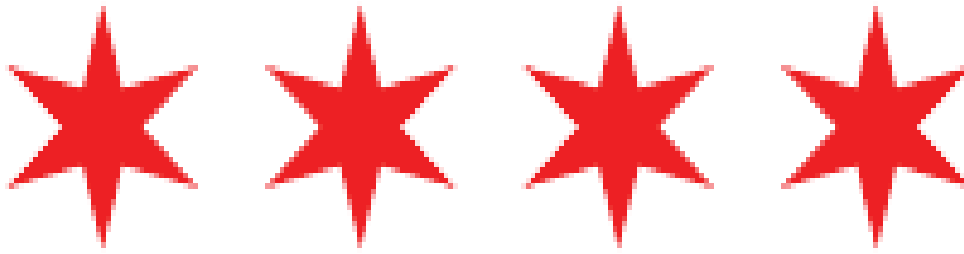# City of Chicago 2019 Homeless Point-in-Time Count & Survey Report

Prepared by the Nathalie P. Voorhees Center for Neighborhood & Community Improvement, University of Illinois at Chicago

INTRODUCTION

The Point in Time (PIT) count and survey of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons in Chicago led by the Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) took place on the evening of January 24, 2019. A mandate by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the intent is to produce a picture of Chicago's homelessness at one moment in time. The data collected annually is comparable to pervious counts conducted since 2005 and can help Chicago develop a better understanding of the housing and service needs of people in shelters and those who are unsheltered, including youth and chronically homeless persons.

In addition, the data is used to estimate the needed resources and track progress in reducing the number of people who experience homelessness. This report describes the methodology used to conduct the 2019 PIT and the characteristics of homeless populations, analyzes trends using past data, and discusses important points to consider including limitations. This year, the hours of the unsheltered PIT count were moved an hour later to 10PM to 3AM to ensure that non-homeless persons on the street were not included.

ROLE OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES AND CONSULTANT

Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS)

DFSS was responsible for coordinating the PIT count and survey; co-leading volunteer sites; managing volunteers in the field on the night of the count; collecting all surveys and tally sheets, entering data; reviewing data collection tools, data analysis, and reports produced by the consultant; and disseminating findings.

All Chicago

All Chicago provided input to survey development, supplied HMIS data, a review of preliminary results and subsequent, independent data analysis and dissemination of findings. All Chicago also provided coordination assistance and training to volunteers at site lead locations.

All Chicago and DFSS chaired and staffed the Chicago Continuum of Care (CoC)'s PIT Subcommittee that reviewed the 2019 methodology and survey, provided input on data analysis and helped recruit volunteers. The PIT Subcommittee included persons with lived experience and members of the CoC Youth Advisory Board as well as an array of stakeholders that participate in the PIT.

Lead & Other City Agencies

The lead agencies involved in the count included A Safe Haven, Deborah's Place, Featherfist, Mercy Housing Lakefront, Olive Branch Mission, Polish American Association, Renaissance Social Services, The Night Ministry, and Thresholds Inc. The Chicago Park District, Chicago Police Department, and Chicago Transit Authority assisted with planning and coverage. The U.S. Departments of Housing & Urban Development and Veterans Affairs both recruited amongst staff to volunteer on the night of the count. Youth social service agencies also participated in the PIT besides A Safe Haven and The Night Ministry, such as Ignite, Howard Brown, and La Casa Norte.

Consultant

The Nathalie P. Voorhees Center for Neighborhood & Community Improvement at the University of Illinois at Chicago was contracted by DFSS to assist in completing the PIT count. This included:

- Reviewing HUD guidance and recommending how to address any required changes to the data collected on the tally, in the survey or both; coordination of the count; and/ or requirements related to subpopulations such as chronic or youth.

- Advising DFSS staff on data entry and creating a database to house the data.

- Analyzing the data collected by DFSS and producing the data tables required for submission to HUD as part of the Homeless Data Exchange (HDX).

- Producing a final report on the methodology, data, and analysis of populations, subpopulations, and trends including data beyond what is required for the HDX submission.

METHODOLOGY

The 2019 methodology was approved by the PIT Subcommittee and presented to the collaborative partners and Chicago Continuum of Care Board of Directors. As in the past, data was collected from tallies of individuals in shelters and of individuals residing on the streets, riding public transportation, at 24-hour establishments, and in parks, cars, and other locations not meant for sleeping. The PIT count also includes a survey that collects demographic, social service and other information from a subset of homeless individuals.

Building on a successful outreach approach for veterans in the previous PIT, extra resources were made available by the Department of Veteran Affairs to conduct assessments of veterans in shelters and to engage with veterans identified on the street and connect them to a housing provider. Similarly, additional resources were provided to recruit youth with previous experiences of homelessness to lead teams during an extended 24-hour window after the night of the PIT count in order to identify and count homeless youth.

Counting and Surveying Sheltered Homeless Persons
DFSS program staff worked with all shelters to conduct a comprehensive count of all homeless persons in Chicago's emergency and transitional shelters on the night of the count. All shelters participated in a PIT count training provided by DFSS and All Chicago and were provided a set of tally sheets and surveys, each with a unique number. A designated staff person was responsible for counting all homeless people staying at the shelter that evening using the tally sheet. In addition to the PIT count, shelters were also instructed to administer a survey interview to no less than 10 percent of persons count randomly selected following DFSS guidelines. Data from the surveys was weighted to produce estimates for the remainder of the sheltered population (see Appendix A).

Counting and Surveying Unsheltered Homeless Persons
DFSS partnered with homeless providers to conduct a comprehensive street outreach count that covered all public areas. The homeless service providers acted as co-lead agencies responsible for hosting teams of volunteers at their site, making volunteer team assignments that included specific geographical areas of the city, and providing detailed instructions on how to complete the tally and survey. All Chicago provided the volunteer training session on the night of the PIT at each co-lead site. Volunteers were recruited from City staff, for-profit and nonprofit organizations, institutions of higher learning, and the general public. For a second year in a row, over 500 volunteers and staff helped conduct the count.

The entire City was divided into geographic areas based on Census Tracts in order to produce a complete canvas of the city. Specialized teams of experienced staff and volunteers were provided areas to search referred to as "hot spots" which included emergency rooms, known locations of encampments, and other hard-to-reach areas. The Chicago Park District assisted by counting in parks with reported sightings of homeless persons. Further, both airport terminals were covered by experienced teams. The local U.S. Veterans Affairs staff also provided assistance at co-lead agency sites and provided staff to count homeless individuals in the Jesse Brown VA Medical Center.

As safety and time allowed, unsheltered homeless persons were approached and asked to participate in a survey. On encounters where individuals were sleeping or refused to participate, information was gathered by observation. Homeless individuals were counted regardless of whether or not they agreed to participate in the survey and/or count. In areas or situations when the encounter was time sensitive, such as at CTA terminus points, or when it was deemed too dangerous, such as an abandoned building or car, a "headcount" form was used to gather a count and basic demographic information on each person. Appendix B and C shows the distribution of unsheltered homeless individuals by community and wards. Chicago Police Department provided assistance at lead agency sites as well as at selected hot spots.

The survey responses are self-reported and were indicated by the survey enumerator based on actual responses received from the homeless person being interviewed. To ensure that individuals were not counted twice, respondents were asked if they participated earlier in the night and to provide their initials. Further, each form is individually numbered allowing for DFSS to log forms given to a shelter provider, co-lead agency, and specialized team as it relates to the geographical area assigned. All shelters, co-lead agencies and volunteers received training on the process and how to complete the forms.

Because homeless youth are not typically on the street after hours, the duration of the PIT count was extended for youth from midafternoon on the day of the count to midafternoon the next day. Youth with lived experience of homelessness were recruited to lead teams trained on the survey, and to provide input on which locations would be searched. The survey provided to these youth teams was specifically designed for youth. The Youth Advisory Board as well as other youth shelter participants provided input on the survey to make it relatable to interviewed youth.

Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) Count

Homeless people riding the CTA were counted at the four terminus points of the 24-hour Red and Blue lines all evening. CTA operations dictate that riders must exit the train at the end of the line. Homeless individuals riding train lines for the night could be seen re-boarding the vehicles and thus were easily identifiable and counted or surveyed at these points. Teams of CTA staff also tallied and surveyed persons spending the night in major indoor transfer points in the downtown and Loop stations. CTA personnel volunteered to conduct the count and received training and materials at the DFSS hub that night. CTA personnel were partnered with volunteers as well. Appendix B provides data for all three years the terminus method has been used.

Weather

The 2019 PIT was conducted on the evening of Thursday, January 24th. Unlike the 2018 count, which was mild (high of 43F to a low of 24F), the 2019 count was very cold. According to Weather Underground, temperatures on the night of the count ranged from 18F at 8pm and 10F at 3am, with winds averaging 5-7 mph. Cold temperatures may have resulted in a higher proportion of unsheltered homeless persons riding the CTA.

RESULTS

The following presents data from the 2019 count in comparison the 2017 and 2018. The Appendix has complete trend data back to 2005.

