from 643,067 in 2009 to 636,017 in 2011. The data show that 24 of 51 states¹⁰ had increases in homelessness. The median state change was a decrease of less than one percent. State changes range from a 33 percent decrease in Rhode Island to a 102 percent increase in Wyoming.

⁹ See M. Henry and M W. Sermons (2010) *Geography of Homelessness*, National Alliance to End Homelessness, Washington, DC, for a defined geographic classification spectrum (i.e. urban, mostly urban, urban-rural mix, mostly rural, and rural).

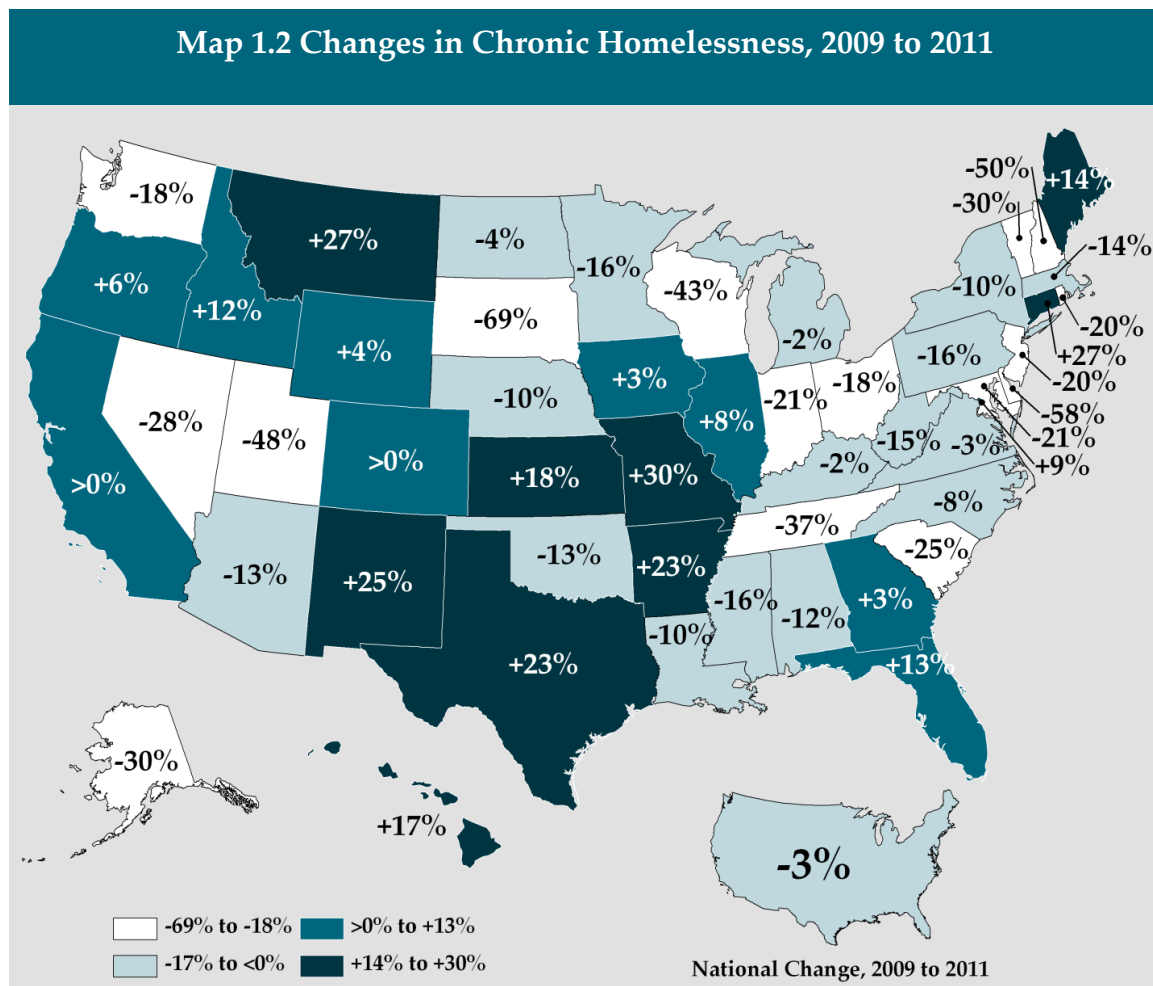
¹⁰ Throughout this report, the term "51 states" is used to shorten a reference to the 50 U.S. states, plus the District of Columbia.



