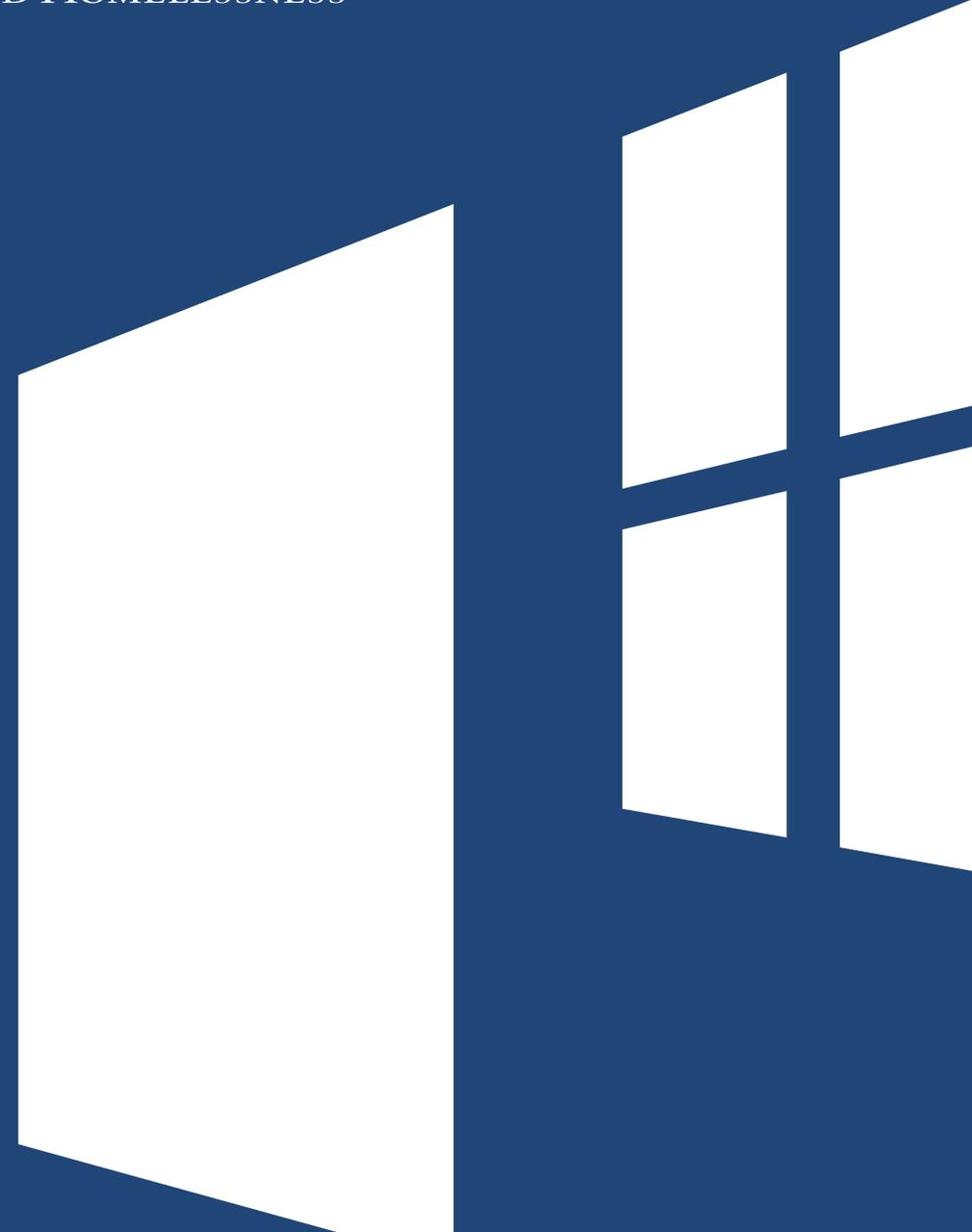


NAHRO Summer Symposium Panel

August 2022

Ann Oliva, CEO
National Alliance to End Homelessness

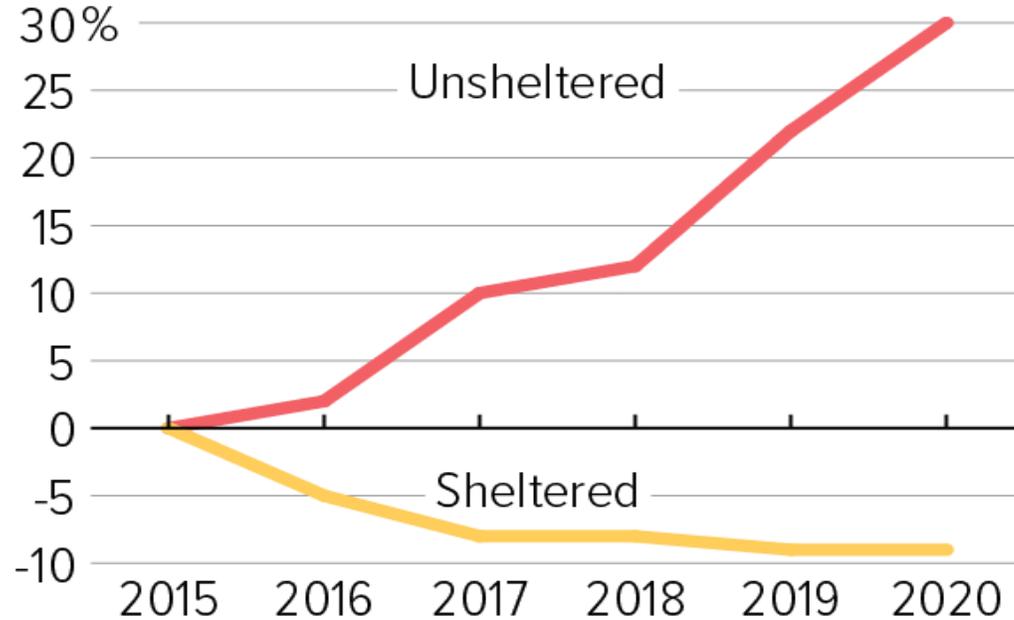


The Basics: 2020 Point in Time Count

- More than 580,000 people experiencing homelessness on a single night
- Who is homeless?
 - Sixty-one percent were in sheltered locations, while 39 percent were unsheltered.
 - The total number of people experiencing homelessness included nearly 172,000 people in families (60 percent of them children), more than 110,500 people experiencing chronic homelessness, and more than 37,000 veterans.
- Trend is upwards—homelessness increased in every year between 2017 and 2020.
 - In 2020 HUD reported that 30 states across America saw a rise in homelessness from one year earlier.
