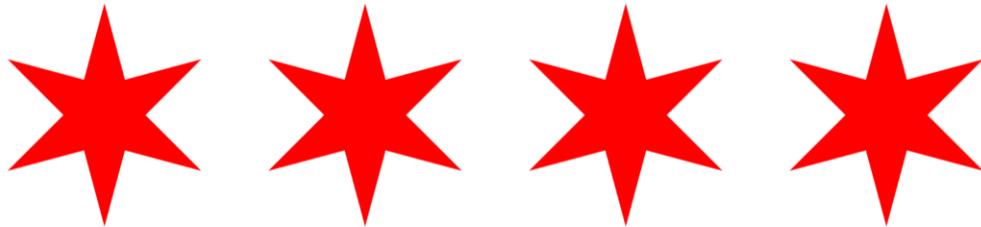# City of Chicago 2023 Point-in-Time Count & Survey Report of People Experiencing Homelessness

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

DFSS
Department of Family and Support Services

Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2023 Chicago Point-in-Time (PIT) Count estimated a total of 6,139 people experiencing homelessness in Chicago on a given day. The PIT Count identified 5,149 individuals experiencing homelessness residing in shelters – including 2,973 Non-Asylum Seekers and 2,176 Asylum Seekers – as well as 990 people experiencing homelessness on the street.

Following guidance from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the 2023 PIT Count included Asylum Seekers who have arrived in Chicago in large numbers since August 2022. In response, the City of Chicago has opened additional emergency shelter beds to accommodate Asylum Seekers, many of whom were bused from the State of Texas. There were over 2,000 Asylum-Seeking individuals and families identified in the 2023 Count, which led to an increase in the sheltered population from 2,612 in 2022 to 5,149 in 2023. It is important to note that the PIT Count accounted for the Asylum Seekers present in shelter and unsheltered locations on the night of January 26, 2023, however, many additional Asylum Seekers have arrived in Chicago since that date.

This report provides an overview for the total population identified during the Count and presents some information broken out for each subpopulation, with Non-Asylum Seekers providing a baseline comparison for historical PIT Count data.

The proportion of the Non-Asylum-Seeking homeless population residing in shelters (75%) versus on the street (25%), which includes encampments, 24-hour establishments, and CTA trains and buses, increased by 8 percent from 2022. The increased utilization of beds across the Chicago shelter system can be partially attributed to a rebound from the reduced number of people staying in shelters due to the Omicron COVID-19 surge in January 2022, as well as targeted shelter accountability checks implemented by the City of Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) to help shelters with low bed utilization increase the number of residents served on site.

Asylum Seekers are individuals and families who left their home country to seek asylum and/or find better opportunities in the United States (U.S.) and arrived in Chicago in need of resettlement assistance beginning in August 2022.

This is the first year in which this subpopulation has been included in the PIT Count.

Non-Asylum Seekers are individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Chicago with a history of living in the U.S. before August 2022.

This subpopulation is more aligned with the population counted in previous PIT Counts.

Among Non-Asylum Seekers, Non-Latino/a/x Black people continue to be overrepresented in the population experiencing homelessness in Chicago. While about one-third of Chicago's total population is Non-Latino/a/x Black/African American, 69 percent of Non-Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness are Black/African American.

Rates of chronic homelessness among Non-Asylum Seekers remained similar to past years, and higher among the unsheltered population than the sheltered population (11% versus 32%). Likewise, length of time experiencing homelessness differed between sheltered and unsheltered Non-Asylum Seekers, with the majority of the former experiencing homelessness for 6 months or less (53.9%) and the majority of the latter experiencing homelessness for a year or more. For all Non-Asylum Seekers, family disputes were the leading cause of losing homelessness, whereas for Asylum Seekers the leading cause was related to challenges in their home countries.

The majority of Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness counted on the night of the Count were Latino/a/x (98%) and male (79%). Asylum Seekers accounted for 42 percent of the people counted in shelters in the 2023 PIT Count, with 1,921 Asylum Seekers residing in designated Asylum Seeker shelters and an additional 255 residing in the existing Chicago homeless shelter system.

The PIT Count is only one measurement used to gauge progress in preventing and ending homelessness. It cannot capture the experience of all individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Chicago in a given year. However, along with Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data and additional input collected throughout the year from service providers and persons with lived experience, it provides critical information in helping the City, the Continuum of Care (CoC), and many partners make progress on the shared goal of making homelessness rare, brief and non-recurring.

INTRODUCTION

The 2023 Point in Time (PIT) Count and survey of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons in Chicago, led by the City of Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS), was held on January 26, 2023. A mandate by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the intent of the PIT Count is to provide an annual snapshot of homelessness in Chicago. The PIT Count is one of many data sources utilized by the City to understand the number of individuals experiencing homelessness in Chicago and how to best meet their evolving needs. The 2023 PIT Count saw the addition of Asylum Seekers coming from Southwest border states after crossing the US/Mexico border. It is important to note that since the night of the Count, the number of Asylum Seekers arriving in Chicago has greatly increased; reported numbers only represent the Asylum-Seekers that were present on the night of the Count.

This report describes the methodology used to conduct the 2023 PIT Count and presents findings on the characteristics and experiences of individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Chicago. Additionally, it breaks down information by Asylum Seekers and Non-Asylum Seekers.

This report does not delve into Chicago's strategies and policies toward preventing and ending homelessness, or the driving factors behind the findings. However, it is critical to note that homelessness is driven by a variety of systemic factors, including racism, economic inequality, and inequitable access to services and affordable housing. Chicago's crisis of people experiencing homelessness must be understood in context of these broader dynamics.

ROLE OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES AND CONSULTANT

Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS)

DFSS was responsible for coordinating the PIT Count, collecting survey and tally data, reviewing data collection tools, data analysis, and reports produced by the consultant; and disseminating findings.

All Chicago

All Chicago provided coordination assistance for the PIT Count, supplied HMIS data for the shelter count, and provided input to survey development and results of preliminary data analysis and findings.

All Chicago and DFSS chaired and staffed the Chicago Continuum of Care's PIT Subcommittee that reviewed the 2023 methodology and survey and provided input on data analysis.

To learn more about Chicago's strategies and policies for preventing and ending homelessness, please visit:

City of Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (Website, 2023 Annual Report on Homelessness)

All Chicago (Website, System Goals, Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Dashboards)

Lead & Other City Agencies

DFSS relied on a combination of street outreach providers, consisting of over 350 staff and volunteers, who helped tally and survey during the unsheltered count this year. Outreach teams involved in the Count included Featherfist, Haymarket, The Night Ministry, The Salvation Army, Renaissance Social Services, the DFSS Homeless Outreach and Prevention team, and Thresholds. Volunteers from other homeless service agencies also participated in the Count. The Chicago Police Department, Chicago Transit Authority, Chicago Department of Aviation, and Chicago Park District assisted with planning and coverage. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development also supported the Count.

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 2023 methodology was approved by the Chicago Continuum of Care's PIT Subcommittee - a group of stakeholders who convene each year for the planning and execution of the Count - and then presented to the collaborative partners and Chicago Continuum of Care Board of Directors. Past methodology was improved upon through the increase of intentional outreach provider input in planning of the sample.

Counting & Surveying in Shelters
DFSS and All Chicago worked with all area shelters to conduct a comprehensive count of all persons staying in Chicago's emergency and transitional shelters and Safe Havens on the night of the Count. All Chicago used the Chicago CoC Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data to obtain counts for most shelters. For those shelters where HMIS data was unavailable, a designated staff person was responsible for reporting all people staying at the shelter that evening in a tally spreadsheet. Data for 53 percent of persons staying in shelters on the night of the Count originated from HMIS. Tally spreadsheets were used to report information for the remaining 47 percent; the proportion of programs using tally data rather than HMIS increased this year as a result of the Asylum Seeker shelters not utilizing HMIS at the time of the Count. The shelter data reflects race/ethnicity as captured in HMIS or manual tally by shelter staff.

Chicago worked with 11 designated asylum seeker shelters to count the influx of people coming from the Southwest border of the United States. The majority of Asylum Seekers (87%) resided within these designated shelters, while the remaining 13 percent resided within the existing Chicago homeless shelter system.

Counting & Surveying in Unsheltered Locations
DFSS partnered with outreach staff to conduct the unsheltered count. In accordance with HUD guidance, the unsheltered count continued to use the sampling and extrapolation methods first developed in 2021. Originally created to mitigate the risk of spreading COVID-19 in the midst of the pandemic, the sampling method replaced the practice of canvasing the entire city. This year, sampling methods have been improved upon based on feedback and implementation learnings from prior years and increased input from outreach providers on "hotspots" or locations of known encampments. Additionally, the number of areas sampled increased from 198 in 2022 to 258 in 2023, resulting in a larger percentage of areas expected to have a "Medium" likelihood of individuals experiencing homelessness being sampled. This was possible as a higher number of volunteers were recruited to support the Count following the lift of COVID-19 restrictions.

Table 1: Unsheltered Count Methodology Over Time

Count Element	2015-2020	2021	2022	2023
Time Period	1 night, on the night of official count date	3 days during work hours, after the night of official count date	1 night, on the night of official count date	1 night, on the night of official count date
Approach/ Geography	Full canvas count, Citywide	Sampling approach, 100 percent of the Loop/CTA/hotspots and randomized subset of other areas around the city	Sampling approach, 100 percent of the Loop/CTA/hotspots and randomized subset of other areas around the city. Sampled 198 census tracts across Chicago.	Sampling approach, 100 percent of the Loop/CTA/hotspots and randomized subset of other areas around the city. Sampled 258 census tracts across Chicago.

In addition to utilizing historical data and input from outreach providers, the process involved partners who specialize in serving veterans and youth for coverage of those important subpopulations experiencing homelessness. DFSS relied on trained teams of outreach staff and volunteers to conduct the Count that covered randomly selected areas throughout the city.

The Count took place over the course of one night, allowing for collection of a robust sample consisting of both survey responses and observation-only counts which was then weighted to estimate a total (see Appendix A). See Table 1 above for a comparison of methodology across years.

Limitations

The PIT Count captures a snapshot of people experiencing homelessness at a moment in time rather than everyone who may experience homelessness throughout the year. The PIT Count does not capture individuals or families experiencing housing instability but rather focuses on those who meet HUD's definition of literal homelessness.

Because of the one-night nature of the Count, locations and visibility of those experiencing homelessness can vary depending on weather conditions and other factors. The 2023 PIT Count was conducted on the night of Thursday, January 26th. During the night of the 2023 Count, temperatures dipped into the low teens. This was colder than the night of the 2022 Count, when temperatures hovered around 28 degrees. The temperature drop likely led to more individuals outside seeking covered locations to sleep and thus potentially being less visible to enumerators.

As with previous years, this year's Count included people using Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) trains for shelter. Counting on public transit is always challenging due to unforeseen circumstances such as delayed trains and service disruptions, which makes tallying individuals on trains difficult. On the night of the 2023 Count, the derailment of a train on one of the two major train lines and a mid-Count change in the terminus station of the other major train line

where enumerators were present caused data collection complications during the Count. Adjustments were made for the train delays and terminus station change the night of the 2023 Count.

CHICAGO'S POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

The 2023 PIT Count estimated a total of 6,139 people experiencing homelessness in Chicago. The PIT Count identified 5,149 individuals experiencing homelessness residing in shelters and 990 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness (see Figure 1).

Fig. 1: Total Population Experiencing Homelessness, 2018–2023*
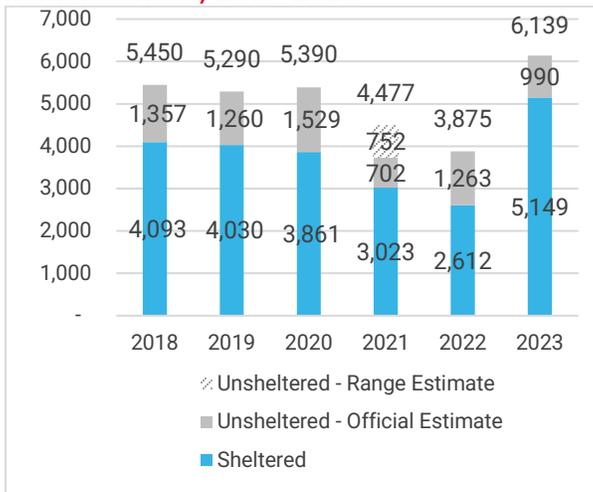
Source: 2018-2023 PIT Counts
*2021 and 2022 used different methodologies due to the COVID-19 pandemic and limited CoC capacity

The results of the 2021 and 2022 PIT Counts have several caveats due to unique circumstances around COVID-19, and the 2023 PIT Count differs from historic counts as well, as it reflected the large number of Asylum Seekers who have arrived in Chicago in need of shelter, in line with HUD's guidance. The majority of Asylum Seekers came from Latin American countries and began arriving in Chicago in August 2022, mainly being bused from the State of Texas. This resulted in an increase in the total number of sheltered and unsheltered people counted in comparison to past years. Data on the two subpopulations are presented both together and separately throughout this report to highlight some of their shared experiences with homelessness while also recognizing the differences in their experiences.