Fig. 1: Total Homeless Population, 2005 – 2019 *
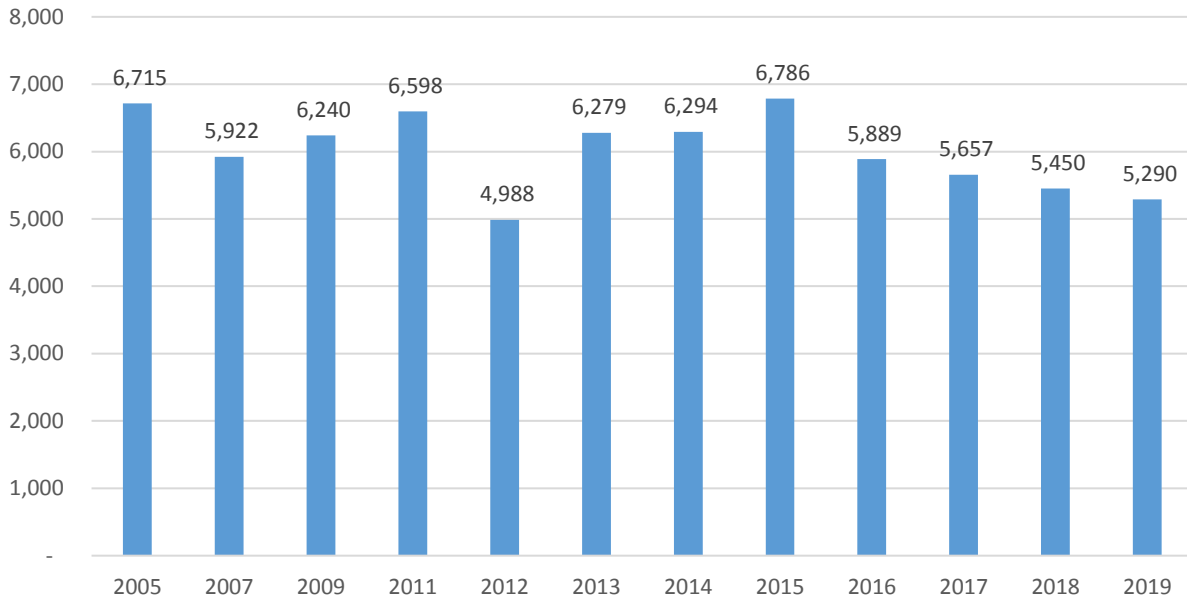
*Source: 2005 - 2019 PIT Counts *2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population*

TOTAL NUMBER HOMELESS

The 2019 PIT count identified a total of 5,290 homeless persons, a total decrease of 3 percent (See Figure 1). This continues the trend since 2016 of a total count of under 6,000 homeless persons. It should be noted that 2012 did not include a count of unsheltered persons.

SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED

The 2019 count identified 4,030 homeless individuals residing in shelters and 1,260 unsheltered on the street or other locations not meant for human habitation (see Figure 2). The number of sheltered individuals make up 76 percent of all homeless counted. This is the lowest recorded number of all the PIT homeless counts since 2005 when the PIT count was first completed (See Appendix D, Figure 1). The number of unsheltered individuals (1,260) decreased by 6 percent.
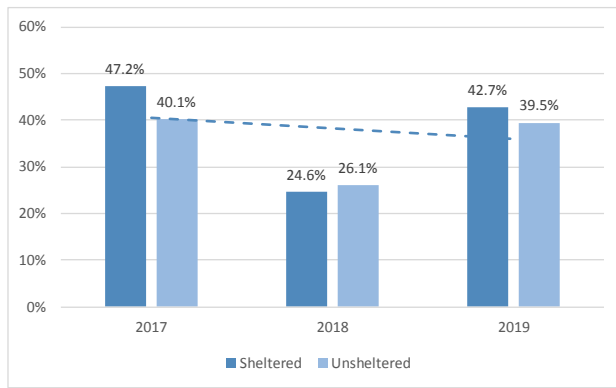
The trend shows both the sheltered and unsheltered count continue to be below the pre-recession results of a decade ago in 2007.

Fig. 2: Sheltered & Unsheltered Homeless
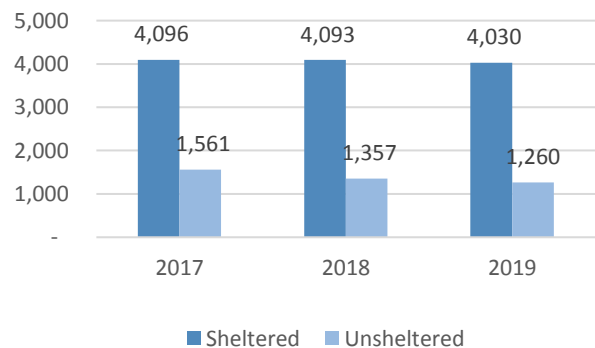
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Fig. 3: First time Homeless
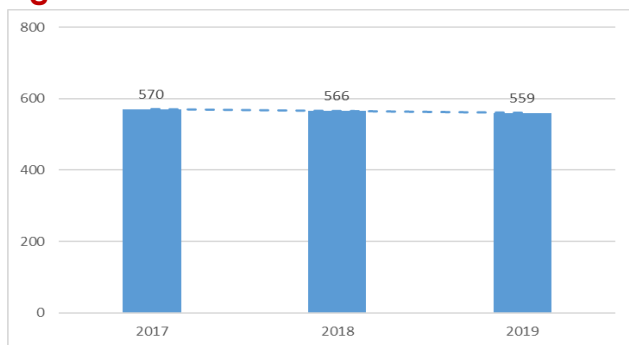

Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Compared to 2018, there was a significant increase in the proportion of people (adults and children) in shelters and unsheltered that were homeless for the first time (see Figure 3).

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

Number of Households with children

An estimated 559 families were living in shelters with children (See Figure 4). While only a 1 percent decrease from 2018, it is the lowest number of families since Chicago has been conducting counts under the current methodology.

## Fig. 4: Number of Families in Shelters

Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Individuals in Families

The number of persons within sheltered families has increased by nearly 5 percent from 2018. The number of individuals in families with children (1,996) is still below the numbers recorded from 2005-2016 (See Figure 5). The average family size increased slightly from 3.36 in 2018 to 3.48 in 2019.

Fig. 5: Number of Individuals in Families
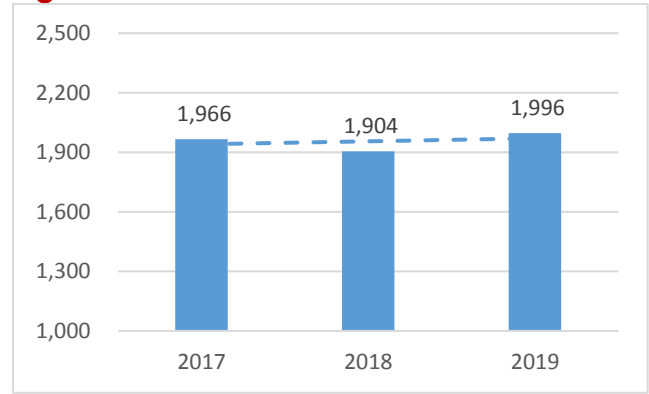
2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Parenting Youth

In 2019, only 16.9 percent of homeless families were parenting youth households (parents or legal guardians of children who were not accompanied by an adult household member over age 24) compared to 20 percent in 2018. The 132 parenting youth are all between the ages of 18 and 24 and sheltered (See Figure 6). These families had 197 children for a combined total of 329 persons living in households headed by parenting youth, which was a 14.4 percent increase from last year. Although individuals in households increased, this marked the fifth year that total parenting youth households in shelter decreased, with a 20 percent decline from 2018. As Figures 8 and 9 illustrate, Homeless parenting youth are overwhelmingly non-Hispanic and Black/African American.

Fig. 6: Age of Parenting Youth

Age	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Under Age 18	0	0
Age 18 to 24	132	0
Total	0	0

Source:2019 PIT Count/Survey

Fig. 7: Gender of Parenting Youth

Gender	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Male	67	0
Female	61	0
Transgender	0	0
Unknown	4	0

Source:2019 PIT Count/Survey

Fig. 8: Race of Parenting Youth

Parenting Youth - Race	% of Total
White	4.5%
Black/African American	90.2%
Other	0.8%
Multiple Races	1.5%
Unknown	3.0%

Source:2019 PIT Count/Survey

Fig. 9: Ethnicity of Parenting Youth

Parenting Youth - Ethnicity	% of Total
Non-Hispanic/Latino	50.8%
Hispanic/Latino	46.2%
Unknown	3.0%

Source:2019 PIT Count/Survey

Single Persons

The 2019 PIT identified a total of 3,275 single homeless persons not living with families. This is a 9 percent drop from 2018. Of the individuals not in family households, 2,053 were in shelters and 1,222 were unsheltered. The sheltered individual count has decreased 7.5 percent since 2018 and the unsheltered individual count decreased 9 percent. Both are at the lowest since the count began in 2005. (See Figure 10).