 - Unsheltered homelessness has increased every year since 2015.
 - For the first time since HUD began tracking this data, more single individuals experiencing homelessness were unsheltered than sheltered,
 - There were more people in families living unsheltered than the year prior.
- Providers unable to provide emergency shelter to all, long-term shift towards permanent housing solutions.

Unsheltered Homelessness Increased Every Year Since 2015

Percent change in people experiencing homelessness since 2015



Source: 2015-2020 Housing and Urban Development point-in-time data

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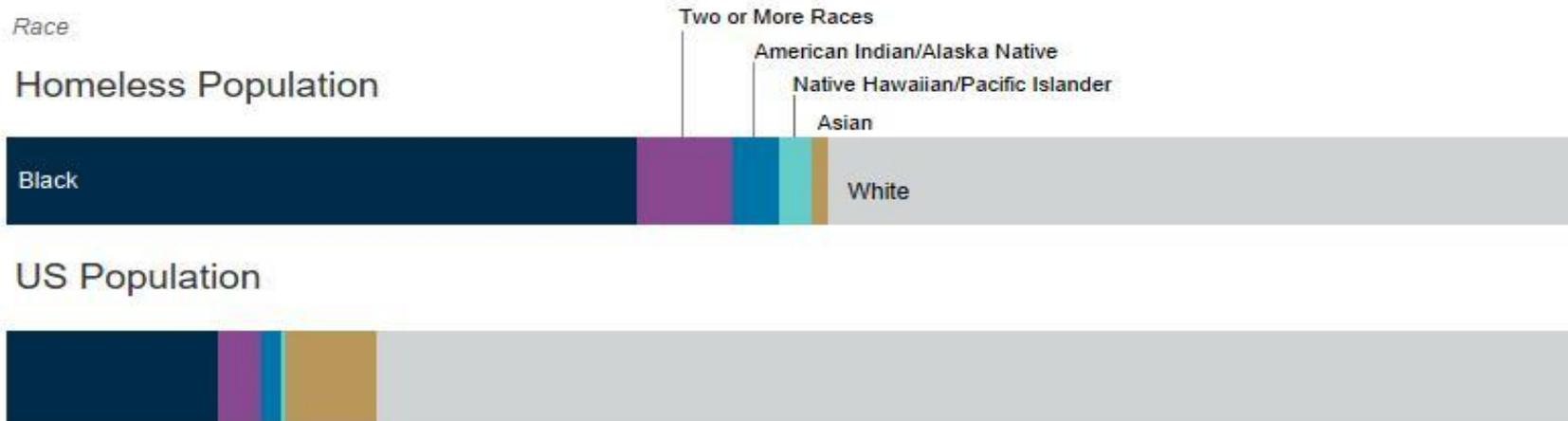
Homelessness Over the Course of a Year