Chronic Homelessness by State

Chronic homelessness is defined as homelessness among people who have a disability, including serious mental illness, chronic substance use disorders, or chronic medical issues, and who are homeless repeatedly or for long periods of time.¹¹ To measure changes in the size of each state's chronically homeless population, change in the number of chronically homeless people at a point in time was used.

Map 1.2 and Table 1.2 show the change in the number of chronically homeless people from 2009 to 2011 for each of the 51 states. The nation's chronic homeless population decreased 3 percent (3,763 people) from 110,911 in 2009 to 107,148 in 2011. The data show that 19 of 51 states had increases and the median state change was a decrease of 10 percent. State changes range from a 69 percent decrease in South Dakota to a 30 percent increase in Missouri.

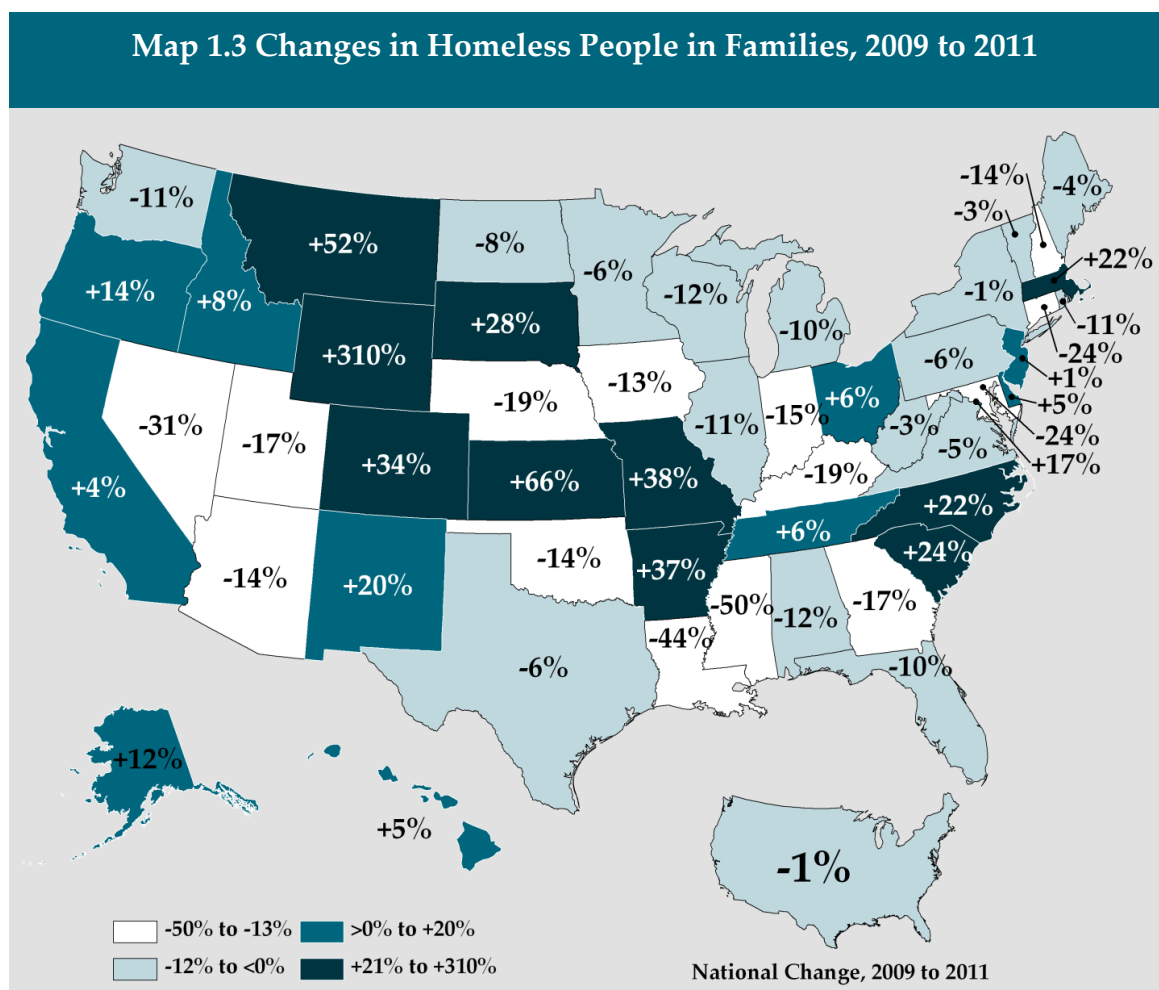