Fig. 10: Number of Individuals not in Families
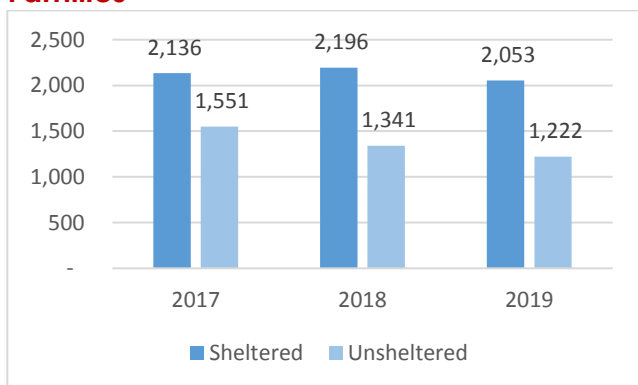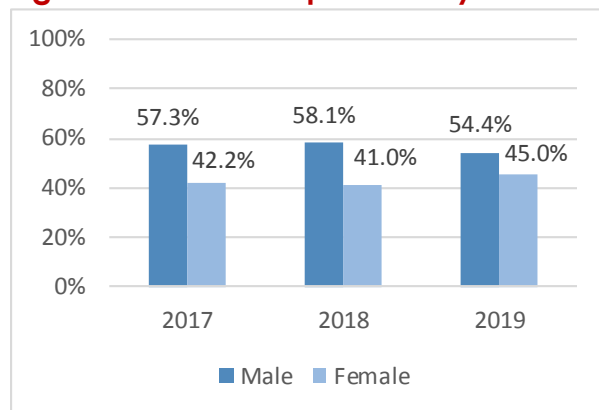

Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

As done in the past, all homeless individuals both in shelter and on the street were tabulated by shelter staff and volunteers. This tally provides data on gender, age, race, veteran status, household size, and location of homeless persons. In shelter, in addition to being tabulated, approximately 10 percent of the adult population (the head of household if a family) was surveyed to collect additional demographic data. When possible, unsheltered individuals were also surveyed. The following demographic data on gender and age.

Gender

The gender distribution for the sheltered population has shifted in 2019 with the male population deceasing by about 4 percent and the female population increasing by the same. Males continue to be the dominant gender group among the unsheltered population making up nearly 80 percent of all individuals (See Figures 11 &12). Similar to last year, 0.5 percent of the sheltered identified as transgender or reported not identifying as any gender while 0.6 percent of unsheltered individuals did. The 2019 survey also included gender nonconforming, for which 0.2 percent of sheltered and unsheltered individuals identified.

Fig. 11: Sheltered Population by Gender

Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Fig. 12: Unsheltered Population by Gender
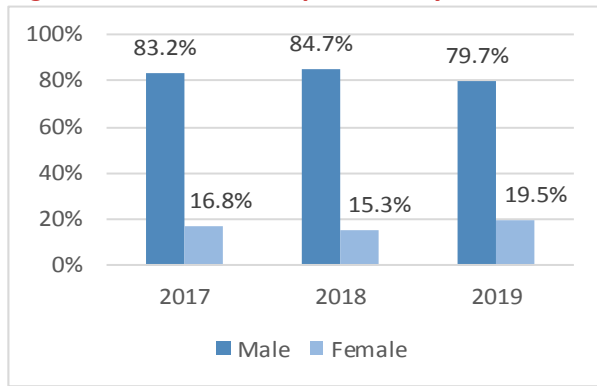
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Age

Age distribution for the sheltered population generally matched the 2018 count with the 41-60 and 17 and under cohorts making up the greatest proportion. Unsheltered individuals age 18-24 decreased slightly (from 5.0% to 2.7 %) while there was a slight increase in persons age 41-60 (47.4% to 50.1%) (See Figure 13). In comparison, the sheltered population continues to be younger than the unsheltered population.
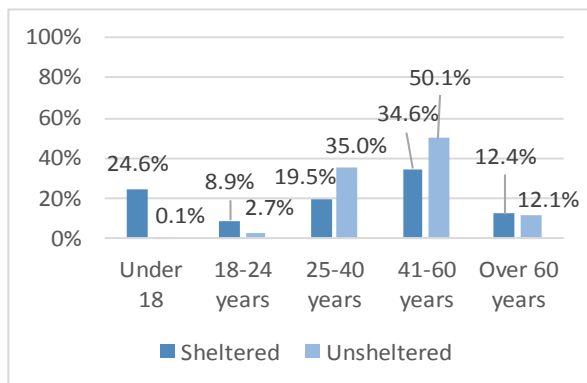
Fig. 13: Homeless Population by Age

Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Race & Ethnicity

Despite making up about one-third of the city of Chicago's total population, the Black/African American representation remains high at 78.8 percent of sheltered and 73.6 percent of unsheltered populations. Whites compromise 18.3 percent of the sheltered population and 23.4 percent of the unsheltered population.

The percentage of sheltered African Americans increased slightly as did the unsheltered whites. (See Figure 14 & 15)

Fig. 14: Sheltered Population by Race
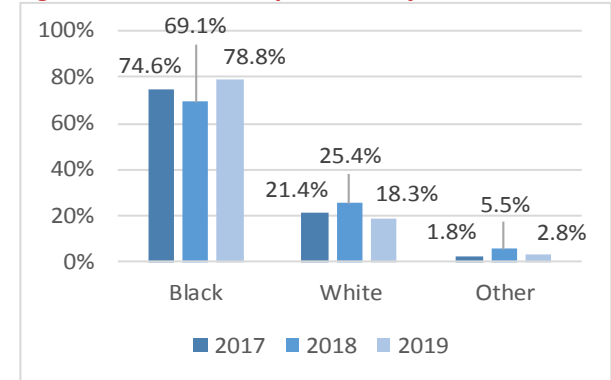
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Fig. 15: Unsheltered Population by Race
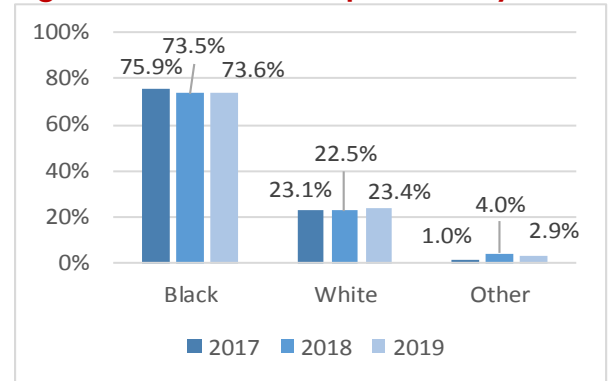
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

The percentage of Hispanic/Latino Origin sheltered and unsheltered population decreased slightly from last year to 10.2 percent (See Figure 16).

Fig. 16: Hispanic or Latino Origin
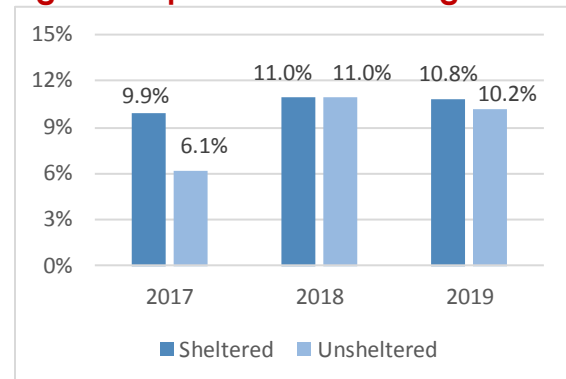
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Chronic Homelessness

Homeless individuals and families are defined as chronic by HUD if they have a disability and either have resided in emergency shelters, safe havens, or places not meant for human habitation or have been homeless continuously for at least one year or on four separate occasions in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless on those occasions was at least 12 months.

In response to HUD modifying this definition prior to the 2016 PIT (the most significant change was combining number of homeless episodes to arrive at the combined length of time homeless), Chicago modified its survey questions to get both the number of episodes and duration of those episodes. The end result is that many homeless persons surveyed did not meet the 12 month requirement.

Based on volunteer feedback and provider input, the questions used to determine chronic homelessness were reviewed to ensure that Chicago was accurately enumerating this vulnerable population. It was determined that shelter staff and volunteers needed better training to ensure that interviewers understood the underlying importance of the questions and subsequently how to ask them in the course of an interview to illicit more accurate responses. The resulting increase in the number of chronically homeless in 2018 was expected given the estimate of chronic homeless in HMIS.

In 2019, the total number of chronic homeless is 1,189, with 882 in shelter and 307 unsheltered. These numbers represent 22 percent of adults in shelters, which is very close to the 2018 chronic sheltered population (20%). Furthermore, 25 percent of the unsheltered individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness, which is a decrease from the 40 percent of unsheltered population experiencing chronic homeless in 2018. These rates correspond with reports from street outreach and shelter service providers.

The proportion of adults who are veterans and experiencing chronic homelessness decreased from 2.5 percent in 2018 to 1.6 percent in 2019. Regarding chronically homeless families, 78 families were in shelter and none were unsheltered in 2019. This number is higher than 2018 when 44 chronic

homeless families were in shelter and one family was unsheltered.

Based on the results, the improvements made to training both shelter and volunteers was the correct approach as Chicago continues to improve its surveying techniques each year.

Veterans

The PIT data collection on veterans has evolved over time and has been used to effectively plan for achieving "functional zero" – the term used to describe a point in time when available permanent housing resources exceed the number of veterans at risk of becoming homeless. Chicago amended its methods of counting veterans in 2013 which improved its accuracy through the interview questions used to determine veteran status. In 2014, community partners came together to pool resources for the Ending Veteran Homelessness Initiative. The creation of a by-name list of homeless veterans both in shelter and on the street currently resides in HMIS.

