City of Chicago

2018 Homeless Point-in-Time Count & Survey Report

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

CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF
FAMILY & SUPPORT SERVICES
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UIC **Nathalie P. Voorhees Center for Neighborhood and Community Improvement**

INTRODUCTION

The Point in Time (PIT) count and survey of unsheltered and sheltered homeless persons in Chicago led by the Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS) took place on the evening of January 25, 2018. A mandate by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the intent is to produce a picture of Chicago's homelessness at one moment in time. The data collected annually is comparable to pervious counts conducted since 2005 and can help Chicago develop a better understanding of the housing and service needs of people in shelters and those who are unsheltered, including youth and chronically homeless persons.

In addition, the data is used to estimate the needed resources and track progress in reducing the number of people who experience homelessness. This report describes the methodology used to conduct the 2018 PIT and the characteristics of homeless populations, analyzes trends using past data, and discusses important points to consider including limitations.

ROLE OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES AND CONSULTANT

Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS)
DFSS was responsible for coordinating the PIT count and survey; co-leading volunteer sites; managing volunteers in the field on the night of the count; collecting all surveys and tally sheets, entering data; reviewing data collection tools, data analysis, and reports produced by the consultant; and disseminating findings. This year's PIT was conducted with over 500 staff and volunteers.

All Chicago
All Chicago provided input to survey development, supplied HMIS data, a review of preliminary results and subsequent, independent data analysis and dissemination of findings. All Chicago and DFSS chaired and staffed the Chicago Continuum of Care

(CoC)'s PIT Subcommittee that reviewed the 2018 methodology and survey, provided input on data analysis and helped recruit volunteers. The PIT Subcommittee included persons with lived experience and members of the CoC Youth Advisory Board as well as an array of stakeholders that participate in the PIT. All Chicago also provided coordination assistance and training to volunteers at site lead locations.

Lead & Other City Agencies
The lead agencies involved in the count included A Safe Haven, Deborah's Place, Featherfist, Mercy Housing Lakefront, Olive Branch Mission, Polish American Association, The Night Ministry, and Thresholds Inc. The Chicago Park District, Chicago Police Department, and Chicago Transit Authority assisted with planning and coverage. The U.S. Departments of Housing & Urban Development and Veterans Affairs both recruited staff to volunteer on the night of 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 2018 methodology was approved by the PIT Subcommittee and presented to the collaborative partners and Chicago Continuum of Care Board of Directors. As in the past, data was collected from tallies of individuals in shelters and of individuals residing on the streets, riding public transportation, at 24-hour establishments, and in parks, cars, and other locations not meant for sleeping. The PIT count also includes a survey that collects demographic, social service and other information from a subset of homeless individuals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) Count
Since 2016, the count of homeless people riding the CTA has taken place at terminus of the 24-hour Red and Blue lines all evening.[1] CTA operations dictate that riders must exit the bus or train at the end of the line. Homeless individuals could be seen re-boarding the vehicles and thus were easily identifiable and counted at these points. Teams also tallied persons spending the night in major indoor transfer points in the downtown and Loop stations. Unlike the previous two years where CTA personnel conducted the count, the 2018 count was conducted by volunteers. In comparison to the 2017 and 2016 count, these volunteers ceased counting by the 2am PIT close; however, CTA personnel was able to count until their shift end 2 hours later, which may explain the lower numbers in 2018. Appendix B provides data for all three years the terminus method has been used.

Weather
The 2018 PIT was conducted on the evening of Thursday January 25th. While the 2018 winter in Chicago was colder and snowier than 2017, the night of the count was mild. According to Weather Underground, temperatures on the night of the count ranged from a high of 43F to a low of 24F with winds averaging 10 mph. This temperature was slightly warmer than the night of the previous year's count. Milder weather may have resulted in a higher number of homeless persons remaining outside when compared to colder years.

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[1] In previous years, teams rode a sampling of Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) vehicles during the hours of the count, tallying and surveying homeless persons they encountered. Teams would board mid-route, check different cars, and then board another vehicle along the route. The end-of-the-line method used since 2016 counts persons exiting each vehicle arriving at the station rather than just a sample, and it reduces the likelihood of double-counting.

RESULTS

The following presents data from the 2018 count in comparison the 2016 and 2017. The Appendix has complete trend data back to 2005.

Fig. 1: Total Homeless Population, 2005 – 2018 *
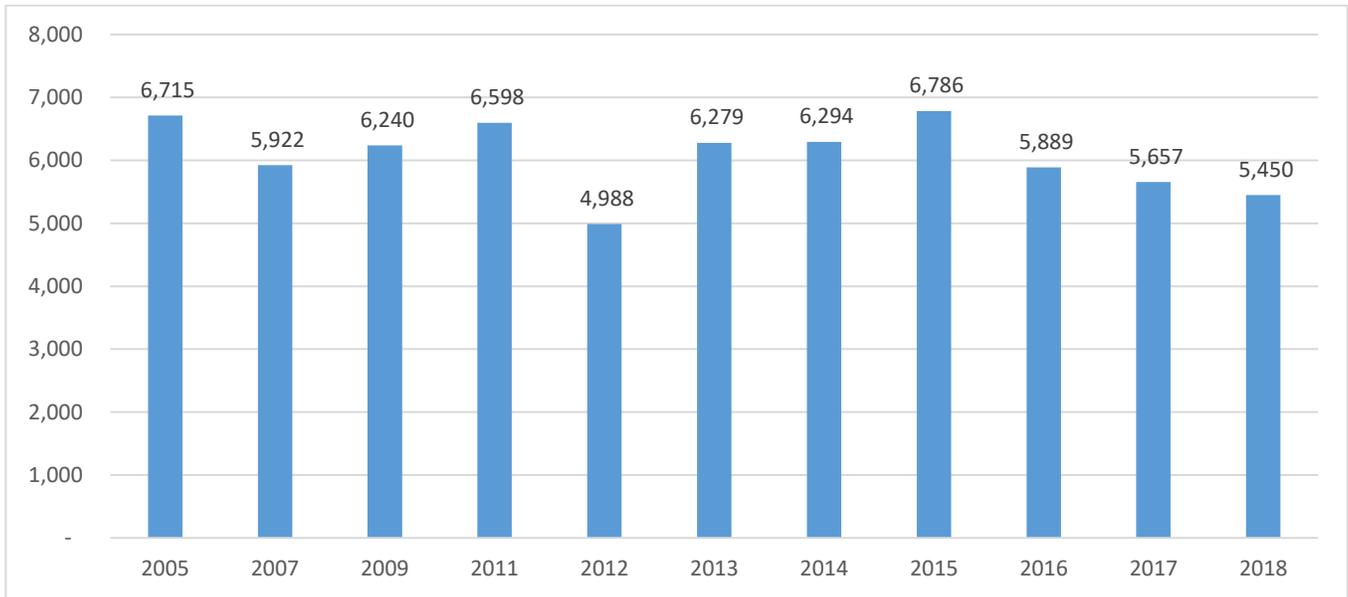
*Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts *2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population*

TOTAL NUMBER HOMELESS

The 2018 PIT count identified a total of 5,450 homeless persons, a total decrease of 4 percent, which is the same rate of decline between the 2016 and 2017 (See Figure 1). This is the first time since adopting Chicago's PIT count methodology in 2005 that a total count of under 6,000 homeless persons has been recorded for three consecutive years. It should be noted that 2012 did not include a count of unsheltered persons.

SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED

The 2018 count identified 4,093 homeless individuals residing in shelters and 1,397 unsheltered on the street or other locations not meant for human habitation (see Figure 2). The number of sheltered individuals make up 75 percent of all homeless counted. While only a slight decrease from 2017, it is the lowest recorded number of all of the PIT homeless counts (See Appendix B, Figure X). The number of unsheltered individuals decreased by 13 percent.

The trend shows both the sheltered and unsheltered count continue to be very similar to the pre-recession results of a decade ago in 2007.

Fig. 2: Sheltered & Unsheltered Homeless
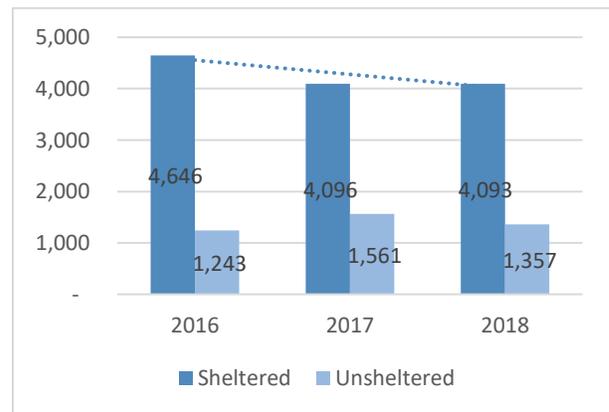
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Fig. 3: First time Homeless
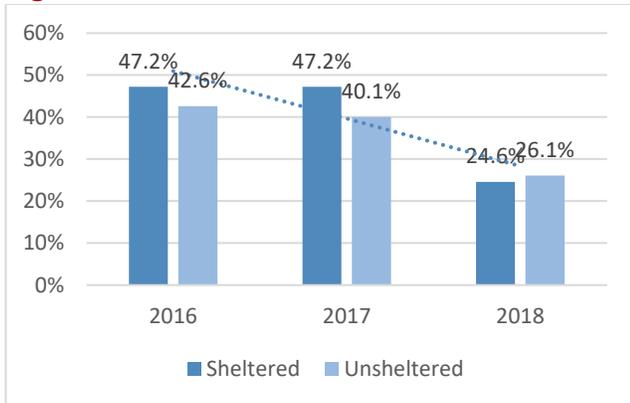

Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

2018 shows a significant decrease in the proportion of people (adults and children) in shelters and unsheltered that were homeless for the first time (see Figure 3).

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

Number of Households with children
An estimated 565 families were living in shelters with children (See Figure 4). While only a 1 percent decrease from 2017, it is the lowest number of families since Chicago has been conducting counts under the current methodology.

## Fig. 4: Number of Families in Shelters
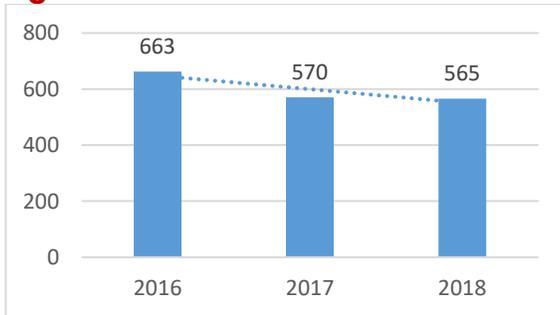
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Individuals in Families
The number of persons within sheltered families has decreased by 3 percent from 2017. The number of individuals in families with children (1,904) is the lowest amount ever recorded (See Figure 5). The average family size decreased slightly from 3.45 in 2017 to 3.36 in 2018.

Fig. 5: Number of Individuals in Families
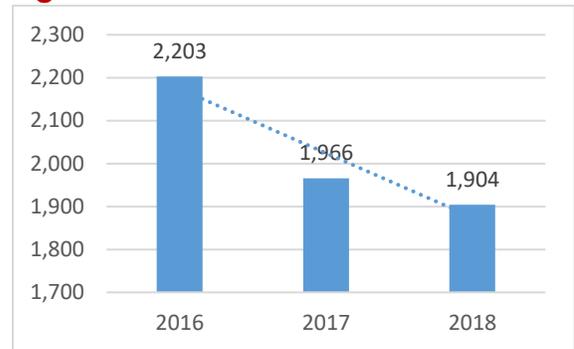
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Parenting Youth
In 2018, only 20 percent of homeless families were parenting youth households (parents or legal guardians of children who were not accompanied by an adult household member over age 24) compared to 26 percent in 2017. The 112 parenting youth includes 14 partners, all between the ages of 18 and 24 and sheltered. (See Figure 6) These families had 172 children for a combined total of 284 persons living in households headed by parenting youth, which was a 24 percent decrease from last year. This also marked the fourth year that parenting youth households in shelter decreased with a 35 percent decline from 2017. As Figures 7, 8 and 9 illustrate, Homeless parenting youth are overwhelmingly female, non-Hispanic and Black/African American.

Fig. 6: Parenting Youth

Parenting Youth	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Under Age 18	0	0
Age 18 to 24	112	0
Total	**112**	**0**

Source:2018 PIT Count/Survey

Fig. 7: Gender of Parenting Youth

Parenting Youth - Gender	% of Total
Male	8%
Female	92%
Transgender	0%

Source:2018 PIT Count/Survey

Fig. 8: Race of Parenting Youth

Parenting Youth - Race	% of Total
White	5.4%
Black/African American	94.5%
Other	0.1%
Multiple Races	0%

Source:2018 PIT Count/Survey

Fig. 9: Ethnicity of Parenting Youth

Parenting Youth - Ethnicity	% of Total
Non-Hispanic/Latino	96%
Hispanic/Latino	4%

Source:2018 PIT Count/Survey

Single Persons

The 2018 PIT identified a total of 3,537 single homeless persons not living with families. This is a 4 percent drop from 2017. Of the individuals not in family households, 2,196 were in shelters and 1,341 were unsheltered. The sheltered individual count has increased slightly since 2017 but is still below 2016 while the unsheltered individual count has decreased (See Figure 10).

Fig. 10: Number of Individuals not in Families

Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

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

Gender

The gender distribution for the sheltered population has slightly shifted in 2018 with the male population rising by about 1 percent and the female population falling by the same. Males continue to be the dominant gender group among the unsheltered population making up nearly 85 percent of all individuals. (See figures 11 &12) Similar to last year, 0.5 percent of the sheltered identified as transgender or reported not identifying as any gender while no unsheltered individual did. The 2018 survey also included gender nonconforming, for which 0.4 percent of sheltered individuals identified.

