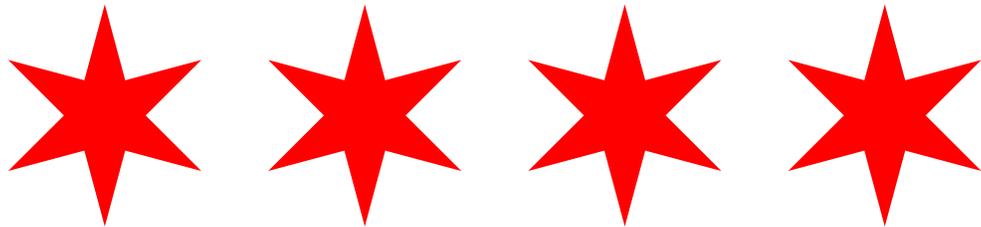


# City of Chicago 2022 Point-in-Time Count & Survey Report of People Experiencing Homelessness



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

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2022 PIT Count marked the first year of full data collection after the onset of COVID-19 and the resulting methodology changes and precautions put in place to protect the health and safety of all involved in the PIT Count. While pandemic precautions and methodology changes limit the ability to compare this year's results with previous years, this year's count still provides a valuable snapshot of homelessness in Chicago.

The 2022 PIT Count estimated a total of 3,875 persons experiencing homelessness in Chicago on a given day. The count identified 2,612 individuals experiencing homelessness residing in shelters and an estimated 1,263 people experiencing homelessness on the street. While this year's counts are not directly comparable to 2020, the proportion of people experiencing homelessness residing in shelters (67%) versus those on the street, which includes encampments, 24-hour establishments, and CTA trains and buses (33%), is similar to previous years.

Black people continue to be overrepresented in the population experiencing homelessness in Chicago. While about one-third of Chicago's total population is Black/African American, 75 percent of Chicagoans experiencing homelessness are Black/African American.

In 2022, an estimated 312 families with children were experiencing homelessness, all residing in shelters. Most of these households (70%) are headed by Black women. Another 16 percent of the heads of household in families with children are Latina. A significant portion of these heads of household are young – 29 percent are between 18 and 24 years old.

The 2022 PIT Count identified a total of 2,900 people experiencing homelessness not living in a family with children, including members of adult couples and families in which every member is over 18. The racial and ethnic composition of people in these households has remained steady compared to previous years. More than half (58%) of single individuals experiencing homelessness, or as a member of an all-adult household, are Black males.

In the past two years, the City of Chicago has taken advantage of unprecedented federal pandemic resources to address housing needs of homeless and housing insecure individuals and families in Chicago. The City invested \$35 million of CARES Act funding into the Expedited Housing Initiative, beginning expansion of rapid rehousing capacity in October 2020. As of January 2022, 1,356 households had moved into housing. In the two months leading up to the 2022 PIT Count (December 2021-January 2022), 125 households were housed. Looking ahead, the initiative is on track to house 1,866 individuals by the end of September 2022.

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 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 CoC, and many partners make progress on the shared goal of making homelessness rare, brief and non-recurring.

## INTRODUCTION

The 2022 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 27, 2022. A mandate by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the intent of the PIT Count is to provide a snapshot of homelessness in Chicago at one moment in time each year. The 2022 PIT Count was revised from the modified count conducted in 2021 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic but continued several practices to protect health and safety of participants and maintain efficiencies.

The PIT Count is only one measurement used to understand how many people are experiencing homelessness in Chicago. As a one-night count, it cannot capture the experiences of all individuals and families experiencing homelessness and housing instability in Chicago, but it does provide critical information in helping the City, All Chicago, the Continuum of Care (CoC), and many partners make progress on the shared goal of making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring in Chicago.

This report describes the methodology used to conduct the 2022 PIT Count and presents findings on the characteristics and experiences of individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

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 CoC's PIT Subcommittee that reviewed the 2022 methodology and survey and provided input on data analysis.

### Lead & Other City Agencies

DFSS relied predominantly on street outreach providers, rather than the usual force of 500 plus staff and volunteers, to participate in 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

**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](#))
- All Chicago ([Website](#), [System Goals](#), [Homeless Management Information System \(HMIS\) Dashboards](#))

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 2022 methodology was approved by the PIT Subcommittee and presented to the collaborative partners and Chicago Continuum of Care Board of Directors. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the Omicron surge in January 2022, the Chicago PIT Count methodology was adapted to reduce risks of COVID-19 spread and accommodate the limited capacity of the CoC community.

## Counting & Surveying in Shelters

Chicago worked with all shelters to conduct a comprehensive count of all persons staying in Chicago’s emergency and transitional shelters on the night of the count. 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 63 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 37 percent.

In order to keep participants safe from COVID-19, shelter staff followed COVID-safe practices when surveying participants, including maintaining social distancing, wearing masks, and providing PPE.

The sheltered count also looked different in the context of COVID-19 since many shelters serving clients in congregate spaces continued to operate at reduced capacity, in line with public health guidance.

Chicago implemented several solutions to partially restore bed capacity, so the sheltered count also included clients served at alternate shelter locations, including hotel programs and the COVID-isolation facility.

## Counting & Surveying in Unsheltered Locations

While DFSS received an exception in 2021 to conduct a modified unsheltered count, HUD released updated guidance for the 2022 Count requiring CoCs to collect information in line with pre-2021 counts.<sup>1</sup> However, HUD did still allow for use of sampling and extrapolation methods, which many CoCs, including Chicago, used for the first time in 2021. This year’s methodology was updated based on feedback from last year and approved by the department’s technical assistance providers.

Due to the continued risk of spreading COVID-19 and limited availability of volunteers, Chicago elected to continue utilizing the sampling approach used in 2021 rather than conducting a complete canvas of the city (See Table 1 and Appendix A for details). The process also involved partners who specialize in serving veterans and youth for coverage of those important subpopulations experiencing homelessness. DFSS relied predominantly on outreach staff, as well as

**Table 1: Unsheltered Count Methodology Over Time**

Count Element	2015-2020	2021	2022
<b>Time Period</b>	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
<b>Approach/ Geography</b>	Full canvas count, Citywide	Sampling approach, 100% of the Loop/CTA/hotspots and randomized subset of other areas around the city	Sampling approach, 100% of the Loop/CTA/hotspots and randomized subset of other areas around the city

<sup>1</sup><https://www.hud.gov/sites/dfiles/OCHCO/documents/2021-12cpdn.pdf>

a handful of vaccinated city staff and volunteers, to conduct counts that covered randomly selected areas throughout the city.

However, DFSS did return to a one-night count format rather than survey over the course of multiple days, as was done for the 2021 PIT Count. Conducting the unsheltered count in one night allowed 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 2022 PIT Count looked different than previous years given the need to protect the health and safety of all involved during the COVID-19 pandemic. The results of the 2021 and 2022 PIT Count should be used with caution when making comparisons to past years due to methodology changes and the unique circumstances of COVID-19.

The PIT Count captures a snapshot of people experiencing homelessness at a moment in time rather than everyone who experiences homelessness in a year. The PIT count does not capture everyone who experiences housing instability but rather focuses on those who meet HUD's definition of homelessness.

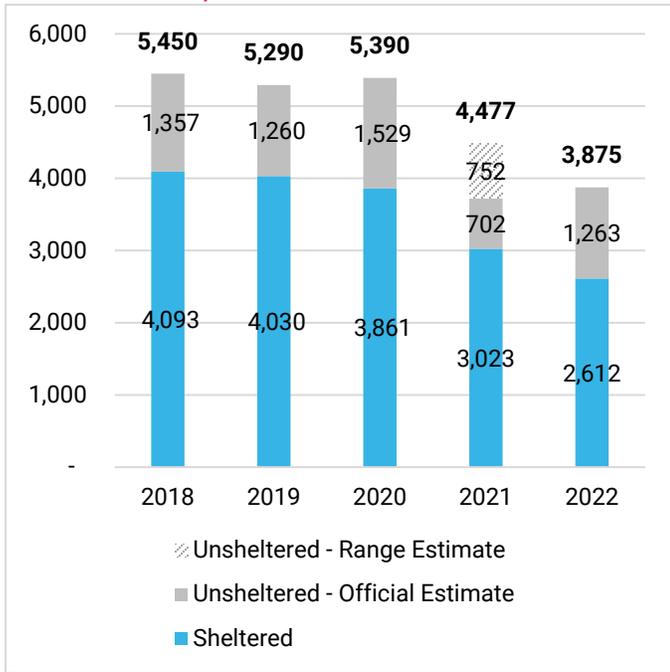
Because of the one-night nature of the count, locations and visibility of those experiencing homelessness can vary depending on weather conditions and other factors. The 2022 PIT Count was conducted on the evening of Thursday, January 27th. The 2022 count was warmer than the 2021 count (when temperatures varied from the high 10s to the low 20s), however, it began snowing significantly in the middle of this year's Count. According to Weather Underground, temperatures on the night of the count hovered around 28F from 10pm to 3am, with winds averaging 10-15 mph.

