

# City of Chicago 2025 Point-in-Time Count & Survey Report of People Experiencing Homelessness



Prepared by the City of Chicago Department of Family  
and Support Services (DFSS) and Nathalie P. Voorhees  
Center for Neighborhood & Community Improvement,  
University of Illinois Chicago

# CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	3
INTRODUCTION.....	5
ROLE OF PARTICIPATING AGENCIES AND CONSULTANT.....	5
METHODOLOGY.....	7
CHICAGO'S POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS.....	10
POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS.....	14
EXPERIENCES OF HOMELESSNESS.....	19
CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION THAT CAN INFORM SERVICE NEEDS.....	22
SNAPSHOT - FAMILIES.....	26
SNAPSHOT - INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN.....	28
SNAPSHOT -YOUTH.....	30
SUPPLEMENTAL YOUTH COUNT.....	32
SNAPSHOT - NEWCOMERS.....	35
CONCLUSION.....	37
REFERENCES.....	38
APPENDIX A: UNSHELTERED SAMPLING METHOD.....	39
APPENDIX B: TREND DATA 2005-2024.....	41

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2025 Chicago Point-in-Time (PIT) Count estimated a total of 7,452 people experiencing homelessness in Chicago on a given day. The PIT Count identified 6,136 individuals experiencing homelessness residing in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, and Safe Havens as well as 1,316 people experiencing homelessness on the street or other unsheltered locations not meant for human habitation.

This report provides an overview of the total population identified during the Count (in sheltered and unsheltered locations) and presents additional information broken out for each subpopulation.

In the past three years, there have been large changes in the number of people estimated to be experiencing homelessness in Chicago, largely driven by changes in the number of people born outside the United States who have come to Chicago seeking better opportunities. In the 2023 and 2024 PIT Counts, this population was defined as New Arrivals: those who left their home countries to seek asylum and/or better opportunities in the United States, arriving in Chicago in need of assistance starting in August 2022. For the 2025 PIT Count, an updated definition was adopted to track a slightly different subpopulation called Newcomers: those who were born in a different country who came to the United States within the previous year (between January 23, 2024, and January 23, 2025).

The 2025 PIT Count results reflect progress to reduce the number of people experiencing homelessness in Chicago. There was a 60 percent decrease in the number of people estimated to be experiencing homelessness in 2025 compared to 2024. Changes in federal policies concerning the U.S. southwest border starting in mid-2024 through early 2025 drastically reduced the number of New Arrivals/Newcomers coming to Chicago seeking shelter and services. This reduction in shelter demand led to a change in the City's shelter capacity as most New Arrival/Newcomer shelters were decompressed

and closed ahead of the 2025 PIT Count. The City and State of IL successfully worked to resettle newcomers residing in shelters through outmigration efforts (e.g., connecting households with family and friends settled in other places) and short-term rental assistance provided by the State of IL.

In early 2025, the City of Chicago implemented the One System Initiative (OSI) to unify the local homeless response system. This initiative was designed to ensure the same level of access and services were available to all people experiencing homelessness in Chicago. On the night of the PIT Count, five formerly New Arrival designated shelters remained in operation as part of OSI and a new shelter access point for single adults called the Shelter Placement and Resource Center (SPARC), adding 3,800 shelter beds and 200 overflow beds to the local system to serve all those experiencing homelessness. There were 4,863 individuals and families identified in shelter during the 2025 Count, compared to 17,202 people in shelter in 2024 - a 64 percent decrease in the number of people in shelter.

There was also a 19 percent decrease in the number of people estimated to be experiencing unsheltered or 'street' homelessness on the night of the 2025 Count, compared to the 2024 Count. This includes those staying on the street, in encampments, 24-hour establishments, and on CTA trains and buses. This decrease was driven by new resources being leveraged locally including: seasonal winter shelter beds, 200 overflow beds at the SPARC, and Unsheltered Homelessness Initiative (UHI) housing resources. Additionally, the decrease in unsheltered homelessness was due to changes with the New Arrivals/Newcomer population. The O'Hare Airport Intake Center for New Arrivals that sheltered 151 people in the 2024 Count was no longer in operation during this year's count. There was also likely an undercount of Newcomers in this year's count due to concerns of ICE raids around the time of the count.

Among the total population, Black/African American people continued to be overrepresented in the population experiencing homelessness in Chicago. While less than one-third of Chicago's total population is Black/African American, 53 percent of the total population estimated to be experiencing homelessness were Black/African American.

The number of individuals in family households with children (under the age of 18) decreased by 69 percent this year. This decrease was largely driven by the large decrease of Newcomers/New Arrivals in Chicago since the 2024 PIT Count. The majority of New Arrivals in 2024 and Newcomers in 2025 were in family households with children. In this year's count, 85 percent of Newcomers were in families with children compared to 38 percent of Non-Newcomers.

Regarding experiences of homelessness, about 39 percent of the total population reported experiencing homelessness for a year or more. This share was higher for the unsheltered population (71 percent) compared with the sheltered population (33 percent). For the total population, there were often multiple causes that contributed to their current experience with homelessness, including family disputes, loss of employment and domestic violence incidents. The second most common cause was related to migrating to the United States.

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

## INTRODUCTION

The 2025 Point in Time (PIT) Count and survey of unsheltered and sheltered people experiencing homelessness in Chicago, led by the City of Chicago Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS), was held on January 23, 2025. A mandate by the United States (U.S.) Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the PIT Count is intended to provide an annual snapshot of homelessness in Chicago. The PIT Count is one of many data sources utilized by the City to understand the number of individuals experiencing homelessness in Chicago and how to best meet their evolving needs. The 2025 PIT Count included all those who were experiencing literal homelessness on the night of the Count, including Newcomers.<sup>1</sup>

This report describes the methodology used to conduct the 2025 PIT Count and presents findings on the characteristics and experiences of individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Chicago. Additionally, it breaks down information by the sheltered and unsheltered populations.

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 within the 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 (especially the Supplemental Youth Count), supplied HMIS data for the shelter count, and provided input for survey development and results of preliminary data analysis and findings.

All Chicago and DFSS chaired and staffed the Chicago Continuum of Care's (CoC) PIT Subcommittee that reviewed the 2025 methodology and survey and provided input on data analysis.

DFSS relied on a combination of street outreach providers, consisting of over 260 staff and volunteers, who helped tally and survey during the unsheltered count this year. Outreach teams involved in the Count included Featherfist, Haymarket, The Night Ministry, The Salvation Army, Renaissance Social Services, Thresholds, Street Samaritans, the Puerto Rican Cultural Center, Revive, the DFSS Homeless Outreach and Prevention team, and Thresholds. Local volunteers and employees 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

**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](#), [2025 Annual Report on Homelessness](#))

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

<sup>1</sup> Anyone born in another country who arrived in the United States within 1/23/2024-1/23/2025.

coverage. The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and HUD also supported the Count.

### **Consultant**

The Nathalie P. Voorhees Center for Neighborhood & Community Improvement at the University of Illinois 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 Homelessness 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.

Note that visualization of survey responses for both sheltered and unsheltered populations do not include options included on the survey that received zero responses.

## METHODOLOGY

The 2025 methodology was approved by the Chicago CoC's PIT Subcommittee - a group of stakeholders and homeless service providers who convene each year for the planning and execution of the Count - and then presented to the collaborative partners and Chicago CoC Board of Directors. The current unsheltered methodology continues to utilize input from outreach providers in the planning of the sample.

### Counting & Surveying in Shelters

DFSS and All Chicago worked with all sheltered programs to conduct a comprehensive count of all persons staying in Chicago's emergency shelters, transitional housing programs and Safe Havens on the night of the Count. DFSS used the Chicago CoC's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data to obtain counts for most sheltered programs. Based on updated HUD guidance for the Housing Inventory Count (HIC) and PIT Count in 2024, the same data quality processes were implemented in this year's sheltered count to improve the accuracy of HMIS data collected. Client project enrollments (entry/exits) from HMIS for most sheltered programs were used to generate a total census at sites for the night of the Count. Additionally, after the PIT Count, All Chicago and DFSS provided technical assistance to providers to ensure accurate HMIS enrollment data was reflected on the night of the Count. For shelters where HMIS data was unavailable (e.g., domestic violence and 5 OSI shelters), designated and trained staff were responsible for reporting all residents staying on site that night in a tally spreadsheet. Data for 54 percent of people staying in shelters on the night of the Count originated from HMIS. Tally spreadsheets were used to report information for the remaining 46 percent; the proportion of programs using tally data rather than HMIS decreased this year because fewer transitioning OSI shelters were in operation during the 2025 Count compared to the number of New Arrival shelters that had been in operation during the 2024 Count. These OSI shelters did not have

access to HMIS during the 2025 PIT Count. The shelter data on race/ethnicity in HMIS is self-reported by clients during an intake process while the manual tally reflects observations and/or confirmation by shelter staff of clients' identities. The majority of sheltered Newcomers (92.5 percent) resided in OSI shelters, while the remaining 7.5 percent resided in the rest of the homeless shelter system.