The overall sheltered population in 2023 nearly doubled in size (2,537 or +97%) compared to the Count in 2022. This is largely attributed to the

2,176 Asylum Seekers residing in shelters in 2023. Additionally, the 2021 and 2022 Count identified a smaller sheltered population due to public health precautions taken to reduce the spread of COVID-19 in congregate shelter spaces. Shelters with shared sleeping spaces were operating fewer beds to protect the health and safety of clients and staff and allow for safe distancing in line with national public health guidance.

Unsheltered individuals accounted for about 16 percent of all people counted, while sheltered individuals made up about 84 percent. A much larger portion of the counted population is sheltered in 2023 compared to previous years (see Figure 2). A large portion of this increase can be attributed to the new presence of Asylum Seekers. On the night of the Count, the City was operating approximately 3,000 additional emergency shelter beds specifically for the Asylum-Seeking population - on top of the shelter beds already operating in the general shelter system. In addition to the increase in sheltered Asylum-Seekers, there was also an increase in Non-Asylum Seekers in shelters. Increased utilization of shelter beds across the Non-Asylum-Seeking shelter system can be attributed in part to a rebound from the reduced utilization of beds during the COVID-19 pandemic as well as targeted monthly shelter accountability checks put in place by DFSS to increase the number of residents on site at shelters with lower utilization.

Fig. 2: Total Population Experiencing Sheltered & Unsheltered Homelessness
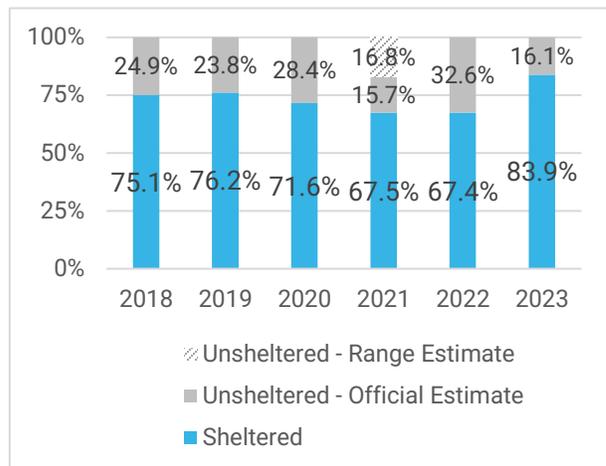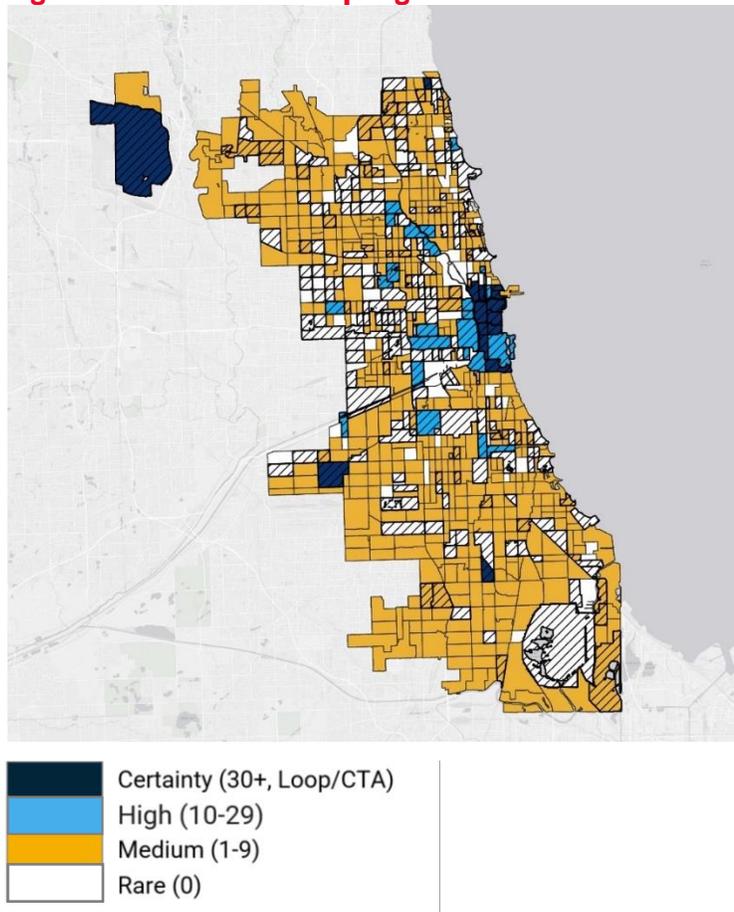

Source: 2018-2023 PIT Counts
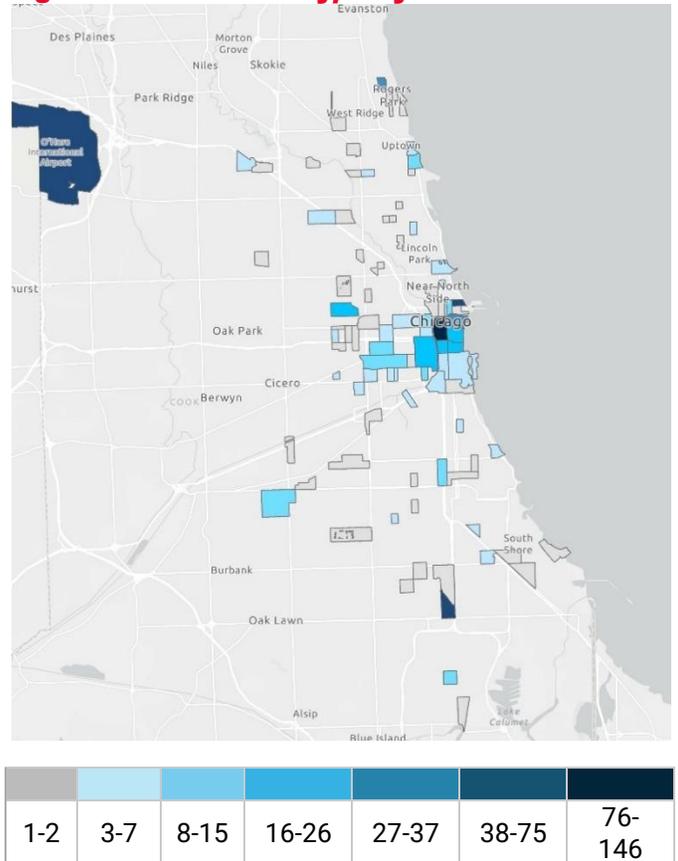
UNSHELTERED LOCATIONS

In accordance with HUD guidance, DFSS continued to utilize a sampling approach for the unsheltered portion of the 2023 PIT Count. Census tracts around the City were classified into two categories. The first, "Certainty/High" likelihood areas (10+ individuals experiencing homelessness expected at these locations), were fully canvased. These included the Loop, CTA terminal stations, encampments or other areas identified by DFSS outreach staff. The second type of classification was "Medium/Rare" likelihood areas (1-9 individuals experiencing homelessness expected at these locations), a subset of which was canvassed to achieve a representative count (see Figure 3). "Rare" areas were not expected to have any individuals experiencing homelessness.

A census of 258 neighborhoods were sampled from the city's 801 tracts (32%). The majority of people experiencing homelessness (79.4%) were encountered in "Certainty/High" areas. This is lower than the 2022 rate of people experiencing homelessness counted in "Certainty/High" areas (83%). This decrease is mostly due to the higher number of "Medium" likelihood areas being counted in 2023, which was possible as more volunteers were permitted to participate following the lift of COVID-19 restrictions (see Figure 4).

Fig. 3: Census Tract Sampling Classification

■	Certainty (30+, Loop/CTA)
■	High (10-29)
■	Medium (1-9)
□	Rare (0)

Fig. 4: Recorded Survey/Tally Observations

1-2	3-7	8-15	16-26	27-37	38-75	76-146

*Source: 2023 PIT Counts *This shows 701 of 876 (80%) of valid unsheltered survey/tally records. Does not include 118 responses recorded at the CTA Blue Line – Forest Park Station.*
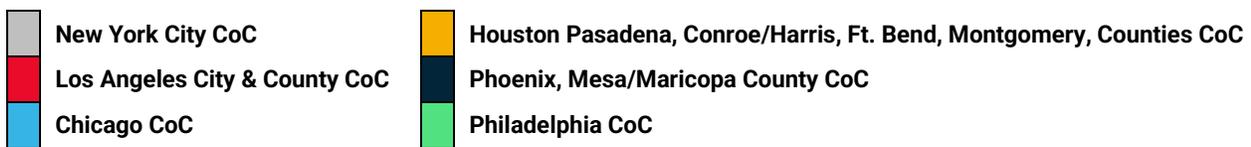
IN CONTEXT

There is marked variation in the number and rate of people experiencing homelessness across American cities. In 2022, the latest published data from HUD across Continuums of Care, the number of people experiencing homelessness in Chicago (3,875) was much lower than in New York City (61,840) or Los Angeles City & County (65,111) (see Figure 5).
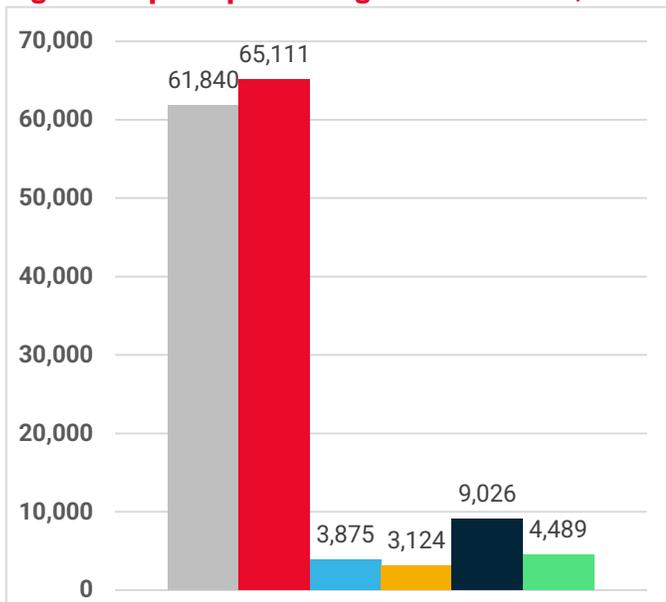
Per capita rates are not available for all cities due to varying CoC boundaries, but they can still provide a sense of scale. In Chicago, about 2 in every 1,000 people experience homelessness on a given night. Philadelphia (4 per 1,000) and New York City (9 per 1,000) have much higher rates.