Over the course of a year, nearly 1.45 million people experience sheltered homelessness at some time. Important information from HUD's longitudinal data include:

- Families experiencing homelessness are typically headed by women and include young children.
 - About 501,100 people in 156,000 households with children used an emergency shelter or transitional housing in fiscal year 2018 (the most recent longitudinal data released by HUD).
 - Of those persons, 62 percent were children and nearly 30 percent were children under age 5.
 - Nearly 90 percent of sheltered family households were headed by women.
- 113,330 unaccompanied youth experienced sheltered homelessness during 2018.
 - Unaccompanied youth experiencing sheltered homelessness were more likely to be people of color (Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, multi-racial, or another race other than white) than youth in the general population.
 - LGBTQ youth are at more than double the risk of homelessness compared to non-LGBTQ peers; among youth experiencing homelessness, LGBTQ young people reported higher rates of trauma and adversity, including twice the rate of early death.
- Youth and young adults experience homelessness both as family heads of household and as individuals. In 2018, families with children headed by a parenting young adult aged 18 to 24 accounted for 17 percent of all family households experiencing sheltered homelessness.

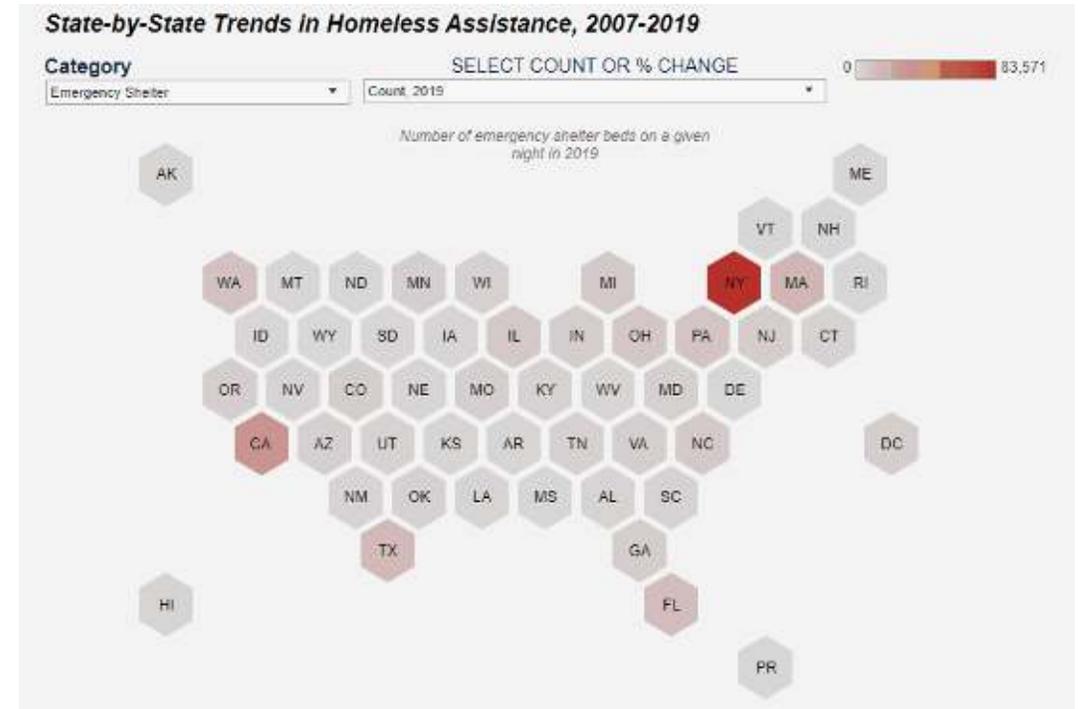
Most Minority Groups Make up a Larger Share of the Homeless Population than They Do of the General Population