To ensure information on a random sample of the sheltered population was collected at each site, the sheltered survey methodology asked all sheltered programs (emergency shelter, transitional housing and Safe Havens) to randomly select 10 percent of all households on site the night of the Count to complete the survey. For singles and youth shelters (where all households were 1-person households), this meant randomly selecting 10 percent of the total number of people staying on site the night of the Count to survey. If any individual declined being surveyed, a new random individual was chosen until at least 10 percent of residents staying on site were surveyed. For families, the sheltered survey methodology was updated this year to improve the process of collecting a truly random sample of surveys from family households (where numerous people were in each household and households sometimes contained more than one adult). While previously, family sites followed the same methodology as the singles to randomly select 10 percent of the total number of people on site to survey - this year, sites instead calculated 10 percent of the households on site, then selected one adult in each of those households to survey (to account for differences in household size and composition). If a person declined being surveyed, a new random household and random adult member within that selected household was surveyed until at least 10 percent of family households were surveyed on site.

### Counting & Surveying in Unsheltered Locations

DFSS relied on a combination of street outreach providers, local homeless services employees and volunteers, and local City agencies like the

Chicago Police Department, the Chicago Transit Authority, the Chicago Department of Aviation, and the Chicago Park District to conduct the unsheltered count. In accordance with HUD guidance, the unsheltered count continued to use the sampling and extrapolation methods first utilized in 2021. Originally used to mitigate the risk of spreading COVID-19 during the pandemic, the sampling method has replaced the prior practice of canvassing the entire city. Sampling methods continue to be improved based on feed-back and implementation learnings from prior years and input from outreach providers on “hotspots” or locations of known encampments. In this year’s PIT Count, 100 percent of certainty and high areas, 85 percent of medium areas, and 10 percent of rare areas were included in the sample.

For the past two years, DFSS conducted a “Pre-PIT Unsheltered Scan”. Ahead of the 2025 PIT Count, from Tuesday, December 10<sup>th</sup> to Thursday, December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2024, street outreach teams scanned their assigned geographic regions across the entire city and counted people experiencing unsheltered homelessness that they encountered in specific locations. The geographic data collected during the Pre-PIT Scan was used as the foundation for our 2025 PIT sampling methodology. This helped to more accurately predict where unsheltered people would likely be encountered the night of the Count and accurately assign classifications for each area (i.e., certainty, high, medium, or rare classifications).

In addition to utilizing Pre-PIT Scan data and input from outreach providers, the unsheltered count involved street outreach providers who serve unhoused people and special subpopulations like veterans and youth. DFSS relied on trained teams of outreach staff and volunteers to conduct the Count that covered all randomly sampled areas throughout the city.

Like the 2024 Unsheltered Count, special outreach teams with a focus on serving those experiencing homelessness on CTA trains counted and surveyed those riding the Red and

Blue Line trains. These teams also visited hot spot CTA stations to count and survey people residing in those stations on the night of the Count.

The unsheltered count took place over the course of one night, allowing for collection of a robust sample consisting of both survey responses and observation-only counts which was weighted to produce a total, representative estimate across the entire city ([see Appendix A](#)). See [Table 1](#) below for a comparison of methodology across years.

### **Limitations**

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

Because of the one-night nature of the Count, locations and visibility of those experiencing homelessness can vary depending on weather conditions and other factors. The 2025 PIT Count was conducted on the night of Thursday, January 23<sup>rd</sup>. During the 2025 Count, temperatures were about 10 degrees Fahrenheit, and it snowed in the afternoon before the Count. The days surrounding the Count were incredibly cold this year, with multiple days barely breaking single digit Fahrenheit temperatures earlier that week. Compared to the 2024 Count when temperatures were in the upper 30s, the bitter cold and snow around this period likely caused more unsheltered individuals to accept shelter or warming center referrals, or to hunker down earlier in unsheltered locations out of sight of those conducting the Count.

As with previous years, this year’s Count included people using Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) trains and train stations for shelter. Counting on public transit is challenging due to unforeseen circumstances such as delayed trains and service disruptions, which can make accurately tallying individuals on trains difficult year to year.

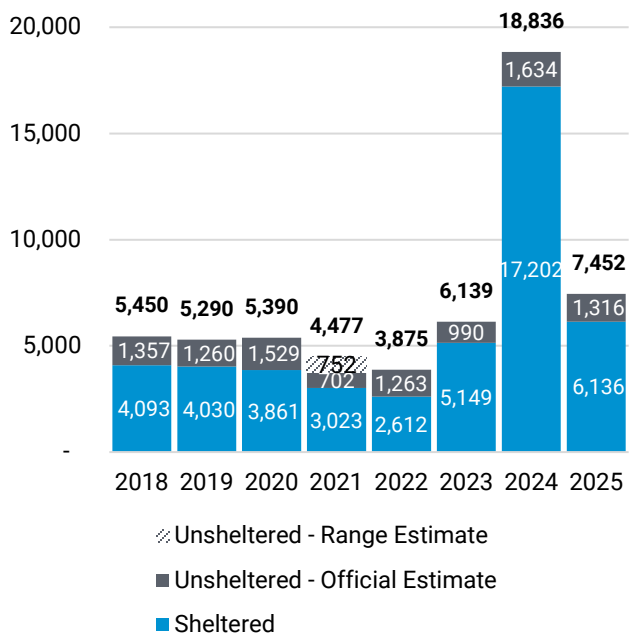
**Table 1: Unsheltered Count Methodology Over Time**

Count Element	2015-2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
<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	1 night, on the night of official count date	1 night, on 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 percent of the Loop/CTA/hotspots and randomized subset of other areas around the city	Same sampling approach as in 2021. Sampled 198 census tracts across Chicago	Same sampling approach as in 2021 onward. Sampled 258 census tracts across Chicago	Same sampling approach as in 2021 onward. Sampled 260 census tracts across Chicago	Same sampling approach as in 2021 onward. Sampled 278 census tracts across Chicago

# CHICAGO'S POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

The 2025 PIT Count estimated a total of 7,452 people experiencing homelessness in Chicago. The PIT Count identified 6,136 individuals experiencing homelessness residing in sheltered programs and 1,316 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness (see Figure 1).

**Fig. 1: Total Population Experiencing Homelessness, 2018-2025**



Source: 2018-2025 PIT Counts

\*2021 and 2022 used different methodologies due to the COVID-19 pandemic and limited CoC capacity

Since 2023 (after the pandemic), there have been large changes in the annual number of people experiencing homelessness in the PIT Count. Most of the increases in the 2023 and 2024 PIT Counts are due to the large number of New Arrivals who arrived in Chicago in need of shelter starting in August 2022, mainly being bused from Texas.<sup>2</sup> This led to a large increase in the total number of people experiencing homelessness in the 2023 and 2024 Counts in comparison to past years. The highest number of New Arrivals served locally in the homeless response system was

during the 2024 PIT Count, when almost 14,000 New Arrivals were residing in shelters or encountered in unsheltered locations around the city.

The 2025 PIT Count showed a large decrease in the total population experiencing homelessness. The main driver of this change is the decrease in the New Arrival/Newcomer populations since the 2024 Count.<sup>3</sup> Federal immigration policy changes and executive orders in mid-2024 and early 2025 reduced the number of Newcomers coming to Chicago. This resulted in lower shelter demand locally and led to many of the New Arrival/Newcomer designated shelters closing in the city and remaining shelter residents being connected to other stable or permanent housing options.

Although progress has been made locally to reduce the number of people experiencing homelessness, there have been increases in the number of Non-Newcomers/Non-New Arrivals experiencing homelessness in the past three years. Even a few years after the pandemic, the local housing market and economy have strained low-income households, making it harder for people to remain or get housed. Additionally, pandemic-era federal and state support programs (e.g., the Child Tax Credit and State of IL emergency SNAP benefits) have expired, leaving households with less of a social safety net. The PIT Count and other homeless services data (e.g., Homeless Management Information System data) in Chicago in 2023 and 2024 have shown that more non-Newcomers/non-New Arrivals are experiencing homelessness for the first time in the past two years than local housing resources can support. These local trends continue to mirror national trends in other large jurisdictions, post-pandemic (Soucy & Hall, 2025).

In the 2025 PIT Count, the overall sheltered population decreased by 64 percent compared to the Count in 2024. This is largely attributed – as described above – to the significant decrease in

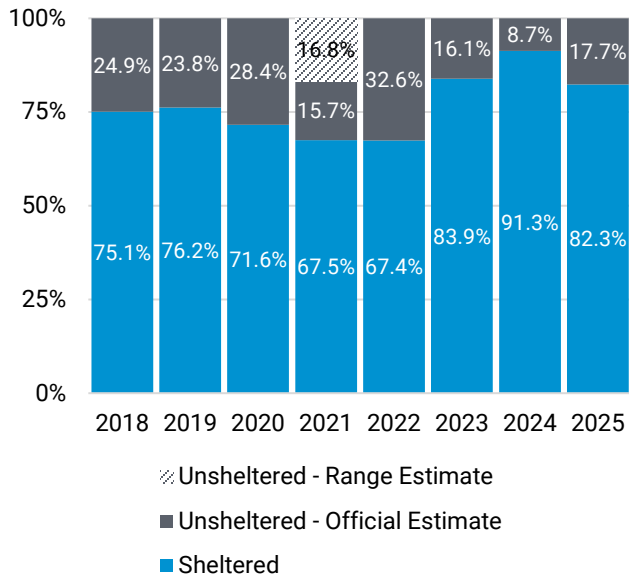
<sup>2</sup> New Arrivals were those who left their home country to seek asylum and/or find better opportunities in the U.S., arriving in Chicago in need of assistance beginning in August 2022. This definition was used for the 2023 and 2024 Counts.