Figure 17 below demonstrates the impact on veteran homelessness over the short time span, which has decreased 47 percent since 2015, from a high of 752 individuals down to 399 in 2019 (see Table 8 in Appendix D for historical data). The number of veterans in shelter has diminished due to the amount of housing resources available for veterans from Chicago's partners including the many providers that serve veterans, HUD, the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, Corporation for Supportive Housing and the Chicago Housing Authority. At the time of the PIT in January 2019, the number of veterans on the by-name list had about 200 more people than the number counted. This level of accuracy is testimony to the service providers that worked to develop and maintain the known persons on the by-name list.

Fig. 17: Homeless Veterans
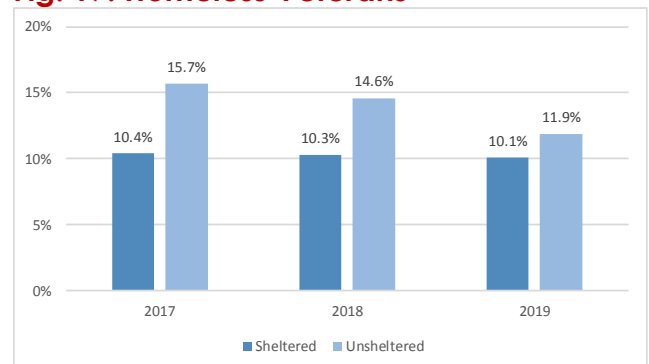
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Figure 18 demonstrates the military era and age of homeless veterans in Chicago. The largest portion of veterans in shelter and on the street are from the Vietnam War. As both the largest and oldest group, they are also the most vulnerable.
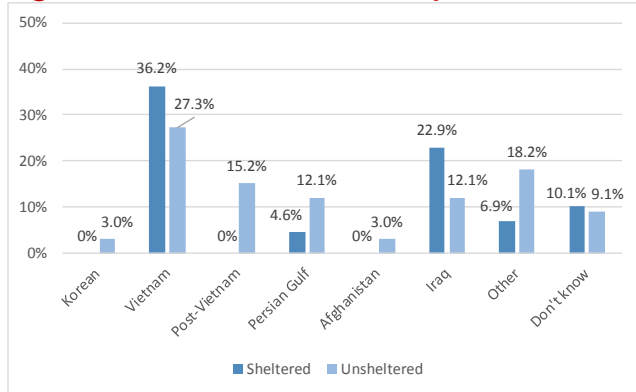
Fig. 18: Homeless Veterans by Era

Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Unaccompanied Youth

Since 2013, Chicago has been working with its partners to develop a methodology to determine the number of homeless youth in need of shelter, stable housing, or intervention. Most unaccompanied youth without stable housing options are distrustful of typical service systems such as schools, justice or other governmental programs, and homeless providers that serve adults. A very resourceful group, many youth do not seek shelter services at night nor stay out after hours to be found by outreach workers or police. Instead, they often utilize their social network of friends and family to find a bed for the night. Some even exchange sex for temporary living or housing options.

Based on previous success and during the Voices of Youth Count lead by Chapin Hall in the summer of 2016, Chicago has been training and deploying youth with lived experience of homelessness to lead canvass teams during the PIT. Advantages of having youth-led teams are that the youth recruited possess the knowledge of where they may find other homeless youth and how to identify them.

Therefore, the locations where the teams search is determined by the youth teams within the bounds of not overlapping with other youth teams. Second, the youth response is more forthcoming when interviewed by a peer rather than an adult volunteer.

The total number of unaccompanied youth counted in 2019 decreased by 9 percent. The number of unsheltered youth decreased 19.5 percent since 2018 while the number of sheltered unaccompanied youth marked a 7 percent decrease. Of the 289 unaccompanied youth tallied, nearly all of the sheltered and unsheltered were between 18 and 24 years of age (Figure 19). This was similar to 2018.

Fig. 19: Unaccompanied Youth

Unaccompanied Youth	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Under Age 18	11	1
Age 18 to 24	245	32
Total	256	33

Source:2019 PIT Count/Survey

This population is largely male (see Figure 20), black/ African American and Non-Hispanic (See Figure 20 & 21).

Fig. 20: Gender of Unaccompanied Youth
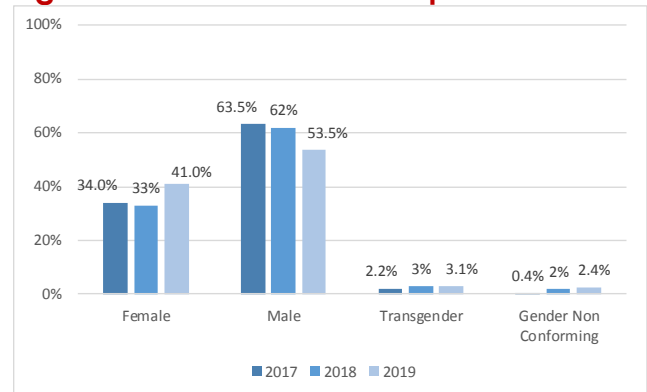
Source:2017- 2019 PIT Count/Survey

Fig. 21: Race of Unaccompanied Youth

Source: 2017-2019 PIT Count/Survey

Fig. 22: Ethnicity of Unaccompanied Youth

Source: 2017-2019 PIT Count/Survey

Supplemental Youth Count (SYC)

Recognizing that youth can be difficult to locate and identify, the hours of the count were extended for the purposes of better counting homeless youth. The supplemental youth count (SYC) began at 3 PM the day of the count and extended into the next day. Youth teams tallied a total of 86 individuals and surveyed 80 for a total of 166 individuals. Similar to the overnight count, a majority of the SYC youth were non-Hispanic and black/African American. A noticeable shift in 2019 was the increase in females in the SYC group (58.4%) (See Figures 23, 24 & 25).

Fig. 23: Age of Youth (SYC)

Source: 2018 & 2017 Supplemental Youth /count

Fig. 24: Homeless Youth Gender (SYC)

Source: 2017-2019 Supplemental Youth Count

Fig. 25: Homeless Youth Race (SYC)
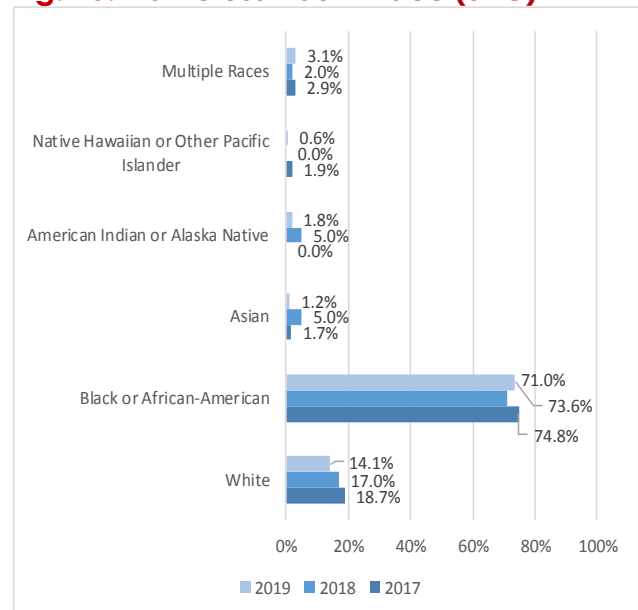
Source: 2017-2019 Supplemental Youth Count

Fig. 26: Homeless Youth Ethnicity (SYC)
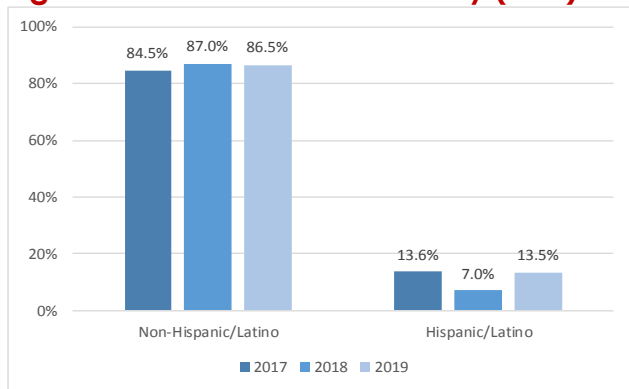
Source: 2017-2019 Supplemental Youth Count

Before becoming homeless, 37 percent of SYC homeless youth were staying in an emergency shelter, which was higher than 2018 (See Figure 27). Thirty percent had stayed with family or friends, which was lower than 2018.

Fig. 27: Location Before Homeless (SYC)
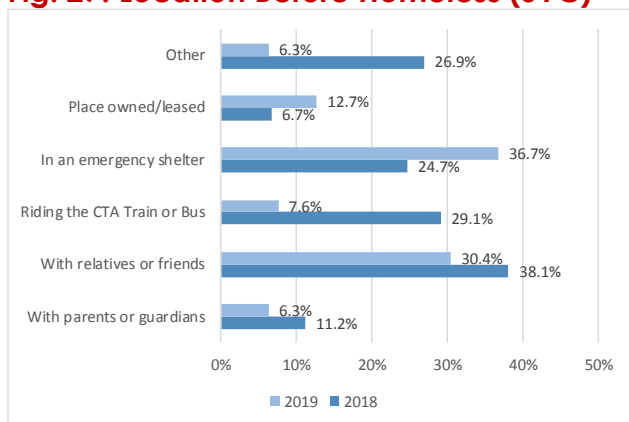
Source: 2017-2019 Supplemental Youth Count

Thirty-nine percent of SYC homeless youth reported having a mental health condition, which was a significant jump from 2018. Substance abuse remained about the same at 17 percent while physical and developmental disabilities was higher than last year (See Figure 28).