¹¹ Q.v. supra note 5 for more on the definition of chronic homelessness.

Family Homelessness by State

In economic recessions and in the years following a recession, families—especially poor families—often experience financial pressures that may eventually lead to a housing crisis. To measure changes in the size of each state's family homeless population, change in the number of homeless people in families at a point in time was used.

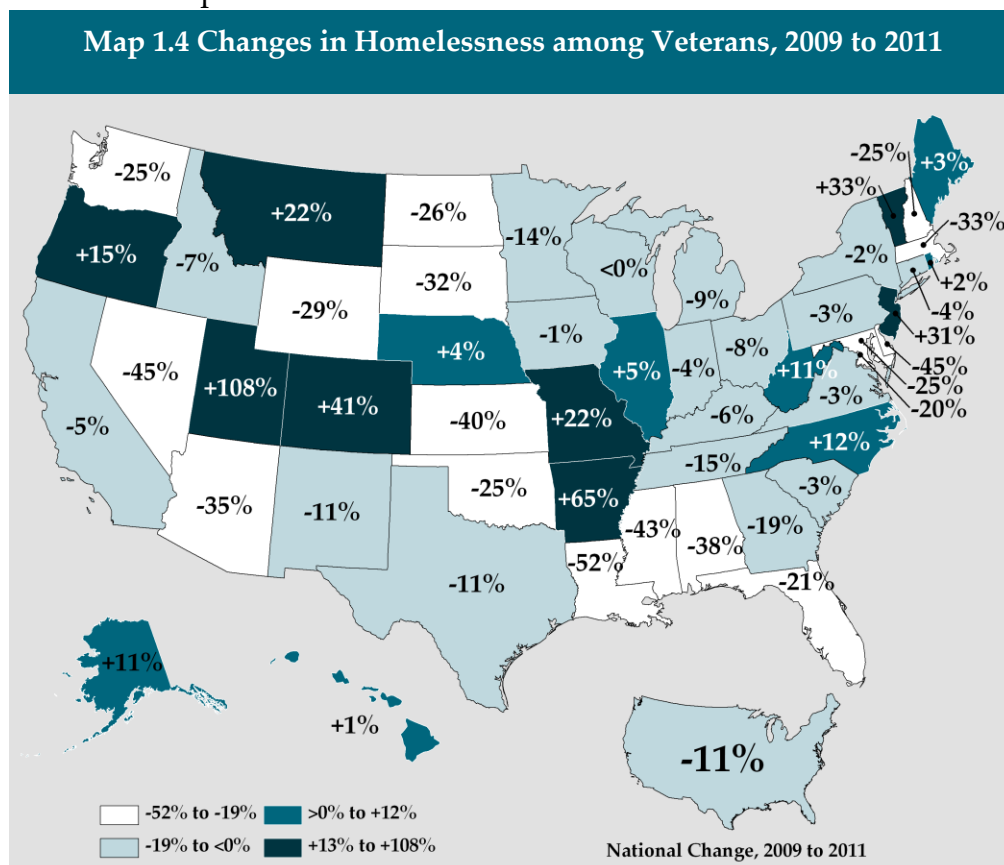
Map 1.3 and Table 1.3 show the change in the number of homeless people in families from 2009 to 2011 for each of the 51 states. The nation's population of homeless people in families decreased less than 1 percent (1,929 people), going from 238,110 in 2009 to 236,181 in 2011. The data show that 21 of 51 states had increases and the median state change was a decrease of 5 percent. State changes range from a 50 percent decrease in Mississippi to a 310 percent increase in Wyoming.