<sup>3</sup> Newcomers were born in another country who arrived in the U.S. between 1/23/2024-1/23/2025. This new definition was used for the 2025 PIT Count and replaced the New Arrival subpopulation.

the Newcomer/New Arrival population seeking shelter in Chicago during the 2025 PIT. The relatively small number of Newcomers (1,273) residing in shelters in 2025 was a significant decrease compared to the number of New Arrivals (13,679) that were staying in shelters here in 2024.

In 2025, unsheltered individuals accounted for about 18 percent of all people counted, while sheltered individuals made up about 82 percent. A larger share of the population was sheltered in the 2024 Count (91 percent) compared to previous years and this year as well (see Figure 2). Although there was a decrease in sheltered Newcomers, there was an increase in sheltered Non-Newcomers this year. This was in part due to former New Arrival residents – who arrived before the Newcomer cutoff of 1/23/24 – staying in shelter for longer periods of time and to the growing need of the local Non-Newcomer population accessing shelter post-pandemic.

**Fig. 2: Total Population Experiencing Sheltered & Unsheltered Homelessness, 2018-2025**



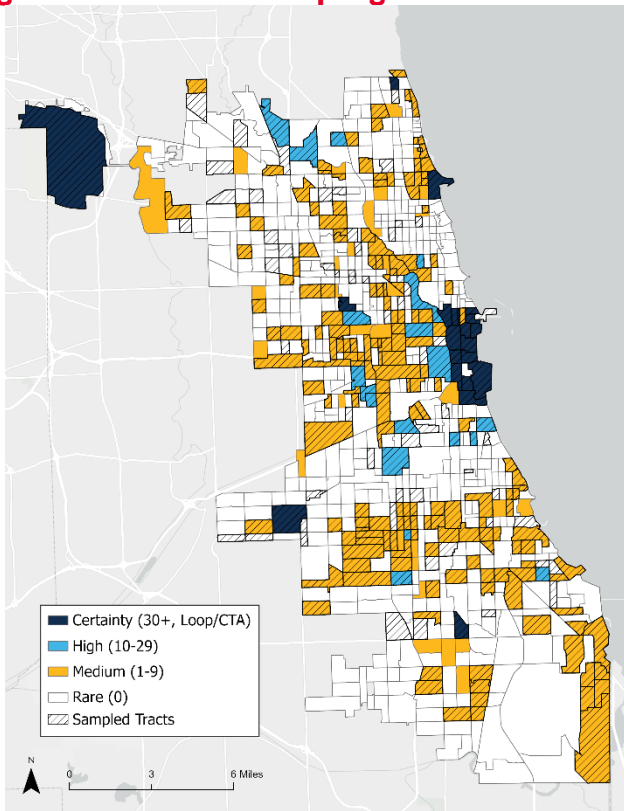
Source: 2018-2025 PIT Counts

## UNSHELTERED LOCATIONS

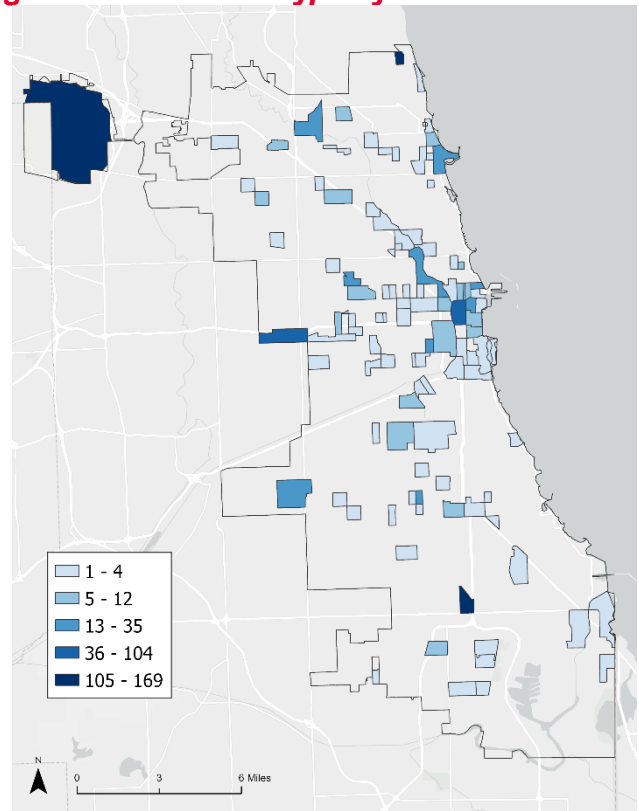
In accordance with HUD guidance, DFSS continued to utilize a sampling approach for the unsheltered portion of the 2025 PIT Count. Census tracts around the city were classified into four categories. The first two categories, “Certainty” and “High” likelihood census tracts were fully canvassed. In “Certainty” areas, 30 or more individuals experiencing homelessness were expected to be encountered and in “High” likelihood tracts, 10–29 people were expected. Areas classified in these two categories included the Loop, CTA terminal stations, and encampments or other hotspot areas identified by DFSS outreach staff. The third type of classification was “Medium” likelihood areas (1–9 individuals experiencing homelessness expected at these locations), a subset of which was canvassed to achieve a representative count (see Figure 3). Finally, “Rare” areas were not expected to have any individuals experiencing homelessness; a smaller subset of these tracts were sampled.

A census of 278 of the city’s total 801 tracts were sampled (34.7 percent). The majority of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness (60.3 percent) were encountered in “Certainty/High” areas. This is slightly lower than the 2024 rate of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness counted in “Certainty/High” areas (75.5 percent). The locations with the highest number of surveys and tally observations the night of the Count were the Central Business District (including CTA stations in that area) and the CTA’s Blue and Red lines terminus stations – O’Hare Airport, Forest Park, Howard, and 95th Street. Refer to [Table A-4 in Appendix A](#) for a more detailed breakdown of the survey and tally observations by location.

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



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



Source: 2025 PIT Count

\* This shows 703 of 781 (90 percent) of valid unsheltered survey/tally records. Does not include 4 survey responses that could not be geolocated due to being recorded in tract numbers that did not exist.

## IN CONTEXT

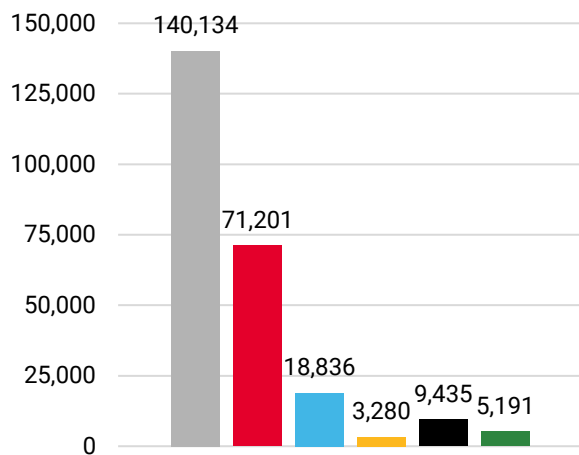
There is marked variation in the number and rate of people experiencing homelessness across American cities. In 2024, the latest published PIT Count data from HUD across Continuums of Care (CoCs), the total number of people experiencing homelessness in Chicago (18,836) was lower than in New York City (140,134) or Los Angeles City & County (71,201) (see Figure 5).

Cities have had varied success in addressing homelessness over the past years. From 2007 to 2022, Chicago saw a 35 percent decrease in people experiencing homelessness on a given night, though this shifted with the 2023 (+3 percent) and 2024 (+215 percent) PIT Count when New Arrivals started coming to the city. By 2024, New York City (+178 percent) and Los Angeles City & County (+49 percent) had also seen large increases in the number of residents experiencing homelessness for varied reasons. Houston’s progress in decreasing homelessness since 2007 (-68 percent) stands out nationally (see Figure 6). Local Houston officials and advocates credit the CoC’s “housing first” approach and other policies in driving this reduction in homelessness (Kimmelman, 2022). Research also points to structural housing market conditions, particularly rent and vacancy rates, as major factors in the regional variation in homelessness (Colburn & Aldern, 2022).