Regarding public assistance, the 2019 data shows usage of food stamps and Medicare/Medicaid decreasing again since 2017 (See Figures 29 & 30).

Fig. 28: Homeless Youth Characteristics (SYC)
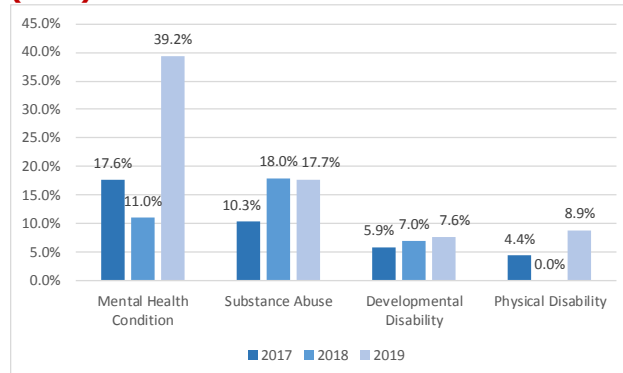
Source: 2017-2019 Supplemental Youth Count

Fig. 29: Homeless Youth Public Assistance Usage (SYC)
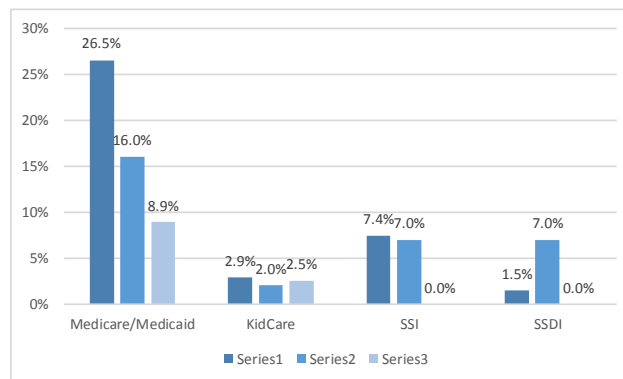
Source: 2017-2019 Supplemental Youth Count

Fig. 30: Homeless Youth Other Assistance Usage (SYC)
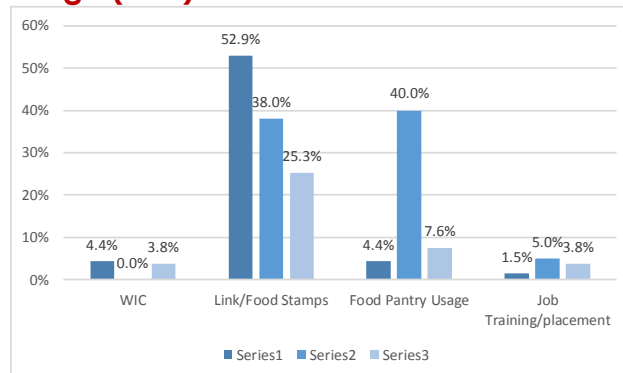
Source: 2017-2019 Supplemental Youth Count

CHALLENGES TO HOUSING ACCESS

The PIT survey includes a series of questions related to physical and mental health conditions and service access. The purpose is to understand the challenges and needs across homeless populations. It is important to note that all data is self-reported by the individual being interviewed and represents a subset of the total homeless population.

Substance Use

Nearly 16 percent of the sheltered population and 28 percent of the unsheltered population reported receiving services for substance use (alcohol and/ or drug use). The number of sheltered persons receiving these services has decreased by 10 percent while the proportion of the unsheltered homeless population decreased by 7 percent. (See Figure 31)

Fig. 31: Received Services for Substance Use
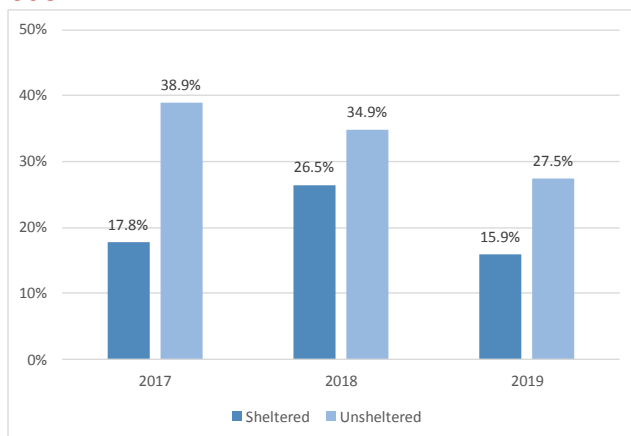
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Mental Health Services

The proportion of homeless people reporting they have received mental health services increased slightly for the sheltered population in 2019 and was about the same for the unsheltered population (See Figure 32).

Fig. 32: Received Mental Health Services
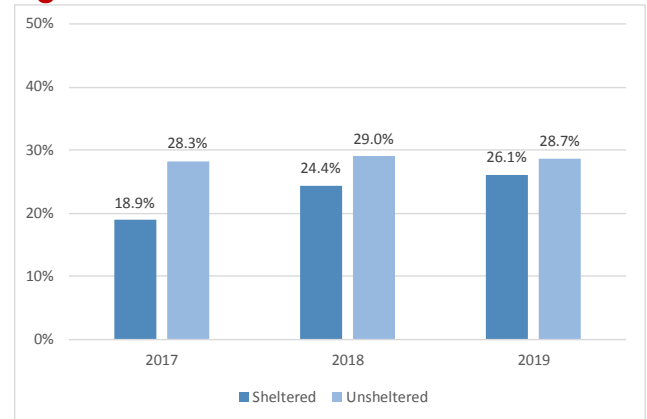
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Domestic Violence

2018 marked a change by HUD in reporting domestic violence. While in the past, the survey would ask about <u>any</u> experience with domestic violence, the 2018 survey asks about your <u>immediate</u> situation: Are you being threatened or harmed by someone you know or are you fleeing a violent relationship? As a result, it was expected to see the proportion of persons reporting domestic violence to decrease significantly. The rate is about the same in 2019 as 2018 for people in shelters while lower this year for the unsheltered population (See Figure 33).

Fig. 33: Domestic Violence Victims
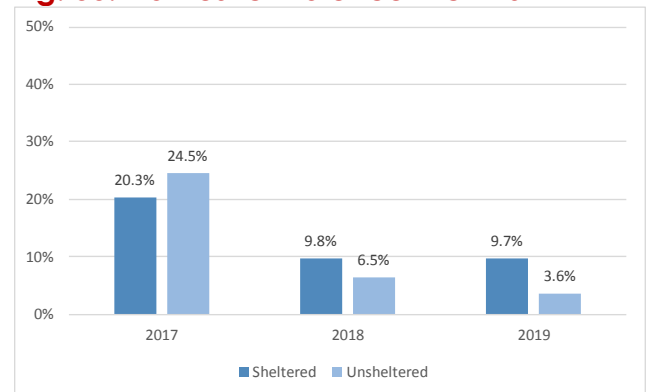
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

HIV/AIDS

Three percent of sheltered and nearly 4 percent of unsheltered persons report having HIV/AIDS. This shelter percentage is close to, but still lower than, the average over the last few years (See Figure 34).

Fig. 34: People with HIV/AIDS
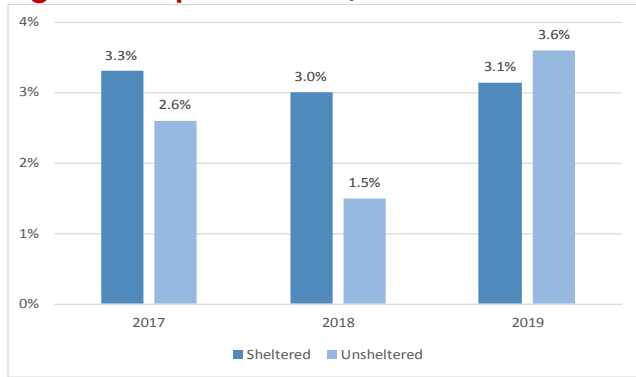
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Disability

Looking at people with disabilities, the 2019 data show a decrease in physical disabilities but an increase in developmental disabilities among sheltered and unsheltered homeless people (see Figures 35 & 36).