Race and ethnicity of those experiencing homelessness compared with the general population



Continuum of Care Investments in Housing

- Overwhelmingly, Continuums of Care are prioritizing permanent housing solutions for homelessness.
- Both the number and share of the beds designated for permanent housing are increasing—in fact, it's a 177% increase in those beds since 2007.
- Every state, save 1, increased their permanent housing stock over this time



The Affordability Gap Remains Large

24 million people

live in low-income renter households that pay more than half their income for housing (rent and utilities)



32%
are children



34%
are working
adults



12%
are seniors

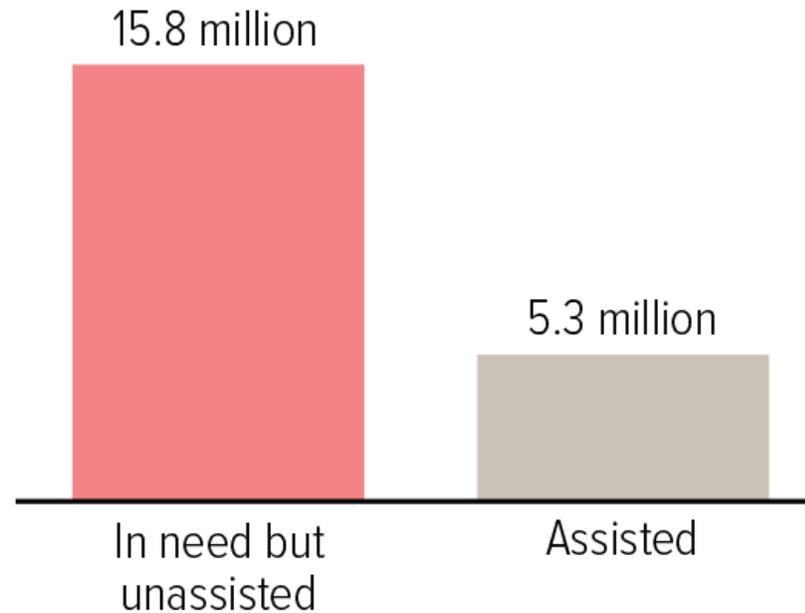


17%
have a
disability

Notes: Low income = household earns less than 80% of the local median income. Severely cost-burdened = household pays more than 50% of their monthly income on rent and utilities.

Source: CBPP analysis of 2014-2018 American Community Survey microdata and 2018 HUD area median income limits.