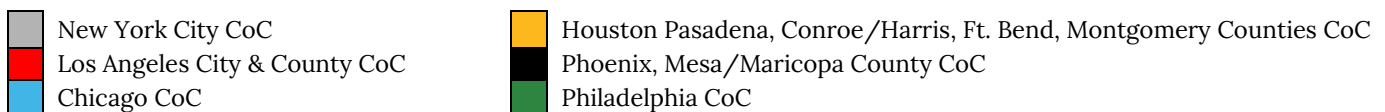
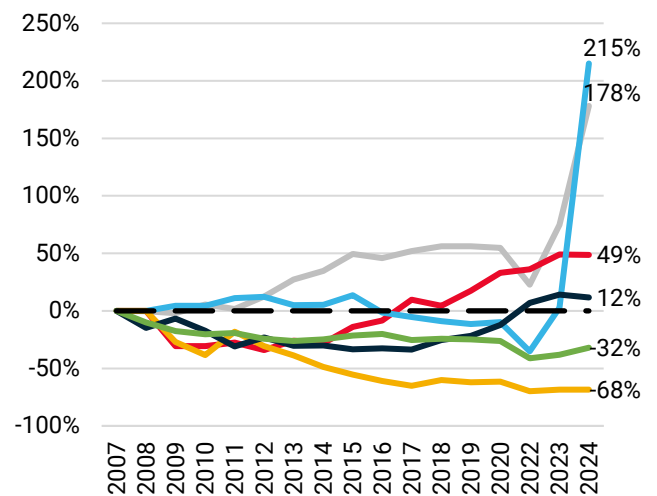
Between 2022 and 2024, there was an increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness identified nationally, as reflected in the increases for all six of America’s largest cities during this period. Reasons for these increases vary across CoC jurisdictions. Los Angeles City & County CoC (+9 percent from 2022 to 2024) has continued to see increases in their unsheltered population – with a recent 14 percent increase in the unsheltered count from 2022 to 2023, as well as an increase in their sheltered population between the 2023 and 2024 counts (+14 percent). Between 2022 and 2024, Houston (+5 percent), Phoenix (+5 percent), and Philadelphia (+16 percent) saw smaller increases in their total counts, but all three have seen their sheltered counts rise post-pandemic. Chicago (+386 percent) and New York City (+127 percent) Counts both saw large increases between 2022 and 2024 for a variety of reasons, but both have been disproportionately impacted by the New Arrivals sent to these cities from the U.S. southwest border. Nationwide, there is a clear increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness – as well as a struggle for local CoCs to meet this increased demand.

## Homelessness In America's 6 Largest Cities

**Fig. 5: People Experiencing Homelessness, 2024**



**Fig. 6: Change in Homelessness, 2007-2024**



Source: 2024 PIT Count

# POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Population demographics differ between sheltered and unsheltered populations experiencing homelessness in Chicago. To account for this difference, this report explores demographics for the total population experiencing homelessness in Chicago, before breaking it out between populations experiencing sheltered and unsheltered homelessness.

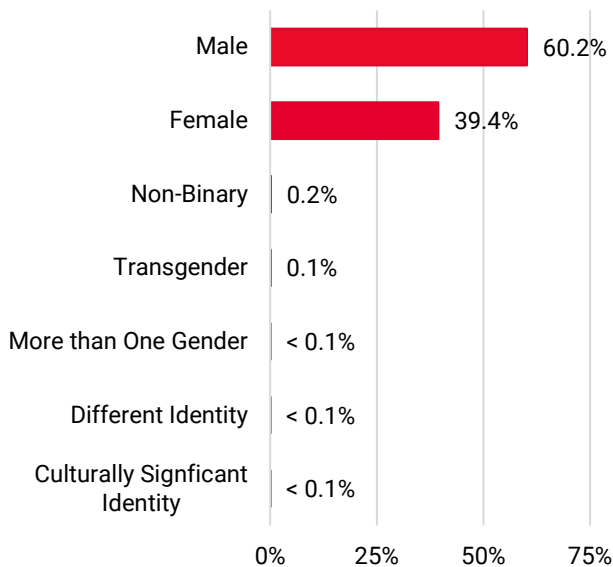
## Total Population

Demographic data was collected from 6,917 people experiencing homelessness from all household types. This included both individuals in households without children, households with only children, and family households (with at least one adult and one child under 18). Collected data was adjusted to account for areas/groups that were known to be undercounted and then those estimates were extrapolated to be representative of the total population, resulting in a total count of 7,452 people experiencing homelessness in Chicago in the 2025 PIT Count.

### Gender

Most people experiencing homelessness in Chicago identified as male, about 60 percent (see Figure 7). Less than 0.5 percent of the population identified as a gender other than male or female.

**Fig. 7: Total Population Gender**

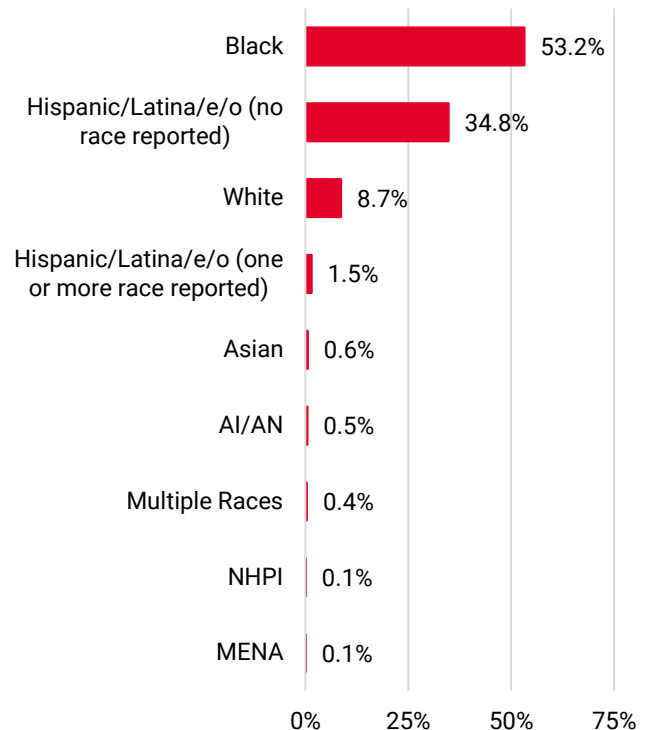


Source: 2025 PIT Count

### Race & Ethnicity

Of the total population experiencing homelessness, 53.2 percent identified as Black. 34.8 percent were Hispanic/Latina/e/o with no race reported, and 8.7 percent were white. Chicago’s historical PIT Counts (before the 2023 PIT Count) found Black/African American populations made up close to 75 percent of the total population of people experiencing homelessness. The inclusion of New Arrivals/Newcomers in the PIT Count has contributed to the relative growth of the Hispanic or Latina/o/e population compared to the Black/African American population (see Figure 8). Asian/Asian American, American Indian/Alaskan Native/Indigenous (AI/IN), Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NH/PI), and Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) individuals made up less than 2.0 percent (1.7 percent) of the total population experiencing homelessness (Figure 8).

**Fig. 8: Total Population Race & Ethnicity**



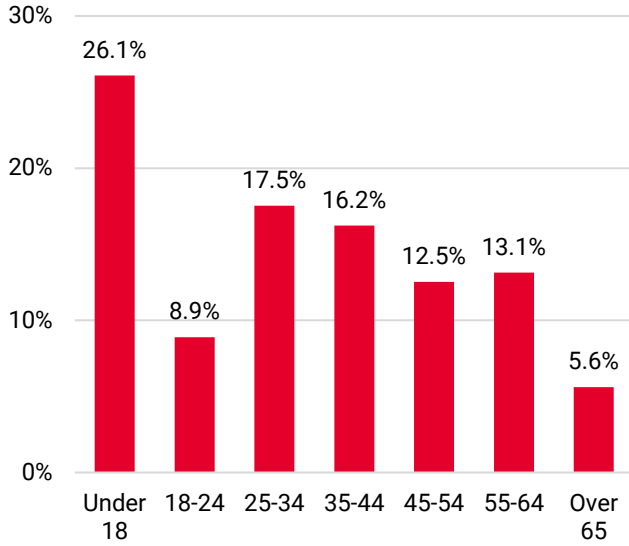
Source: 2025 PIT Count

\*All categories are mutually exclusive; Hispanic/Latina/o/e. Assume Non-Latina/o/e unless specifically noted.

## Age

This year's PIT Count found the under 18 and 25-34 cohorts making up the greatest proportion of the age distribution (26.1 percent and 17.5 percent, respectively). Individuals aged 18-24 comprised 8.9 percent of the distribution (see Figure 9).

**Fig. 9: Total Population Age**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

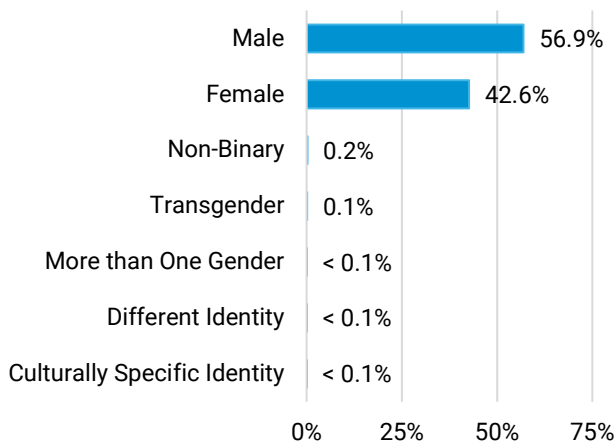
## Population Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness

Demographic data was collected from 6,136 individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness from all household structures. Demographic data was collected using the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for sheltered programs that were HMIS participating and tally spreadsheets were used for non-HMIS participating programs (e.g., One System Initiative shelters and domestic violence programs).

### Gender

56.9 percent of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness in Chicago identified as male, while 42.6 percent identified as female (see Figure 10). The gender distribution has shifted slightly from 2024, when 59.7 percent of the population identified as male and 40.1 percent identified as female.