This year's count in particular saw an increase in the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness using the CTA for shelter. Based on feedback from outreach staff regarding this increase before the count, the methodology was updated to try to increase the accuracy of CTA counts. This included setting distinct windows for counting on CTA platforms versus on trains, as well as recording train run numbers to deduplicate responses or observations as needed. Even with these efforts to improve measurement and outreach, the CTA shift presented several challenges in counting and surveying relative to previous unsheltered counts.

# CHICAGO'S POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

The 2022 PIT Count estimated a total of 3,875 people experiencing homelessness in Chicago. The count identified 2,612 individuals experiencing homelessness residing in shelters and 1,263 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness (See Figure 1).

**Fig. 1: Total Population Experiencing Homelessness, 2018-2022\***



Source: 2018-2022 PIT Counts \*2021 and 2022 used different methodologies due to the COVID-19 pandemic and limited CoC capacity

While the results of the 2021 and 2022 PIT Counts have several caveats due to methodology changes and unique circumstances of COVID-19 when making historical comparisons, they can provide a general trendline. The total number of people counted in the sheltered count and unsheltered count has decreased since 2020.

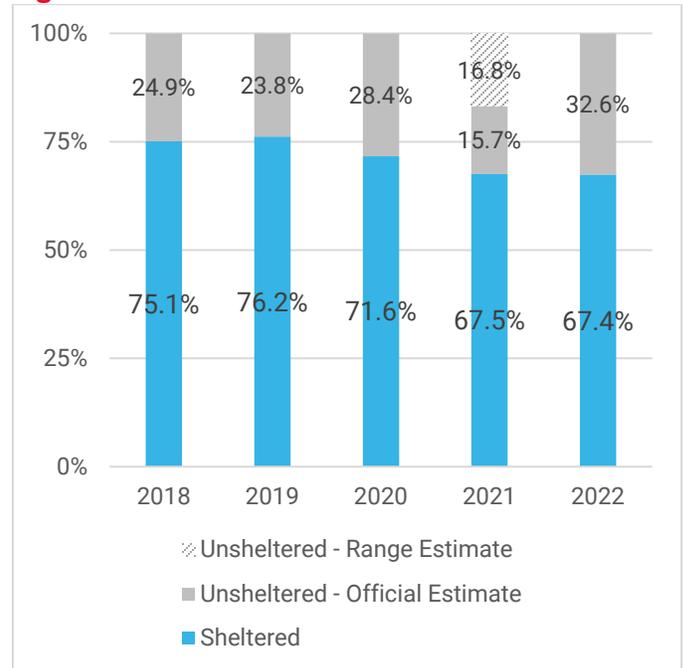
There was a significant decrease in the sheltered population in 2022 (about 1,200 or -32%) compared to the last pre-pandemic count in 2020. Due to the pandemic, shelters with shared sleeping spaces were operating fewer beds to allow for safe distancing in line with public health guidance. The City was operating several

alternate shelter facilities to restore beds, but not to full pre-COVID capacity. Shelter bed utilization was also lower than previous years, particularly in shelters serving families, due to potential factors such as the eviction moratorium, economic stimulus payments, increased housing and homeless prevention resources, and client reluctance to access shared spaces.

While there are similar caveats due to the pandemic, methodology changes, with weather being a unique factor, the unsheltered population has remained relatively stable since 2018. In the last five years, this population has averaged 1,350 individuals.

While the 2021 and 2022 Counts are employed with caution when comparing raw counts, they are useful for comparing changes in Chicago's homeless population's composition. Unsheltered individuals accounted for 33 percent of all people counted, while sheltered individuals made up 67 percent, a slight increase compared to previous years. (See Figure 2).

**Fig. 2: Sheltered & Unsheltered Homelessness**



Source: 2018-2022 PIT Counts

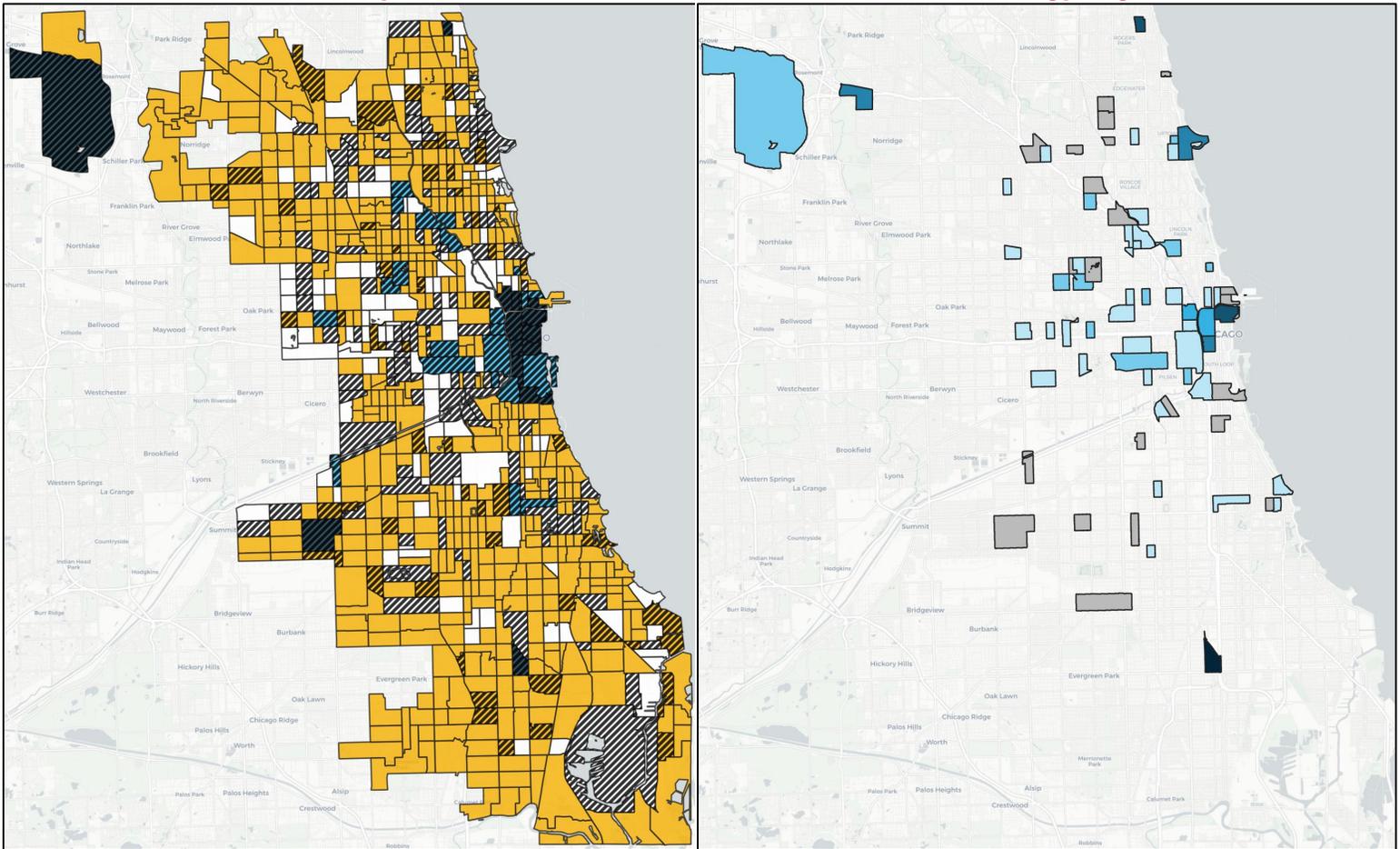
# UNSHELTERED LOCATIONS

In accordance with HUD guidance, DFSS continued to utilize a sampling approach for the unsheltered portion of the 2022 PIT Count. Neighborhoods around the city were classified into two categories. The first, “Certainty/High” likelihood areas, were fully canvassed. These included the Loop, CTA terminal stations, encampments or other areas identified by DFSS outreach staff, using 10 or more people experiencing homelessness at a location as a guide. The second type was “Medium/Rare” likelihood areas, a subset of which was canvassed to achieve a representative count (See Figure 3).