Fig. 11: Sheltered Population by Gender

Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

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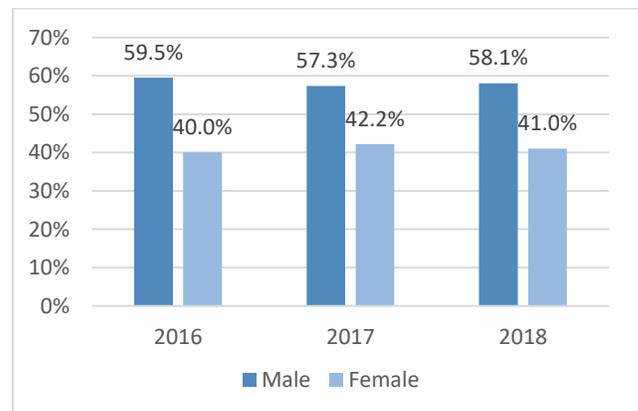
Fig. 12: Unsheltered Population by Gender
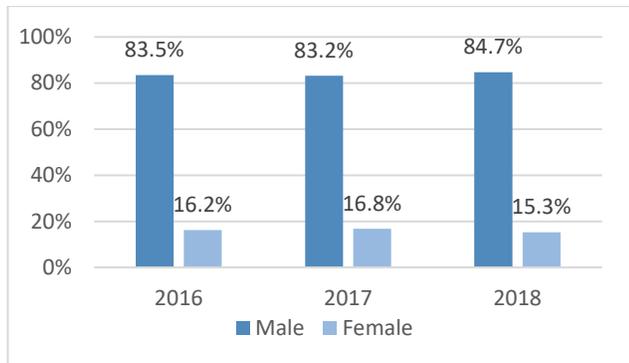
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Age

Age distribution for the sheltered population closely matched the 2017 count with the 41-60 and 17 and under cohorts making up the greatest proportion. Unsheltered individuals age 25-40 decreased slightly (from 38.1% to 34.7 %) while there was a slight increase in persons age 41-60 (46.7% to 47.4%) and over 60 (from 10.8% to 12.8%). (See Figure 13) In comparison, the sheltered population continues to be younger than the unsheltered population.

Fig. 13: Homeless Population by Age

Source:2018 PIT Count/Survey

Race & Ethnicity

Despite making up only about one-third of the city of Chicago's total population, the Black/African American representation remains high at 69.1 percent of sheltered and 73.5 percent of unsheltered populations. Whites compromise 25.4 percent of the sheltered population and 22.5 percent of the unsheltered population.

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

Fig. 14: Sheltered Population by Race
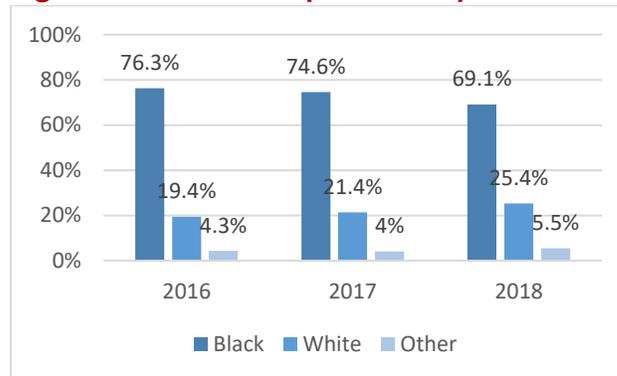
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Fig. 15: Unsheltered Population by Race
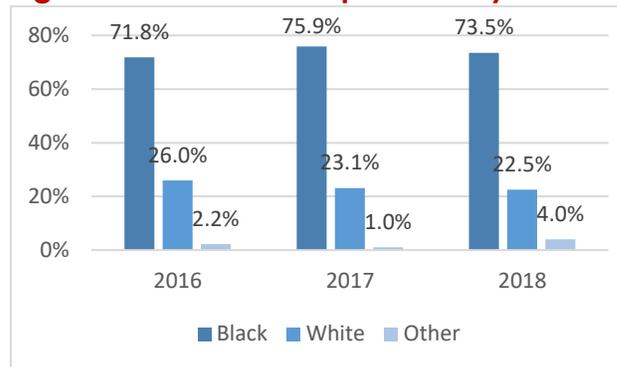
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

The percentage of Hispanic/Latino Origin sheltered and unsheltered population increased last year to 11 percent. (See Figure 16)

Fig. 16: Hispanic or Latino Origin

Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Chronic Homelessness

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

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

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

In 2018, the total number is 1,108 with 573 in shelter and 535 unsheltered. These numbers represent 20 percent of adults in shelters, which is a significant increase from 2017 (7%), and 39.6 percent of the unsheltered population, which is slightly higher than 2017 (37%). These rates correspond with reports from street outreach and shelter service providers.

Chronic homelessness among veterans remained about the same in 2018 (2.5% compared to 2.3% in 2017). Regarding chronic homeless families, only one family was unsheltered while 44 were in a shelter. Based on the results, the improvements

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

Veterans

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

Figure 17 below demonstrates the impact on veteran homelessness over the short time span. Since 2016, total homelessness among veterans has decreased by 18 percent. The number of veterans in shelter has diminished due to the amount of housing resources available for veterans from Chicago's partners including the many providers that serve veterans, HUD, the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, Corporation for Supportive Housing and the Chicago Housing Authority. At the time of the PIT in January 2018, the number of veterans on the by-name list had about 200 more people than the number counted. This level of accuracy is testimony to the service providers that worked to develop and maintain the known persons on the by-name list.

Fig. 17: Homeless Veterans


Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Figure 18 demonstrates the military era and age of homeless veterans in Chicago. Nearly one-third of veterans in shelter and on the street are from the Vietnam War. As both the largest and oldest group, they are also the most vulnerable.

Fig. 18: Homeless Veterans by Era
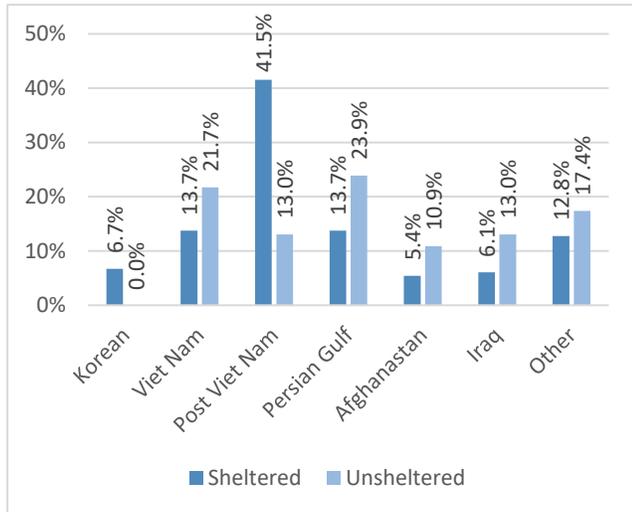
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Unaccompanied Youth

Since 2013, Chicago has been working with its partners to develop a methodology to determine the number of homeless youth in need of shelter, stable housing, or intervention. Most unaccompanied youth without stable housing options are distrustful of typical service systems such as schools, justice or other governmental programs, and homeless service providers that are geared more toward serving only families or adults. A very resourceful group, many do not seek shelter services at night or stay out after hours. Instead, they often utilize their social network of friends and family to find a bed for the night. Some even exchange sex for temporary living or housing options.

Based on previous success and during the Voices of Youth Count lead by Chapin Hall in the summer of 2016, Chicago trained and deployed currently homeless youth to lead canvass teams during the 2018 PIT. The advantage of having youth-led teams is twofold. First, the youth recruited possess the knowledge of where they could find other homeless youth and how to identify them. Still, many homeless youth do not want to disclose

exactly where these "friends" could be found. Therefore, the locations where the teams went or interviewed other youth were not tracked or mapped. Second, the youth response was more positive when interviewed by a peer than an adult volunteer.