Cities have had varying success in addressing homelessness in the past 15 years. From 2008 to 2022, Chicago has seen a 35 percent decrease in people experiencing homelessness on a given night, most of this decline taking place in the last seven years. In the same period, New York City (+23%) and Los Angeles City & County (+36%) saw a large increase in the number of residents experiencing homelessness. Houston's progress in decreasing homelessness (-70%) stands out (see Figure 6). Local Houston officials and advocates credit the CoC's "housing first" approach and other policies in driving this reduction in homelessness.[1] Research also points to structural housing market conditions, particularly rent and vacancy rates, as major factors in the regional variation in homelessness.[2]

Homelessness in America's 6 Largest Cities

- **New York City CoC** (grey)
- **Los Angeles City & County CoC** (red)
- **Chicago CoC** (blue)
- **Houston Pasadena, Conroe/Harris, Ft. Bend, Montgomery, Counties CoC** (orange)
- **Phoenix, Mesa/Maricopa County CoC** (dark blue)
- **Philadelphia CoC** (green)

Fig. 5: People Experiencing Homelessness, 2022

Fig. 6: Change in Homelessness, 2007–2022

Source: 2022 PIT Count

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[1] https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/14/headway/houston-homeless-people.html
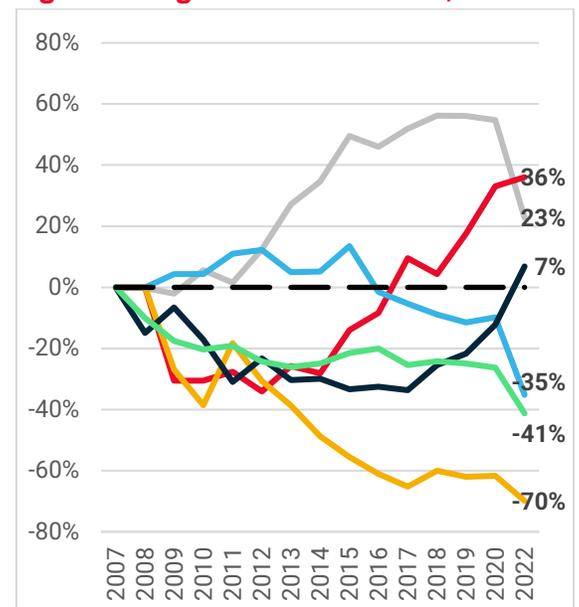
[2] Colburn, G., & Aldern, C. P. (2022). Homelessness is a housing problem: How structural factors explain U.S. patterns. University of California Press. Summary article: https://www.sightline.org/2022/03/16/homelessness-is-a-housing-problem/

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Population demographics differ between Asylum Seekers and Non-Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness in Chicago. To account for this difference, this report explores demographics for the total population experiencing homelessness in Chicago, before breaking it out between Asylum Seekers and Non-Asylum Seekers.
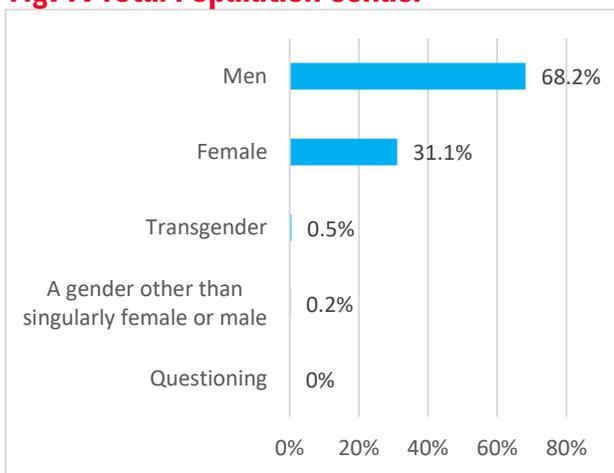
Total Population

Demographic data was collected from 5,894 people experiencing homelessness from all household types. This included both Asylum Seekers and Non-Asylum Seekers as well as both individuals in households without children and family households. Collected data was adjusted to account for area/groups that were known to be undercounted and then those estimates were extrapolated to be representative of the total population, resulting in a total count of 6,139 people experiencing homelessness in Chicago in the 2023 PIT Count.

Gender

Most people experiencing homelessness in Chicago identified as male, about 68 percent (see Figure 7). Less than 1 percent of the population identified as transgender, a gender other than singularly female or male, or questioning.

Fig. 7: Total Population Gender

Source: 2023 PIT Count

Race & Ethnicity

Of the total population experiencing homelessness, 45 percent were Non-Latino/a/x Black/African American, 44.1 percent were Latino/a/x, and 8.9 percent were Non-Latino/a/x White. Chicago's historical PIT Counts have found Non-Latino/a/x Black/African American populations comprising close to 75 percent of the total homeless population. The inclusion of Asylum Seekers in the PIT Count has contributed to the relative growth of the Latino/a/x population compared to the Non-Latino/a/x Black/African American population (see Figure 8). Non-Latino/a/x Asian/Asian American, Non-Latino/a/x American Indian/Alaskan Native/Indigenous (AI/IN), and Non-Latino/a/x Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NH/PI) individuals made up only about 1 percent (1.1%) of the homeless population combined.

Fig. 8: Total Population Race & Ethnicity*
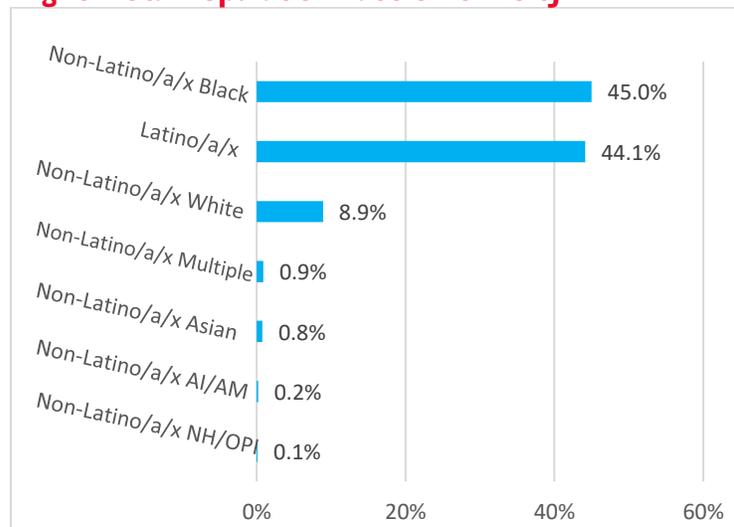
Source: 2023 PIT Count

All categories are mutually exclusive; Latino/a/x includes individuals from within every racial category.

Age

The 2023 PIT Count saw a shift in HUD's age categories, with the number of categories increasing from five to seven. This year's PIT Count saw the 25-34 and 35-44 cohorts making up the greatest proportion of the age distribution (48.1%). Children under 18 accounted for 16.3 percent of the homeless population, while individuals aged 18-24 comprised 12.9 percent of the homeless population (see Figure 9).

Fig. 9: Total Population Age

Source: 2023 PIT Count

Non-Asylum Seekers

Demographic data was collected from 3,795 Non-Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness from all household structures. Collected data was adjusted to account for groups and areas known to be undercounted, then extrapolated to be representative of the total Non-Asylum-Seeking population.

Gender

About 62 percent of Non-Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness in Chicago identified as male, while nearly 37 percent identified as female (see Figure 10). The portion of the Non-Asylum-Seeking homeless population identifying as male decreased slightly from 2022, when 67 percent identified as male.

Fig. 10: Gender of Non-Asylum Seekers

Source: 2023 PIT Count

Race & Ethnicity

While only one-third of Chicago residents are Non-Latino/a/x Black/African American, a disproportionate 69.3 percent of the homeless Non-Asylum Seekers identified as Non-Latino/a/x Black. This is slightly lower than last year's rate of 75 percent. Non-Latino/a/x White individuals comprised 13.5 percent of the Non-Asylum-Seeking homeless population. People of Hispanic or Latino/a/x origin accounted for 14.3 percent, which is a slight increase (about 3 percentage points) in comparison to the 2022 PIT Count (see Figure 11).

Fig. 11: Race & Ethnicity* of Non-Asylum Seekers

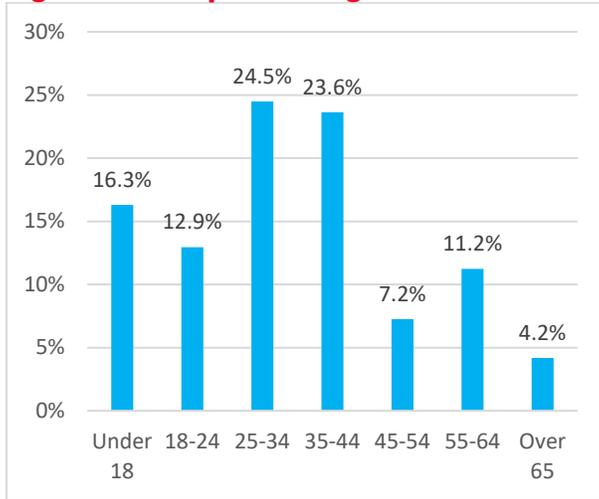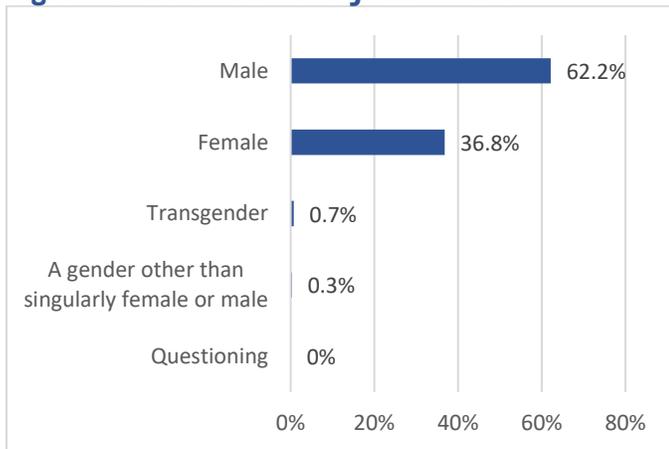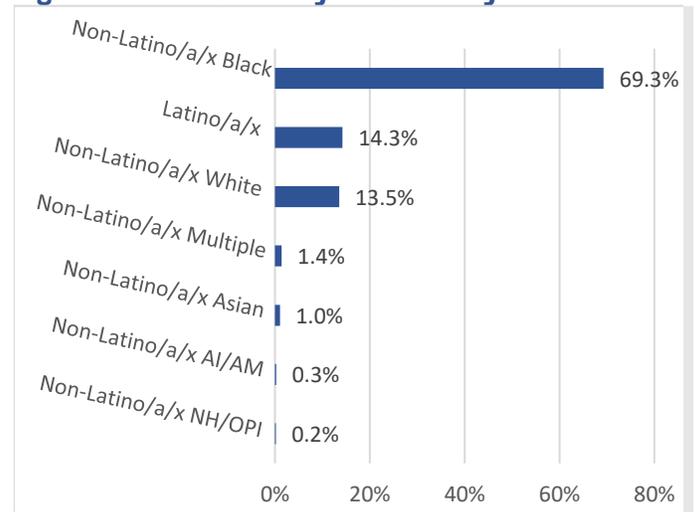*Source: 2023 PIT Count*
*All categories are mutually exclusive; Latino/a/x includes individuals from within every racial category.

Age

Individuals aged 35-44 make up the greatest proportion of the age distribution (26.3%). This is followed by children under the age of 18 (17%), accounting for children in families experiencing homelessness, closely followed by those aged 55-64 (see Figure 12). HUD age categories have changed over the past year, making year-to-year comparisons difficult.

Fig. 12: Age of Non-Asylum Seekers

Source: 2023 PIT Count

Asylum Seekers

Demographic data in this report was collected from 2,189 Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness on the night of the Count (January 26, 2023) from all household structures. Collected data was adjusted to account for groups and areas known to be undercounted, then extrapolated to be representative of the total Asylum Seeker population. The PIT Count data provide a one-night snapshot of homelessness, but it is important to note that demographics have shifted since the 2023 PIT Count, as Chicago continues to receive Asylum Seekers.

Gender

Almost 80 percent of Asylum Seekers counted in Chicago on the night of the Count identified as male. Similar to the Non-Asylum Seeker population, only a small portion of the population (0.1%) identifies as transgender, a gender other than singularly male or female, or questioning (see Figure 13).

Fig. 13: Gender of Asylum Seekers

Source: 2023 PIT Count

Race & Ethnicity

The vast majority of homeless Asylum Seekers are Latino/a/x (97.8%), while Non-Latino/a/x Black/African Americans make up 1.3 percent of the homeless Asylum Seekers, Non-Latino/a/x Whites make up 0.6 percent, and Non-Latino/a/x Asians makeup 0.3 percent (see Figure 14).

