# **As of June 30, 2017 Homeless Statistics – HMIS Emergency Shelter Data**

**Unique Clients January to June**

Q1 2017: 3,057

Q2 2017: 2,6211

1Does not include clients from Domestic Violence shelters

**Point in Time Survey: Conducted on January 24, 2017**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Subpopulations:** | |
| Individuals in households w/ children | 403 | Domestic Violence (all) | 225 |
| Individuals in households w/o children | 785 | Veterans | 76 |
| **Total** | **1,1882** | Unaccompanied Youth (18-24) | 105 |
|  |  | Unaccompanied Youth (<18) | 17 |
| 2Total does not include 1,094 individuals in transitional housing reported to HUD | | | |

**Veterans – *Self Reported in Shelters***

January to June 2017 deduplicated statewide total: 247

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Age Ranges** | **Gender Identity** | **Disability of Long Duration** |
| 18-30: 25 (10%) | Male: 226 (91%) | 158 (64%) |
| 31-45: 67 (27%) | Female: 16 (6%) |  |
| 46-64: 134 (54%) | Transgender: 1(0%) | **Chronically Homeless** |
| 65+: 22 (9%) | Missing: 5 (2%) | 42 (17%) |

**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 been increasing.

**Statewide LTS Statistics**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LTS Remaining in Shelters** | | | |
|  | **July 2015 to**  **July 2016** | **July 2016 to**  **July 2017** | **Change** |
| **Single Individuals** | 91 | 70 | -21 (-21%) |
| **People within families** | 17 | 29 | +12 (+71%) |
| **Total LTS** | **108** | **99** | **-9 (8%)** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Urban Shelter LTS Statistics** | | | **Rural Shelter LTS Statistics** |
| **84** (85%) | | | **15** (15%) |
| **59** (60%) are in Portland and Bangor | | | 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. |
|  |  |  |
| **City** | **July 2015 to**  **July 2016** | **July 2016 to**  **July 2017** |
| Augusta | 13 | 5 |
| Bangor | 10 | 9 |
| Brunswick | 2 | 18 |
| Portland | 55 | 50 |
| Waterville | 0 | 2 |