16 Million Households Needing Federal Rental Assistance Do Not Receive It Due to Funding Limits

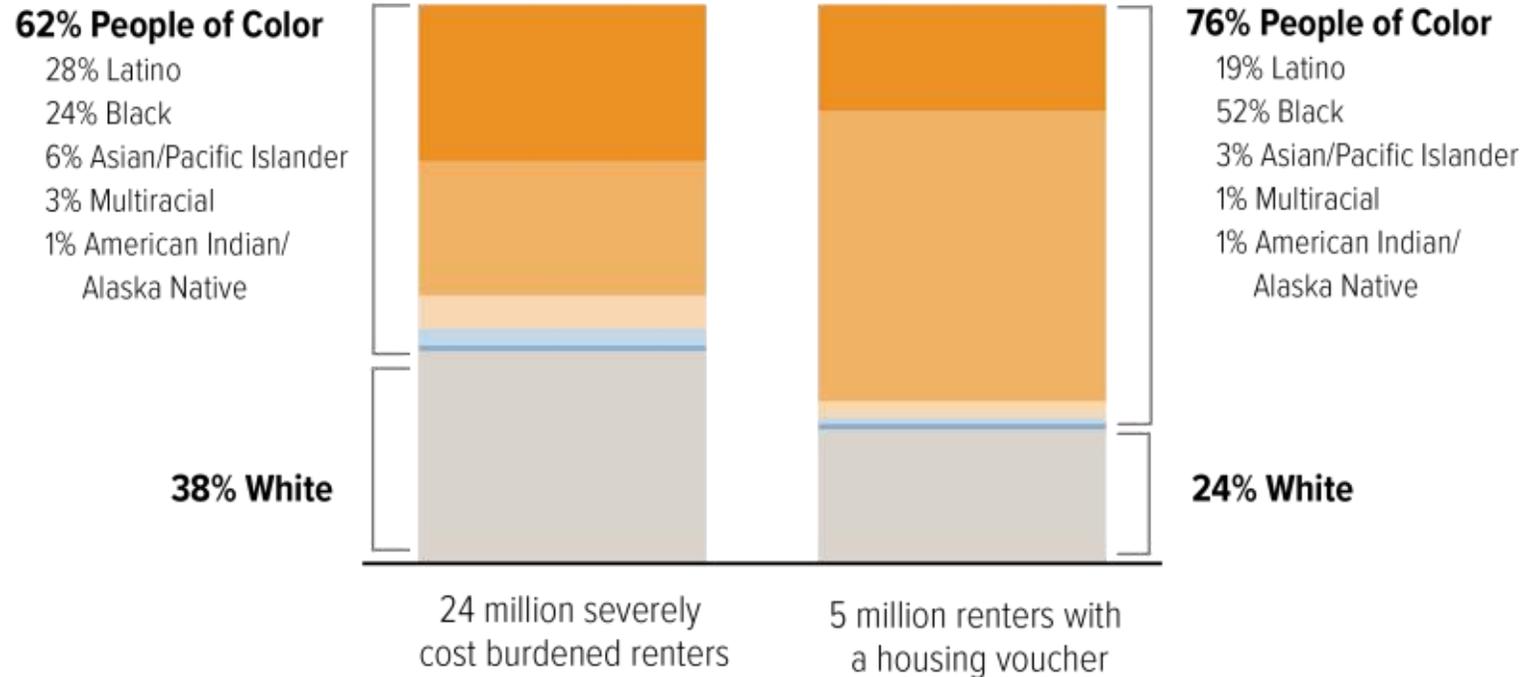


Note: In need = households earning 80 percent or less of the local median household income and paying more than 30 percent of monthly income for housing and/or living in overcrowded or substandard housing.

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) custom tabulations of 2017 American Housing Survey and CBPP tabulations of HUD and Agriculture Department data.

Expanding Housing Vouchers Would Help Millions of Renters, Mostly People of Color Currently Not Reached by the Program

Share of renters in low-income households



Note: Low-income = household earns less than 80% of the local median income. Severely cost burdened = household pays more than half their income for rent and utilities. Latino category may contain individuals of any race that identify as Latino or Hispanic; other categories exclude individuals that identify as Latino or Hispanic. Chart excludes severely cost burdened individuals identifying as some other race, representing .4% of the total.

Source: CBPP analysis of 2014-2018 American Community Survey microdata, 2018 HUD area median income limits, and 2018 HUD administrative data.

Pandemic Relief Funds

Four major funding streams designed to assist people experiencing homelessness and housing instability were included as part of pandemic-related relief packages passed by Congress. Each one plays a distinct but interrelated role in the nation's response to the health and economic crisis.

- **Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA)**. The \$46.6 billion program operated by the Department of the Treasury was designed to prevent an eviction crisis and has assisted more than 3.8 million households to remain in their housing.
- **Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHVs)**. This \$5 billion program operated by HUD allocated 70,000 Housing Choice Vouchers to provide permanent housing to people experiencing and at-risk of homelessness. As of 8/1/22, HUD reports that 40% of these vouchers are leased up, with another 50% issued.
- **HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME-ARP)**. The \$5 billion allocation of HOME program funding is providing rental assistance, support for non-congregate shelter, acquisition and development, and supportive services for homeless and at-risk people. The HOME-ARP funding provides an opportunity to address the shortage of deeply affordable housing by implementing promising practices adopted during the pandemic.
- **Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG-CV)**. The \$4 billion ESG-CV program has helped communities respond to the needs of people living unsheltered and provides support to emergency shelters that must respond to shifting environments and health guidance as the pandemic progresses.

Contact the Alliance

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