Homelessness among Veterans by State

As described earlier in this report, military veterans are homeless at a higher rate than other groups. In fact, Chapter Three of this report points out that veterans in poverty have the highest chance of experiencing homelessness of any group, with odds estimated to be 1 in 10.¹² To measure changes in the size of each state's veteran homeless population, changes in the number of homeless veterans at a point in time was used.

Map 1.4 and Table 1.4 show the change in the number of homeless veterans from 2009 to 2011 for each of the 51 states. The nation's homeless veteran population decreased 11 percent (8,114 people) from 75,609 in 2009 to 67,495 in 2011. The data show that 16 of 51 states had increases and the median state change was a decrease of 6 percent. State changes range from a 52 percent decrease in Louisiana to a 108 percent increase in Utah.



¹² The data cited here on veteran risk of homelessness come from: Office of Community Planning and Development (2010) *The 2009 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress*, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC. The data used to calculate risk for the 2009 AHAR are "annual prevalence" data on people who used shelter and transitional housing programs over the course of a year. The annual prevalence data are different from the point-in-time count data referred to in this chapter. For more on risk among veteran subgroups, see chapter 4 in: Office of Community Planning and Development and National Center on Homelessness Among Veterans (2011) *Veteran Homelessness: A Supplemental Report to the 2010 Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

Unsheltered Homelessness by State

While a majority of people who experience homelessness are sheltered in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs, 38 percent of the population live on the streets or other places not intended for human habitation. People who experience homelessness in these conditions are the most vulnerable to illness, drug abuse, and violence.

Map 1.5 and Table 1.5 show the change in the number of unsheltered homeless people from 2009 to 2011 for each of the 51 states. The nation's unsheltered homeless population increased 2 percent (3,942 people) from 239,759 in 2009 to 243,701 in 2011. The data show that 27 of 51 states had increases and the median state change was an increase of less than 1 percent. State changes range from a 64 percent decrease in Indiana to a 1,217 percent increase in Wyoming.