**Fig. 10: Gender of Population Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness**



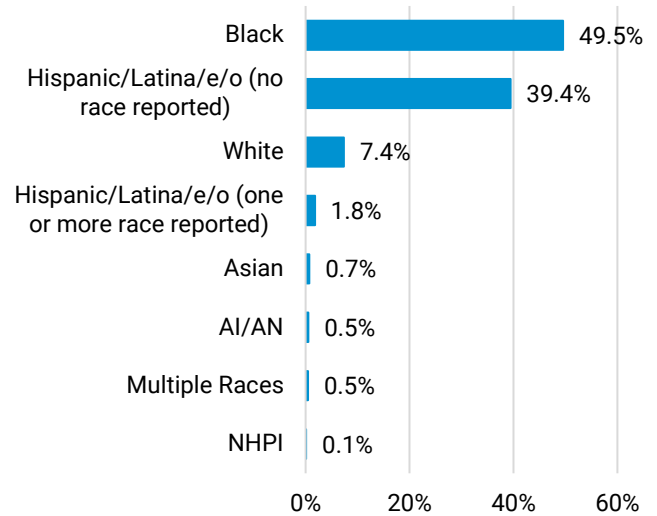
Source: 2025 PIT Count

### Race & Ethnicity

While a little less than one-third of Chicago residents are Black/African American, a disproportionate 49.5 percent of the population experiencing homelessness living in shelters identified as Black/African American. People of Hispanic or Latina/o/e origin (including both individuals with and without another race listed) accounted for 41.2 percent and white individuals comprised 7.4 percent of the sheltered population (see Figure 11). This is a significant shift from 2024

where 77.8 percent of the sheltered population were Hispanic or Latina/o/e (including both individuals with and without another race listed). In 2024, 16.1 percent of the sheltered population was Black/African American, and 5.4 percent of the sheltered population was white.

**Fig. 11: Race & Ethnicity of Population Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness**



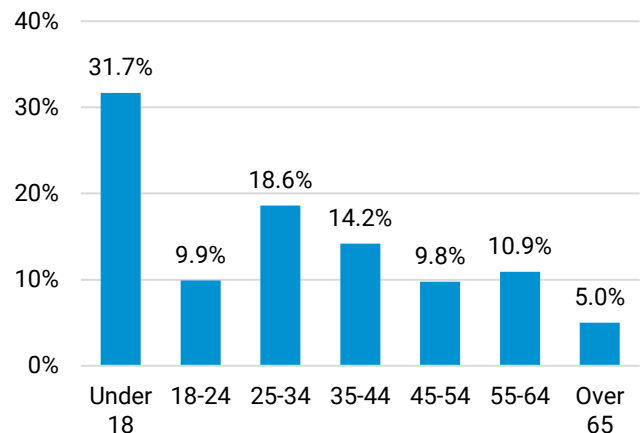
Source: 2025 PIT Count

\*All categories are mutually exclusive. Assume Non-Latina/o/e unless specifically noted.

### Age

Individuals under 18 make up the greatest share of the age distribution of individuals experiencing sheltered homelessness (31.7 percent). This is followed by individuals ages 25-34. Those over 65 made up 5 percent of those in shelters (Figure 12).

**Fig. 12: Age of Population Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

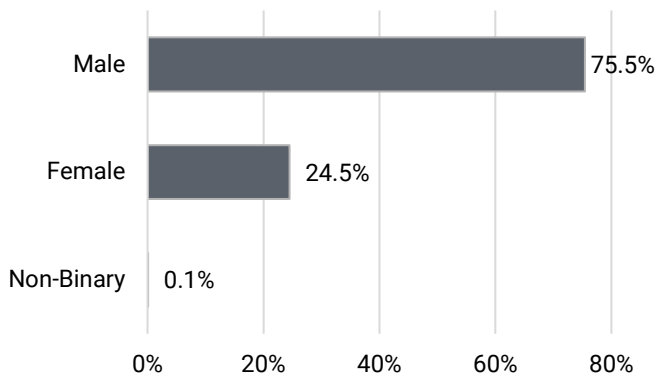
## Population Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness

Demographic data in this report was collected from 781 individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness on the night of the Count (January 23, 2025) from all household structures. Collected data was adjusted to account for groups and areas known to be undercounted, then extrapolated to be representative of the total population experiencing unsheltered homelessness at the time of the 2025 Count.

### Gender

75.5 percent of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness counted in Chicago on the night of the Count identified as male, while 24.5 percent identified as female. The proportion of unsheltered females has increased since 2024, when 17.7 identified as female. Only a small share of the population (0.1 percent) identified as non-binary (see Figure 13).

**Fig. 13: Gender of Population Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness**



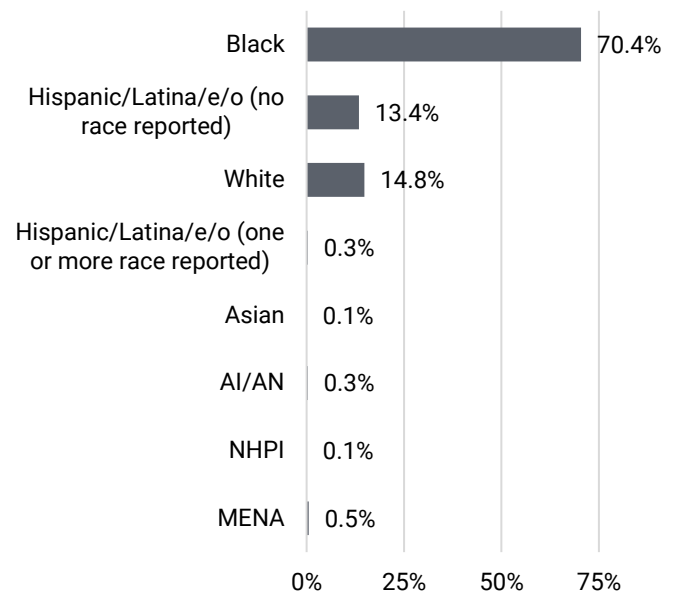
Source: 2025 PIT Count

### Race & Ethnicity

70.4 percent of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness identified as Black, 14.8 percent identified as white, and 13.7 percent identified as Hispanic or Latina/e/o (including both individuals with and without another race listed) (see Figure 14). The proportion of Black/African American individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness has increased from 2024 (59.7 percent), while the proportions of white and Hispanic/Latina/e/o (including both individuals with and without another race listed)

have fallen (18.5 percent and 19.3 percent respectively).

**Fig. 14: Race & Ethnicity of Population Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness**



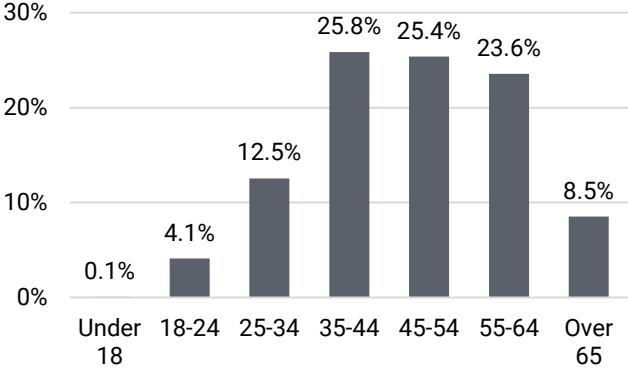
Source: 2025 PIT Count

\*All categories are mutually exclusive. Assume Non-Latina/o/e unless specifically noted.

### Age

Less than 1 percent of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness are children under 18, and 8.5 percent are individuals over the age of 65 (see Figure 15). The unsheltered population is aging – in 2024, 42 percent of the unsheltered population was over 45 and 4.1 percent was over 65. In 2025, 57.5 percent of the unsheltered population was over 45 and 8.5 percent was over 65. The unsheltered population counted on the night of the PIT Count is also generally older than the sheltered population, with only 25.7 percent of the sheltered population above the age of 45.

**Fig. 15: Age of Population Experiencing Unsheltered Homelessness**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

## EXPERIENCES OF HOMELESSNESS

Experiences of homelessness differ between the sheltered and unsheltered populations. For example, those experiencing unsheltered homelessness were more likely to report having experienced homelessness for longer periods of time (a year or more) compared to those experiencing sheltered homelessness. Rates of chronic homelessness and causes of homelessness also differed between these subpopulations. To account for these differences, the following section reports information for the total population, as well as separating out the sheltered and unsheltered populations' experiences.

### Chronic Homelessness

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 qualifying disabling condition;
- Are members of a household whose head of household meets the above criteria.

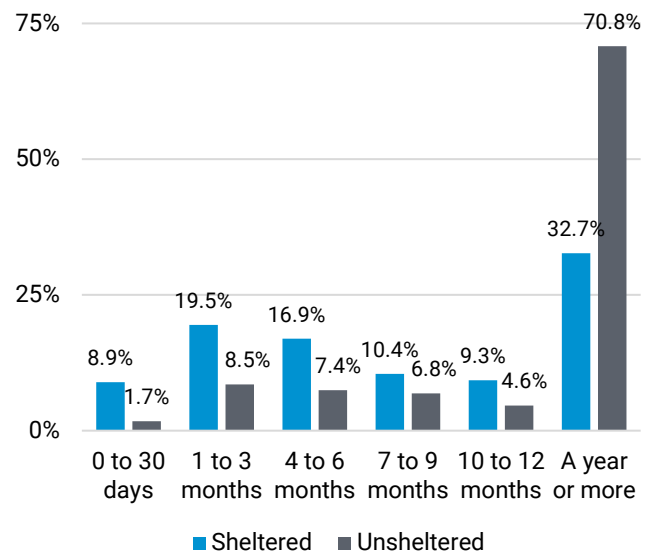
In 2025, there were 1,122 individuals estimated to be experiencing chronic homelessness based on HMIS data and PIT Count survey responses, making up about 15.1 percent of the total population – 13.4 percent of the sheltered population and 22.6 percent of the unsheltered population were chronically homeless in 2025.