Fig. 14: Race/Ethnicity* of Asylum Seekers

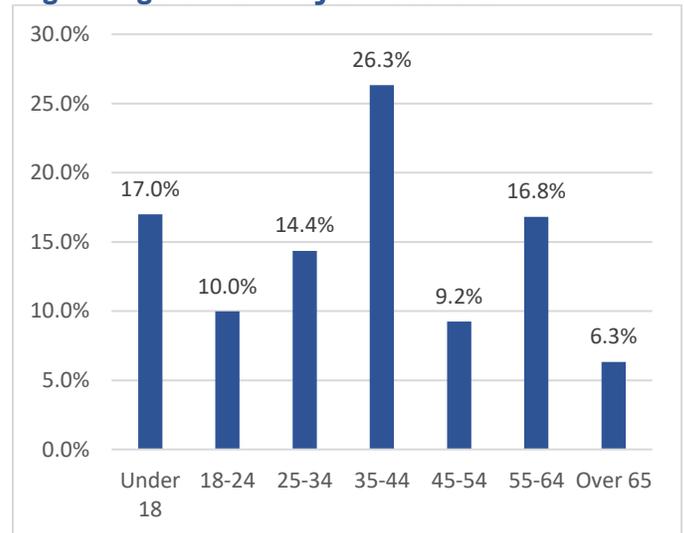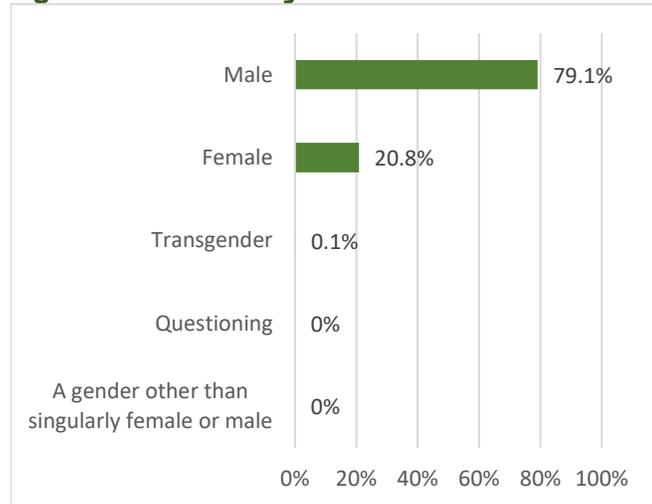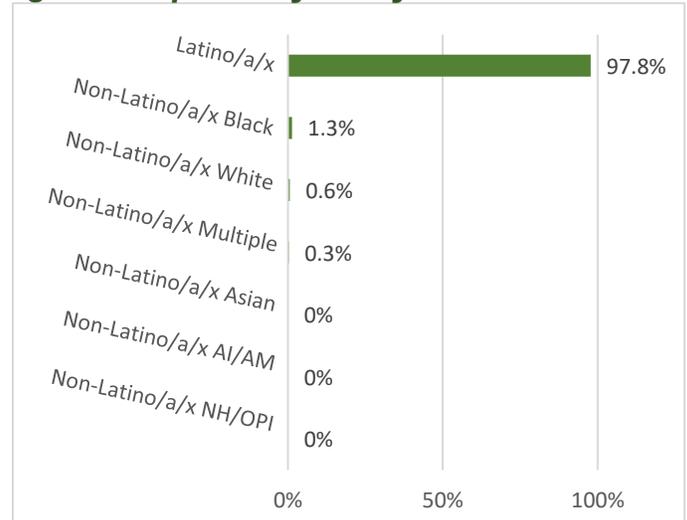*Source: 2023 PIT Count*
*All categories are mutually exclusive; Latino/a/x includes individuals from within every racial category.

Age

The Asylum Seeker population counted on the night of the PIT Count is much younger than the Non-Asylum-Seeker population, with people aged 34 and under making up almost 80 percent of the Asylum Seekers, and almost half of all Asylum Seekers counted falling between the ages of 25 to 34. (see Figure 15).

Fig. 15: Age of Asylum Seekers
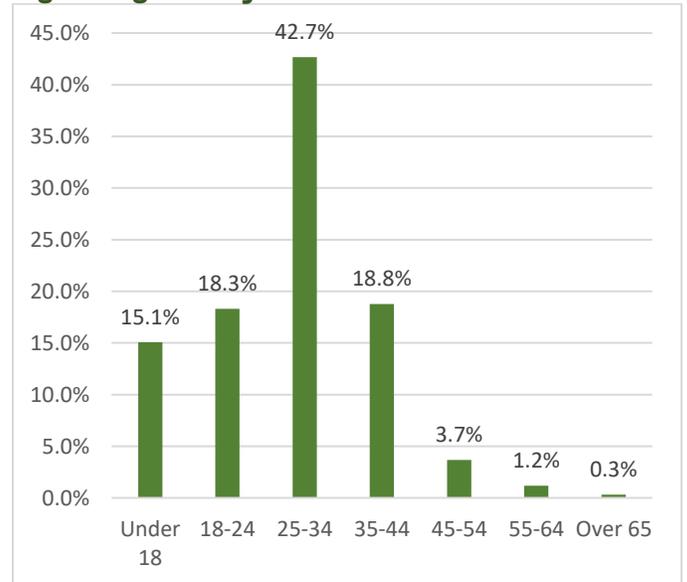
Source: 2023 PIT Count

EXPERIENCES OF HOMELESSNESS

Experiences of homelessness differ among Asylum Seekers and Non-Asylum Seekers. For example, Non-Asylum Seekers were more likely to report having experienced homelessness – including chronic homelessness - for longer periods of time than Asylum Seekers. In contrast, Asylum Seekers counted on January 26, 2023 reported negligible rates of chronic homelessness in the US (0.1%). Though it is not reflected in the data, it is worth noting that many Asylum Seekers do not identify their current experience as homelessness, instead viewing it as an interim period during which they are they settling into life in the U.S. To account for these differences, the following section is separated out by Non-Asylum Seekers and Asylum Seekers.

Non-Asylum Seekers

Chronic Homelessness

Homeless individuals and families are defined by HUD as experiencing chronic homelessness if they meet all the following criteria:
- Are residing on the street/place not meant for human habitation or emergency shelter
- Have been continuously homeless for at least 12 months OR have at least 4 occasions of homelessness over the past 3 years totaling a minimum of 12 months
- Have a disabling condition

In 2023, there were 650 Non-Asylum Seekers estimated to be experiencing chronic homelessness based on survey responses, making up 16 percent of the Non-Asylum-Seeking population. This rate is similar to 2022. About 11 percent of the sheltered population and 32 percent of the unsheltered population experienced chronic homelessness in 2023, both down from 2022.

While most people experiencing chronic homelessness were individuals not in families, two families in shelter and one unsheltered family were classified as experiencing chronic homelessness in 2023.

Length of Time Experiencing Homelessness

A plurality of the total Non-Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness reported that they had currently been experiencing homelessness for a year or more (35.2%). This rate differs dramatically among sheltered (27.3%) and unsheltered (59.6%) populations, reflecting the varied experiences of homelessness for those in shelter versus on the street. For both groups, the average length of time experiencing homelessness is slightly down from 2022, during which 40 percent of individuals experiencing homelessness had been homeless for over a year. Most people in shelters reported their current time experiencing homelessness to be under 6 months (see Figure 16).

Fig. 16: Current Length of Time Experiencing Homelessness for Non-Asylum Seekers, Sheltered & Unsheltered
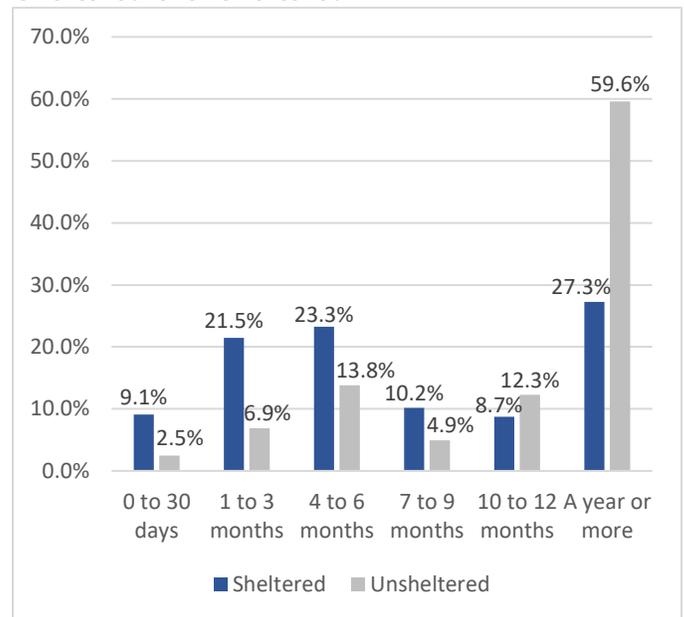
Source: 2023 PIT Count

Causes Leading to Loss of Housing

The PIT Count survey asks an individual to self-identify the cause or causes that lead to their loss of housing. As was the case in 2022, the plurality of respondents cited family disputes (including abuse or violence at home, addiction of a parent or the end of a relationship) as the cause (30.7%). Economic precarity due to job loss or underemployment was the second highest cause reported at 19.6 percent (See Table 2). Individuals who identified more than one cause leading to loss of housing were categorized as having multiple causes (16.4%); among Non-Asylum Seekers who identified multiple causes, the most common causes were family disputes (88.9%) and loss of employment (55.6%).

Table 2: Cause(s) Leading to Loss of Housing for Non-Asylum Seekers (Self-Identified)

What Caused Loss of Housing (Self-Identified)	Percent
Family Disputes	30.7%
Loss of Employment/ Underemployment	19.6%
Multiple	16.4%
Eviction, Foreclosure, Unable to Renew	10.7%
Alcohol or Substance Use Disorder	7.6%
Release from Jail/Prison	5.1%
Death of Parent/Guardian, Spouse	3.6%
Disasters (i.e. Fire, Flood)	3.0%
Leaving/Aging out of Foster Care	1.7%
Discharge from Medical Facility	1.5%
Total	100%

Source: 2023 PIT Count

Asylum Seekers

Length of Time Experiencing Homelessness

On average, 81.8% of Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness reported experiencing homelessness between one and six months, while only 8 percent experienced homelessness for more than six months.

Causes Leading to Loss of Housing

Unsurprisingly, the majority of Asylum Seekers reported seeking asylum in the U.S. as their cause leading to loss of housing (73%).

# CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION THAT CAN INFORM SERVICE NEEDS

The PIT Count survey includes a series of questions related to specific populations. The purpose is to understand the challenges and needs across subpopulations experiencing homelessness. It is important to note that all data is self-reported by the individual being surveyed and represents only a subset of all people experiencing homelessness in Chicago. Information in the following section only represents the adult (18+) population.

Veterans

A total of 318 U.S. veterans were counted among Non-Asylum Seekers, including 201 veterans in shelters (8.6%) and 117 unsheltered veterans (10.9%) (see Figure 17). Since 2018, the number of veterans counted has fallen by 158, while the overall rate has decreased by about 3 percent. The focus here is specifically on veteran rates for Non-Asylum Seekers, as rates among Asylum-Seekers were negligible.

Chicago has focused on housing veterans through the Ending Veteran Homelessness Initiative which began in 2014 and coordinates 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.

Fig. 17: Non-Asylum-Seeking Veterans
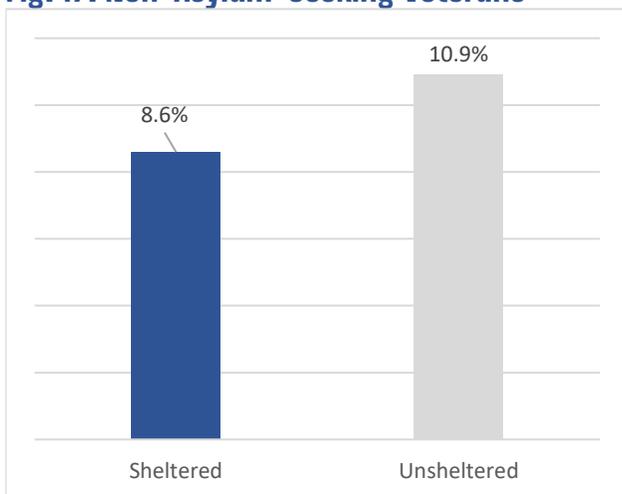
Source: 2023 PIT Count

Substance Use & Mental Health

Similarly, when examining rates of mental illness and substance abuse, this report focuses on the Non-Asylum-Seeking population, as reported rates were extremely low in the Asylum-Seeking population. About 14 percent of Non-Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness reported receiving, or felt they would be helped by receiving, services for substance use (alcohol and/or drug use). In 2018, this figure was 26 percent, with most of the decrease occurring in 2021 and 2022. The proportion of people experiencing homelessness reporting they were receiving, or felt they would be helped by receiving, mental health services was 24.8 percent in 2023. Since 2018, this figure has ranged from 19 to 41 percent (see Figure 18).