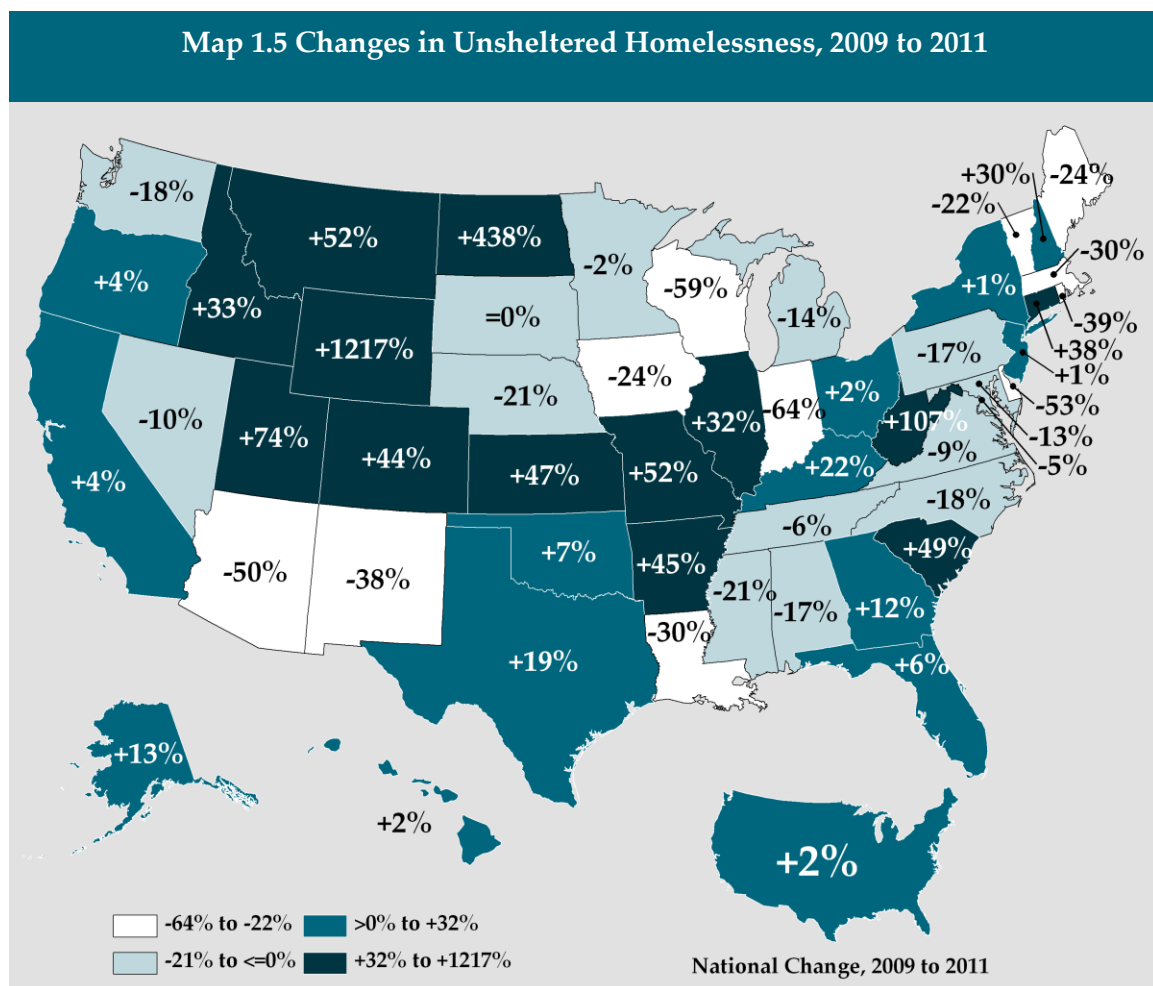


Table 1.1 Overall Homelessness

State	Overall Homeless Population, 2011	Overall Homeless Population, 2009	Homeless Population Change, 2009 to 2011	2011 Rate of Homelessness (Homeless People Per 10,000 in General Population)
Alabama	5,558	6,080	-8.59%	12
Alaska	2,128	1,992	6.83%	30
Arizona	10,504	14,721	-28.65%	16
Arkansas	3,424	2,852	20.06%	12
California	135,928	133,129	2.10%	36
Colorado	15,116	15,268	-1.00%	30
Connecticut	4,456	4,605	-3.24%	12
Delaware	1,035	1,130	-8.41%	12
District of Columbia	6,546	6,228	5.11%	108
Florida	56,687	55,599	1.96%	30
Georgia	20,975	20,360	3.02%	22
Hawaii	6,188	5,782	7.02%	45
Idaho	2,199	1,939	13.41%	14
Illinois	14,009	14,055	-0.33%	11
Indiana	6,196	6,984	-11.28%	10
Iowa	3,134	3,380	-7.28%	10
Kansas	2,511	1,892	32.72%	9
Kentucky	6,034	5,999	0.58%	14
Louisiana	9,291	12,504	-25.70%	20
Maine	2,447	2,444	0.12%	18
Maryland	10,208	11,698	-12.74%	18
Massachusetts	16,664	15,482	7.63%	25
Michigan	13,185	14,005	-5.86%	13
Minnesota	7,495	7,718	-2.89%	14
Mississippi	2,306	2,797	-17.55%	8
Missouri	8,989	6,959	29.17%	15
Montana	1,768	1,196	47.83%	18
Nebraska	3,548	3,718	-4.57%	19
Nevada	10,579	14,478	-26.93%	39
New Hampshire	1,469	1,645	-10.70%	11
New Jersey	14,137	13,169	7.35%	16
New Mexico	3,601	3,475	3.63%	17
New York	63,445	61,067	3.89%	33
North Carolina	12,896	12,918	-0.17%	13
North Dakota	603	773	-21.99%	9
Ohio	13,030	12,700	2.60%	11
Oklahoma	4,625	4,838	-4.40%	12
Oregon	17,254	17,309	-0.32%	45
Pennsylvania	15,096	15,096	0.00%	12
Rhode Island	1,070	1,607	-33.42%	10
South Carolina	5,093	4,473	13.86%	11
South Dakota	826	731	13.00%	10
Tennessee	9,113	10,532	-13.47%	14
Texas	36,911	36,761	0.41%	15
Utah	3,130	3,795	-17.52%	11
Vermont	1,144	1,214	-5.77%	18
Virginia	8,816	8,852	-0.41%	11
Washington	20,439	22,782	-10.28%	30
West Virginia	2,211	1,667	32.63%	12
Wisconsin	5,785	6,525	-11.34%	10
Wyoming	1,038	515	101.55%	18
United States	636,017	643,067	-1.10%	21