### Length of Time Experiencing Homelessness

A plurality of the total population experiencing homelessness reported that they had currently been experiencing homelessness for a year or more (39.4 percent). This rate differs dramatically among sheltered (32.7 percent) and unsheltered (70.8 percent) populations, reflecting the varied experiences of homelessness for those in shelter versus on the street (see Figure 16).

The length of time experiencing homelessness has increased from 2024. In 2024, 15.5 percent of the total population experiencing homelessness had been homeless for a year or more. 11.3 percent of sheltered individuals had experienced homelessness for a year or more compared to 60.2 percent of unsheltered individuals experiencing homelessness for a year or more. This shift is largely due to the number of New Arrivals in Chicago during the 2024 Count – over 10,000 New Arrivals had been experiencing homelessness in Chicago for less than six months.

**Fig. 16: Current Length of Time Experiencing Homelessness**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

### Causes Leading to Loss of Housing

The PIT Count survey asks individuals to self-identify the cause or causes that led to their loss of housing. The plurality of respondents cited multiple causes for losing housing (30.6 percent), followed by migration to the United States (14.7 percent), and family disputes (14 percent). Among respondents who identified multiple causes, the most common causes were family disputes (41.9 percent), loss of employment (37.9 percent), and domestic violence (34.7 percent), see Table 2.

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

What Caused Loss of Housing (Self-Identified)	Percent
Multiple	30.6%
Migration	14.7%
Family disputes	14.0%
Loss of employment/Underemployment	12.3%
Abuse or Violence at home	5.7%
Eviction or foreclosure	4.2%
Release from jail or prison	3.7%
Alcohol or Substance Use Disorder	3.3%
Mental Health	2.9%
Divorce/Separation/End of Relationship	2.6%
Other	1.6%
Death of spouse/parent/guardian/caregiver	1.5%
All Other Reported Causes*	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: 2025 PIT Count

\* Table 2 shows causes leading to homelessness that more than 1 percent of the total population reported. The following are other reported causes leading to loss of housing that at least one survey respondent selected: addiction of a parent/guardian, family death, sexual orientation, domestic abuse/violence, and discharge from a medical facility.

For respondents experiencing sheltered homelessness, the most frequently cited causes of homelessness were the same as those for the total population: multiple causes (31.3 percent), migration to the United States (17.8 percent), and family disputes (14.1 percent). Of sheltered respondents citing multiple causes leading to their loss of housing, family disputes (44.4

percent), loss of employment (40.2 percent), and domestic violence (38.5 percent) were the most common causes (Table 3).

**Table 3: Cause(s) Leading to Loss of Housing for Sheltered Population (Self-Identified)**

What Caused Loss of Housing (Self-Identified)	Percent
Multiple	31.3%
Migration to US	17.8%
Family Disputes	14.1%
Loss of Employment / Underemployment	12.8%
Abuse or Violence at Home	6.9%
Eviction or Foreclosure	4.2%
Alcohol or Substance Use	2.9%
Divorce / Separation	2.9%
Mental Health	2.3%
Death of spouse/parent/guardian/caregiver	1.8%
Release from Jail or Prison	1.6%
All Other Reported Causes*	1.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: 2025 PIT Count

\* Table 3 shows causes leading to homelessness that more than 1 percent of the sheltered population reported. The following are other reported causes leading to loss of housing that at least one survey respondent selected: inability to renew lease, addiction of a parent/guardian, and sexual orientation.

Similar to the total population, the plurality of respondents experiencing unsheltered homelessness identified multiple causes leading to their loss of housing (27.1 percent). Family disputes (14 percent) and release from jail (13.4 percent) were also cited as leading causes of loss of housing for this population. Of the unsheltered respondents who had multiple causes for loss of housing, alcohol and substance abuse (37.4 percent), mental health (31.5 percent) and family disputes (28.4 percent) were the most common causes (Table 4).

**Table 4: Cause(s) Leading to Loss of Housing for Unsheltered Population (Self-Identified)**

What Caused Loss of Housing (Self-Identified)	Percent
Multiple	27.1%
Family Disputes	14.0%
Release from Jail	13.4%
Loss of Employment / Underemployment	9.7%
Other	9.0%
Alcohol or Substance Use	5.6%
Mental Health	5.6%
Eviction or Foreclosure	4.5%
Family Death	2.8%
Divorce	1.7%
Domestic Abuse or Violence	1.1%
Inability to Renew Lease	1.1%
All Other Reported Causes*	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: 2025 PIT Count

\* Table 4 shows causes leading to homelessness that more than 1 percent of the unsheltered population reported. The following are other reported causes leading to loss of housing that at least one survey respondent selected: addiction of a parent/guardian, discharge from a medical facility, and migration.

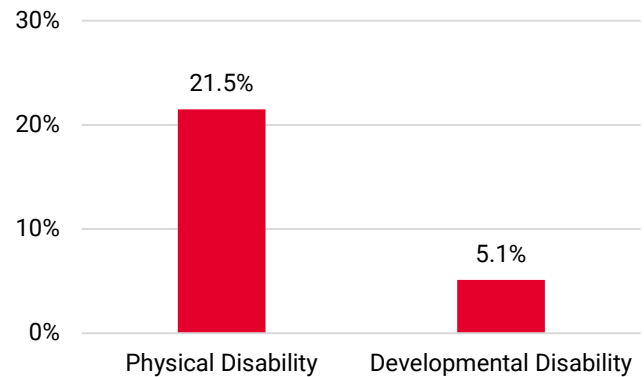
## CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION THAT CAN INFORM SERVICE NEEDS

The purpose of this section is to understand the challenges and needs across subpopulations experiencing homelessness. The data for this section comes from two different data sources this year: HMIS for most shelter programs (except domestic violence and newly transitioned One System Initiative shelter programs) and the PIT Count survey for all other non-HMIS participating shelter programs and unsheltered individuals. For the PIT Count survey, it is important to note that all data is self-reported by the individual being surveyed and represents only a subset of all people experiencing homelessness in Chicago. Information in the following section only represents the adult (18+) population, except for those who have experienced or been survivors of domestic violence, which includes all household members. Other exceptions are noted as necessary.

### Physical and Development Disabilities<sup>4</sup>

21.5 percent of the total adult population (including both sheltered and unsheltered adults) reported having a physical disability. 5.1 percent of adults experiencing homelessness reported having a developmental disability (see Figure 17). These rates have fluctuated over time, likely due to reluctance to share medical information as well as the decrease in Newcomers/New Arrivals, who reported disabilities less often. In 2024, 4.1 percent of the total adult population reported a developmental disability, and 10.3 percent reported a physical disability.

**Fig. 17: Adults with Reported Physical or Developmental Disabilities**

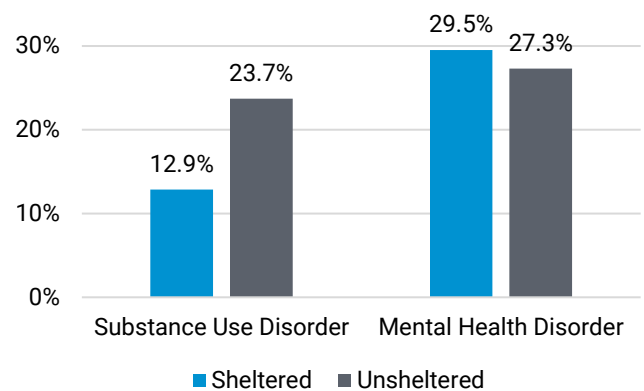


Source: 2025 PIT Count

### Substance Use & Mental Health

15.5 percent of adults experiencing homelessness reported a substance use disorder, while 29 percent of adults reported a mental health disorder. These rates are both higher than in 2024, where 10.3 percent of adults experiencing homelessness reported a substance use disorder and 13.3 percent reported a mental health disorder. Reported substance use disorder was almost double for those experiencing unsheltered homelessness compared to those in shelters (23.7 percent to 12.9 percent). Of the sheltered population, 29.5 percent reported mental health disorders, as did 27.3 percent of the unsheltered populations (see Figure 18).

**Fig. 18: Adults with Reported Substance Use or Mental Health Disorders**



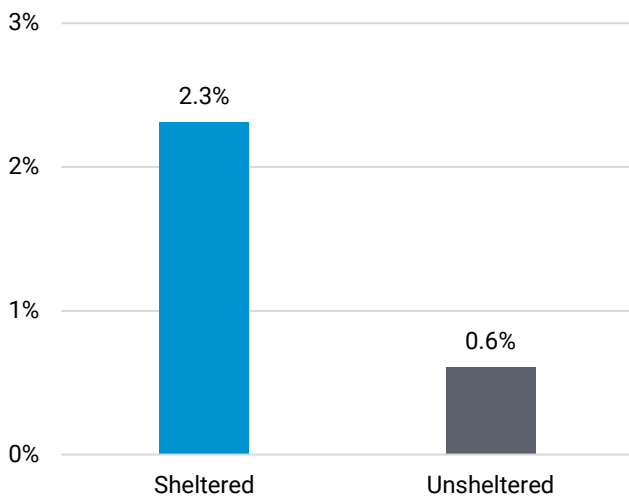
Source: 2025 PIT Count

<sup>4</sup> Disability data including mental health, physical and developmental disabilities, and substance and alcohol use was calculated using the HMIS PIT Count enrollment report that had information on adult disabilities. If there was no HMIS disability data available for an adult, PIT Count survey data was used and then weights were applied to make the estimates representative across the entire adult population counted in the PIT Count this year.