Of the 317 youth tallied and surveyed, 41 were unsheltered, with nearly all unsheltered youth between 18 and 24 years of age. (Figure 19) This is a decrease from the 64 counted in 2017 but still higher than the 28 counted in 2016. The 276 unaccompanied youth in a shelter that night reported to HUD marked a 30 percent increase from 2017. Overall, Chicago marked a .05 percent decrease in unaccompanied youth from 277 in 2017 to 276 in 2018.

Fig. 19: Unaccompanied Youth

Unaccompanied Youth	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Under Age 18	7	0
Age 18 to 24	269	41
Total	**276**	**41**

Source:2018 PIT Count/Survey

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

Fig. 20: Gender of Unaccompanied Youth
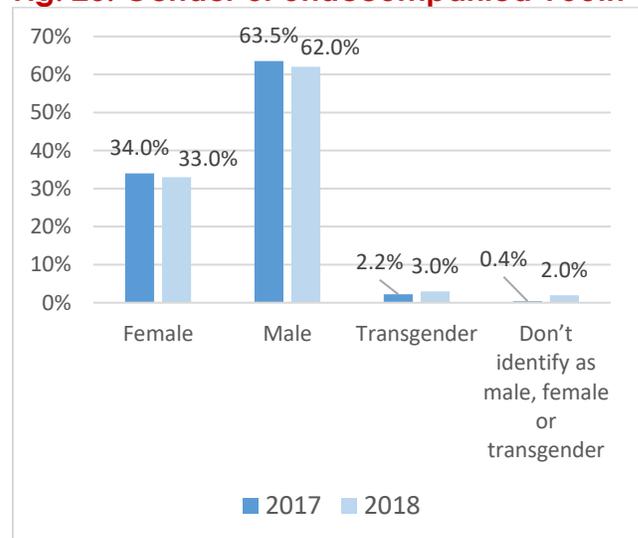
Source:2018 & 2017 PIT Count/Survey

Fig. 21: Race of Unaccompanied Youth
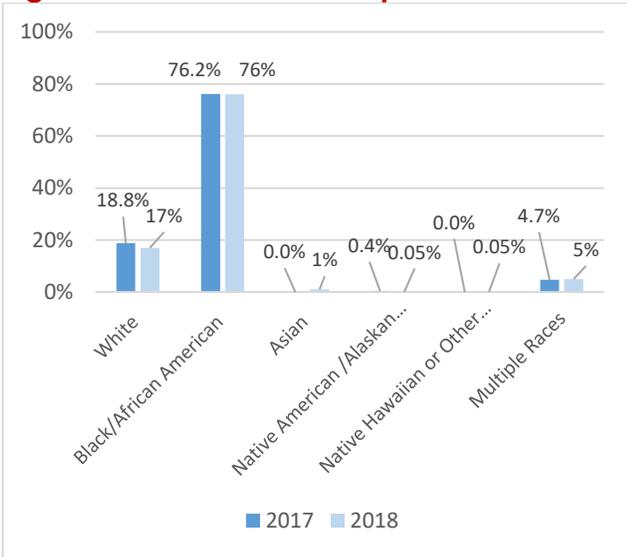
Source: 2018 & 2017 PIT Count/Survey

Fig. 22: Ethnicity of Unaccompanied Youth
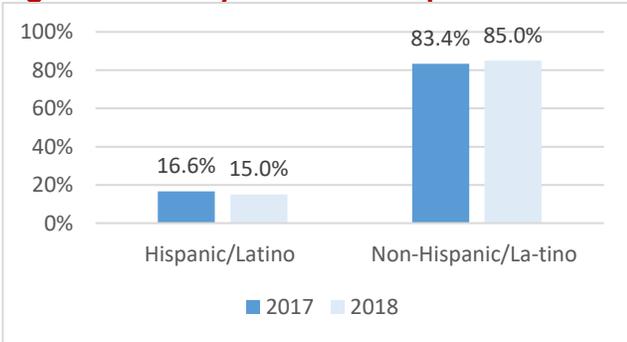
Source: 2018 & 2017 PIT Count/Survey

Supplemental Youth Count (SYC)
Recognizing that youth can be difficult to track, the hours of the count were extended for the purposes of identifying homeless youth. The supplemental youth count (SYC) began at 3 PM the day of the count and extended into the next day. Youth count enumerators tallied a total of 129 individuals and surveyed 56 for a total of 185 individuals. Similar to the parenting youth, a majority of the youth counted were non-Hispanic and black/African American. In contrast to that group, however, males made up the dominant percentage at 59 percent. (See Figures 23, 24 & 25)

Fig. 23: Age of Youth (SYC)
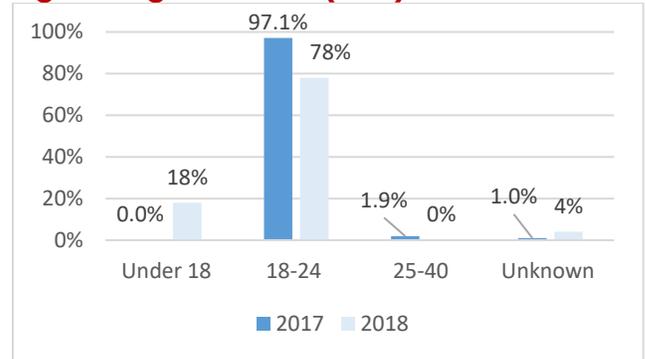
Source: 2018 & 2017 Supplemental Youth /count

Fig. 24: Homeless Youth Gender (SYC)
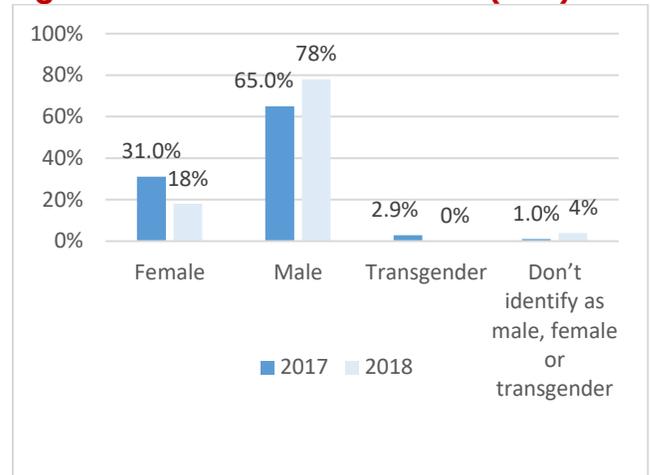
Source: 2018 & 2017 Supplemental Youth /count

Fig. 25: Homeless Youth Race (SYC)
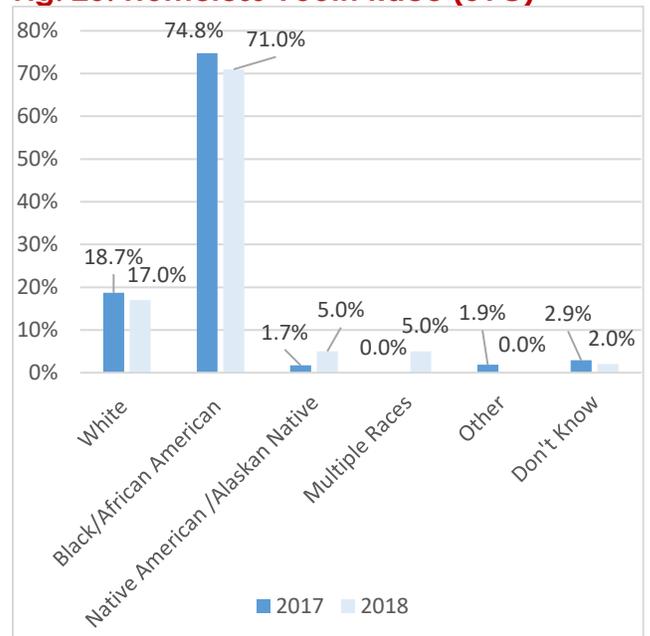
Source: 2018 & 2017 Supplemental Youth /count