Fig. 18: Non-Asylum Seekers Who Reported Receiving, or Feeling They Would Be Helped by Receiving, Services for Substance Use or Mental Health
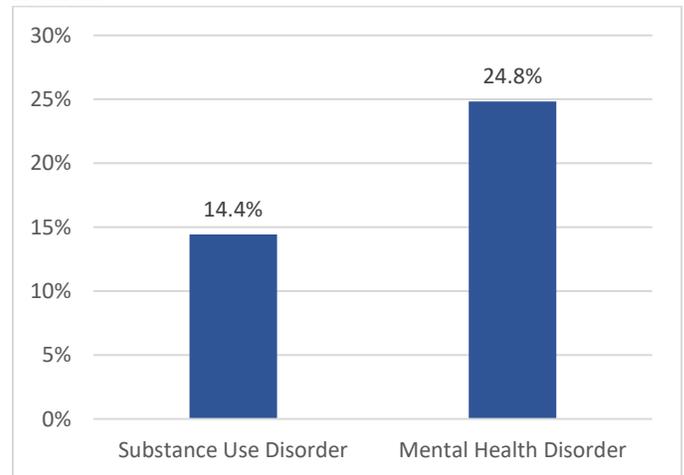
Source: 2023 PIT Count

Domestic Violence

The PIT survey asks if the respondent is being threatened or harmed by someone they know or is fleeing a violent relationship. Among the total population, 16.8 percent of sheltered people and 8.6 percent of unsheltered people reported that they were survivors of domestic violence (see Figure 19). Rates of domestic violence were higher among the Asylum-Seeking population, with 17 percent of sheltered individuals and 18.8 percent of sheltered individuals reporting experiences of domestic violence. Historic rates of domestic violence have shown great variation; 2023 rates of domestic violence among Non-Asylum Seekers were higher than in 2022, but similar to rates in 2021 and 2020.

Fig. 19: Total Reported Population of Survivors of Domestic Violence

Source: 2023 PIT Count

HIV/AIDS

In the 2023 PIT Count, no unsheltered people reported having HIV/AIDs. Though still very low, rates of reported HIV/AIDs among Non-Asylum Seekers (1.4%) were more than double those among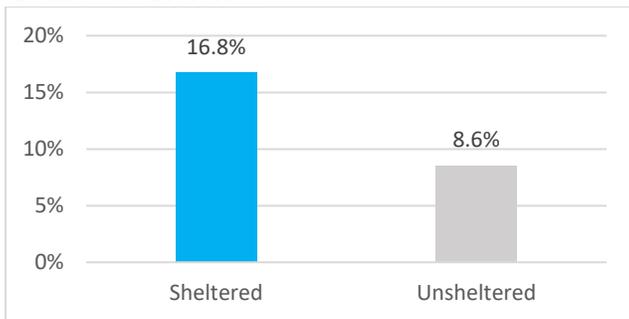 Asylum Seekers (0.6%) (see Figure 20). Reporting of HIV/AIDs historically tends to be low due to the reluctance to share sensitive medical information; in 2022 less than 1% of Non-Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness reported having HIV/AIDs.

Fig. 20: Total Sheltered Population that Reported Living with HIV/AIDS
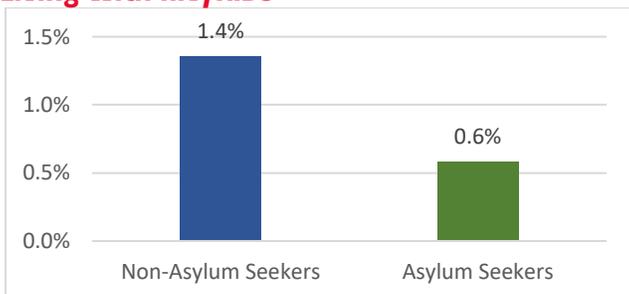
Source: 2023 PIT Count

Disability

As with rates of veteran status, mental illness, and substance abuse, rates of people with physical or developmental disabilities are negligible among Asylum Seekers. As such, this examination focuses exclusively on Non-Asylum Seekers. Slightly more than 12 percent of Non-Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness reported having a physical disability. This rate decreased by 4 percent since 2022. 3.1 percent of Non-Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness reported having a developmental disability. These rates are fluctuated over time, likely due to reluctance to share medical information and/or the small sample size (see Figure 21).

Fig. 21: Non-Asylum Seekers with Reported Physical or Developmental Disabilities
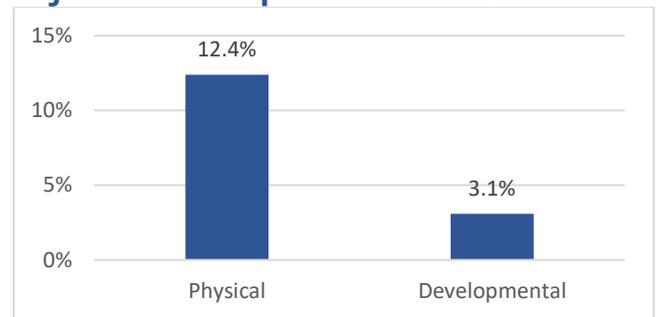
Source: 2023 PIT Count

Employment

Though many Asylum Seekers informally participate in the workforce, lack of proper work visas likely discouraged individuals from reporting employment. As a result, the following section focuses primarily on employment among Non-Asylum Seekers. 20 percent of Non-Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness reported being employed full or part-time. Job stability, especially among lower-wage, entry-level jobs most often accessible to individuals experiencing homelessness, has fluctuated over the past several years.

More than 25 percent of the Non-Asylum-Seeking sheltered population reported being employed, the highest level since 2019. Approximately 7 percent of the Non-Asylum-Seeking unsheltered population reported being employed; though this rate is a slight increase from last year's rate of 4 percent, it still falls below the pre-pandemic average of 9 percent (see Figure 22).

Fig. 22: Reported Employment Among Non–Asylum Seekers
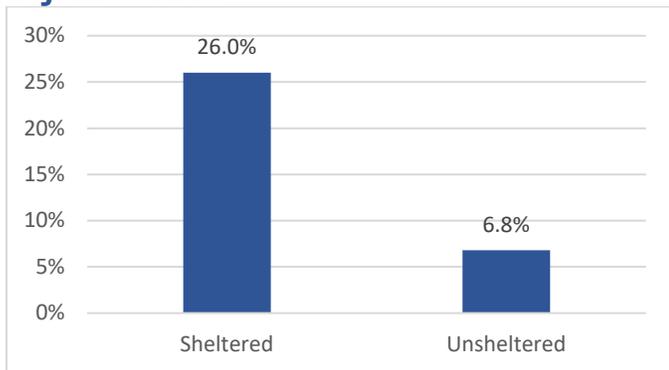
Source: 2023 PIT Count

Foster Care

Questions about foster care focus specifically on the United States foster system, which is only pertinent to Non-Asylum Seekers. In 2023, about 10 percent of the Non-Asylum-Seeking homeless population reported previously being in foster care. This included 10.4 percent of the sheltered population and 9.4 percent of the unsheltered population (see Figure 23). Compared to 2022, rates of history in foster care among Non-Asylum Seekers decreased for the sheltered population (10.6 % in 2022) and increased for the unsheltered population (6.3% in 2022).

Fig. 23: Non–Asylum Seekers with Reported History in Foster Care
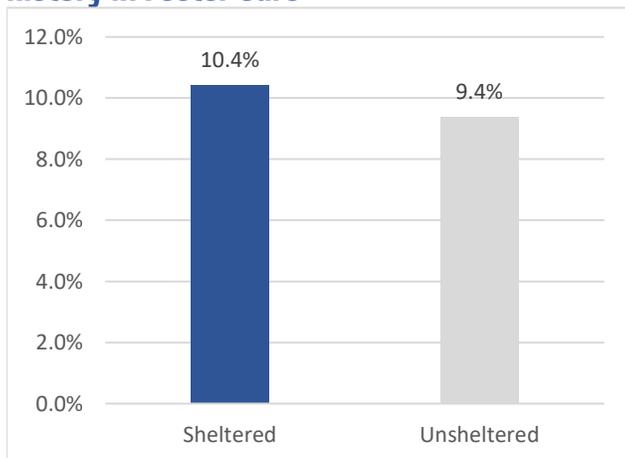
Source: 2023 PIT Count

Formerly Incarcerated

Incarceration rates for people experiencing homelessness were much higher in the Non-Asylum-Seeking population than the Asylum-Seeking population; as such, the following section will concentrate on the former.

In 2023, 24.9 percent of the Non-Asylum-Seeking homeless population reported being formerly incarcerated, although this rate differed by shelter type and gender. 37.3 percent of men and 23.2 percent of women in shelters reported being formerly incarcerated. These rates are over 10 percent higher than 2022 rates, but there is sizable variation from year to year. The disparity in incarceration rates between men (30.4%) and women (13.1%) is more sizable among the unsheltered population (see Figures 24 and 25).

Fig. 24: Male Non–Asylum Seekers with Reported Prior Incarceration
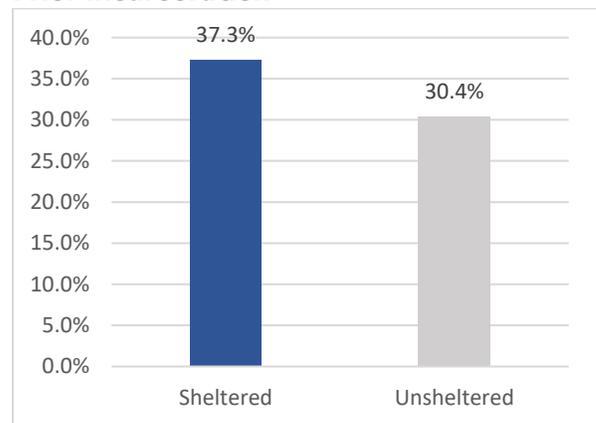
Fig. 25: Female Non–Asylum Seekers with Reported Prior Incarceration
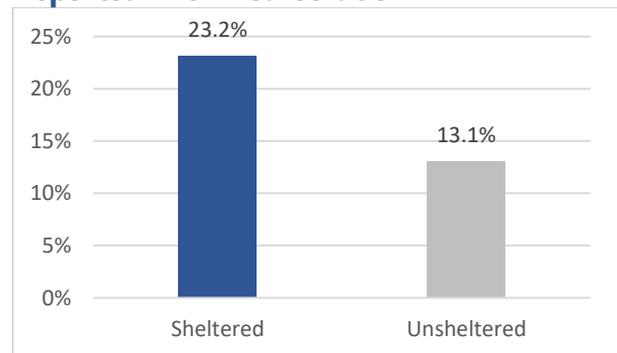
Source: 2023 PIT Count

SNAPSHOT – FAMILIES

The Count identified a total of 546 families with children, comprised of 1,780 people. This included 1,070 Non-Asylum Seekers living in 344 families and 710 Asylum Seekers living in 202 families. There were a total of 997 children under the age of 18 living in family households with children. Of all the families with children experiencing homelessness on the night of the 2023 PIT Count, only one was unsheltered.

The number of Non-Asylum-Seeking families identified during the 2023 PIT Count was higher than in 2022, which was likely driven by an increase in the utilization of available family beds following the COVID-19 pandemic and the end of federal resources like the Child Tax Credit and homeless prevention funds that aided in keeping many families out of shelter during the pandemic (see Figure 26). While the number of Non-Asylum-Seeking families in shelter increased in 2023, longer-term trends show the number of families with children among Non-Asylum Seekers decreasing by 38 percent since 2019.

Fig. 26: Non-Asylum-Seeking Families and Individuals in Families
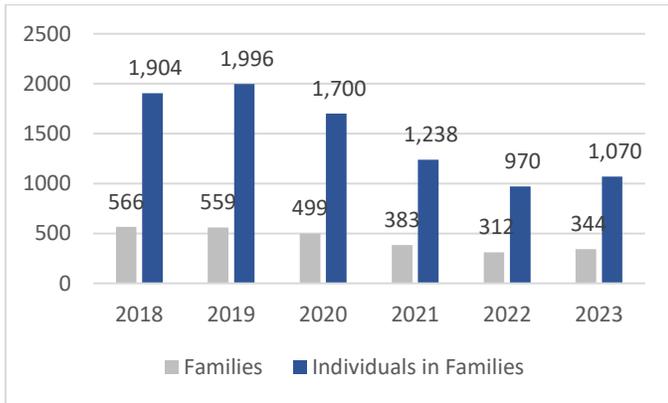
Source: 2018-2023 PIT Counts

As in past years, most Non-Asylum-Seeking families with children were headed by Black/African American females (72%). Asylum-Seeking families with children presented a very different scenario, as the majority were headed by Latino males (62.8%). While the plurality of heads of households in families with children were between the ages of 25 and 34 for both subgroups, the age for Asylum-Seeker heads of households skewed slightly older (see Figures 27 and 28).