Table 1.2 Chronic Homelessness

State	Overall Chronic Homelessness, 2011	Overall Chronic Homelessness, 2009	Chronic Population Change, 2009 to 2011	Percent of Homeless Population that is Chronically Homeless, 2011
Alabama	1,046	1,189	-12.03%	18.82%
Alaska	226	323	-30.03%	10.62%
Arizona	1,939	2,229	-13.01%	18.46%
Arkansas	500	406	23.15%	14.60%
California	34,040	33,996	0.13%	25.04%
Colorado	1,288	1,286	0.16%	8.52%
Connecticut	1,043	824	26.58%	23.41%
Delaware	70	167	-58.08%	6.76%
District of Columbia	2,093	1,923	8.84%	31.97%
Florida	10,263	9,062	13.25%	18.10%
Georgia	3,879	3,771	2.86%	18.49%
Hawaii	904	772	17.10%	14.61%
Idaho	236	210	12.38%	10.73%
Illinois	2,400	2,212	8.50%	17.13%
Indiana	602	765	-21.31%	9.72%
Iowa	315	306	2.94%	10.05%
Kansas	280	238	17.65%	11.15%
Kentucky	659	671	-1.79%	10.92%
Louisiana	4,352	4,815	-9.62%	46.84%
Maine	212	186	13.98%	8.66%
Maryland	1,627	2,062	-21.10%	15.94%
Massachusetts	1,666	1,937	-13.99%	10.00%
Michigan	1,611	1,649	-2.30%	12.22%
Minnesota	1,211	1,449	-16.43%	16.16%
Mississippi	438	522	-16.09%	18.99%
Missouri	1,156	892	29.60%	12.86%
Montana	203	160	26.88%	11.48%
Nebraska	445	495	-10.10%	12.54%
Nevada	1,735	2,418	-28.25%	16.40%
New Hampshire	166	330	-49.70%	11.30%
New Jersey	750	934	-19.70%	5.31%
New Mexico	971	779	24.65%	26.96%
New York	3,840	4,280	-10.28%	6.05%
North Carolina	1,365	1,490	-8.39%	10.58%
North Dakota	67	70	-4.29%	11.11%
Ohio	1,881	2,303	-18.32%	14.44%
Oklahoma	568	654	-13.15%	12.28%
Oregon	3,017	2,842	6.16%	17.49%
Pennsylvania	1,508	1,798	-16.13%	9.99%
Rhode Island	176	220	-20.00%	16.45%
South Carolina	504	674	-25.22%	9.90%
South Dakota	34	109	-68.81%	4.12%
Tennessee	1,661	2,626	-36.75%	18.23%
Texas	7,390	6,020	22.76%	20.02%
Utah	364	700	-48.00%	11.63%
Vermont	94	134	-29.85%	8.22%
Virginia	1,571	1,621	-3.08%	17.82%
Washington	2,136	2,609	-18.13%	10.45%
West Virginia	287	337	-14.84%	12.98%
Wisconsin	410	716	-42.74%	7.09%
Wyoming	82	79	3.80%	7.90%
United States	107,148	110,911	-3.39%	16.85%