A census of the 198 sampled neighborhoods from the city’s 801 tracts (25%) resulted in 876 valid survey responses or observational tally equivalents. An even larger majority of people experiencing homelessness (83%) were encountered in “Certainty/High” areas, compared to 68 percent in 2020 (See Figure 4). In part, this is due to a better sense of where people experiencing homelessness are located geographically throughout the city. The main factor, however, is the increased share of individuals counted on CTA trains. 564 people were counted on the CTA, 150 more compared to 2020. In contrast, fewer people were counted in the Central Business District; 100 fewer people were counted in the Loop in 2022 than in 2020.

**Fig. 3: Census Tract Sampling Classification**

**Fig. 4: Recorded Survey/Tally Observations\***



☒ Sampled

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

1	2-5	6-12	13-23	24-32	33-141	142-174

Source: 2022 PIT Counts \*This shows 701 of 876 (80%) of valid unsheltered survey/tally records. Does not include 175 responses recorded at the CTA Blue Line – Forest Park Station.

## IN CONTEXT

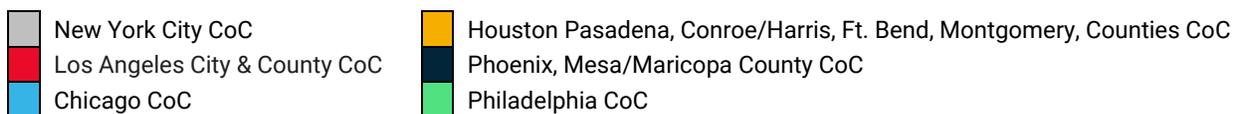
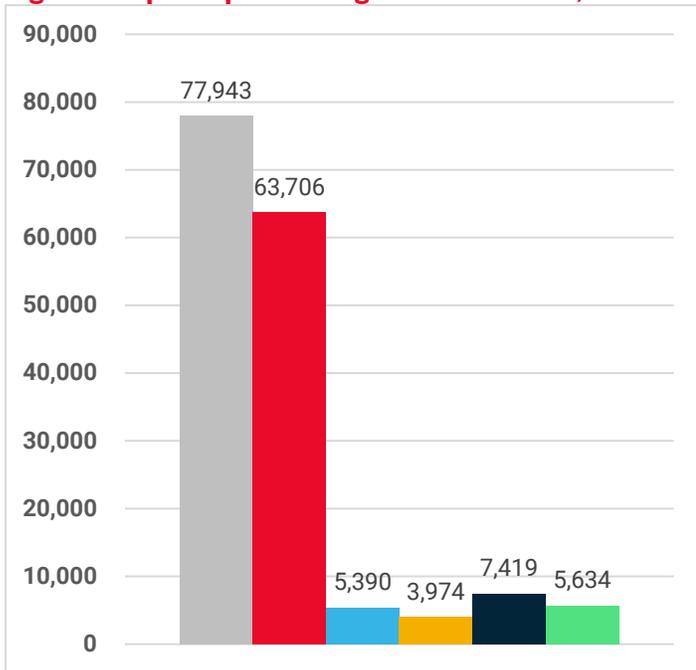
There is significant variation in the number and rate of people experiencing homelessness across American cities. In 2020, the last year with complete nationwide PIT Count data, the number of people experiencing homelessness in Chicago (5,400) was much lower than in New York City (78,000) or Los Angeles City & County (64,000) (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. Since 2007, Chicago has seen a 10 percent decrease in people experiencing homelessness on a given night, most of this coming in the last seven years. In the same period, New York City (+55%) and Los Angeles City & County (+33%) saw a large increase in the number of residents experiencing homelessness. Houston's progress in decreasing homelessness (-62%) stands out (See Figure 6). Local officials and advocates credit the CoC's "housing first" approach and other policies in driving this reduction in homelessness.<sup>2</sup> Research also points to structural housing market conditions, particularly rents and vacancy rates, as major factors in the regional variation in homelessness.<sup>3</sup>

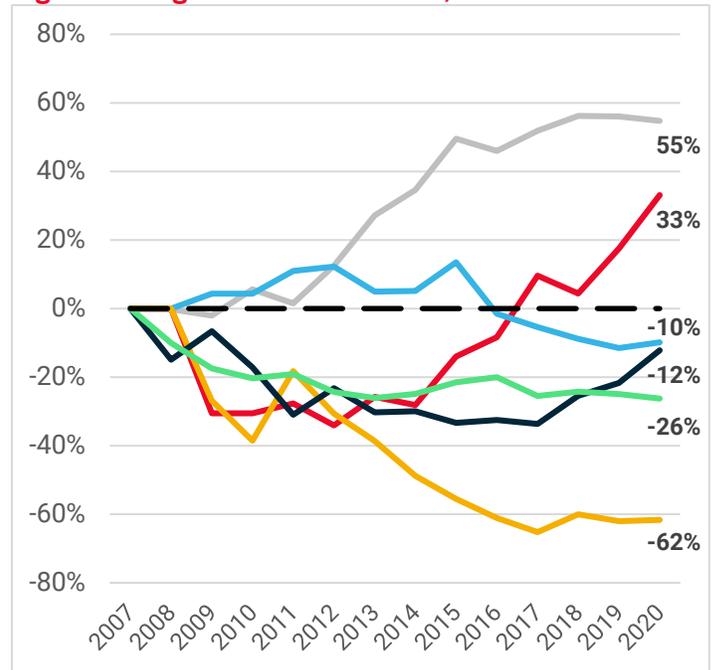
## Homelessness in America's 6 Largest Cities

**Fig. 5: People Experiencing Homelessness, 2020\***



Source: 2007–2020 PIT Counts \*All CoCs did not conduct complete unsheltered counts in 2021, most complete data is from 2020

**Fig. 6: Change in Homelessness, 2007–2020\***



<sup>2</sup> <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/14/headway/houston-homeless-people.html>

<sup>3</sup> 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/>

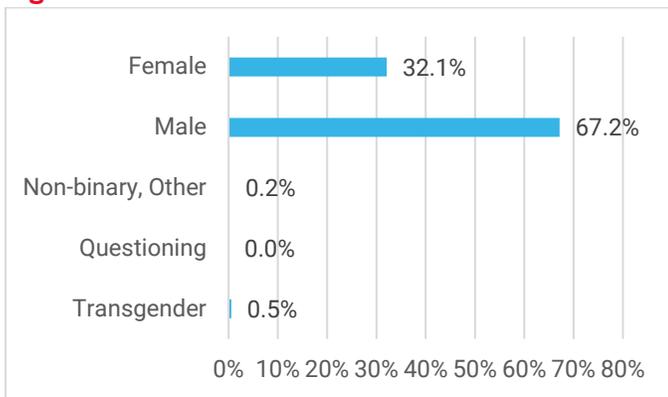
# POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic data was collected from 3,875 people experiencing homelessness from all household structures.

## Gender

Most Chicagoans experiencing homelessness identify as male, about 67 percent (See Figure 7). 0.5 percent of the population identified as transgender. 0.2 percent of people identified as a gender other than singularly female or male, or questioning.

**Fig. 7: Gender**

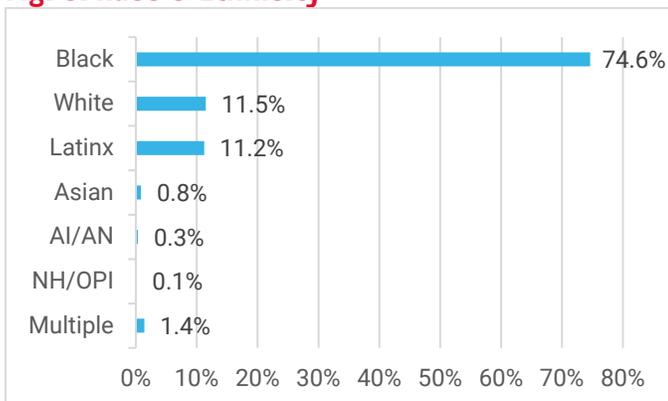


Source: 2022 PIT Count

## Race & Ethnicity

While only one-third of Chicagoans are Black/African American, 75 percent of the city’s homeless population are Black, relatively consistent with last year’s rate of 73 percent. White Non-Latinx Chicagoans comprise 12 percent of the homeless population. People of Hispanic or Latinx origin accounted for 11 percent. (See Figure 8).