Fig. 35: People with Physical Disabilities
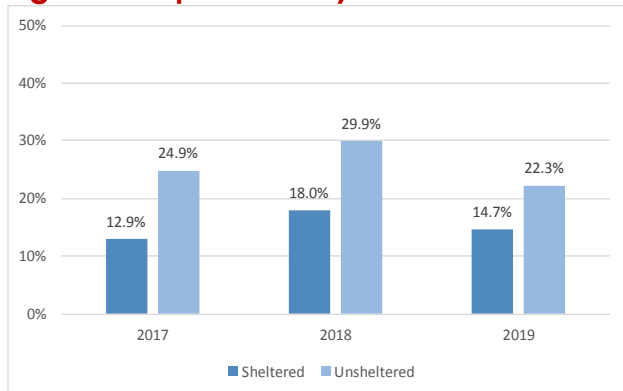
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Fig. 36: People with Developmental Disabilities
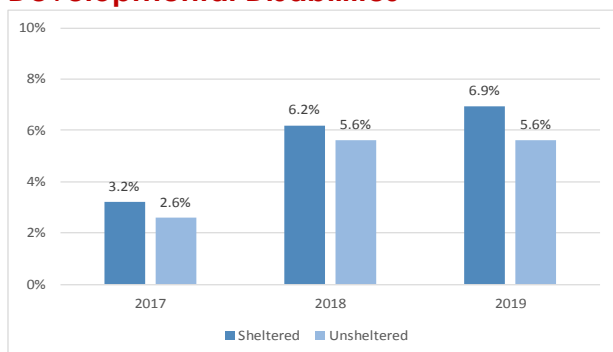
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Foster Care

In 2019, 13 percent of sheltered adults reported previously being in foster care while nearly 11 percent of unsheltered adults reported previously being in foster care. The figure for sheltered adults is down slightly and the figure for unsheltered is up from the previous year's report. (See Figure 37)

Fig. 37: People who have been in Foster Care
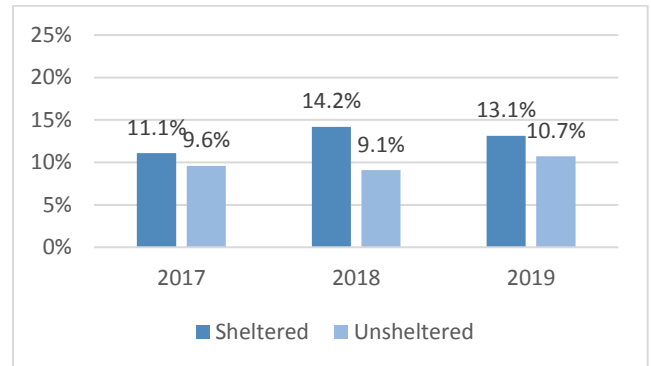
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

Incarceration

Nearly 41 percent of males and 15 percent of females in the sheltered population reported having been in jail or prison at some point in their life. Both figures decreased in 2019. The unsheltered population that reported being in prison/jail has increased 30 percent for males while decreasing nearly 30 percent for females (See Figures 38 & 39).

Fig. 38: Sheltered, Formerly Incarcerated

Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

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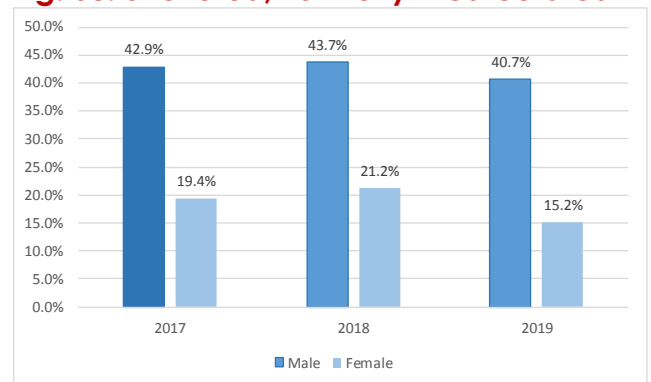
Fig. 39: Unsheltered, Formerly Incarcerated
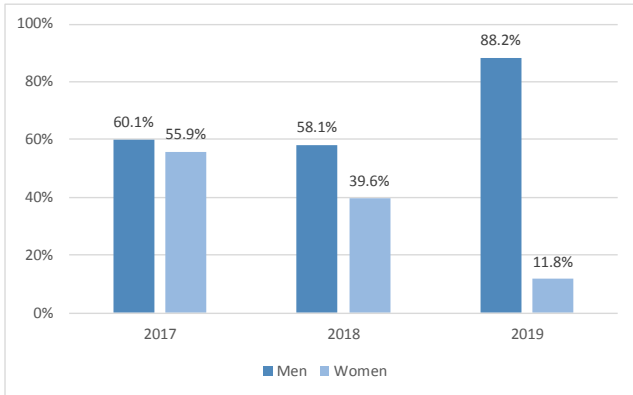
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

As with 2017 and 2018, one-fourth of the sheltered population reported being employed. The percentage of unsheltered population that reported being employed decreased by 2 percent. (See Figure 40).

Fig. 40: Employment Status
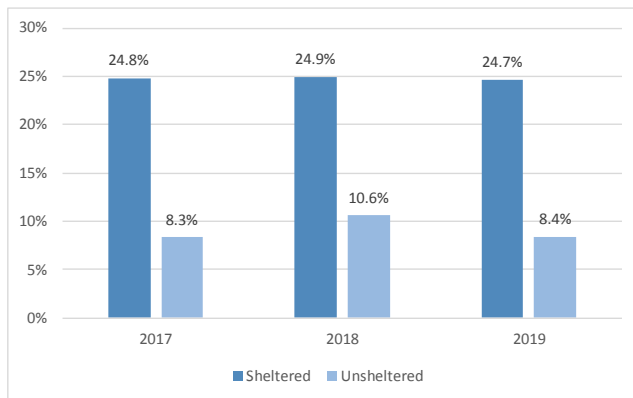
Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

ACCESS TO SERVICES

Shifting from the trend from the past few years, access to Medicaid/Medicare and LINK/Food Stamp usage decreased for the unsheltered population, while both increased among the sheltered population and significantly for Medicaid/Medicare (See Figure 41). Note that figures represent the percentage of all homeless adults reporting access to services regardless of eligibility.

Fig. 41: Percent of Homeless with Access to Government Services/Benefits

Sheltered	2017	2018	2019
LINK/Food Stamps	73%	65%	66%
Medicaid or Medicare	53%	44%	63%
SSI	14%	13%	14%
SSDI	5%	6%	7%
Unemployment	1%	2%	2%
Unsheltered	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
LINK/Food Stamps	36%	37%	24%
Medicaid or Medicare	19%	18%	15%
SSI	11%	12%	14%
SSDI	5%	6%	7%
Unemployment	2%	2%	0%

Source: 2017 - 2019 PIT Counts

LOCATION OF HOMELESS POPULATION

Location Before Experiencing Homelessness
Respondents were asked where they were residing before they most recently became homeless. Over half (54%) of sheltered persons and about 45 percent of unsheltered persons reported staying with family or friends either temporarily or permanently. About 30 percent of both populations owned or leased a place before becoming homeless; this was lower for unsheltered people compared to last year (about 45% in 2018). The percentage of unsheltered population in jail or prison before becoming homeless was significantly higher than the sheltered population (See Figure 42).

Fig. 42: Location Before Homeless

Responses to "Where did you reside before most recently becoming homeless?	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Place you owned or leased	25.9%	24.9%
Place you owned or leased with subsidy	3.5%	5.3%
With family/friends permanently	15.8%	32.0%
With family/friends temporarily	38.2%	13.0%
Hospital or medical facility	1.4%	1.2%
Jail or prison (incl. juvenile detention facility)	3.5%	10.1%
Foster home or group home	0.8%	0.0%
Substance use treatment facility	0.2%	2.4%
Outside/place not meant for habitation	1.1%	0.0%
Hotel/motel	2.4%	0.0%
Shelter or Transitional Housing	2.7%	0.0%
Other	3.8%	0.0%
Nursing Home	0.0%	0.6%
Abandoned Building	0.6%	0.0%

Source:2019 PIT Count/Survey

Fig. 43: Unsheltered Location Night of Count

Responses to "Where are you going to stay tonight?	Percent
Outside (street, alley, bridge, viaduct, park, tent)	26.8%
On the CTA	22.1%
An abandoned building or vacant unit (including garage)	3.0%
Hospital or Emergency Room	0.0%
24-hour establishment	6.9%
Don't know	4.3%
Police Station or Jail	14.3%
Car/vehicle	2.2%
Refused to Answer	0.9%
Emergency or Transitional Shelter	6.9%
Staying temporarily with family or friends but not living there	6.5%
Hotel or motel	0.0%
Church or charitable organization	0.0%
Airport	1.6%

Source:2019 PIT Count/Survey

Location of Unsheltered Homeless

When asked where they were going to stay the evening of the count, nearly 27 percent of the unsheltered survey respondents said they intended to stay anywhere outside which, was down from 50 percent from 2018. This response may again be attributed to the cold temperatures the day of the PIT count. At the same time, 22 percent were planning to stay on a CTA train/bus while another 14 percent reported the police station where they would be transported to shelter, which was up about 11 percent from 2018. Few indicated they would stay in an abandoned building or vacant unit (See Figure 43).

CONCLUSION

For the past four years, Chicago's total number of homeless persons has decreased. In 2019 that figure decreased again by 3 percent. This year marks the lowest number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons since Chicago has undertaken a PIT. Shelter bed availability has remained fairly flat; however, the number of sheltered persons has been on the decline since 2014. On the street, the number counted has fluctuated from lower than 1,000 to a high of 2,055 in 2015. This year's street count was 6 percent lower than 2018, marking a 38 percent decrease since 2015 when it was at its all-time highest.

2019 also marked the fifth year that the rate of sheltered families decreased. Families in shelters has decreased steadily since 2014 by 29 percent and youth-headed families decreased by 34 percent since DFSS has tracked the parenting youth in 2016. There was a slight increase in the average family size from 3.36 last year to 3.48 in 2019. The number of single person households in shelter dropped by 8 percent, to 2,013 and was 27% lower than its all-time high in 2014 at 2,748. At the same time, the number of unsheltered homeless single persons, 1,377, increased slightly (3%).