Fig. 26: Homeless Youth Ethnicity (SYC)
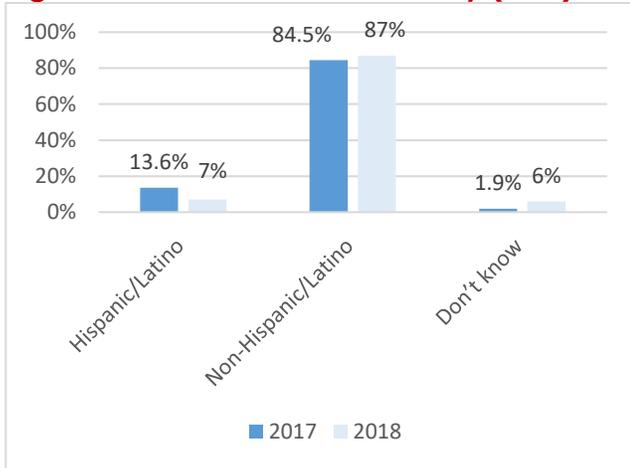
Source: 2018 & 2017 Supplemental Youth /count

Before becoming homeless, 49% of homeless youth were staying with family or friends. Twenty-five percent were staying in an emergency shelter (See Figure 27).

Fig. 27: Location Before Homeless (SYC)
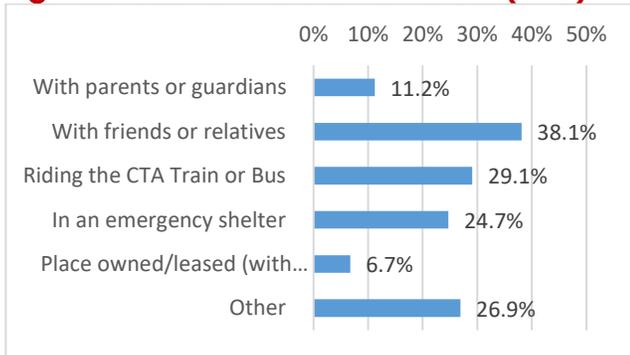
Source: 2018 Supplemental Youth /count

Eleven percent of homeless youth reported having a mental health condition while seven percent conveyed that they had some form of disability. While 36 percent of homeless youth have conditions that require medical assistance, only 16 percent reported using Medicare/Medicaid. (See Figures 28 & 29)

Fig. 28: Homeless Youth Characteristics (SYC)
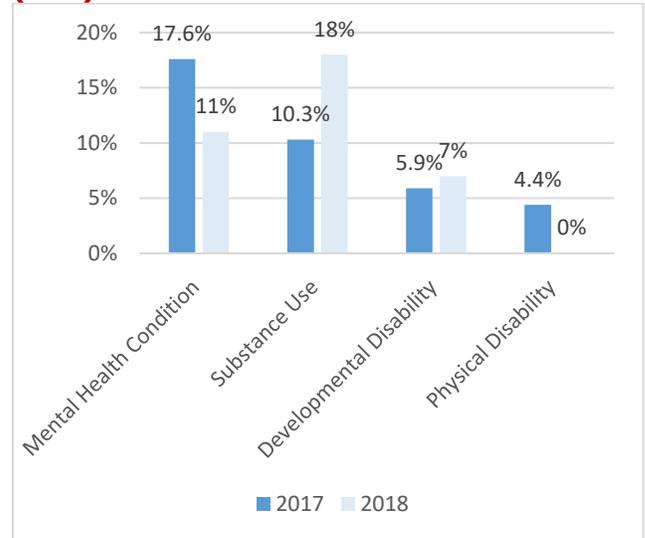
Source: 2018 & 2017 Supplemental Youth /count

Fig. 29: Homeless Youth Assistance Usage (SYC)

Source: 2018 & 2017 Supplemental Youth /count

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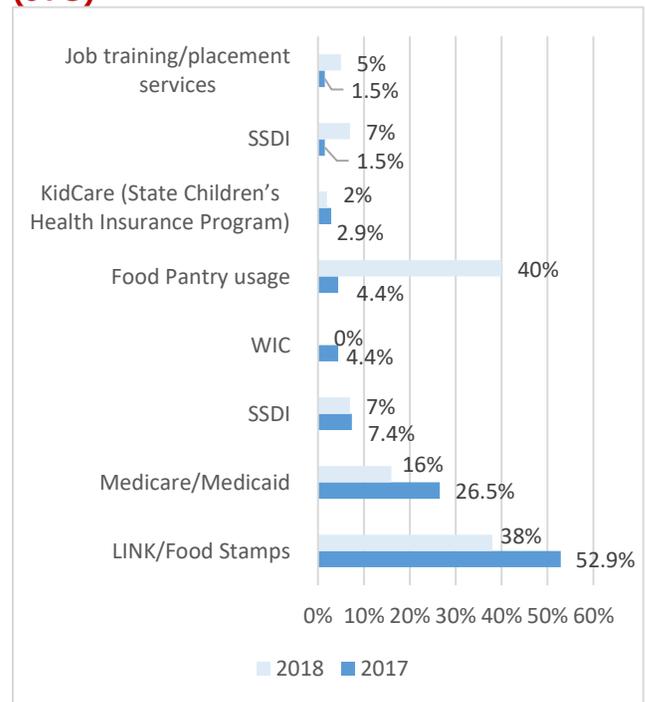
CHALLENGES TO HOUSING ACCESS

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

Substance Use
Nearly 27 percent of the sheltered population and 35 percent of the unsheltered population reported receiving services for substance abuse (alcohol and/ or drug use). The number of sheltered persons receiving these services has increased by 9 percent while the proportion of the unsheltered homeless population decreased by 4 percent. (See Figure 30)

Fig. 30: Received Services for Substance Use
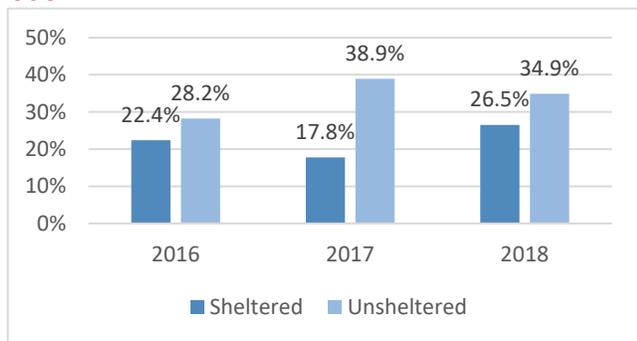
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Mental Health Services
The proportion of homeless people reporting they have received mental health services increase in 2018, both for the sheltered population (24.4%) and the unsheltered population (29%; the highest since 2013). (See Figure 31)