**Fig. 8: Race & Ethnicity\***

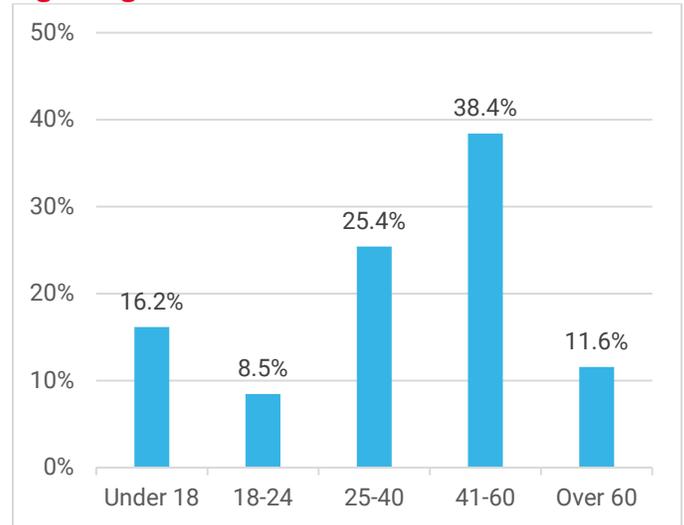


Source: 2022 PIT Count \*All categories are mutually exclusive

## Age

The age distribution has remained stable over the past few years. The 25-40 and 41-60 cohorts make up the greatest proportion of the age distribution. Individuals aged 18-24 comprise 8.5 percent of the population, while children account for 16 percent of the homeless population, a 5 percent decrease from last year (See Figure 9).

**Fig. 9: Age**

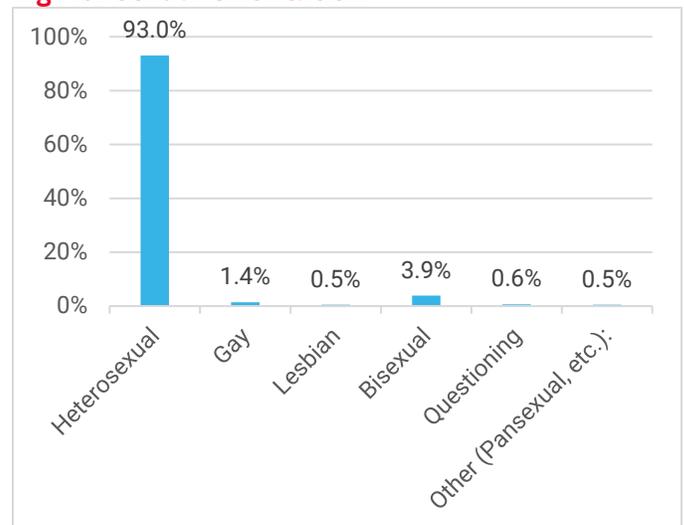


Source: 2022 PIT Count

## Sexual Orientation

Based on survey responses, 93 percent of people experiencing homelessness identified as heterosexual. 6 percent identified as gay, lesbian, or bisexual, predominately in the youth population. Just over 1 percent identified as questioning or reported an other sexual orientation (See Figure 10).

**Fig. 10: Sexual Orientation**



Source: 2022 PIT Count

# EXPERIENCES OF HOMELESSNESS

## 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

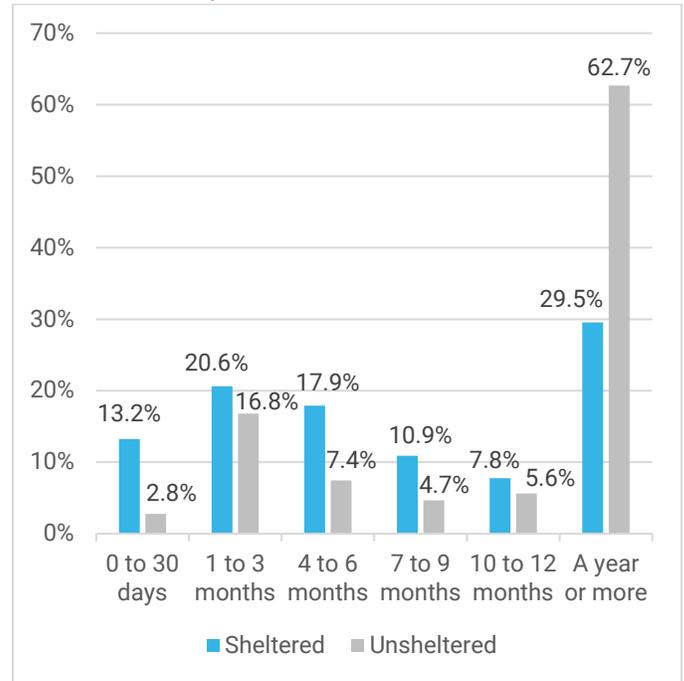
In 2022, there were 651 people experiencing chronic homelessness (17%), 342 in shelter and 309 unsheltered. About 13 percent of the sheltered population were chronically homeless, which is a slight decrease compared to the 2021 chronic sheltered population (16%). 25 percent of unsheltered individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness, a rate that has fluctuated in recent years from 25 percent of the unsheltered population in 2019 to 55 percent homelessness in 2020.

While most people experiencing chronic homelessness are individuals not in families, 6 families in shelter were classified as experiencing chronic homelessness in 2022. The proportion of adults who are veterans and experiencing chronic homelessness was 21 percent in 2022, an increase from prior years likely in part due to methodology changes and small sample size.

## Length of Time Experiencing Homelessness

A plurality of people experiencing homelessness (40%) reported that they had currently been experiencing homelessness for a year or more. This rate differs dramatically among sheltered (30%) and unsheltered (62%) populations, reflecting the different experiences of homelessness. Most people in shelter reported their current time experiencing homelessness to be under 6 months (See Figure 11).

**Fig. 11: Current Length of Time Experiencing Homelessness, Sheltered & Unsheltered**



Source: 2022 PIT Count

## Causes Leading to Loss of Housing

The PIT survey asks an individual to self-identify the cause or causes that lead to them losing housing. Almost 40 percent of respondents cited family disputes (including abuse or violence at home, or the end of a relationship) as the main cause. Economic precarity due to job loss or underemployment was the second highest at 17 percent (See Table 2).

**Table 2: Cause(s) Leading to Loss of Housing (Self-Identified)**

Cause	Percent
Family Disputes	38.8%
Loss of Employment	17.1%
Eviction, Foreclosure, Unable to Renew	8.9%
Alcohol or Substance Use Disorder	7.0%
Death of Parent/Guardian, Spouse	4.3%
Discharge from Medical Facility	4.1%
Release from Jail/Prison	3.4%
Disasters (i.e. Fire, Flood)	1.6%
Multiple	14.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: 2022 PIT Count

### Location Before Experiencing Homelessness

Respondents were asked where they were residing before they most recently experienced homelessness. Over half (55%) of sheltered persons and about 61 percent of unsheltered persons reported staying with family or friends either temporarily or permanently. About 18 percent of both populations owned or leased a place before experiencing homelessness. This was lower for unsheltered people compared to the pre-pandemic count, which was about 32% in 2020 (See Table 3).

**Table 3: Location Before Experiencing Homelessness**

Responses to "Where were you staying the night before experiencing homelessness?"	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Place you Owned or Leased	15.7%	19.2%
Place you Owned or Leased with a Subsidy	1.5%	6.7%
With Family/Friends Permanently	20.3%	29.0%
With Family/Friends Temporarily	35.3%	22.1%
Medical Facility (incl. Substance Treatment Facility)	7.3%	1.9%
Jail or Prison (incl. Juvenile Detention Facility)	3.1%	3.8%
Foster Home or Group Home	0.4%	2.9%
Nursing Home	2.3%	0.0%
Hotel/Motel/Hostel Without Voucher	5.4%	1.0%
Other	8.8%	13.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: 2022 PIT Count

## CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION THAT CAN INFORM SERVICE NEEDS

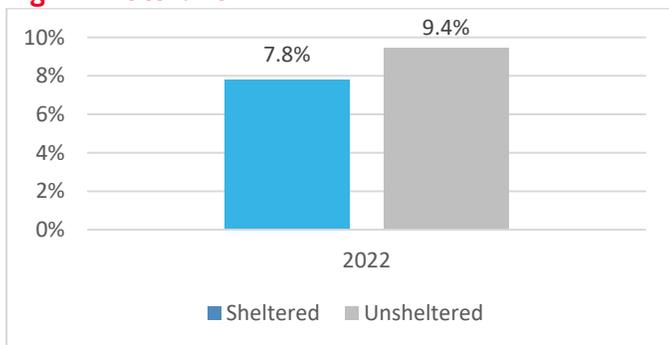
The PIT survey includes a series of questions related to specific populations. The purpose is to understand the challenges and needs across subpopulations experiencing homelessness. It is important to note that all data is self-reported by the individual being interviewed and represents only a subset of all people experiencing homelessness in Chicago.