## HIV/AIDS

In the 2025 PIT Count, around 1.9 percent of unsheltered and sheltered adults reported living with HIV/AIDS. Rates were higher among those living in shelters (2.3 percent) compared to those experiencing unsheltered homelessness (0.6 percent) (Figure 19). This is a decrease from 2024, when 3.4 percent of the adult population reported living with HIV/AIDS. Reporting of HIV/AIDS historically tends to be inconsistent due to a reluctance to share sensitive medical information.

**Fig. 19: Adults Reported Living with HIV/AIDS**

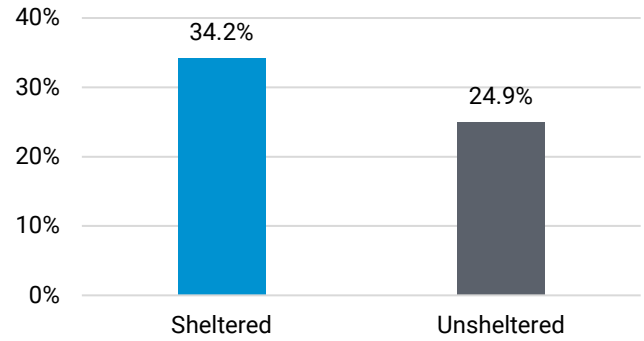


Source: 2025 PIT Count

## Domestic Violence<sup>5</sup>

The PIT survey asks if the respondent is being threatened or harmed by someone they know or is fleeing a violent relationship. Among the total population (including all individuals in family households), 32.5 percent of the population reported experiencing this (Figure 21). There was a decrease in the reported experiences of domestic violence by sheltered individuals (37.8 percent in 2024 to 34.2 percent in 2025), and a slight uptick in reported domestic violence in the unsheltered population (24.3 percent in 2024 to 24.9 percent in 2025), see Figure 20.

**Fig. 20: Survivors of Domestic Violence**

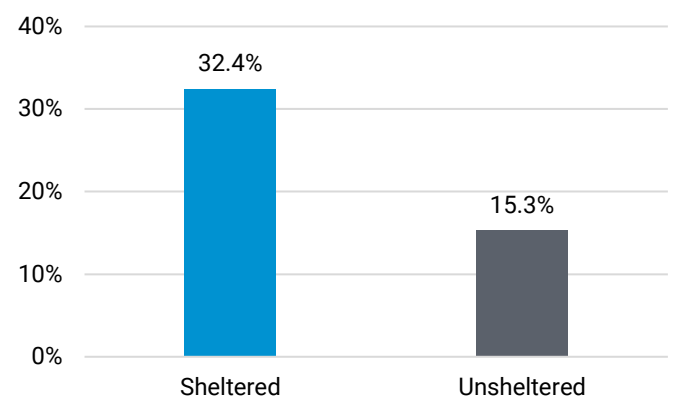


Source: 2025 PIT Count

## Employment<sup>6</sup>

Among adults experiencing homelessness (both sheltered and unsheltered), 27.8 percent reported being employed full or part-time (see Figure 21). This is an increase from 2024, when 15.9 percent of the adult population reported being employed. Employment rates vary between the sheltered and unsheltered populations, with 32.4 percent of the sheltered population and 15.3 percent of the unsheltered population reporting full or part-time employment. Reported employment rates for Newcomers (included in the sheltered and unsheltered population totals) may be affected by hesitancy to share employment-related information dependent on one's work permit status.

**Fig. 21: Adults with Reported Employment**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

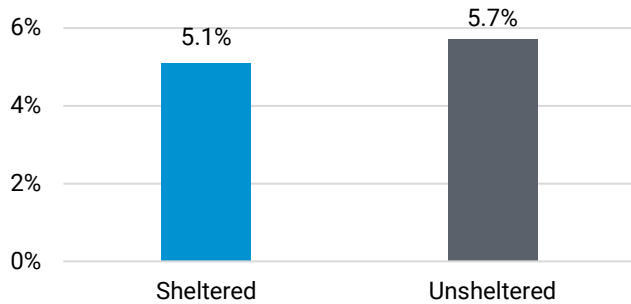
<sup>5</sup> Victims/ survivors of domestic violence (DV) were defined based solely on whether the head of household reported having any prior or current experience with DV in either HMIS or on the PIT Count survey (if no HMIS data was available). If the head of household reported prior DV experience, then all members of that household were recognized as having been impacted by that DV experience, in alignment with guidance from the City's Division on Domestic Violence and national best practices.

<sup>6</sup> Rates surrounding employment were calculated for the total adult population using the data collected from survey respondents in the PIT Count survey, since these data were not available in HMIS.

## Veterans<sup>7</sup>

A total of 254 U.S. veterans were counted among adults (5.3 percent), including 179 veterans in shelters (5.1 percent of the sheltered population) and 75 unsheltered veterans (5.7 percent of the unsheltered population), see Figure 22. This count fell by 51 individuals from 2024; since 2018, the number of veterans counted has fallen by 240.

**Fig. 22: Adult U.S. Veterans**

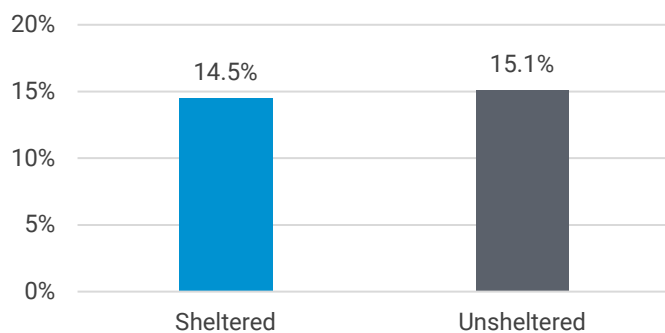


Source: 2025 PIT Count

## Foster Care<sup>8</sup>

In 2025, about 14.7 percent of Non-Newcomer adults reported previously being in foster care. This is an increase compared to the Non-New Arrival population from 2024, when 13.1 percent of the total adult population reported a history in foster care. This included 14.5 percent of the sheltered population and 15.1 percent of the unsheltered population (see Figure 23).

**Fig. 23: Non-Newcomer Adults with Reported History in Foster Care**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

## Formerly Incarcerated<sup>9</sup>

In 2025, 34.4 percent of adults reported being formerly incarcerated, although this rate differed by shelter status and gender. 28.9 percent of the sheltered population reported prior incarceration, compared to 49.2 percent of the unsheltered population. Incarceration rates were higher among the adult male population than the adult female population.

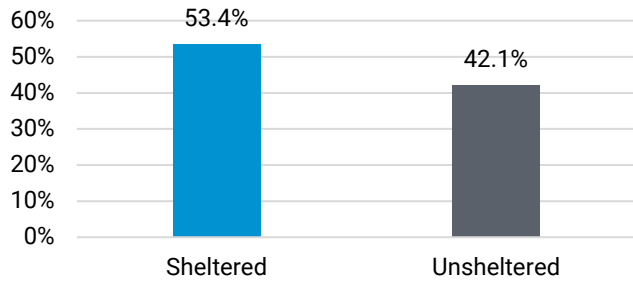
In 2024, 15.1 percent of adults reported a history of incarceration. Rates were higher among the unsheltered population compared to the sheltered population, 46.1 percent to 10.8 percent respectively. The change between 2024 and 2025 relates to changes in the New Arrival population. In 2024, New Arrivals had a very low rate of previous incarceration (2.0 percent) but made up a large share of the total and sheltered population, leading to lower incarceration rates for both groups.

<sup>7</sup> Rates surrounding U.S. veterans were calculated for the total adult population using the data collected from survey respondents in the PIT Count survey, since these data were not available in HMIS.

<sup>8</sup> Rates surrounding foster care were calculated for the total adult population using the data collected from survey respondents in the PIT Count survey, since these data were not available in HMIS. Foster care only includes Non-Newcomers, as foster care systems in other countries differ significantly from the U.S. foster care system.

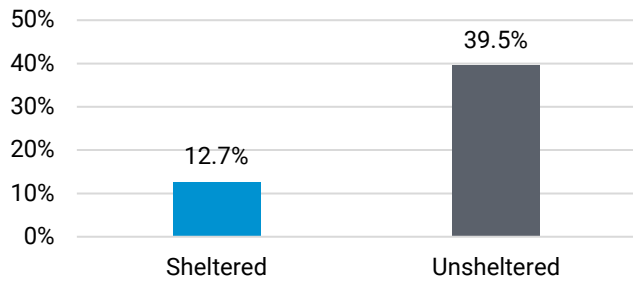
<sup>9</sup> Rates surrounding incarceration were calculated for the total adult population using the data collected from survey respondents in the PIT Count survey, since these data were not available in HMIS.