Fig. 27 Heads of Household, Race/Ethnicity* by Gender
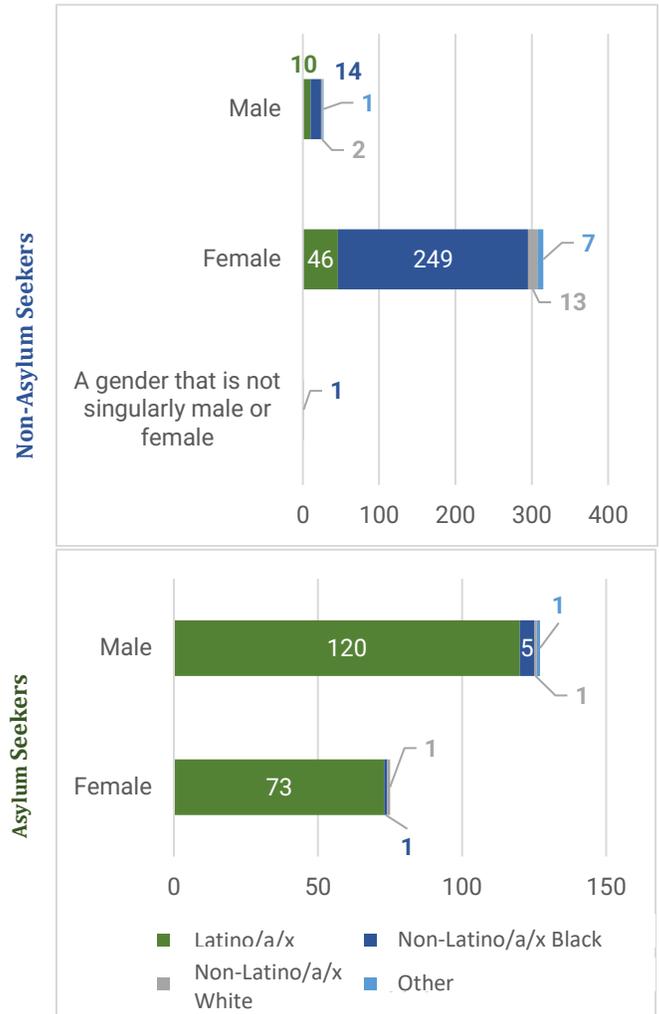
Source: 2023 PIT Count
All categories are mutually exclusive; Latino/a/x includes individuals from within every racial category.

Fig. 28: Heads of Household, Age
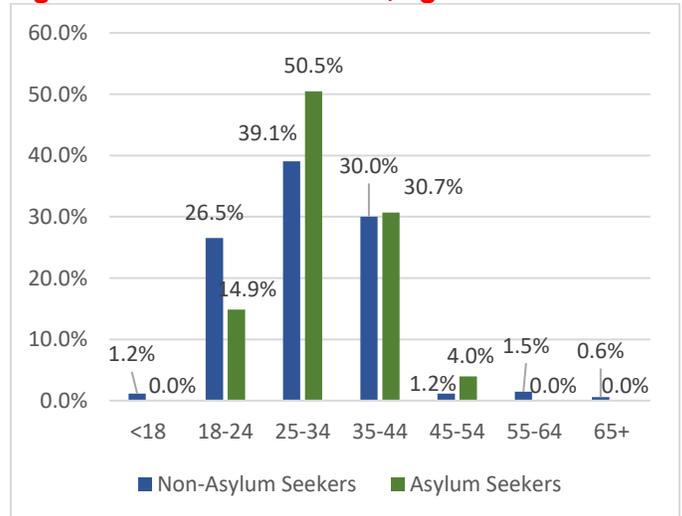
Source: 2023 PIT Count

Compared to other households of Non-Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness, individuals in families with children were more likely to report family disputes to be the cause of homelessness (46.9%). Specifically, 22 percent of individuals in families listed abuse or violence at home as the cause of homelessness.

Table 3: Cause of Losing Housing for Non-Asylum-Seeking Individuals in Families

Non-Asylum Seekers: What Caused Loss of Housing (Self-Identified)	Percent
Family Disputes	46.9%
Multiple	18.5%
Loss of Employment/Underemployment	14.8%
Eviction, Foreclosure, Unable to Renew	9.9%
Disasters (i.e. Fire, Flood)	6.2%
Death of Parent/Guardian, Spouse	1.2%
Release from Jail/Prison	2.5%
Total	100.0%

Source: 2023 PIT Count

> **72% of Non-Asylum-Seeking families with children were headed by Black women.**
>
> ---
>
> **62.8% of Asylum-Seeking Families with children were headed by Latino males.**

SNAPSHOT – INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN

The 2023 PIT Count identified a total of 4,359 individuals not living in families with children ("individuals without children"), including 3,371 sheltered individuals and 988 unsheltered individuals. This subpopulation includes members of adult couples and families in which every member is over 18, in alignment with HUD reporting standards. A total of 2,873 of these people were Non-Asylum Seekers, while 1,486 were Asylum Seekers.

Among Non-Asylum Seekers, who provide a better comparison with historic populations, the percentage of this subpopulation living in shelters increased by 16 percent since last year (see Figure 29). This falls in line with trends in the overall homeless population, which also saw an increase in the percentage of sheltered versus unsheltered individuals. This increase is partially explained by the end of COVID-19 decompression protocols in shelters and decreased fear of COVID-19 in congregate shelter spaces, which increased the total number of beds available this year and the number of people accessing them.
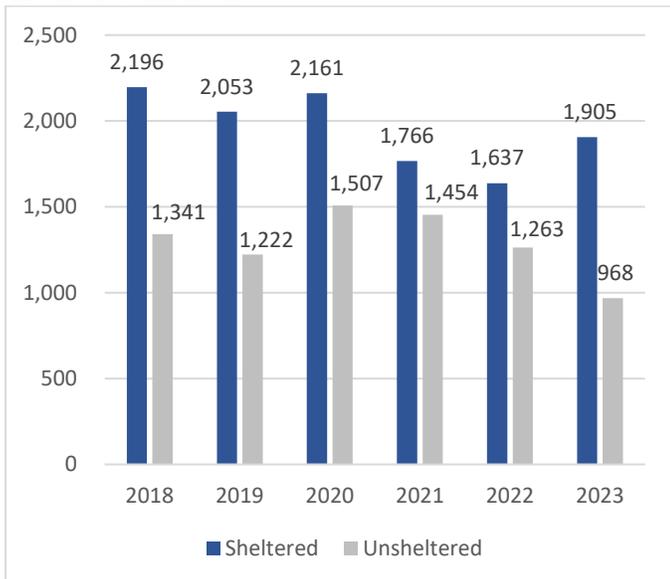
Of the 2,873 Non-Asylum-Seeking individuals without children experiencing homelessness, the racial and ethnic composition of individuals without children differed slightly from that of the overall population. Approximately 68 percent of this subpopulation was Non-Latino/a/x Black/African American, 17 percent was Non-Latino/a/x White, and 12 percent was Latino/a/x. The portion of this subpopulation reported as Non-Latino/a/x Black/African American decreased by 6 percentage points since 2022, while the portion of the latter two race/ethnicities increased by 4 and 2 percentage points, respectively. More than 72 percent of single adult individuals were male, a rate which was relatively consistent across racial and ethnic groups (see Figure 30).

Fig. 30: Individuals without Children by Race/Ethnicity*
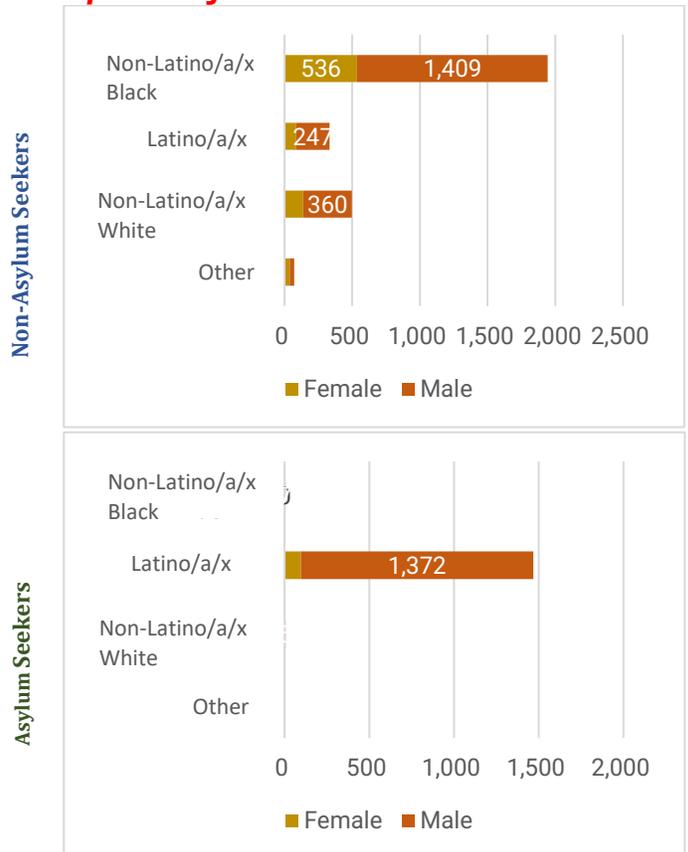
Female   Male

Female   Male

Source: 2023 PIT Count
All categories are mutually exclusive; Latino/a/x includes individuals from within every racial category.

92.3% of Asylum-Seeking Individuals without Children were Latino males.

Fig. 29: Non-Asylum-Seeking Individuals without Children

Sheltered   Unsheltered

Source: 2023 PIT Count

SNAPSHOT – YOUTH

Since 2013, Chicago has been working with its partners to develop a methodology to determine the number of youth (those under age 25) experiencing homelessness.

Chicago typically collects data on young people experiencing homelessness in two ways: (1) youth are counted as part of the overnight PIT Count and (2) supplemental data is collected by youth-led teams during extended hours before and after the Count. However, this year the separate Supplemental Youth Count was modified to leverage existing youth drop-in programming and staff given pandemic precautions and limited capacity of youth providers. Specifically, drop-in staff completed the standard web-based survey or tally with any willing young people experiencing homelessness but not staying in shelter on the night of Thursday, January 26. Only eleven additional surveys were completed as part of the Supplemental Youth Count, so data presented here is from the overnight PIT Count.

A total of 604 unaccompanied youth under age 25 were identified in 2023, with nearly all between 18 and 24 years of age (see Figure 31). This age distribution was similar to 2022, 2021, and 2020. When excluding Asylum-Seekers, the total number of unaccompanied youth counted among Non-Asylum Seekers in 2023 was 289, an increase from last year's count of 231. Unaccompanied youth made up about 7 percent of Non-Asylum Seekers experiencing homelessness. About 90 percent of these youths were residing in shelters, while the remaining 10 percent were unsheltered on the street or other locations not meant for human habitation. There were 315 Asylum-Seeking unaccompanied youth.

Fig. 31: Unaccompanied Youth by Age for Total Population
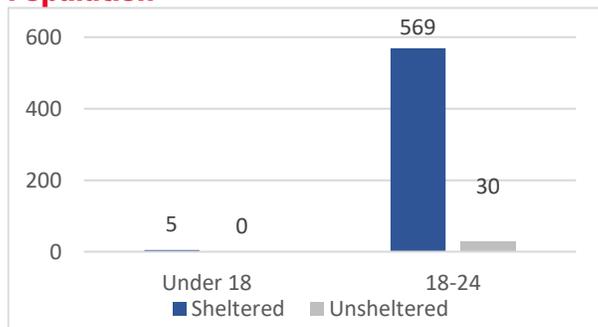
Source: 2023 PIT Count

Of the 289 Non-Asylum-Seeking unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness, 55.6 percent were male and 35.4 percent were female. Almost 9 percent of youth identified as transgender, questioning, or some other gender, up from 6 percent in 2022. About 67 percent of unaccompanied youth were Non-Latino/a/x Black/African American, 17 percent were people of Hispanic or Latino/a/x origin, and 10 percent were Non-Latino/a/x White (see Figures 32 and 33).