### Veterans

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.

As seen in Figure 12, 322 veterans (8.3%) were counted for, 203 veterans (7.8%) in the sheltered population and 119 veterans (9.4%) in the unsheltered population. Since 2018, the number of veterans counted has fallen by 172, while the overall rate has decreased by about 3 percent

**Fig. 12: Veterans**



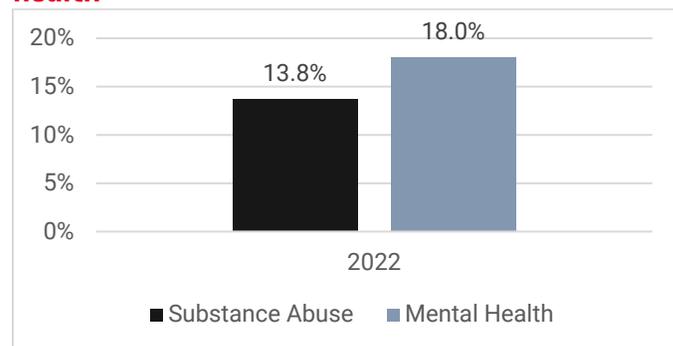
Source: 2022 PIT Count

### Substance Use & Mental Health

Almost 14 percent of people experiencing homelessness reported receiving, or that 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 the last two years. The proportion of people experiencing homelessness reporting they were receiving, or that felt they would be helped by receiving, mental health services was 18 percent. Since 2018, this figure has ranged from 19 to 41 percent (See Figure 13).

**Fig. 13: Received, or Feel Would Be Helped by Receiving, Services for Substance Use or Mental Health**

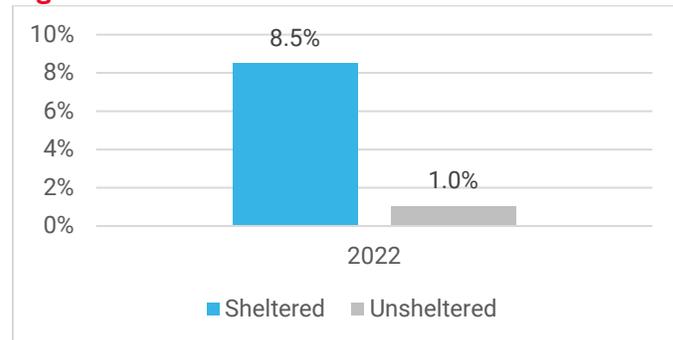


Source: 2022 PIT Count

### Domestic Violence

The PIT survey asks if the individual is being threatened or harmed by someone you know or is fleeing a violent relationship. The portion of persons reporting domestic violence among the was 8.5 percent for sheltered persons and 1 percent for unsheltered persons. This rate is likely higher than reported here due to small sample size and in the context of national data, especially given exacerbated underreporting during the pandemic<sup>4</sup> (See Figure 14).

**Fig. 14: Domestic Violence Victims**



Source: 2022 PIT Count

<sup>4</sup> Baidoo L, Zakrisson TL, Feldmeth G, Lindau ST, Tung EL. Domestic Violence Police Reporting and Resources During the 2020 COVID-19 Stay-at-Home Order in Chicago, Illinois.

### HIV/AIDS

0.8 percent of sheltered persons experiencing homelessness report having HIV/AIDS. These percentages are slightly lower than pre-pandemic rates, but this may in part be due to small sample size and/or reluctance to share medical information (See Figure 15).

**Fig. 15: People with HIV/AIDS**

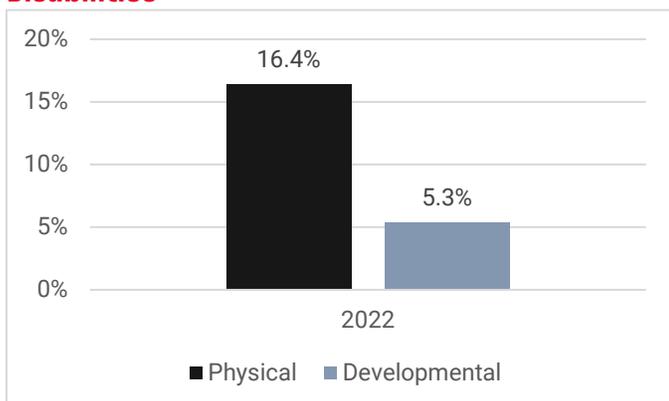


Source: 2022 PIT Count

### Disability

More than 16 percent of people experiencing homelessness reported having a physical disability. This rate has remained stable in the last five years. 5.3 percent of people experiencing homelessness reported having a developmental disability. This rate is much lower than the pre-pandemic average (26% from 2018 to 2020) which is likely due to small sample size and/or reluctance to share medical information (See Figure 16).

**Fig. 16: People with Physical or Developmental Disabilities**

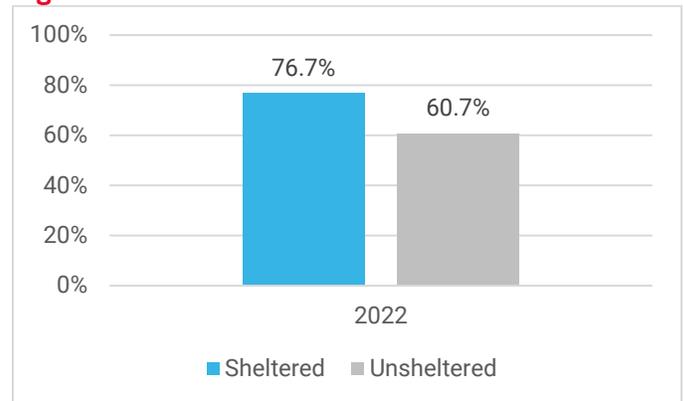


Source: 2022 PIT Count

### Education

A majority of people experiencing homelessness residing in shelters and those on the street report having a high school diploma, GED, or higher educational attainment. The rate is 77 percent among sheltered persons, and 61 percent among unsheltered persons (See Figure 17).

**Fig. 17: Education**



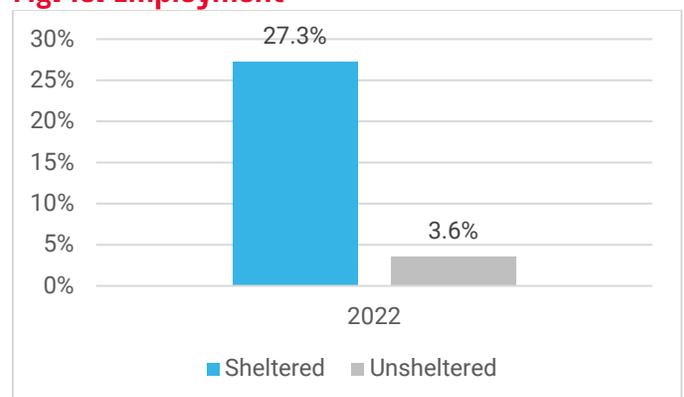
Source: 2022 PIT Count

### Employment

20 percent of people experiencing homelessness reported being employed full or part-time, however, there is significant variation depending on shelter type. Job stability, especially at the lower end of the labor market, has also fluctuated throughout the pandemic.

More than 27 percent of the sheltered population reported being employed, the highest level since 2019. Under 4 percent of the unsheltered population reported being employed. This rate is a decrease from the pre-pandemic average of 9 percent, however, this may in part be due to small sample size. (See Figure 18).

**Fig. 18: Employment**



Source: 2022 PIT Count

**Government Services/Benefits**

Compared to the last full PIT Count in 2020, access to LINK/Food Stamps decreased to 59 percent and access to Medicaid/Medicare increased to 56 percent for the sheltered population. Among the unsheltered population, adults reported increased access to both of these government services. These programs remain the most common services listed by survey respondents (See Table 4).