Table 1.3 Homeless People in Families

State	Homeless People in Families, 2011	Homeless People in Families, 2009	Population Change, 2009 to 2011
Alabama	1,233	1,394	-11.55%
Alaska	842	753	11.82%
Arizona	4,101	4,762	-13.88%
Arkansas	919	671	36.96%
California	27,164	26,144	3.90%
Colorado	10,570	7,867	34.36%
Connecticut	1,385	1,832	-24.40%
Delaware	372	354	5.08%
District of Columbia	2,688	2,294	17.18%
Florida	19,103	21,167	-9.75%
Georgia	5,000	5,995	-16.60%
Hawaii	2,993	2,841	5.35%
Idaho	889	822	8.15%
Illinois	5,836	6,580	-11.31%
Indiana	2,407	2,833	-15.04%
Iowa	1,506	1,725	-12.70%
Kansas	1,086	654	66.06%
Kentucky	2,192	2,697	-18.72%
Louisiana	1,350	2,406	-43.89%
Maine	1,263	1,320	-4.32%
Maryland	3,855	5,057	-23.77%
Massachusetts	10,320	8,425	22.49%
Michigan	5,551	6,148	-9.71%
Minnesota	4,085	4,325	-5.55%
Mississippi	481	954	-49.58%
Missouri	4,332	3,136	38.14%
Montana	674	444	51.80%
Nebraska	1,338	1,646	-18.71%
Nevada	1,183	1,709	-30.78%
New Hampshire	649	754	-13.93%
New Jersey	7,296	7,207	1.23%
New Mexico	1,355	1,132	19.70%
New York	36,107	36,510	-1.10%
North Carolina	4,593	3,759	22.19%
North Dakota	207	225	-8.00%
Ohio	5,218	4,926	5.93%
Oklahoma	1,389	1,611	-13.78%
Oregon	7,809	6,866	13.73%
Pennsylvania	7,229	7,712	-6.26%
Rhode Island	418	468	-10.68%
South Carolina	1,588	1,279	24.16%
South Dakota	366	286	27.97%
Tennessee	2,638	2,484	6.20%
Texas	13,334	14,197	-6.08%
Utah	1,288	1,553	-17.06%
Vermont	507	521	-2.69%
Virginia	3,585	3,786	-5.31%
Washington	9,571	10,696	-10.52%
West Virginia	549	566	-3.00%
Wisconsin	2,947	3,364	-12.40%
Wyoming	718	175	310.29%
United States	236,181	238,110	-0.81%