Fig. 31: Received Mental Health Services
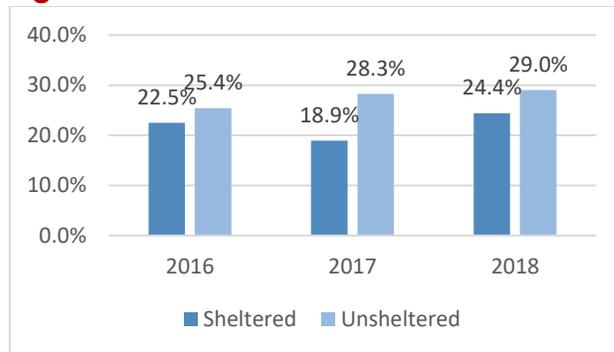
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Domestic Violence
2018 marked a change by HUD in reporting domestic violence. While in the past, the survey would ask about <u>any</u> experience with domestic violence, the 2018 survey asks about your <u>immediate</u> situation: Are you being threatened or harmed by someone you know or are you fleeing a violent relationship? As a result, it was expected to see the proportion of people reporting being a victim of domestic violence to decrease significantly. (See Figure 32)

Fig. 32: Domestic Violence Victims

Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

HIV/AIDS
Three percent of sheltered and 1.5 percent of unsheltered persons report having HIV/AIDS. This percentage is close to but still lower than the average over the last few years. (See Figure 33)

Fig. 33: People with HIV/AIDS
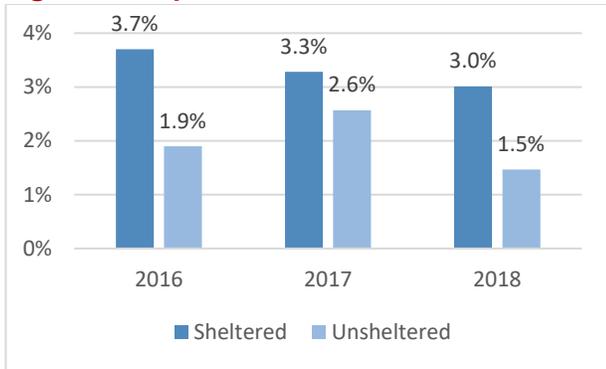
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Disability

Looking at people with disabilities, the 2018 data show an increase in both physical and developmental disabilities among sheltered and unsheltered homeless people. (see Figures 34, 35)

Fig. 34: People with Physical Disabilities

Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Fig. 35: People with Developmental Disabilities
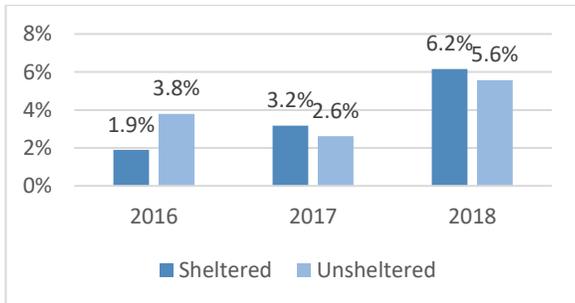
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Foster Care

In 2018, 14 percent of sheltered adults and 9 percent of unsheltered adults report previously being in foster care. This figure for sheltered adults is slightly up from the previous year's report. (See Figure 36)

Fig. 36: People who have been in Foster Care
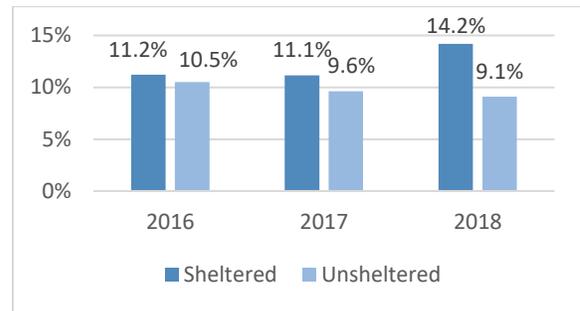
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Incarceration

Nearly 44 percent of males and 21 percent of females in the sheltered population reported having been in jail or prison at some point in their life. Both of these figures have increased slightly in the past year. The unsheltered population that reported being in prison/ jail has decreased with the proportion of females going down by 19 percent and proportion of males by 4 percent. (See Figures 37 & 38)

Fig. 37: Sheltered, Formerly Incarcerated
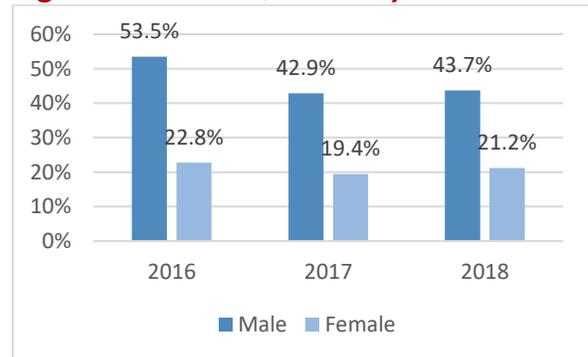
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

Fig. 38: Unsheltered, Formerly Incarcerated
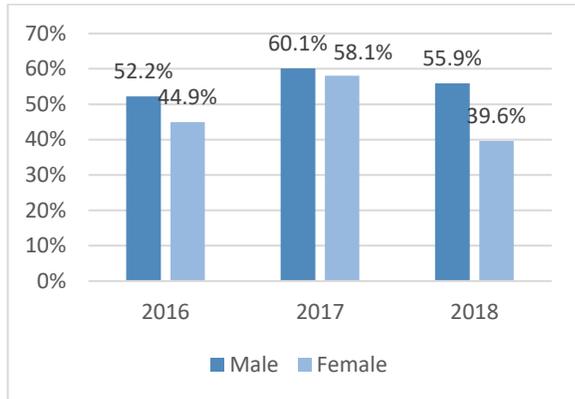
Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

As with 2017, one-fourth of the sheltered population reported being employed. The percentage of unsheltered population that reported being employed increased by 2 percent. (See Figure 39)

Fig. 39: Employment Status
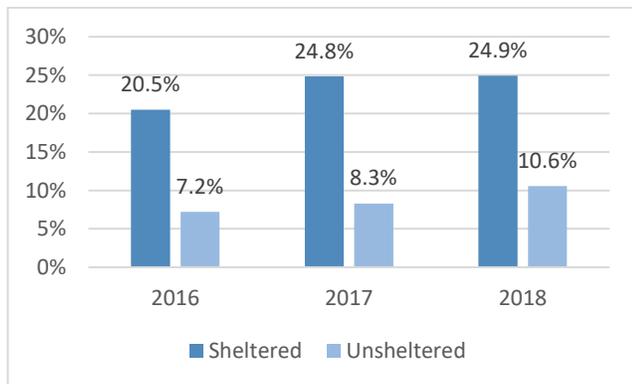
ACCESS TO SERVICES

Following the trend from the past few years, access to Medicaid/Medicare and LINK/Food Stamp usage continued to improve for the unsheltered population, while there was a decline in both among the sheltered population. (See Figure 40) Note that figures represent the percentage of all homeless adults reporting access to services regardless of eligibility.