**Table 4: Percent with Access to Government Services/Benefits**

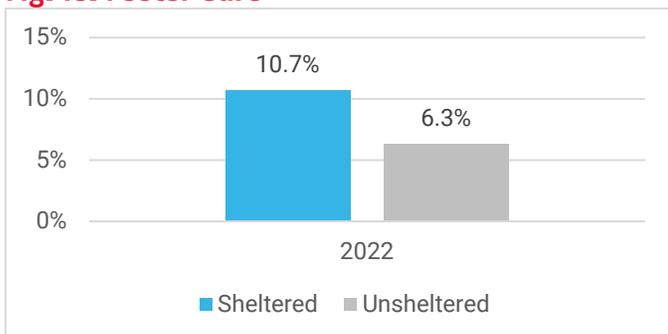
Sheltered	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
LINK/Food Stamps	65%	66%	66%	48%	59%
Medicaid or Medicare	44%	63%	45%	--	56%
SSI	13%	14%	20%	--	15%
SSDI	6%	7%	8%	--	7%
Unemployment	2%	2%	2%	--	1%
Unsheltered	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
LINK/Food Stamps	37%	24%	16%	--	37%
Medicaid or Medicare	18%	15%	13%	--	32%
SSI	12%	14%	14%	--	5%
SSDI	6%	7%	8%	--	6%
Unemployment	2%	0%	1%	--	0%

Source: 2022 PIT Count

**Foster Care**

In 2022, about 9 percent of the total homeless population reported previously being in foster care, although these rates differed by shelter type (11% sheltered, 6% unsheltered). These figures are down 3 percent from the pre-pandemic average from 2018 to 2020, but this may in part be due to small sample size (See Figure 19).

**Fig. 19: Foster Care**



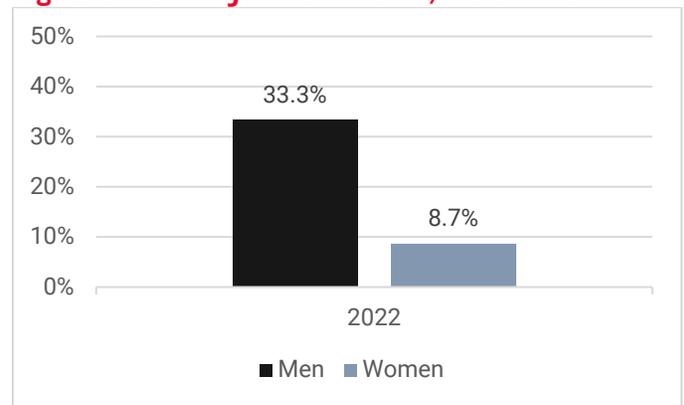
Source: 2022 PIT Count

**Formerly Incarcerated**

In 2022, 26 percent of the total homeless population reported being formerly incarcerated, although this rate differed by shelter type and gender.

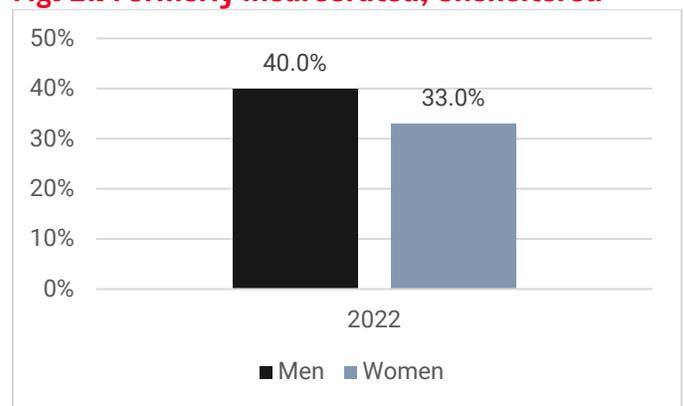
33 percent of men and 9 percent of women in shelters reported being formerly incarcerated. These rates are about 10 percent lower compared to the average pre-pandemic rates from 2018 to 2020, but there is sizable variation year to year. There was a smaller gender split in the unsheltered population – 40 percent of men versus 33 percent for women. Rates for men and women were more consistent with historical rates compared to the sheltered population (See Figures 20 and 21).

**Fig. 20: Formerly Incarcerated, Sheltered**



Source: 2022 PIT Count

**Fig. 21: Formerly Incarcerated, Unsheltered**

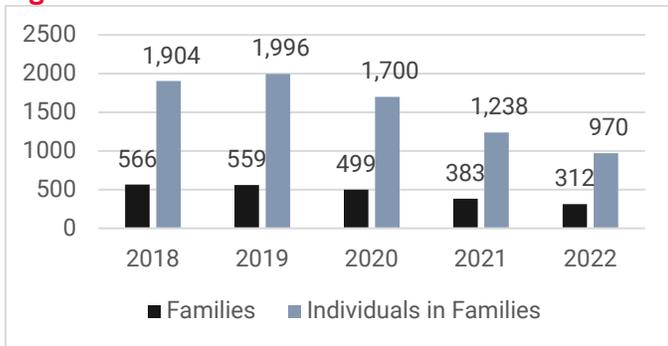


Source: 2022 PIT Count

## SNAPSHOT – FAMILIES

All families with children experiencing homelessness on the night of the 2022 PIT Count were counted in shelters. The figures below summarize data on this subpopulation. 312 families with children, comprised of 912 people, with an average household size of 3.1, were recorded. The number of families with children, and the number of family members overall, has declined by 45 percent since 2018 (See Figure 22). This reflects lower utilization rates, driven by fewer families requesting shelter. This decrease was likely supported by the expanded and advance payments of the Child Tax Credit and the increase in availability of homeless prevention funds. While some family shelters have decreased the number of active beds in line with shelter decompression, supply of beds for families remains higher than requests for beds.

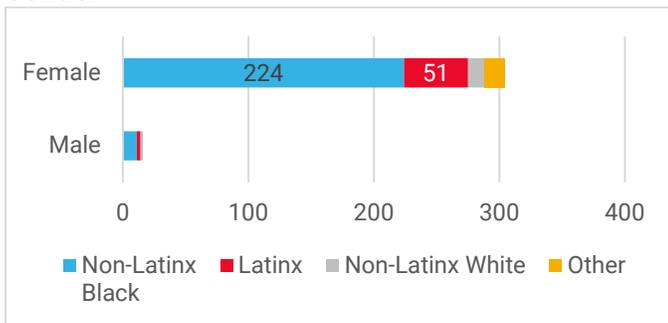
**Fig. 22: Families and Individuals in Families**



Source: 2018-2022 PIT Counts

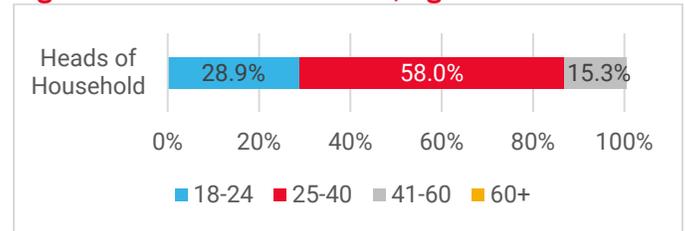
Most families with children are headed by Black/African American females (70%). Another 16 percent of the heads of household in families with children are Latina. Almost 30 percent of these women are between 18 and 24 years of age (See Figures 23 and 24).

**Fig. 23: Heads of Household, Race/Ethnicity by Gender**



Source: 2022 PIT Count

**Fig. 24: Heads of Household, Age**



Source: 2022 PIT Count

Compared to other households experiencing homelessness, families with children were more likely to report staying in a place they owned or leased (21%) or doubled-up with family temporarily (34%) before their current homeless experience (See Table 5). Most families (56%) cited family disputes (including abuse or violence at home, or the end of a relationship) as the main cause of losing housing, a much higher rate than the total homeless population (40%).

