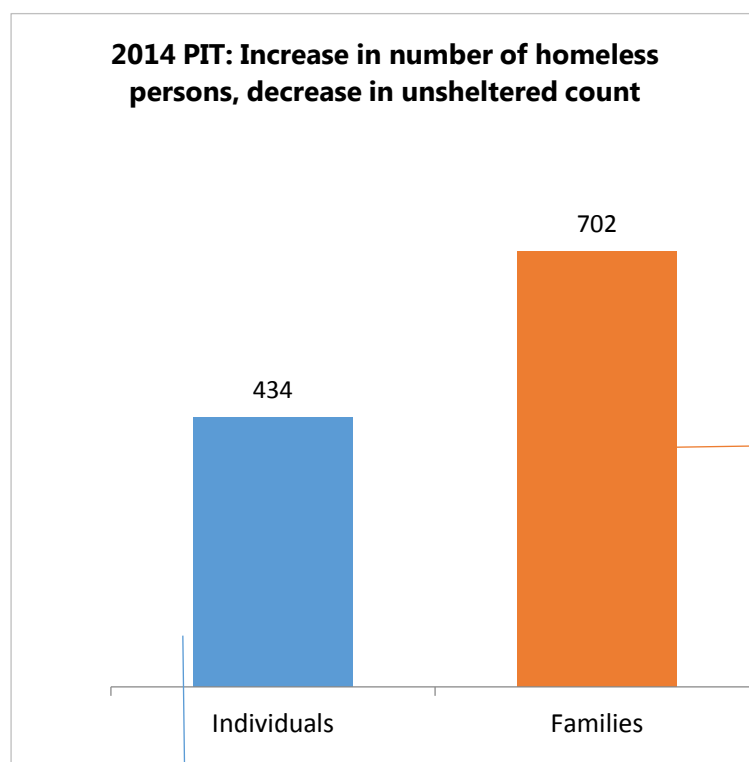


Hampden County Homeless Point-in-Time Count: 2014 Highlights

The annual point-in-time count identifies the number of persons on the streets, in emergency shelter, and in transitional housing on a single night. The count takes place on the last Wednesday in January--this year, on January 29, 2014.

- > A total of **2690** persons were counted in this year's PIT. Of these persons, 1% were living outside; 89% were staying in emergency shelter; and 8% were living in transitional housing;
- > Overall, the number of persons who were homeless increased by 27% compared to last year. The increase was driven primarily by a 35% increase in the number of households staying in state-funded motels.

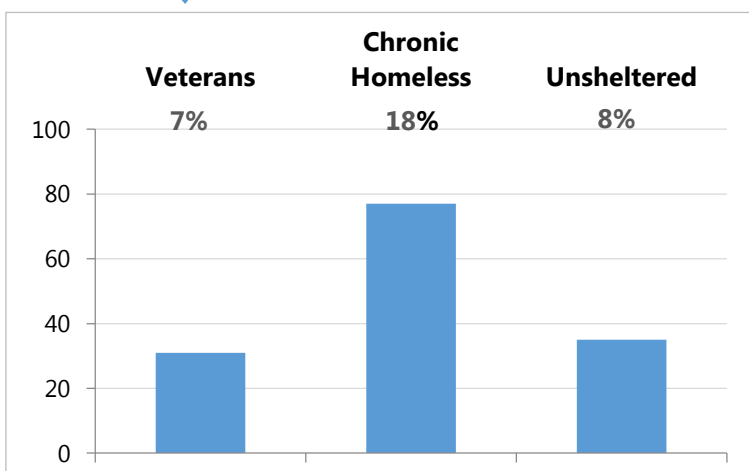
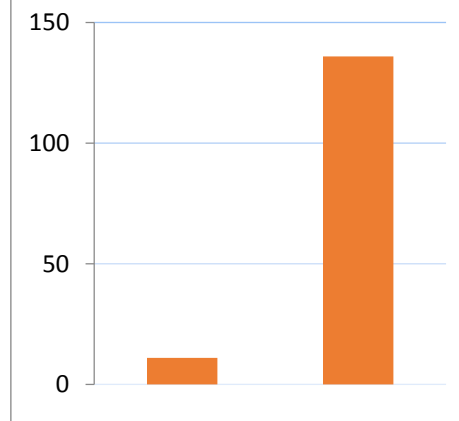
2014 PIT: Increase in number of homeless persons, decrease in unsheltered count



Family homelessness

660 families were staying in emergency shelter or overflow hotel/motel rooms on the night of the count. No families were living outside.