Fig. 40: Percent of Homeless with Access to Government Services/Benefits

Sheltered	2016	2017	2018
LINK/Food Stamps	66%	73%	65%
Medicaid or Medicare	48%	53%	44%
SSI	11%	14%	13%
SSDI	4%	5%	6%
Unemployment	1%	1%	2%
Unsheltered	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
LINK/Food Stamps	28%	36%	37%
Medicaid or Medicare	17%	19%	18%
SSI	13%	11%	12%
SSDI	4%	5%	6%
Unemployment	1%	2%	2%

Source: 2005 - 2018 PIT Counts

LOCATION OF HOMELESS POPULATION

Location Before Experiencing Homelessness
Respondents were asked where they were residing before they most recently became homeless. Nearly half (49.1%) of sheltered persons reported staying with family or friends either temporarily or permanently. While 29 percent of the sheltered population owned or leased a place before becoming homeless, 45 percent of unsheltered reported residing in place they owned or leased prior to becoming homeless. The percentage of unsheltered population in jail or prison before becoming homeless declined slightly from 2017 but increased 6 percent for the sheltered population. (See Figure 41)

Fig. 41: Location Before Homeless

Responses to "Where did you reside before most recently becoming homeless?	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Place you owned or leased	25.2%	39.4%
Place you owned or leased with subsidy	3.3%	5.8%
With family/friends permanently	20.1%	19.7%
With family/friends temporarily	29.0%	17.4%
Hospital or medical facility	2.4%	0.8%
Jail or prison (incl. juvenile detention facility)	10.4%	10.8%
Foster home or group home	0.1%	0.4%
Substance use treatment facility	1.2%	1.9%
Outside/place not meant for habitation	0.9%	1.9%
Hotel/motel	2.7%	0.8%
Shelter or Transitional Housing	4.2%	0.8%
Other	0.0%	0.0%
Nursing Home	0.0%	0.4%
Abandoned Building	0.5%	0.0%

Source:2018 PIT Count/Survey

Fig. 42: Unsheltered Location Night of Count

Responses to "Where are you going to stay tonight?	Percent
Outside (street, alley, bridge, viaduct, park, tent)	50.0%
On the CTA	19.4%
An abandoned building or vacant unit (including garage)	7.8%
Hospital or Emergency Room	6.5%
24 hour establishment	5.6%
Don't know	3.9%
Police Station or Jail	2.6%
Car/vehicle	1.7%
Refused to Answer	1.7%
Emergency or Transitional Shelter	0.0%
Staying temporarily with family or friends but not living there	0.0%
Hotel or motel	0.0%
Church or charitable organization	0.0%
Airport	0.0%

Source:2018 PIT Count/Survey

Location of Unsheltered Homeless

When asked where they were going to stay the evening of the count, half of the unsheltered survey respondents said they intended to stay anywhere outside which was up 10 percent from 2017. This high response this year may again be attributed to the unseasonal warmth seen the day of the PIT count. At the same time, 19 percent were planning to stay on a CTA train/bus while another 8 percent reported an abandoned building or vacant unit. Other options included spending the night in an emergency room (6.5%) or police station (2.6%). (See Figure 42)

CONCLUSION

Last year Chicago identified the lowest total number of homeless persons in over ten years. In 2018 that figure decreased again by another 4 percent. This year marks the lowest number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons since Chicago has undertaken a PIT. Shelter bed availability has remained fairly flat; however the number of sheltered persons has been on the decline since 2014. On the street, the number counted has fluctuated from lower than 1,000 to a high of 2,055 in 2015. This year's street count in comparison to 2015 when it was at its all-time highest is 34% decrease.

2018 also marked the fourth year that the rate of sheltered families decreased. Families in shelters has decreased steadily since 2015 by 28 percent and youth-headed families decreased by 30 percent since DFSS has tracked the parenting youth in 2016. Another decline is the average family size which fell to 3.36 from 3.45 in 2017. The number of single households in shelter rose slightly to 2,196 but is 20% lower than its all-time high in 2014 at 2,748.

For the past few PIT counts, Chicago has seen a rise of street homelessness in specific areas. Similar to findings in 2016 and 2017, this year's results show that locations where unsheltered homeless persons are found continue to shift over time. This year, communities in the downtown area experienced a great increase whereas along the lakefront has declined. DFSS and its partnering agencies and stakeholders have dedicated significant resources to engage and house homeless encampment participants from areas along the lakefront. See Appendix B for unsheltered data by community area and ward.

Based on the survey, the proportion of those that said they would sleep outdoors rose an additional 10% from 40 percent to 50 percent in 2018. Meanwhile, the percent of characteristics that relate the vulnerability of this population all increased: physical disabilities, substance use, and mental illness. Coupled with that the age of homeless persons has increased both in the 41-60 and over 60 ranges, the homeless persons found on the street are more at risk than ever.

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

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE WEIGHTING

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

The following procedure was used to construct these weights:
1. The selection probabilities (f) for each shelter were first estimated: $f = (n / N)$; where: n = total persons interviewed within the shelter; and N = total tally of persons staying in the shelter the night of the count.
2. Expansion weights (we) for each shelter were next estimated as the reciprocal of the selection probabilities: $we = (N / n)$.
3. Relative weights (wr) for each shelter were subsequently constructed as their expansion weight divided by the mean of all expansion weights: $wr = [(we / (\Sigma\ we / n)]$.
4. Those persons interviewed outside of shelter settings were assigned a value of 1.0 for their relative weight, as were those persons interviewed in a small number of shelters for which a complete tally was not available.

APPENDIX B: UNSHELTERED HOMELESS COUNT BY COMMUNITY AREA, 2016-2018

Community Area	2016 #	2016 %	2017 #	2017 %	2018 #	2018 %
ALBANY PARK	9	1.2%	1	0.1%	6	0.7%
ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
ARMOUR SQUARE	11	1.4%	15	1.7%	7	0.8%
ASHBURN	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
AUBURN GRESHAM	11	1.4%	3	0.3%	13	1.4%
AUSTIN	23	3.0%	21	2.3%	40	4.4%
AVALON PARK	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
AVONDALE	43	5.6%	25	2.8%	22	2.4%
BELMONT CRAGIN	3	0.4%	7	0.8%	0	0.0%
BEVERLY	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
BRIDGEPORT	3	0.4%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%
BRIGHTON PARK	0	0.0%	6	0.7%	6	0.7%
BURNSIDE	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CALUMET HEIGHTS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
CHATHAM	12	1.6%	11	1.2%	11	1.2%
CHICAGO LAWN	8	1.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
CLEARING	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
DOUGLAS	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	3	0.3%
DUNNING	3	0.4%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
EAST GARFIELD PARK	13	1.7%	16	1.8%	24	2.6%
EAST SIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
EDGEWATER	6	0.8%	8	0.9%	7	0.8%
EDISON PARK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ENGLEWOOD	6	0.8%	12	1.3%	8	0.9%
FOREST GLEN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FULLER PARK	18	2.3%	28	3.1%	5	0.6%
GAGE PARK	3	0.4%	3	0.3%	4	0.4%
GARFIELD RIDGE	3	0.4%	4	0.4%	1	0.1%
GRAND BOULEVARD	1	0.1%	5	0.6%	4	0.4%
GREATER GRAND CROSSING	2	0.3%	2	0.2%	6	0.7%
HEGEWISCH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HERMOSA	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%
HUMBOLDT PARK	3	0.4%	6	0.7%	34	3.8%
HYDE PARK	10	1.3%	4	0.4%	3	0.3%
IRVING PARK	6	0.8%	10	1.1%	7	0.8%
JEFFERSON PARK	2	0.3%	4	0.4%	4	0.4%
KENWOOD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LAKE VIEW	20	2.6%	24	2.7%	21	2.3%
LINCOLN PARK	18	2.3%	22	2.4%	7	0.8%
LINCOLN SQUARE	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%