**Table 5: Location Before Experiencing Homelessness**

Responses to "Where were you staying the night before experiencing homelessness?"	Percent
Place you Owned or Leased	21.1%
Place you Owned or Leased with a Subsidy	1.3%
With Family/Friends Permanently	25.0%
With Family/Friends Temporarily	34.2%
Medical Facility (incl. Substance Treatment Facility)	1.3%
Hotel/Motel/Hostel Without Voucher	5.3%
Other	11.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: 2022 PIT Count

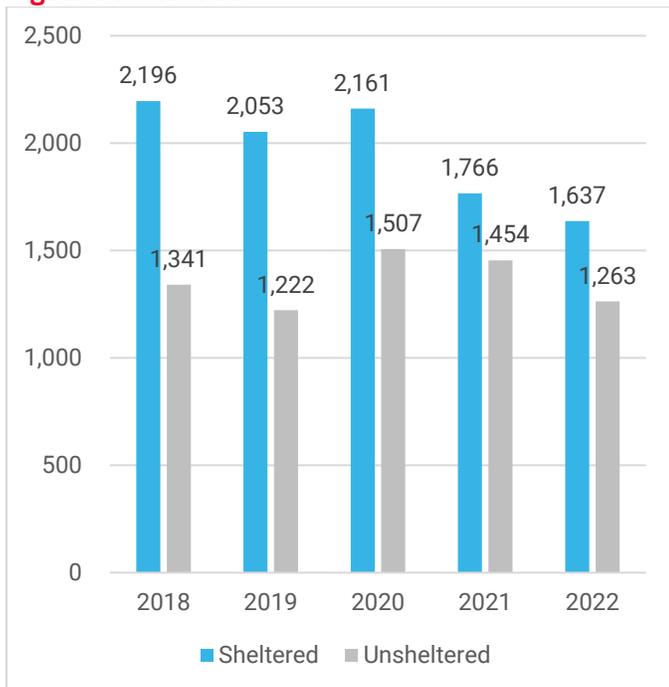
Since 2018, 45% Decrease in Families with Children in Shelter

70% of Families with Children are Headed by Black Women

## SNAPSHOT – INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN

The 2022 PIT Count identified a total of 2,900 homeless individuals, defined here as persons not living in families with children. Individuals include members of adult couples and families in which every member is over 18, in alignment with HUD reporting standards. 1,637 individuals were in shelters and 1,263 were unsheltered. While the number of unsheltered single adult individuals has fluctuated in the last five years and there has been changes in methodology, the number of sheltered individuals has decreased by 25 percent (See Figure 25). This partially reflects a decrease in the number of available beds due to shelter decompression in line with public health guidance. This year’s Count took place soon after Chicago experienced a peak in COVID-19 incidence. On the day of the PIT Count, multiple shelter programs had positive cases under investigation, which paused referrals, or had recently resumed referrals after an outbreak. The largest, most congregate sites in the Chicago shelter system for single adults have not all returned to pre-pandemic capacity.

**Fig. 25: Individuals**

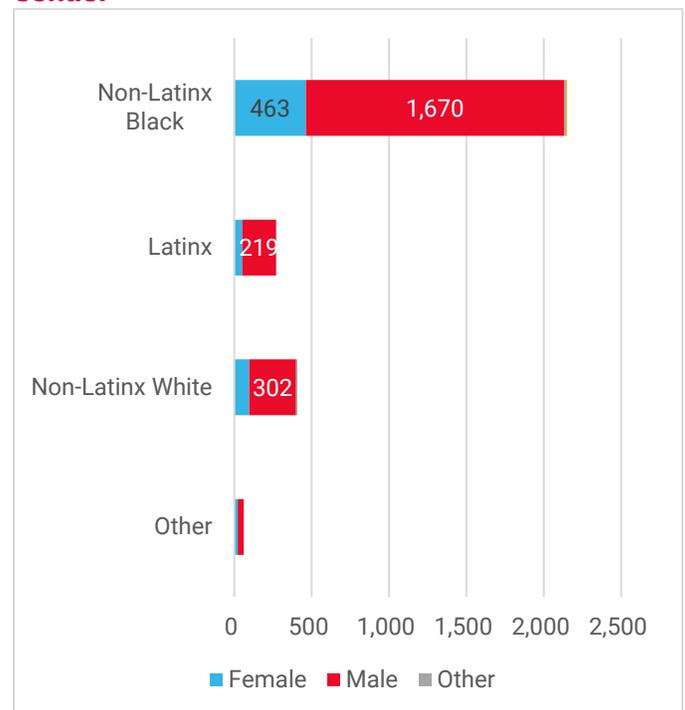


Source: 2022 PIT Count

Of the 2,900 people experiencing homelessness not living in families, 92 percent were adults over the age of 24. The remaining 8 percent of these homeless individuals were age 18-24.

The racial and ethnic composition of individuals experiencing homelessness not in families differs slightly from that of the overall population. Approximately 74 percent were Black/African American, 10 percent were people of Hispanic or Latinx origin, and 14 percent were Non-Latinx White. More than 77 percent of people experiencing homelessness not in families were male, a rate which was relatively consistent across racial and ethnic groups. 58 percent of all individuals in non-family households were Black men. 28 people identified as transgender, questioning, or another gender (See Figure 26).

**Fig. 26: Individuals by Race/Ethnicity and Gender**



Source: 2022 PIT Count

**Individuals in Households Without Children:**

- 62% of Sheltered Population
- 100% of Unsheltered Population

## SNAPSHOT – YOUTH

Since 2013, Chicago has been working with its partners to develop a methodology to determine the number of youth 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 27. Only four additional surveys were completed as part of the Supplemental Youth Count, so data presented here is from the overnight PIT Count.

The total number of unaccompanied youth counted in 2022 was 231, an increase from last year’s count of 213. Unaccompanied youth make up about 6 percent of Chicagoans experiencing homelessness. About 84 percent of these youths were residing in shelters, while the remaining 16 percent were unsheltered on the street or other locations not meant for human habitation. Of the unaccompanied youth tallied, nearly all the sheltered and unsheltered youth were between 18 and 24 years of age. This was similar to 2021 and 2020. (See Table 6).

**Table 6: Unaccompanied Youth**

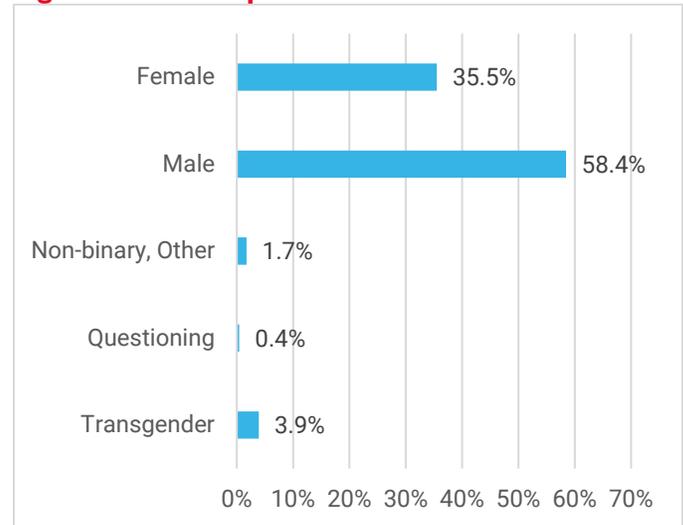
Age	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Under 18	5	0
18-24	190	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>36</b>

Source: 2022 PIT Count

Of the 231 unaccompanied youths experiencing homelessness, 58 percent were male and 36 percent were female. More than 6 percent of youth identified as transgender, questioning, or some other gender, a much higher rate than among the overall population of people experiencing homelessness. About 68 percent

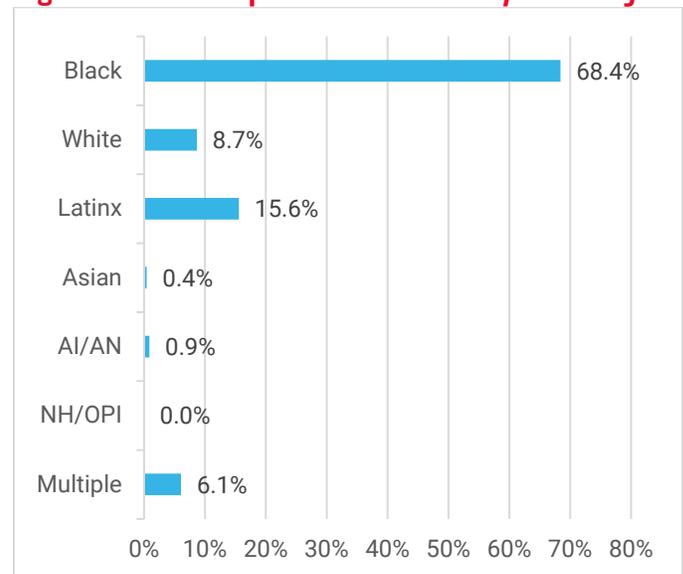
were Black/African American, 16 percent were people of Hispanic or Latinx origin, and 9 percent were Non-Latinx White (See Figures 27 and 28).

**Fig. 27: Unaccompanied Gender**



Source: 2022 PIT Count

**Fig. 28: Unaccompanied Youth Race/Ethnicity**



Source: 2022 PIT Count

**6% of People Experiencing Homelessness are Unaccompanied Youth (24 or Younger)**

## CONCLUSION

The 2022 PIT Count marked the first year of full data collection after the onset of COVID-19 and the resulting methodology changes and precautions put in place to protect the health and safety of all involved in the PIT Count. While pandemic precautions and methodology changes limit the ability to compare this year's results with previous years, this year's count still provides a valuable snapshot of homelessness in Chicago.