Table 1.4 Unsheltered Homelessness

State	Unsheltered Population, 2011	Unsheltered Population, 2009	Population Change, 2009 to 2011
Alabama	1,809	2,167	-16.52%
Alaska	368	327	12.54%
Arizona	3,202	6,355	-49.61%
Arkansas	1,622	1,122	44.56%
California	85,237	82,352	3.50%
Colorado	8,970	6,237	43.82%
Connecticut	695	502	38.45%
Delaware	22	47	-53.19%
District of Columbia	305	321	-4.98%
Florida	35,863	33,732	6.32%
Georgia	12,252	10,941	11.98%
Hawaii	2,556	2,514	1.67%
Idaho	614	462	32.90%
Illinois	2,920	2,204	32.49%
Indiana	646	1,778	-63.67%
Iowa	121	159	-23.90%
Kansas	289	196	47.45%
Kentucky	851	700	21.57%
Louisiana	5,886	8,386	-29.81%
Maine	29	38	-23.68%
Maryland	3,712	4,252	-12.70%
Massachusetts	703	1,006	-30.12%
Michigan	2,321	2,707	-14.26%
Minnesota	928	946	-1.90%
Mississippi	1,250	1,576	-20.69%
Missouri	2,271	1,490	52.42%
Montana	552	363	52.07%
Nebraska	507	639	-20.66%
Nevada	6,034	6,686	-9.75%
New Hampshire	310	239	29.71%
New Jersey	1,307	1,298	0.69%
New Mexico	848	1,367	-37.97%
New York	3,667	3,613	1.49%
North Carolina	3,651	4,445	-17.86%
North Dakota	43	8	437.50%
Ohio	1,806	1,771	1.98%
Oklahoma	1,637	1,531	6.92%
Oregon	10,242	9,867	3.80%
Pennsylvania	1,060	1,277	-16.99%
Rhode Island	31	51	-39.22%
South Carolina	2,139	1,437	48.85%
South Dakota	64	64	0.00%
Tennessee	3,198	3,399	-5.91%
Texas	17,939	15,103	18.78%
Utah	443	255	73.73%
Vermont	123	157	-21.66%
Virginia	1,430	1,568	-8.80%
Washington	5,364	6,545	-18.04%
West Virginia	806	389	107.20%
Wisconsin	430	1,060	-59.43%
Wyoming	843	64	1217.19%
United States	243,701	239,759	1.64%

Table 1.5 Homelessness among Veterans

State	Overall Homeless Veteran Population, 2011	Overall Homeless Veteran Population, 2009	Population Change 2009, to 2011	2011 Rate of Veteran' Homelessness (Homeless Veterans per 10,000 in General Population)
Alabama	659	1,063	-38.01%	16
Alaska	288	259	11.20%	40
Arizona	1,528	2,343	-34.78%	29
Arkansas	411	249	65.06%	17
California	18,633	19,532	-4.60%	96
Colorado	2,074	1,471	40.99%	53
Connecticut	443	462	-4.11%	20
Delaware	55	100	-45.00%	8
District of Columbia	515	642	-19.78%	169
Florida	5,644	7,135	-20.90%	35
Georgia	2,243	2,760	-18.73%	32
Hawaii	505	499	1.20%	43
Idaho	250	270	-7.41%	20
Illinois	1,081	1,028	5.16%	14
Indiana	714	740	-3.51%	15
Iowa	267	270	-1.11%	11
Kansas	384	638	-39.81%	18
Kentucky	636	675	-5.78%	20
Louisiana	950	1,985	-52.14%	30
Maine	127	123	3.25%	10
Maryland	696	932	-25.32%	16
Massachusetts	1,268	1,890	-32.91%	32
Michigan	959	1,054	-9.01%	14
Minnesota	449	525	-14.48%	12
Mississippi	205	358	-42.74%	10
Missouri	852	699	21.89%	17
Montana	251	206	21.84%	26
Nebraska	310	298	4.03%	21
Nevada	1,430	2,619	-45.40%	62
New Hampshire	126	167	-24.55%	11
New Jersey	811	618	31.23%	18
New Mexico	364	408	-10.78%	20
New York	5,765	5,879	-1.94%	61
North Carolina	1,248	1,118	11.63%	17
North Dakota	124	168	-26.19%	24
Ohio	1,279	1,390	-7.99%	14
Oklahoma	356	475	-25.05%	11
Oregon	1,474	1,277	15.43%	44
Pennsylvania	1,392	1,440	-3.33%	14
Rhode Island	123	120	2.50%	17
South Carolina	612	629	-2.70%	15
South Dakota	109	160	-31.88%	16
Tennessee	965	1,142	-15.50%	20
Texas	4,891	5,491	-10.93%	30
Utah	345	166	107.83%	23
Vermont	81	61	32.79%	17
Virginia	931	960	-3.02%	13
Washington	1,478	1,963	-24.71%	25
West Virginia	302	271	11.44%	18
Wisconsin	607	608	-0.16%	14
Wyoming	83	117	-29.06%	16
United States	67,495	75,609	-10.73%	31