Fig. 32: Unaccompanied Youth and Children by Gender
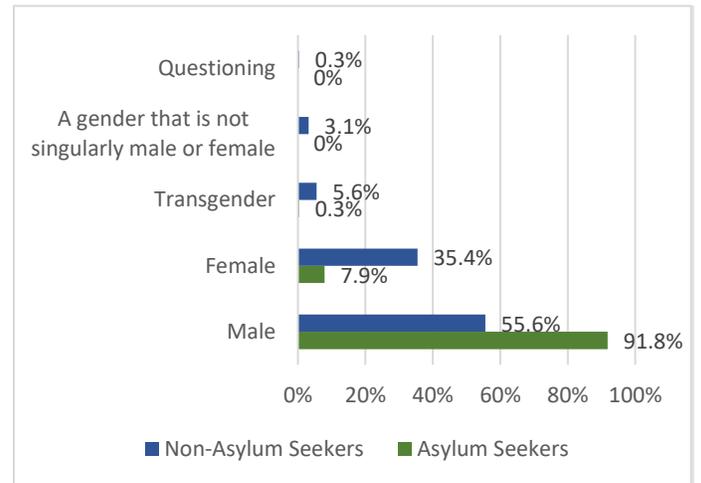
Source: 2023 PIT Count

Fig. 33: Unaccompanied Youth by Race/Ethnicity*
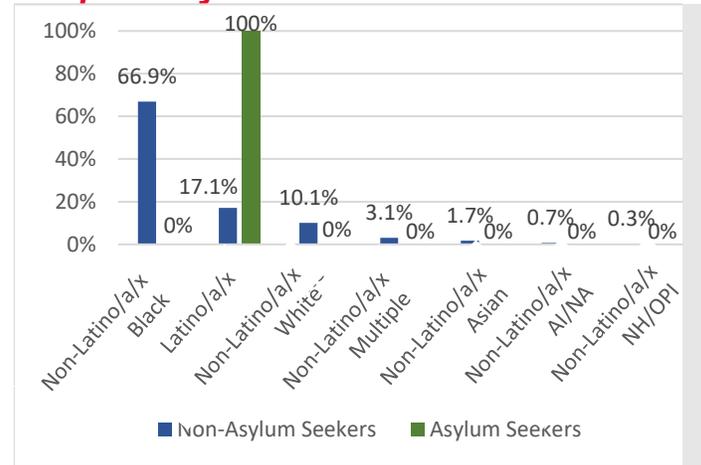
*All categories are mutually exclusive; Latino/a/x includes individuals from within every racial category.

> **9% of Non-Asylum-Seeking Unaccompanied Youth identified as transgender, a gender that is not singularly male or female, or questioning.**

SNAPSHOT – UNSHELTERED POPULATION

A total of 988 unsheltered individuals and 2 unsheltered people in a household with children were identified in the 2023 PIT Count. This reflects the downward trend seen in the size of the unsheltered population identified during the Count over the past few years, with a 37 percent decrease since the 2017 Count estimate. The unsheltered population identified during this year's Count was comprised of 970 Non-Asylum Seekers and 20 Asylum Seekers. The 2023 Count of unsheltered individuals faced some limitations, including data collection issues on CTA vehicles and weather-related visibility impediments.

Fig. 34: Total Unsheltered Population Over Time

Source: 2023 PIT Count

The plurality of unsheltered people were between the ages of 45-54 (31.3%) (see Figure 35). The age of the unsheltered population skewed slightly higher than the overall population of people experiencing homelessness.

Fig. 35: Total Unsheltered Population by Age
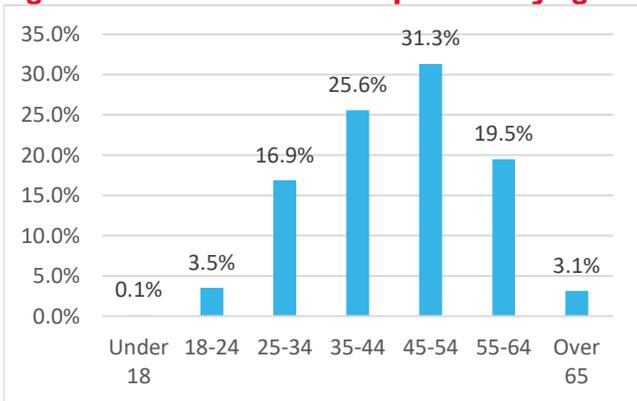
Source: 2023 PIT Count

Unsheltered individuals were more than three times as likely to identify as male (76.6%) than female (23.1%). The percentage of the unsheltered population identifying as female increased from 14.8% in 2022. Less than 1 percent of the unsheltered population reported identifying as questioning, a gender other than singularly female or male, or transgender.

Fig. 36: Total Unsheltered Population by Gender
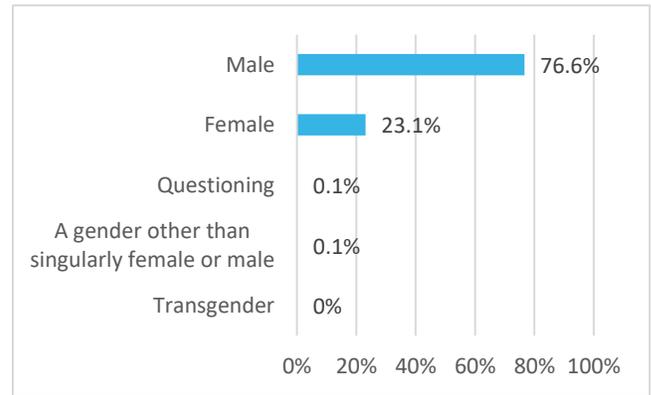
Source: 2023 PIT Count

The majority of unsheltered individuals were Non-Latino/a/x Black/African American/African (65.3%). This falls in line with general trends among the total population of individuals experiencing homelessness, as well as historic trends among the unsheltered population.

Fig. 37: Total Unsheltered Population by Race/Ethnicity*
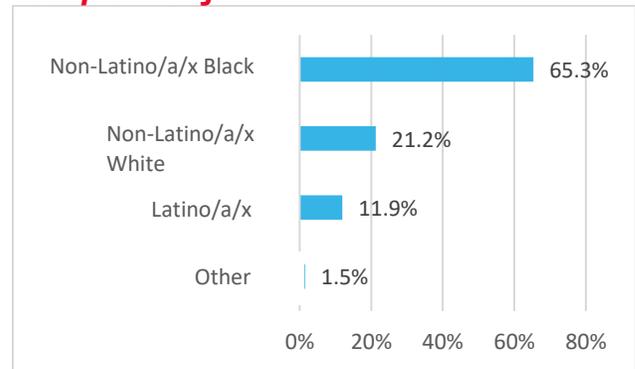
Source: 2023 PIT Count
All categories are mutually exclusive; Latino/a/x includes individuals from within every racial category.

CONCLUSION

As Chicago continues to receive an influx of Asylum Seekers from abroad, the 2023 PIT Count marks the first year in which Asylum Seekers were included in the Count. This had a strong impact on the total population of sheltered individuals experiencing homelessness, contributing to the nearly doubled estimate in comparison to last year. Growth in the sheltered population was also related to the ending of COVID-19 decompression that had minimized the number of beds available in shelters, as well as increased efforts by DFSS to maximize utilization of available beds in shelters.

The 2023 PIT Count estimated a total of 6,139 persons experiencing homelessness in Chicago on a given day, including 5,149 sheltered individuals and 990 unsheltered individuals. This included 3,943 Non-Asylum Seekers and 2,196 Asylum Seekers. These two groups presented distinct differences in regard to demographics, experiences of homelessness, and additional characteristics such as rates of mental health disorders and domestic violence.

Non-Asylum Seekers presented a good comparison when observing historical data trends, as past PIT Counts only included Non-Asylum Seekers. This year there were 2,973 sheltered Non-Asylum Seekers and 970 unsheltered Non-Asylum Seekers. As with past years, the majority of the Non-Asylum-Seeking homeless population was Non-Latino/a/x Black/African American/African (69%). The 2023 PIT Count saw a slight increase in total counts and rates of additional characteristics among this population, following a dip in these categories during the pandemic.

Asylum Seekers presented a new addition to the PIT Count. The vast majority of Asylum Seekers counted on the night of the Count were Latino/a/x (98%) and male (79%). There was a slightly higher rate of households with children among Asylum Seekers (32%) versus Non-Asylum Seekers (27%). Asylum Seekers were also more likely than Non-Asylum Seekers to report being victims of domestic violence (17% versus 14.2%)

The PIT Count is only one measurement used to gauge progress in preventing and ending homelessness. It cannot capture the experience of all individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Chicago each year. However, along with HMIS data and additional input collected throughout the year from service providers and persons with lived experience, it provides critical information in helping the City, the Continuum of Care, and many partners make progress on the shared goal of making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring.

STAY UP-TO-DATE

City of Chicago Department of Family and Support Services Website
@chifamsupport on
Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter

APPENDIX A: UNSHELTERED SAMPLING METHOD

Demographic data was collected from 5,984 people experiencing homelessness from all household structures.

Chicago utilized a sampling approach rather than conducting a complete canvas of the city. In consultation with academic partners at the University of Illinois Chicago, DFSS used location data from the 2020 PIT unsheltered count, trends from the 2021 and 2022 sampling estimates, and DFSS identified encampments and other hotspots to divide the CoC geography into subareas to sample. Following HUD's guidance, this data was used to categorize Chicago's 801 Census Tracts into four subarea types based on the density of people experiencing homelessness in 2020: Certainty (30+ people plus the Loop and CTA); High (10-30); Medium (1-9); and Rare (0) (see Figure A-1).

Fig. A-1: Sampling Approach
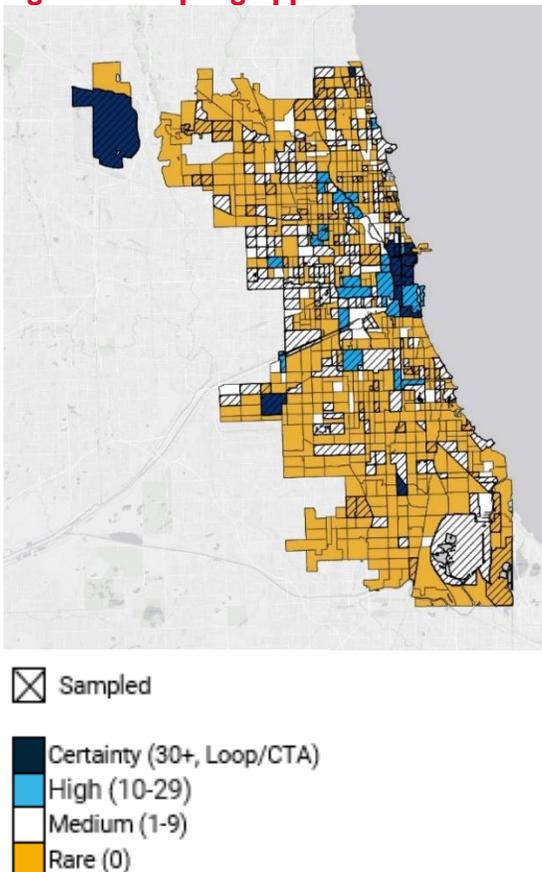
Depending on the subarea type, a weight was attached to account for the sampling used. The weight for the sampled subareas is the inverse of the probability of being selected for the sample, calculated as the total number of subareas in the sampling category divided by the number selected for the sample (See Table A-1).

Table A-1 Sampling Weights

Sampling Group	Probability	Weight
Certainty	100%	1.000
High	100%	1.000
Medium	76%	1.319
Rare	10%	9.927

Source: 2023 PIT Count

A census of the 258 sampled neighborhoods from the city's 801 tracts (32%) resulted in 835 valid survey responses or observational tally equivalents. The number of areas sampled increased from 198 in 2022 to 258 in 2023, resulting in a larger percentage of areas expected to have a "Medium" likelihood of individuals experiencing homelessness being sampled. This was possible as a higher number of volunteers were allowed to participate following the lift of COVID-19 restrictions. Weighing these responses according to their respective subarea produced an estimated 990 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness (see Table A-2).

Table A-2: Sampling Responses

Sampling Group	Sub-Areas	Sub-Areas (%)	Resp.	Resp. (%)	Weight Resp.	Weight Resp. (%)
Certainty	16	2%	571	67%	571	58%
High	24	3%	102	12%	101	10%
Medium	215	27%	165	19%	218	22%
Rare	546	68%	10	1%	99	10%
Total	**801**	**100%**	**835**	**100%**	**990**	**100%**

Source: 2023 PIT Count

The general location of responses are recorded below (see Table A-3). A total of 381 people were counted on the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) trains, down from 564 people in 2022. This decrease is likely due to a train derailment and complications regarding stopping points on the night of the Count. In contrast, 170 people were counted in the Loop, up by 105 people from 2022.