Veterans 2% Chronic Homeless 19%



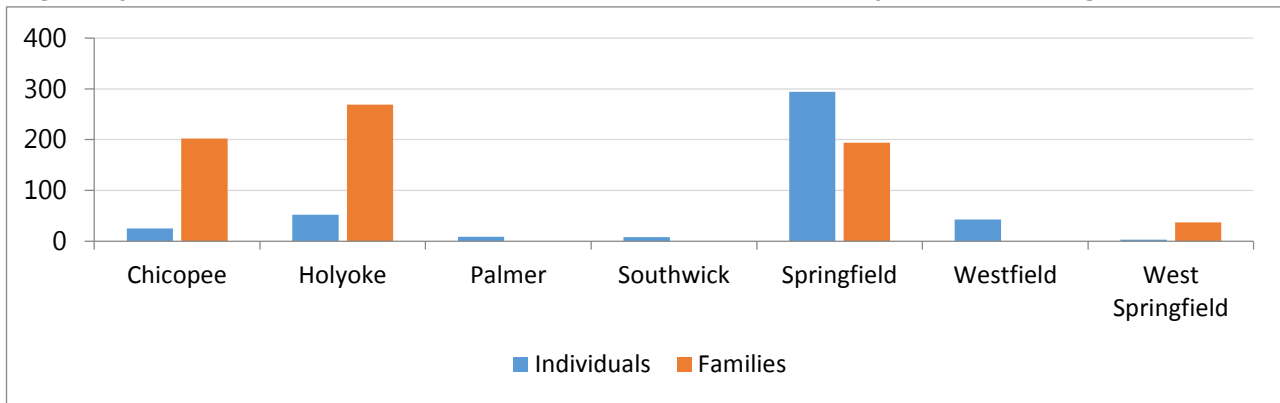
Individual homelessness

283 individuals were staying in emergency shelter and 35 were on the street on the night of the count.

Youth homelessness

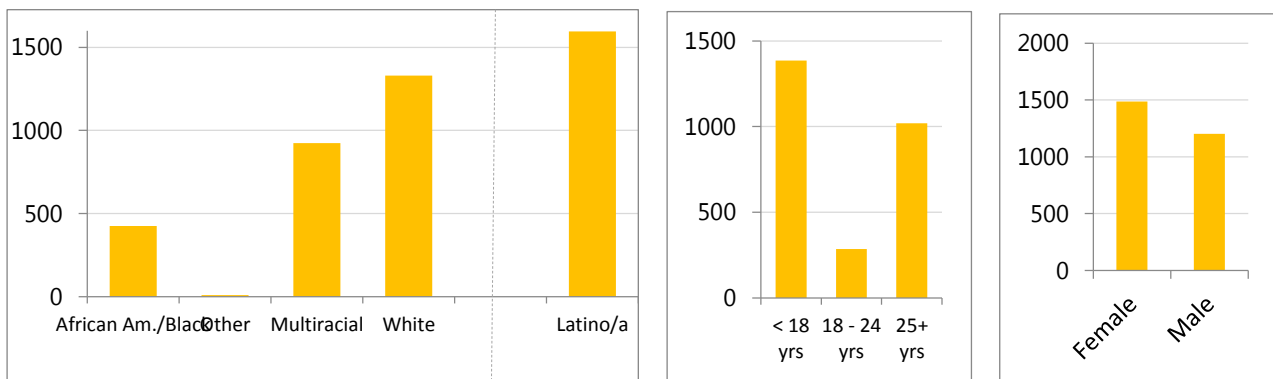
The individuals included 4 youth, under 18, on their own. Two were in shelter and 2 were on the streets.

Geography: Homeless shelters are concentrated in Chicopee, Holyoke and Springfield.



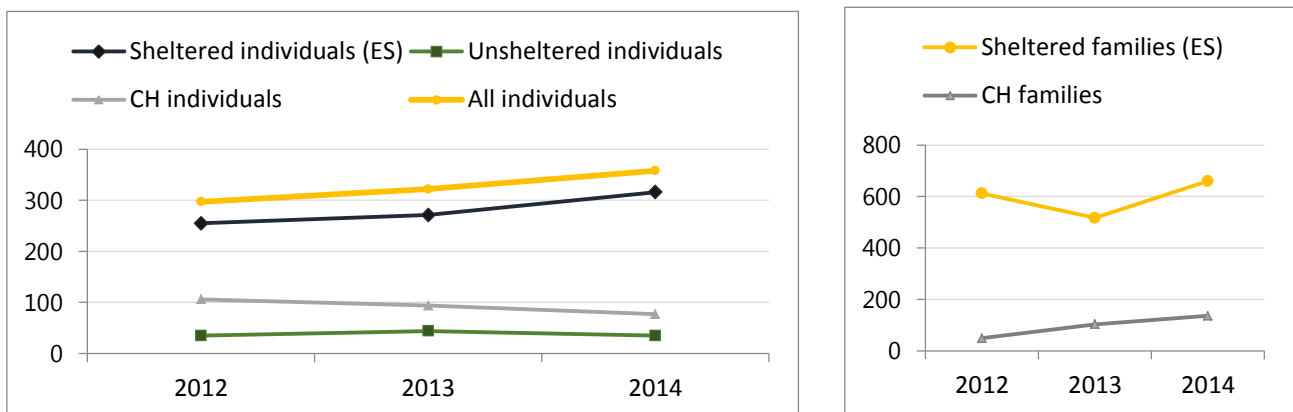
Homeless people are concentrated where the shelter beds and hotel/motels are located: individuals in Springfield, and families in Chicopee, Holyoke, Springfield and West Springfield.

Demographics: The typical homeless person was a Hispanic girl, under 18.



People of color are disproportionately impacted by homelessness within the Hampden County CoC. For example, 59% of all homeless persons are Hispanic even though they comprise only 21 % of the population in Hampden County.

Trends: A net increase increase in homelessness but street homelessness has declined.



For individuals, the increase due to 52 individuals in the family shelter system (pregnant women and, sometimes, their partners), which have not been counted before. Rates of chronic homelessness and street homelessness have declined. For families, 2014 included a spike in homelessness as rapid rehousing resources decreased.