For the past few PIT counts, Chicago has seen a rise of street homelessness in specific areas. Similar to findings in 2016 and 2017, this year's results show that locations where unsheltered homeless persons are found continue to shift over time. The highest percentage of unsheltered homeless were found in the Loop and Near West Side. While some communities in the communities surrounding the greater downtown area saw an increase in reported unsheltered homeless people, the Loop itself declined The cold weather of the night of the PIT drove many unsheltered homeless to the CTA trains and resulted in the highest percentage of all homeless persons at the O'Hare Airport station. DFSS and its partnering agencies and stakeholders have dedicated significant resources to engage and house homeless encampments in the central business district. See Appendix B and C for unsheltered data by community area and ward.

Based on the survey, the proportion of those that said they would sleep outdoors decreased in 2019 from half to 22 percent. Meanwhile, the vulnerability of this population has remained steady based on rates of physical disabilities, substance use, and mental illness. Given the age of unsheltered homeless persons, many in the 41-60 and over 60 ranges, the homeless persons found on the street are more at risk than ever.

The Chicago Coordinated Entry System (CES) incorporates a universal standardized assessment for all homeless populations to be entered into HMIS. The system was fully implemented in 2017 to act as the communication tool used by outreach and service providers to connect to housing opportunities. The disjointed and confounding points of entry into permanent housing programs will eventually be eliminated creating a navigational entryway that prioritizes the most vulnerable for effective and appropriate housing. The PIT is one measurement that will be used to gauge the CoC's progress over time and its effect on reducing the duration of homelessness.

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE WEIGHTING

The shelter survey data, which is a sample, was extrapolated based on sample weights constructed relative to the shelter/program response rate. Although each shelter was instructed to interview 10 percent of all clients on the night of the PIT count, practical considerations in many instances result in a smaller or larger percentage of all residents being interviewed. To account for this variation, shelter-level weights were constructed in order to ensure that the representation of persons staying in each shelter during the 2018 count, relative to all shelter residents, is correct. This method allows for inclusion of all surveys collected in producing estimated percentages and reduces the impact of over and under sampled sites (i.e. more or less than ten percent).

The following procedure was used to construct these weights:

1. The selection probabilities (f) for each shelter were first estimated: $f = (n / N)$; where: n = total persons interviewed within the shelter; and N = total tally of persons staying in the shelter the night of the count.

2. Expansion weights (we) for each shelter were next estimated as the reciprocal of the selection probabilities: $we = (N / n)$.

3. Relative weights (wr) for each shelter were subsequently constructed as their expansion weight divided by the mean of all expansion weights: $wr = [(we / (\Sigma\, we / n)]$.

4. Those persons interviewed outside of shelter settings were assigned a value of 1.0 for their relative weight, as were those persons interviewed in a small number of shelters for which a complete tally was not available.

APPENDIX B: UNSHELTERED HOMELESS COUNT BY COMMUNITY AREA, 2017-2019

	2017		2018		2019			2017		2018		2019	
Community Area	#	%	#	%	#	%	Community Area	#	%	#	%	#	%
ALBANY PARK	1	0.1%	6	0.7%	2	0.2%	LINCOLN SQUARE	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	7	0.7%
ARCHER HEIGHTS	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	LOGAN SQUARE	44	4.9%	18	2.0%	29	2.9%
ARMOUR SQUARE	15	1.7%	7	0.8%	10	1.0%	LOOP	165	10.6%	141	15.6%	127	12.7%
ASHBURN	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	LOWER WEST SIDE	45	5.0%	33	3.6%	30	3.0%
AUBURN GRESHAM	3	0.3%	13	1.4%	3	0.3%	MCKINLEY PARK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
AUSTIN	21	2.3%	40	4.4%	9	0.9%	MONTCLARE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
AVALON PARK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	MORGAN PARK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
AVONDALE	25	2.8%	22	2.4%	37	3.7%	MOUNT GREENWOOD	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BELMONT CRAGIN	7	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	NEAR NORTH SIDE	116	7.4%	112	12.4%	95	9.5%
BEVERLY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	NEAR SOUTH SIDE	12	1.3%	20	2.2%	8	0.8%
BRIDGEPORT	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	3	0.3%	NEAR WEST SIDE	68	7.6%	83	9.2%	114	11.4%
BRIGHTON PARK	6	0.7%	6	0.7%	0	0.0%	NEW CITY	4	0.4%	9	1.0%	6	0.6%
BURNSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	NORTH CENTER	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%
CALUMET HEIGHTS	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	NORTH LAWNDALE	38	4.2%	67	7.4%	6	0.6%
CHATHAM	11	1.2%	11	1.2%	10	1.0%	NORTH PARK	1	0.1%	4	0.4%	0	0.0%
CHICAGO LAWN	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	4	0.4%	NORWOOD PARK	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.5%
CLEARING	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	OAKLAND	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DOUGLAS	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	2	0.2%	OHARE	24	2.7%	17	1.9%	162	16.2%
DUNNING	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	PORTAGE PARK	4	0.4%	6	0.7%	3	0.3%
EAST GARFIELD PARK	16	1.8%	24	2.6%	65	6.5%	PULLMAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EAST SIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	RIVERDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EDGEWATER	8	0.9%	7	0.8%	2	0.2%	ROGERS PARK	1	0.1%	6	0.7%	38	3.8%
EDISON PARK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	ROSELAND	2	0.2%	5	0.6%	64	6.4%
ENGLEWOOD	12	1.3%	8	0.9%	0	0.0%	SOUTH CHICAGO	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	5	0.5%
FOREST GLEN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	SOUTH DEERING	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
FULLER PARK	28	3.1%	5	0.6%	16	1.6%	SOUTH LAWNDALE	8	0.9%	4	0.4%	5	0.5%
GAGE PARK	3	0.3%	4	0.4%	0	0.0%	SOUTH SHORE	5	0.6%	4	0.4%	11	1.1%
GARFIELD RIDGE	4	0.4%	1	0.1%	16	1.6%	UPTOWN	31	3.4%	10	1.1%	20	2.0%
GRAND BOULEVARD	5	0.6%	4	0.4%	3	0.3%	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	0	0.0%	5	0.6%	1	0.1%
GREATER GRAND CROSSING	2	0.2%	6	0.7%	2	0.2%	WASHINGTON PARK	4	0.4%	7	0.8%	2	0.2%
HEGEWISCH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	WEST ELSDON	3	0.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
HERMOSA	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	WEST ENGLEWOOD	7	0.8%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
HUMBOLDT PARK	6	0.7%	34	3.8%	9	0.9%	WEST GARFIELD PARK	6	0.7%	60	6.6%	14	1.4%
HYDE PARK	4	0.4%	3	0.3%	5	0.5%	WEST LAWN	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
IRVING PARK	10	1.1%	7	0.8%	2	0.2%	WEST PULLMAN	4	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
JEFFERSON PARK	4	0.4%	4	0.4%	3	0.3%	WEST RIDGE	3	0.3%	4	0.4%	3	0.3%
KENWOOD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	WEST TOWN	33	3.7%	31	3.4%	7	0.7%
LAKE VIEW	24	2.7%	21	2.3%	8	0.8%	WOODLAWN	13	1.4%	3	0.3%	0	0.0%
LINCOLN PARK	22	2.4%	7	0.8%	12	1.2%							

APPENDIX C: UNSHELTERED HOMELESS COUNT BY WARD, 2017-2019

	2017		2018		2019			2017		2018		2019	
Ward	#	%	#	%	#	%	Ward	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	12	1.3%	15	1.7%	8	0.8%	26	7	0.8%	16	1.8%	2	0.2%
2	79	8.8%	33	3.7%	38	3.8%	27	52	5.8%	56	6.3%	39	3.9%
3	49	5.5%	37	4.2%	26	2.6%	28	43	4.8%	107	12.0%	83	8.3%
4	17	1.9%	4	0.4%	16	1.6%	29	12	1.3%	18	2.0%	8	0.8%
5	6	0.7%	9	1.0%	13	1.3%	30	4	0.4%	3	0.3%	2	0.2%
6	12	1.3%	9	1.0%	8	0.8%	31	9	1.0%	7	0.8%	2	0.2%
7	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	5	0.5%	32	44	4.9%	17	1.9%	27	2.7%
8	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	9	0.9%	33	10	1.1%	8	0.9%	4	0.4%
9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.3%	34	4	0.4%	2	0.2%	3	0.3%
10	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%	35	16	1.8%	18	2.0%	35	3.5%
11	28	3.1%	20	2.2%	16	1.6%	36	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
12	6	0.7%	4	0.4%	2	0.2%	37	2	0.2%	18	2.0%	1	0.1%
13	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	38	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
14	1	0.1%	5	0.6%	1	0.1%	39	0	0.0%	8	0.9%	1	0.1%
15	5	0.6%	9	1.0%	1	0.1%	40	2	0.2%	6	0.7%	10	1.0%
16	7	0.8%	1	0.1%	8	0.8%	41	25	2.8%	17	1.9%	167	16.7%
17	8	0.9%	12	1.3%	3	0.3%	42	218	24.2%	234	26.3%	180	18.0%
18	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	43	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	10	1.0%
19	3	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	44	22	2.4%	18	2.0%	7	0.7%
20	16	1.8%	8	0.9%	1	0.1%	45	13	1.4%	8	0.9%	4	0.4%
21	8	0.9%	17	1.9%	62	6.2%	46	22	2.4%	9	1.0%	20	2.0%
22	7	0.8%	2	0.2%	6	0.6%	47	4	0.4%	3	0.3%	2	0.2%
23	12	1.3%	1	0.1%	15	1.5%	48	16	1.8%	5	0.6%	2	0.2%
24	42	4.7%	78	8.8%	16	1.6%	49	1	0.1%	5	0.6%	37	3.7%
25	43	4.8%	50	5.6%	93	9.3%	50	4	0.4%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%

