

## 2016 Homeless Statistics – HMIS Emergency Shelter Data

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	<b>Unique Clients</b>	<b>Bed Nights</b>
2016	6,304	327,346
2015	7,020	347,512

### **In 2016, we had .....**

- 11% fewer homeless clients
- Utilizing 6% fewer shelter beds

### **In 2016 Point in Time, we had.....**

- 66% Individuals
- 33% Families
- 7% Youth 18-24
- <1% Unaccompanied Youth under 18

### **Statewide Percentages by County (with all other counties <1%)**

Androscoggin	5%	Knox/Waldo	5%
Sagadahoc	3%	Oxford	2%
Cumberland	26%	Penobscot	11%
Hancock	3%	Somerset	20%
Kennebec	5%	York	7%

### **Veterans' Data – Self Reported in Shelters**

#### **In 2016, we had .....**

- 359 Total Homeless Veterans
- A 27% decrease since 2014

#### **Age Breakdown**

18-30:	31 (9%)
31-45:	84 (23%)
46-64:	206 (57%)
65+:	37 (10%)

#### **Gender Breakdown**

Male:	330 (92%)
Female:	27 (8%)
Transgender:	2 (<1%)

265 (74%) homeless veterans report to have a disability of long duration

76 (21%) homeless veterans report to be chronically homeless

### **Long Term Stayers in Emergency Shelters (>180 days in 12 months)**

“Long Term Stayers” (LTS) are defined as people staying over 180 cumulative days in shelters (or outdoors) within a 365 day period (not necessarily consecutive).

This definition was created by Maine’s Statewide Homeless Council because HUD’s Chronic Homelessness definition did not work well in rural areas of Maine where single adults tend to bounce from shelter to shelter so that their lengths of stay in any one shelter do not meet the HUD definition of chronically homeless. (Chronically homeless were difficult to find. LTS have been far easier to find, and upon investigation 100% have also met the definition of chronic homelessness). Chronically homeless (and LTS) have tended to be almost exclusively single adults.

Efforts began across the state in 2013 to prioritize the LTS population. In July 2013, when the LTS were first counted, there were 262 single adults that met the criteria. The single adult LTS population found in 2013 included a significant portion that had been homeless for years and even decades. Focused efforts from providers, shelter staff, DHHS and MaineHousing with a variety of initiatives and pilot programs have resulted in a significant decrease in the single adult LTS population. Since 2015, families have now entered the group of LTS, and their stays have edged over 11 months.

## Statewide LTS Statistics

### LTS Remaining in Shelters as of

December 31, 2016	June 30, 2016
<b>77*</b>	<b>108</b>

A decrease of 31 (29%) individuals since June 30, 2016

\*The 77 LTS individuals include 17 veterans that are housed at a veteran's specific emergency shelter and program sponsored by the Veterans Administration (VA). Because of the nature of this VA program these LTS are not part of the current LTS Initiative, which emphasizes the Continuum of Care (CoC) Ending Homelessness Prioritization Chart.

	As of Dec 31, 2016	As of Jun 30, 2016	Change
Single Individuals	43*	91	-48 (-53%)
People within homeless families	34	17	+17 (+50%)

\* Includes 17 LTS housed at a veterans only shelter

## Urban Shelter LTS Statistics

- 18 (23%) of LTS are in Portland (16%) and Bangor (7%).
- As of Dec 31, 60 (78%) of the State's LTS clients reside in urban shelters:

	As of Dec 31, 2016	As of Jun 30, 2016
Augusta	22*	13
Bangor	6	10
Brunswick	17	2
Portland	12	55
Waterville	3	0

\* Includes 17 LTS housed at a veterans only shelter

## Rural Shelter LTS Statistics

- As of Dec 31st, 17 (22%) LTS reside in rural shelters. Rural shelters are defined as any program based in a community which is not listed as urban (Augusta, Bangor, Brunswick, Lewiston, Portland, and Waterville). Unlike urban shelters, all rural shelters serve families, and none serve single adults exclusively.
- LTS numbers in rural programs are on the rise while LTS numbers in urban shelters are decreasing. This can be attributed almost entirely to an increase in lengths of stays for families.