Homelessness is characterized by extreme poverty + a lack of stable housing.

568k individuals experienced homelessness on a given night in 2019:
- 171k were in families
- 396k were individuals

Of those families and individuals experiencing homelessness:
- 96k Chronically Homeless
- 37k Veterans
- 35k Unaccompanied Youth

LGBT youth are 120% more likely to experience homelessness than their non-LGBT peers.

Homelessness & health risks are closely related and amplified by COVID-19:
- Homelessness worsens existing health problems, causes new ones, & makes them harder to treat.
- Poor health can lead to inability to afford adequate housing.
- COVID-19 and the associated mass unemployment will likely result in an increase in homelessness.

Homelessness impacts the ability to follow COVID-19 social distancing & stay-at-home orders.

Health Conditions - Homeless vs General Housed US population:
- Diabetes: 18% vs 9%
- Hepatitis C: 36% vs 1%
- Depression: 49% vs 8%
- Hypertension: 50% vs 29%
- Substance Use Disorder: 58% vs 16%

Compared to the general population, homeless individuals infected by COVID-19 are estimated to be:
- 2X more likely to be hospitalized
- 2-4X more likely to require critical care
- 2-3X more likely to die

Solutions to address and prevent homelessness:

Address immediate housing needs:
- Rapid re-housing & permanent housing interventions
- Transitional housing programs

Address contributing factors and implement preventative measures:
- Increase employment opportunities and income
- Increase access to health and social services

Reaching and protecting people experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity during COVID-19 will require additional prevention measures and increased coordination.