The 2022 PIT Count estimated a total of 3,875 persons experiencing homelessness in Chicago on a given day. The count identified 2,612 individuals experiencing homelessness residing in shelters and an estimated 1,263 people experiencing homelessness on the street.

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 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 CoC, and many partners make progress on the shared goal of making homelessness rare, brief, and non-recurring.

## STAY UP-TO-DATE

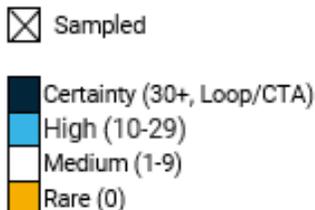
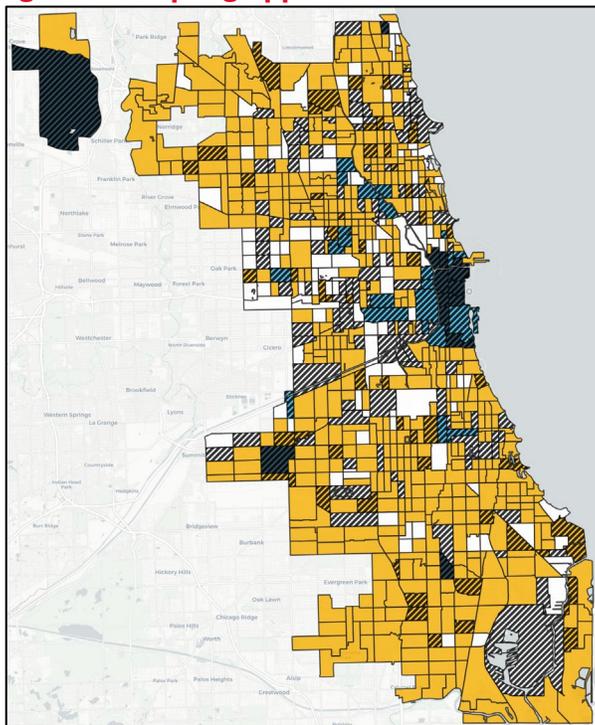
- [City of Chicago Department of Family and Support Services Website](#)
- [@chifamsupport](#) on [Facebook](#), [Instagram](#), and [Twitter](#)

## APPENDIX A: UNSHELTERED SAMPLING METHOD

Demographic data was collected from 3,875 people experiencing homelessness from all household structures.

Chicago utilized a sampling approach rather than conducting a complete census 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 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 Figure A-2).

**Fig. A-2: Sampling Weights**

Sampling Group	Probability	Weight
Certainty	100%	1.000
High	100%	1.000
Medium	50%	2.010
Rare	10%	9.893
<b>Total</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>--</b>

Source: 2022 PIT Count

A census of the 198 sampled neighborhoods from the city’s 801 tracts (25%) resulted in 876 valid survey responses or observational tally equivalents. Weighing these responses according to their respective subarea produced an estimated 1,263 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness (See Table A-1).

**Table A-1: Sampling Responses**

Sampling Group	Sub-Areas	Sub-Areas (%)	Resp.	Resp. (%)	Weight Resp.	Weight Resp. (%)
Certainty	16	2%	632	72%	632	50%
High	22	3%	95	11%	95	8%
Medium	209	26%	119	14%	239	19%
Rare	554	69%	30	3%	297	24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: 2022 PIT Count

The general location of responses are recorded below. 564 people (64%) were counted on the CTA, 150 more compared to 2020. In contrast, fewer people were counted in the Central Business District; 100 fewer people were counted in the Loop in 2022 than in 2020 (See Table A-2).

**Table A-2: Response Locations\***

<b>Location</b>	<b>Responses</b>	<b>Responses (%)</b>
CTA - Blue Line (Forest Park)	175	20.0%
CTA - Red Line (95th/Dan Ryan)	174	19.9%
CTA - Red Line (Howard)	141	16.1%
Medical District/Near West Side	82	9.4%
The Loop	65	7.4%
North Side	49	5.6%
Kennedy Expressway	35	4.0%
CTA - Blue Line (Cumberland/Rosemont)	32	3.7%
CTA - Red Line	32	3.7%
Near West Side	27	3.1%
Stevenson Expressway (Archer/Canalport)	13	1.5%
O'Hare Airport Terminal	10	1.1%
South Side (West of State)	9	1.0%
Hyde Park	7	0.8%
Northwest Side	7	0.8%
River North	6	0.7%
South Side (East of State)	4	0.5%
Lincoln Park	4	0.5%
South Loop	3	0.3%
Midway Airport Terminal	1	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: 2022 PIT Count

\*Note that response locations are limited to the sampled subareas, see Figure A-1 for a map of areas that were canvassed.

## APPENDIX B: TREND DATA 2005-2022

**Table B-1: Total Number of People Experiencing Homelessness**

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
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%
2005	4,988	NA	1,727	NA	6,715	NA

**Table B-2: Number of Homeless Families with Children**

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
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%
2007	576	-26%	22	100%	598	24%
2005	774	NA	11	NA	785	NA

Source: 2005-2022 PIT Counts

\*Change in Unsheltered Methodology to Sampling Approach

**Table B-3: Number of Individuals in Homeless Families with Children**

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
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: Number of Individuals Not in Homeless Families with Children**

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
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%
2007	2,359	1%	1,511	-11%	3,870	-4%
2005	2,337	NA	1,701	NA	4,038	NA

Source: 2005-2022 PIT Counts

\*Change in Unsheltered Methodology to Sampling Approach

**Table B-5: Gender of People Experiencing Homelessness**

Sheltered	2022*	2021*	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Female	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	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	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Gender	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unsheltered	2022*	2021*	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Female	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	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	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Gender	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	2022*	2021*	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Female	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	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%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Gender	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Table B-6: Age of People Experiencing Homelessness**

Sheltered	2022*	2021*	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
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	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
25-40 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
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%
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%
Unsheltered	2022*	2021*	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
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	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
25-40 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
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%
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%
Total	2022*	2021*	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
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	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
25-40 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
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%
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%

Source: 2005-2022 PIT Counts

\*Other Gender: Non-Conforming, Not Singularly Female or Male, Questioning

\*Change in Unsheltered Methodology to Sampling Approach

**Table B-7: Race of People Experiencing Homelessness (with Hispanic Origin, Not Exclusive)**

<b>Sheltered</b>	<b>2022*</b>	<b>2021*</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2005</b>
Black	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%
White	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%
Asian	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%
Multiple	3.5%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	2.9%	1.1%	2.3%	2.3%	NA						
Other	2.0%	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	NA									
Hispanic	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%
<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>2022*</b>	<b>2021*</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2005</b>
Black	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%
White	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%
Asian	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%
Multiple	0.2%	4.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.8%	0.4%	1.3%	3.3%	NA						
Other Race	0.0%	1.8%	0.7%	1.4%	1.5%	NA									
Hispanic	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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2022*</b>	<b>2021*</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2005</b>
Black	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%
White	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%
Asian	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%
Multiple	2.5%	2.0%	0.7%	0.6%	2.6%	0.8%	2.0%	2.7%	NA						
Other	1.3%	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	NA									
Hispanic	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%

Source: 2005-2022 PIT Counts

\*Other Race: American Indian/Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

\*Change in Unsheltered Methodology to Sampling Approach

**Table B-8: Veterans Experiencing Homelessness**

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
2022*	203	7.8%	119	9.4%	322	8.3%
2021*	171	7.7%	77	5.3%	248	5.5%
2020	286	10.4%	201	13.3%	487	11.4%
2019	279	10.1%	120	11.9%	399	10.6%
2018	296	10.3%	198	14.6%	494	11.7%
2017	304	10.4%	245	15.7%	549	12.2%
2016	399	12.1%	202	16.4%	601	13.2%
2015	346	12.2%	406	19.2%	752	14.9%
2014	465	13.1%	256	26.8%	721	16.0%
2013	406	12.0%	306	25.5%	712	15.5%
2012	270	8.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	250	7.9%	250	15.1%	500	10.1%
2009	242	7.5%	115	14.1%	357	9.2%
2007 UIC	NA	13.0%	NA	18.4%	NA	15.4%
2007	NA	14%	NA	19%	NA	16%
2005	NA	9%	NA	16%	NA	11%

Source: 2005-2022 PIT Counts

\*Change in Unsheltered Methodology to Sampling Approach