APPENDIX D: TREND DATA 2005 – 2019

The following tables summarize PIT Count data collected 2005 – 2019. Prior to the 2011, the PIT count was every other year. The 2012 PIT did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

1. Total Number of Homeless People						
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
Year	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2019	**4,030**	**-2%**	**1,260**	**-7%**	**5,290**	**-3%**
2018	4,093	0%	1,357	-13%	5,450	-4%
2017	4,096	-12%	1,561	26%	5,657	-4%
2016	4,646	-2%	1,243	-40%	5,889	-13%
2015	4,731	-11%	2,055	113%	6,786	8%
2014	5,329	5%	965	-21%	6,294	0%
2013	5,060	1%	1,219	-29%	6,279	-5%
2012	4,988	2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	4,873	-9%	1,725	95%	6,598	6%
2009	5,356	23%	884	-44%	6,240	5%
2007	4,346	13%	1,576	9%	5,922	12%
2005	4,988	NA	1,727	NA	6,715	NA

2. Number of Homeless Families with Children						
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
Year	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2019	**559**	**-1%**	**2**	**100%**	**561**	**-1%**
2018	565	-1%	1	0%	566	-1%
2017	569	-14%	1	-50%	570	-14%
2016	661	-2%	2	-71%	663	-3%
2015	677	-13%	7	250%	684	13%
2014	782	7%	2	-60%	784	7%
2013	730	-1%	5	-83%	735	-3%
2012	740	2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	729	-14%	30	36%	759	-13%
2009	848	47%	22	0%	870	45%
2007	576	-26%	22	100%	598	24%
2005	774	NA	11	NA	785	NA

3. Number of Individuals in Homeless Families						
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
Year	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2019	**1,966**	**4%**	**6**	**571%**	**1,972**	**4%**
2018	1,897	-3%	7	-30%	1,904	-3%
2017	1,956	-10%	10	-60%	1,966	-11%
2016	2,178	-1%	25	8%	2,203	-1%
2015	2,195	-15%	23	64%	2,218	-15%
2014	2,581	11%	14	-36%	2,595	10%
2013	2,331	-3%	22	-76%	2,353	-3%
2012	2,403	3%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	2,329	-17%	91	1%	2,420	-16%
2009	2,808	41%	90	38%	2,898	41%
2007	1,987	-25%	65	150%	2,052	23%
2005	2,651	NA	26	NA	2,677	NA

4. Number of Individuals Not in Homeless Families						
	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
Year	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2019	**2,053**	**-7%**	**1,222**	**-9%**	**3,275**	**-7%**
2018	2,196	3%	1,341	-14%	3,537	-4%
2017	2,136	-13%	1,551	28%	3,687	0%
2016	2,464	-3%	1,216	-40%	3,680	-19%
2015	2,536	-8%	2,032	114%	4,568	23%
2014	2,748	0.7%	951	-21%	3,699	-6%
2013	2,729	5.6%	1,197	-27%	3,926	-6%
2012	2,585	2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	2,544	-0.2%	1,634	106%	4,178	25%
2009	2,548	8%	794	-47%	3,342	-14%
2007	2,359	1%	1,511	-11%	3,870	-4%
2005	2,337	NA	1,701	NA	4,038	NA

5. Gender of Homeless Individuals: All Adults (Individual and Head of Household)

Sheltered	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Male	54.4%	58.1%	57.3%	59.5%	56.5%	57.9%	57.3%	57%	58%	57%	65%	59%
Female	45.0%	41.0%	42.2%	40.0%	43.1%	42.1%	42.7%	43%	42%	43%	35%	41%
Transgender	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gender Non-Conforming	0.2%	0.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unsheltered	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2009**	**2007**	**2005**
Male	79.7%	84.7%	83.2%	83.5%	86.7%	81.9%	81.5%	NA	80%	81%	82%	78%
Female	19.5%	15.3%	16.8%	16.2%	13.2%	18.1%	18.5%	NA	20%	19%	18%	22%
Transgender	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gender Non-Conforming	0.2%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2009**	**2007**	**2005**
Male	61.1%	66.6%	66.3%	66.0%	67.9%	62.8%	63.3%	NA	65%	61%	68%	66%
Female	38.2%	32.8%	33.4%	33.5%	31.8%	37.2%	36.7%	NA	35%	39%	32%	34%
Transgender	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gender Non-Conforming	0.2%	0.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

6. Age of Homeless Individuals: All Adults (Individual and Head of Household)

Sheltered	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
17 and under	24.6%	29.6%	29.2%	29.8%	29.9%	31.1%	29.7%	31.0%	31.0%	34.0%	33.0%	31.0%
18-24 years	8.9%	10.1%	11.2%	10.9%	12.1%	10.5%	9.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-40 years	19.5%	19.4%	20.2%	19.8%	19.0%	20.0%	19.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
41-60 years	34.6%	31.5%	29.3%	33.9%	32.6%	31.6%	35.5%	35.0%	36.0%	30.0%	35.0%	34.0%
Over 60 years	12.4%	9.5%	10.0%	5.6%	6.4%	6.8%	5.5%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Unsheltered	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
17 and under	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%	3.1%	NA	2.0%	2.0%	0.9%	2.3%
18-24 years	2.7%	5.0%	4.0%	2.1%	5.5%	8.3%	12.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-40 years	35.0%	34.7%	38.1%	28.2%	33.3%	30.5%	30.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
41-60 years	50.1%	47.4%	46.7%	58.3%	52.1%	53.7%	43.4%	NA	44.0%	53.0%	49.0%	47.0%
Over 60 years	12.1%	12.8%	10.8%	11.2%	8.0%	7.2%	10.9%	NA	9.0%	4.0%	6.0%	4.0%
All	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
17 and under	20.1%	22.3%	21.3%	23.6%	21.2%	26.8%	3.1%	NA	28.0%	28.0%	25.0%	26.0%
18-24 years	7.7%	8.8%	9.2%	9.0%	10.1%	10.2%	12.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-40 years	22.4%	23.2%	25.1%	21.6%	23.4%	21.5%	30.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
41-60 years	37.4%	35.5%	34.1%	39.0%	38.5%	34.7%	43.4%	NA	35.0%	35.0%	38.0%	37.0%
Over 60 years	12.3%	10.3%	10.3%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	10.9%	NA	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%

7. Race of Homeless Individuals: All Adults (Individual and Head of Household)

Sheltered	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Black	78.8%	69.1%	74.6%	76.3%	76.0%	75.6%	76.3%	78%	79%	80.0%	76.0%	73.0%
White	18.3%	25.4%	21.4%	19.4%	20.5%	22.1%	21.6%	20%	20%	17.1%	15.0%	12.0%
Asian	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1%	1.3%	0.4%	1.0%
Multiple	0.6%	2.9%	1.1%	2.3%	2.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	1.3%	1.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hispanic	10.8%	11.0%	9.9%	9.5%	10.1%	9.3%	10.0%	11%	10%	12.0%	6.0%	8.0%
Unsheltered		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Black	73.6%	73.5%	75.9%	71.8%	72.1%	73.8%	73.3%	NA	77%	76%	74%	73%
White	23.4%	22.5%	23.1%	26.0%	23.1%	23.9%	24.9%	NA	22%	23%	18%	17%
Asian	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	NA	0.5%	1%	1%	0%
Multiple	0.6%	1.8%	0.4%	1.3%	3.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	1.4%	1.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hispanic		11.0%	6.1%	12.8%	10.9%	9.2%	6.1%	NA	7.2%	9%	5%	7%
All		2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Black	77.4%	70.5%	75.0%	75.0%	74.5%	75.2%	75.6%	NA	78%	79.2%	75.0%	73.0%
White	19.7%	24.5%	22.0%	21.3%	21.3%	22.5%	22.3%	NA	20%	18.0%	16.0%	14.0%
Asian	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	NA	1.1%	1.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Multiple	.06%	2.6%	0.8%	2.0%	2.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	1.3%	1.6%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hispanic	10.2%	11.0%	8.6%	10.5%	10.4%	10.0%	9%	NA	10%	11.1%	6.0%	7.0%

Other = American Indian/Alaskan Native or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

8. Homeless Individuals Who Are Veterans

Year	Sheltered % of Total	Unsheltered % of Total	All Homeless % of Total
2019	**10.1%**	**11.9%**	**10.6%**
2018	10.3%	14.6%	11.7%
2017	10.4%	15.7%	12.2%
2016	12.1%	16.4%	13.2%
2015	12.2%	19.2%	14.9%
2014	13.1%	26.8%	16.0%
2013	12.0%	25.5%	15.5%
2012	8.3%	NA	NA
2011	7.9%	15.1%	10.1%
2009	7.5%	14.1%	9.2%
2007 UIC	13.0%	18.4%	15.4%
2007	14%	19%	16%
2005	9%	16%	11%