Table A-3: Response Locations*

Location	Responses	Responses (%)
The Loop, River North	170	20.0%
CTA - Red Line (95th/Dan Ryan)	125	14.7%
CTA - Blue Line (Forest Park)	118	13.9%
Near West Side/Medical District	112	13.2%
CTA - Blue Line (Cumberland/Rosemont)	71	8.4%
North Side	58	6.8%
CTA - Red Line	54	6.4%
South Side (East of State)	38	4.5%
O'Hare Airport	33	3.9%
South Side (West of State)	29	3.4%
CTA - Red Line (Howard)	13	1.5%
West Town, Kennedy Expressway	13	1.5%
Midway Airport Terminal	12	1.4%
Northwest Side	2	0.2%
Total	**848**	**100%**

APPENDIX B: TREND DATA 2005-2023

The following tables represent the total number of people experiencing homelessness, which includes both Non-Asylum-Seeking and Asylum-Seeking people experiencing homelessness.

Table B-1: Total Population of People Experiencing Homelessness

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2023**	**5,149**	**97%**	**990**	**-21%**	**6,139**	**53%**
2022*	2,612	-14%	1,263	-13%	3,875	-13%
2021*	3,023	-22%	1,454	-5%	4,477	-17%
2020	3,861	-4%	1,529	21%	5,390	2%
2019	4,030	-2%	1,260	-7%	5,290	-3%
2018	4,093	-1%	1,357	-13%	5,450	-4%
2017	4,135	-11%	1,561	26%	5,696	-3%
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%

Table B-2. Total Population of Homeless Families with Children

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2023**	**555**	**77.8%**	**1**	**0%**	**546**	**75.0%**
2022*	312	-19%	0	0%	312	-19%
2021*	383	-23%	0	-100%	383	-24%
2020	499	-11%	7	250%	506	-10%
2019	559	-1%	2	100%	561	-1%
2018	565	-2%	1	0%	566	-2%
2017	575	-13%	1	-50%	576	-13%
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%

*Change in unsheltered methodology to sampling approach
** Inclusion of Asylum Seekers begins

Table B–3. Total Population of Individuals in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2023**	1,778	83.2%	2	0%	1,780	83.5%
2022*	970	-22%	0	0%	970	-22%
2021*	1,238	-27%	0	-100%	1,238	-28%
2020	1,700	-14%	22	267%	1,722	-13%
2019	1,966	4%	6	-14%	1,972	4%
2018	1,897	-3%	7	-30%	1,904	-3%
2017	1,947	-11%	10	-60%	1,957	-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

Table B–4: Total Population of Individuals Not in Families with Children Experiencing Homelessness

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2023**	3,371	105.9%	988	-21.8	4,359	50.3%
2022*	1,637	-7%	1,263	-13%	2,900	-10%
2021*	1,766	-18%	1,454	-4%	3,220	-12%
2020	2,161	5%	1,507	23%	3,668	12%
2019	2,053	-7%	1,222	-9%	3,275	-7%
2018	2,196	0%	1,341	-14%	3,537	-5%
2017	2,188	-11%	1,554	28%	3,742	2%
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%

*Change in Unsheltered Methodology to Sampling Approach
** Inclusion of Asylum Seekers begins

Table B-5: Gender of Total Population Experiencing Homelessness

Sheltered	2023**	2022*	2021*	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Female	**32.7%**	40.4%	45.4%	44.7%	45.0%	41.0%	42.2%	40.0%	43.1%	42.1%	42.7%	43%	42%	43%	35%	41%
Male	**66.7%**	58.6%	54.3%	54.8%	54.4%	58.1%	57.3%	59.5%	56.5%	57.9%	57.3%	57%	58%	57%	65%	59%
Transgender	**0.6%**	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Gender	**0.2%**	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unsheltered	**2023****	**2022***	**2021***	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2009**	**2007**	**2005**
Female	**23.1%**	14.8%	18.2%	21.3%	19.5%	15.3%	16.8%	16.2%	13.2%	18.1%	18.5%	NA	20%	19%	18%	22%
Male	**76.8%**	84.9%	81.8%	78.7%	79.7%	84.7%	83.2%	83.5%	86.7%	81.9%	81.5%	NA	80%	81%	82%	78%
Transgender	**0.0%**	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Gender	**0.1%**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	**2023****	**2022***	**2021***	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2009**	**2007**	**2005**
Female	**31.1%**	32.1%	40.3%	38.1%	38.2%	32.8%	33.4%	33.5%	31.8%	37.2%	36.7%	NA	35%	39%	32%	34%
Male	**68.2%**	67.2%	59.5%	61.6%	61.1%	66.6%	66.3%	66.0%	67.9%	62.8%	63.3%	NA	65%	61%	68%	66%
Transgender	**0.5%**	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Gender	**0.2%**	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

*Change in Unsheltered Methodology to Sampling Approach
** Inclusion of Asylum Seekers begins

Table B-6: Age of Total Population Experiencing Homelessness

Sheltered	2023**	Historical Age Categories³	2022*	2021*	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Under 18 Years	**19.5%**	Under 18 Years	24.0%	26.5%	29.9%	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	**14.8%**	18-24 Years	11.1%	10.9%	10.4%	8.9%	10.1%	11.2%	10.9%	12.1%	10.5%	9.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-34 Years	**26.0%**	25-40 Years	21.3%	21.2%	22.3%	19.5%	19.4%	20.2%	19.8%	19.0%	20.0%	19.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35-44 Years	**23.2%**	41-60 Years	30.2%	30.1%	28.9%	34.6%	31.5%	29.3%	33.9%	32.6%	31.6%	35.5%	35.0%	36.0%	30.0%	35.0%	34.0%
45-54 Years	**2.6%**																
55-64 Years	**9.6%**	Over 60 Years	13.4%	11.3%	8.5%	12.4%	9.5%	10.0%	5.6%	6.4%	6.8%	5.5%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Over 65 Years	**4.4%**																
Un-sheltered	**2023****	**Historical Age Categories³**	**2022***	**2021***	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2009**	**2007**	**2005**
Under 18 Years	**3.4%**	Under 18 Years	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	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	**17.0%**	18-24 Years	2.9%	3.3%	6.1%	2.7%	5.0%	4.0%	2.1%	5.5%	8.3%	12.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-34 Years	**25.4%**	25-40 Years	34.0%	33.1%	32.8%	35.0%	34.7%	38.1%	28.2%	33.3%	30.5%	30.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35-44 Years	**31.4%**	41-60 Years	55.3%	43.5%	45.6%	50.1%	47.4%	46.7%	58.3%	52.1%	53.7%	43.4%	NA	44.0%	53.0%	49.0%	47.0%
45-54 Years	**19.6%**																
55-64 Years	**3.1%**	Over 60 Years	7.8%	20.1%	14.4%	12.1%	12.8%	10.8%	11.2%	8.0%	7.2%	10.9%	NA	9.0%	4.0%	6.0%	4.0%
Over 65 Years	**0.1%**																

*Change in Unsheltered Methodology to Sampling Approach

**Inclusion of Asylum Seekers begins

³Official age categories shifted from 2022 to 2023 based on official HUD guidance

Total	2023**	Historical Age Categories[3]	2022*	2021*	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Under 18 Years	**16.3%**	Under 18 Years	16.2%	21.5%	21.0%	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	**12.9%**	18-24 Years	8.5%	9.5%	9.2%	7.7%	8.8%	9.2%	9.0%	10.1%	10.2%	12.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-34 Years	**24.5%**	25-40 Years	25.4%	23.5%	25.6%	22.4%	23.2%	25.1%	21.6%	23.4%	21.5%	30.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35-44 Years	**23.6%**	41-60 Years	38.4%	32.6%	34.0%	37.4%	35.5%	34.1%	39.0%	38.5%	34.7%	43.4%	NA	35.0%	35.0%	38.0%	37.0%
45-54 Years	**7.3%**	Over 60 Years	11.6%	12.9%	10.2%	12.3%	10.3%	10.3%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	10.9%	NA	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%
55-64 Years	**11.2%**	Over 60 Years	11.6%	12.9%	10.2%	12.3%	10.3%	10.3%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	10.9%	NA	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%
Over 65 Years	**4.2%**																

*Change in Unsheltered Methodology to Sampling Approach

** Inclusion of Asylum Seekers begins

[3]Official age categories shifted from 2022 to 2023 based on official HUD guidance

Table B-7: Race/Ethnicity of Total Population Experiencing Homelessness

Sheltered	2023**	2022*	2021*	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Non-Latino/a/x Black	41.2%	73.0%	77.5%	78.6%	78.8%	69.1%	74.6%	76.3%	76.0%	75.6%	76.3%	78%	79%	80.0%	76.0%	73.0%
Non-Latino/a/x White	6.5%	20.4%	18.5%	18.1%	18.3%	25.4%	21.4%	19.4%	20.5%	22.1%	21.6%	20%	20%	17.1%	15.0%	12.0%
Non-Latino/a/x Asian	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1%	1.3%	0.4%	1.0%
Non-Latino/a/x Multiple	1.0%	3.5%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	2.9%	1.1%	2.3%	2.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Non-Latino/a/x Other	0.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latino/a/x	50.5%	13.2%	11.5%	12.3%	10.8%	11.0%	9.9%	9.5%	10.1%	9.3%	10.0%	11%	10%	12.0%	6.0%	8.0%
Unsheltered	**2023****	**2022***	**2021***	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2009**	**2007**	**2005**
Non-Latino/a/x Black	65.6%	81.8%	64.2%	72.8%	73.6%	73.5%	75.9%	71.8%	72.1%	73.8%	73.3%	NA	77%	76%	74%	73%
Non-Latino/a/x White	21.4%	17.7%	27.6%	25.4%	23.4%	22.5%	23.1%	26.0%	23.1%	23.9%	24.9%	NA	22%	23%	18%	17%
Non-Latino/a/x Asian	0.7%	0.3%	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	NA	0.5%	1%	1%	0%
Non-Latino/a/x Multiple	0.2%	0.2%	4.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.8%	0.4%	1.3%	3.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Non-Latino/a/x Other Race	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.7%	1.4%	1.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latino/a/x	12.1%	7.6%	14.0%	9.2%	10.2%	11.0%	6.1%	12.8%	10.9%	9.2%	6.1%	NA	7.2%	9%	5%	7%

Total	2023**	2022*	2021*	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Non-Latino/a/x Black	**45.1%**	75.9%	75.0%	77.0%	77.4%	70.5%	75.0%	75.0%	74.5%	75.2%	75.6%	NA	78%	79.2%	75.0%	73.0%
Non-Latino/a/x White	**8.9%**	19.5%	20.2%	20.2%	19.7%	24.5%	22.0%	21.3%	21.3%	22.5%	22.3%	NA	20%	18.0%	16.0%	14.0%
Non-Latino/a/x Asian	**0.8%**	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	NA	1.1%	1.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Non-Latino/a/x Multiple	**0.9%**	2.5%	2.0%	0.7%	0.6%	2.6%	0.8%	2.0%	2.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	**0.0%**	1.3%	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latino/a/x	**44.3%**	11.4%	12.0%	11.4%	10.2%	11.0%	8.6%	10.5%	10.4%	10.0%	9.1%	NA	10.2%	11%	6%	7%

*Change in Unsheltered Methodology to Sampling Approach
** Inclusion of Asylum Seekers begins

B-8. Total Population of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2023**	**202**	**-0.5%**	**115**	**-3.3%**	**317**	**-1.6%**
2022*	203	18.7%	119	9.4%	322	8.3%
2021*	171	-40.2%	77	5.3%	248	5.5%
2020	286	2.5%	201	13.3%	487	11.4%
2019	279	-5.7%	120	11.9%	399	10.6%
2018	296	-2.6%	198	14.6%	494	11.7%
2017	304	-23.8%	245	15.7%	549	12.2%
2016	399	15.3%	202	16.4%	601	13.2%
2015	346	-25.6%	406	19.2%	752	14.9%
2014	465	14.5%	256	26.8%	721	16.0%
2013	406	50.4%	306	25.5%	712	15.5%
2012	270	8.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	250	3.3%	250	15.1%	500	10.1%
2009	242	NA	115	14.1%	357	9.2%
2007 UIC	NA	NA	NA	18.4%	NA	15.4%
2007	NA	NA	NA	19%	NA	16%
2005	NA	NA	NA	16%	NA	11%

*Change in Unsheltered Methodology to Sampling Approach
** Inclusion of Asylum Seekers begins