Community Area	2016 #	2016 %	2017 #	2017 %	2018 #	2018 %
LOGAN SQUARE	45	5.8%	44	4.9%	18	2.0%
LOOP	75	9.7%	165	##	141	15.6%
LOWER WEST SIDE	53	6.8%	45	5.0%	33	3.6%
MCKINLEY PARK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MONTCLARE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MORGAN PARK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	0.0%	3	0.3%	0	0.0%
NEAR NORTH SIDE	65	8.4%	116	##	112	12.4%
NEAR SOUTH SIDE	9	1.2%	12	1.3%	20	2.2%
NEAR WEST SIDE	60	7.8%	68	7.6%	83	9.2%
NEW CITY	4	0.5%	4	0.4%	9	1.0%
NORTH CENTER	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%
NORTH LAWNDALE	20	2.6%	38	4.2%	67	7.4%
NORTH PARK	5	0.6%	1	0.1%	4	0.4%
NORWOOD PARK	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
OAKLAND	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
OHARE	37	4.8%	24	2.7%	17	1.9%
PORTAGE PARK	6	0.8%	4	0.4%	6	0.7%
PULLMAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RIVERDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ROGERS PARK	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	6	0.7%
ROSELAND	6	0.8%	2	0.2%	5	0.6%
SOUTH CHICAGO	0	0.0%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%
SOUTH DEERING	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
SOUTH LAWNDALE	5	0.6%	8	0.9%	4	0.4%
SOUTH SHORE	14	1.8%	5	0.6%	4	0.4%
UPTOWN	73	9.4%	31	3.4%	10	1.1%
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.6%
WASHINGTON PARK	0	0.0%	4	0.4%	7	0.8%
WEST ELSDON	1	0.1%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%
WEST ENGLEWOOD	4	0.5%	7	0.8%	1	0.1%
WEST GARFIELD PARK	12	1.6%	6	0.7%	60	6.6%
WEST LAWN	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
WEST PULLMAN	0	0.0%	4	0.4%	0	0.0%
WEST RIDGE	4	0.5%	3	0.3%	4	0.4%
WEST TOWN	27	3.5%	33	3.7%	31	3.4%
WOODLAWN	0	0.0%	13	1.4%	3	0.3%

APPENDIX C: UNSHELTERED HOMELESS COUNT BY WARD, 2016-2018

Ward	2016 #	2016 %	2017 #	2017 %	2018 #	2018 %
1	1	0.1%	12	1.3%	15	1.7%
2	25	3.2%	79	8.8%	33	3.7%
3	24	3.1%	49	5.5%	37	4.2%
4	9	1.2%	17	1.9%	4	0.4%
5	8	1.0%	6	0.7%	9	1.0%
6	11	1.4%	12	1.3%	9	1.0%
7	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	2	0.2%
8	16	2.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
9	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
10	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	2	0.2%
11	22	2.8%	28	3.1%	20	2.2%
12	3	0.4%	6	0.7%	4	0.4%
13	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
14	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	5	0.6%
15	2	0.3%	5	0.6%	9	1.0%
16	8	1.0%	7	0.8%	1	0.1%
17	18	2.3%	8	0.9%	12	1.3%
18	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
19	0	0.0%	3	0.3%	0	0.0%
20	8	1.0%	16	1.8%	8	0.9%
21	4	0.5%	8	0.9%	17	1.9%
22	1	0.1%	7	0.8%	2	0.2%
23	3	0.4%	12	1.3%	1	0.1%
24	29	3.7%	42	4.7%	78	8.8%
25	52	6.7%	43	4.8%	50	5.6%

Ward	2016 #	2016 %	2017 #	2017 %	2018 #	2018 %
26	9	1.2%	7	0.8%	16	1.8%
27	39	5.0%	52	5.8%	56	6.3%
28	39	5.0%	43	4.8%	107	12.0%
29	18	2.3%	12	1.3%	18	2.0%
30	0	0.0%	4	0.4%	3	0.3%
31	3	0.4%	9	1.0%	7	0.8%
32	69	8.9%	44	4.9%	17	1.9%
33	13	1.7%	10	1.1%	8	0.9%
34	2	0.3%	4	0.4%	2	0.2%
35	46	5.9%	16	1.8%	18	2.0%
36	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
37	1	0.1%	2	0.2%	18	2.0%
38	5	0.6%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
39	7	0.9%	0	0.0%	8	0.9%
40	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	6	0.7%
41	38	4.9%	25	2.8%	17	1.9%
42	120	15.5%	218	24.2%	234	26.3%
43	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
44	18	2.3%	22	2.4%	18	2.0%
45	7	0.9%	13	1.4%	8	0.9%
46	53	6.8%	22	2.4%	9	1.0%
47	3	0.4%	4	0.4%	3	0.3%
48	27	3.5%	16	1.8%	5	0.6%
49	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	5	0.6%
50	4	0.5%	4	0.4%	3	0.3%

APPENDIX D: TREND DATA 2005 – 2018

The following tables summarize PIT Count data collected 2005 – 2018. Prior to the 2011, the PIT count was every other year. The 2012 PIT did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sheltered	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
17 and under	29.6%	29.2%	29.8%	29.9%	31.1%	29.7%	31%	31%	34%	33%	31%
18-24 years	10.1%	11.2%	10.9%	12.1%	10.5%	9.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-40 years	19.4%	20.2%	19.8%	19.0%	20.0%	19.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
41-60 years	31.5%	29.3%	33.9%	32.6%	31.6%	35.5%	35%	36%	30%	35%	34%
Over 60 years	9.5%	10.0%	5.6%	6.4%	6.8%	5.5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%
Unsheltered	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2009**	**2007**	**2005**
17 and under	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%	3.1%	NA	2%	2%	0.9%	2.3%
18-24 years	5.0%	4.0%	2.1%	5.5%	8.3%	12.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-40 years	34.7%	38.1%	28.2%	33.3%	30.5%	30.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
41-60 years	47.4%	46.7%	58.3%	52.1%	53.7%	43.4%	NA	44%	53%	49%	47%
Over 60 years	12.8%	10.8%	11.2%	8.0%	7.2%	10.9%	NA	9%	4%	6%	4%
All	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**	**2012**	**2011**	**2009**	**2007**	**2005**
17 and under	22.3%	21.3%	23.6%	21.2%	26.8%	3.1%	NA	28%	28%	25%	26%
18-24 years	8.8%	9.2%	9.0%	10.1%	10.2%	12.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-40 years	23.2%	25.1%	21.6%	23.4%	21.5%	30.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
41-60 years	35.5%	34.1%	39.0%	38.5%	34.7%	43.4%	NA	35%	35%	38%	37%
Over 60 years	10.3%	10.3%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	10.9%	NA	4%	4%	4%	3%

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

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

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

8. Homeless Individuals Who Are Veterans

Year		Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
		Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
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%