**Fig. 24: Adult Men with Reported Prior Incarceration**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

**Fig. 25: Adult Women with Reported Prior Incarceration**

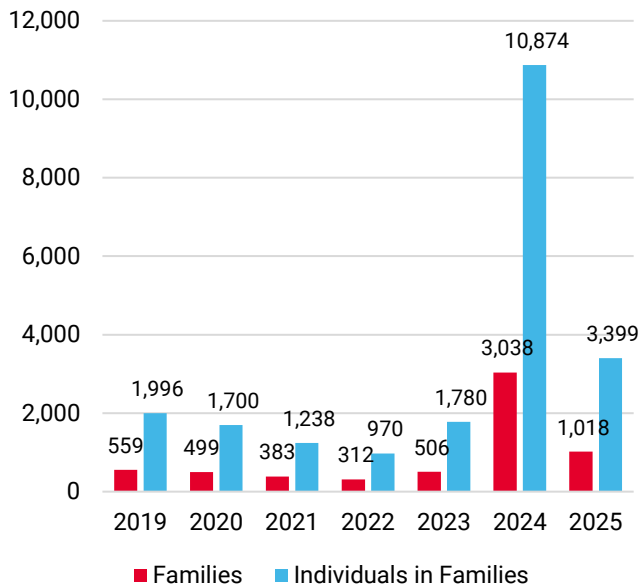


Source: 2025 PIT Count

## SNAPSHOT – FAMILIES

The 2025 Count recorded a total of 1,018 family households with adults and children (under age 18), comprised of 3,399 people – an average household size of 3.3 people. There was a total of 1,934 children under the age of 18 living in these family households, a decrease of 65.4 percent since 2024. This decrease in the number of people in family households is largely driven by the decline in the number of New Arrivals/Newcomers in family households counted in this year’s PIT Count, compared to 2024. There were 1,084 Newcomers in family households counted in the 2025 Count compared to 9,610 New Arrivals in family households counted in 2024. As the number of Newcomers arriving in Chicago waned in late 2024/early 2025 and the New Arrivals mission ended locally in Chicago, there was an 88.7 percent decrease in Newcomers/New Arrivals in family households in this year’s count. All the families with adults and children experiencing homelessness on the night of the 2025 PIT Count were sheltered.

**Fig. 26: Families and Individuals in Families**

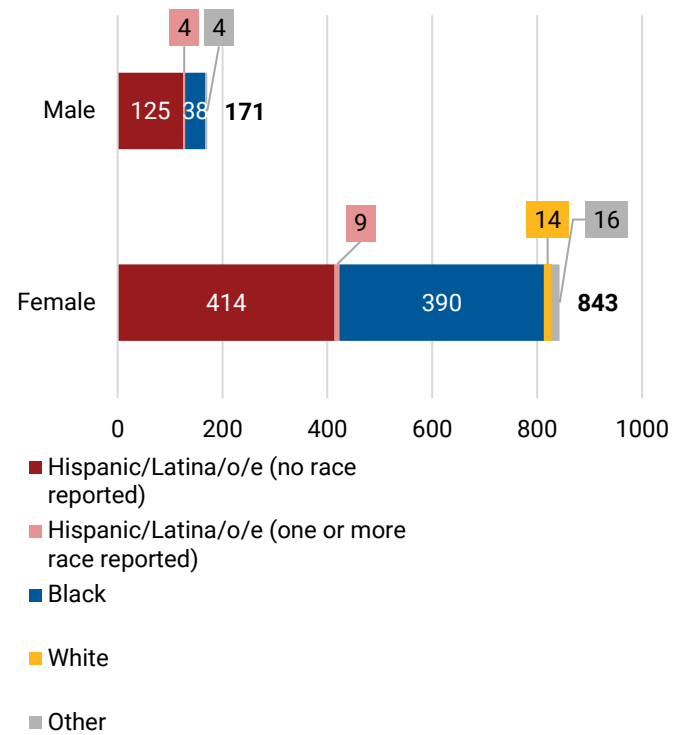


Source: 2019–2025 PIT Counts

41.6 percent of families were headed by Hispanic or Latina females (with either no additional race or at least one race reported). This was followed closely by Black/African American females, who were the heads of household for 38.3 percent of

families (Figure 27). This is a shift from 2024, where 50.4 percent of families were headed by a Hispanic or Latina females (with either no additional race or at least one race reported), and another 33.7 percent were headed by Latino or Hispanic males (with either no additional race or at least one race reported). In 2024, 9.3 percent of families were headed by a Black/African American female. This aligns with other impacts seen from the influx of New Arrivals/Newcomers captured in the 2024 Count.

**Fig. 27: Heads of Household, Race/Ethnicity\* by Gender**



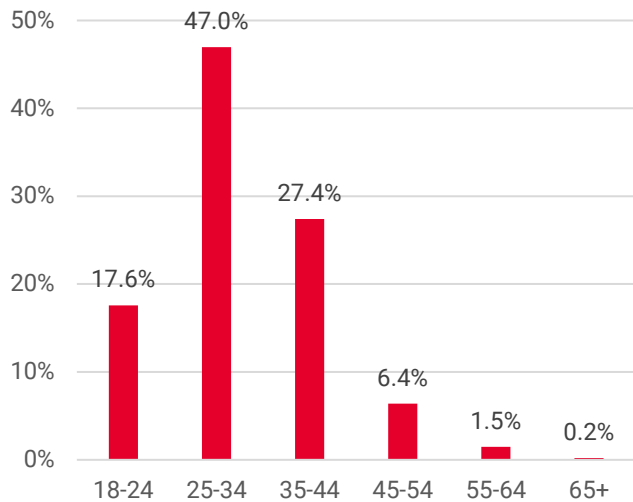
Source: 2025 PIT Count

\*All categories are mutually exclusive. Assume Non-Latina/o/e unless specifically noted. Four heads of family households identified as a gender other than male or female (not shown).

**The number of children living in family households decreased 57.3 percent since 2024 – a reversal of the trend between 2023 and 2024.**

A plurality of families was headed by an individual between 25 and 34 years of age, making up 47 percent of heads of household (Figure 28). This is a slight decrease from 2024, where 51.9 percent of family heads of household were between 25 and 34 years of age. Overall, family heads of household are trending older this year than in 2024. In 2024, 30.3 percent of households were headed by someone over the age of 35. This increased to 35.5 percent of family heads of household in 2025.

**Fig. 28: Heads of Household, Age**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

Similar to the total population experiencing homelessness, individuals in families with children most frequently cited multiple factors as their cause of homelessness (29.7 percent), followed by migration to the United States (26.2 percent). Of individuals in families citing multiple causes leading to their loss of housing, domestic violence (31.6 percent), abuse at home (21.3 percent), family disputes (12.9 percent), and loss of employment (10.3 percent) were the most common causes.

**Table 5: Cause of Losing Housing for Individuals in Families**

What Caused Loss of Housing (Self-Identified)	Percent
Multiple	29.7%
Migration to US	26.2%
Abuse or Violence at Home	15.0%
Family Disputes	12.9%
Loss of Employment/Underemployment	8.8%
Eviction, Foreclosure, Unable to Renew	5.6%
Divorce/Separation/End of Relationship	0.9%
Inability to Renew Lease	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: 2025 PIT Count

## SNAPSHOT – INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN

The 2025 PIT Count identified a total of 4,043 individuals not living in families with children (“individuals without children”), including 2,728 sheltered individuals and 1,315 unsheltered individuals. This subpopulation includes members of adult couples and families in which every member is over 18, in alignment with HUD reporting standards.

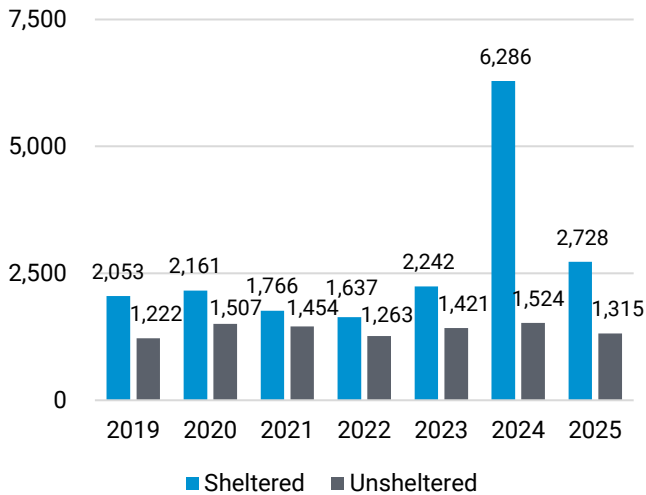
The number of individuals without children decreased by 49 percent between 2024 and 2025, but remained above 2023 levels. This percentage decrease is largely related to the decline of New Arrivals/Newcomers counted in this year’s count. The number of unsheltered individuals without children in 2025 is lower than both 2023 and 2024, 1,421 and 1,524 individuals respectively. This is likely due to increased shelter and housing resources moving more people from the street to stable or permanent housing destinations ahead of this year’s Count and also an undercount of the unsheltered Newcomer population in this year’s count. Around the time of the count, there were fears about ICE raids in Chicago, which likely impacted the and number of unsheltered Newcomers willing to participate in the count.

differed slightly from that of the total population, with a relatively larger Black/African American population and smaller Hispanic/Latina/o/e population. Approximately 63.2 percent of this subpopulation was Black/African American, 16 percent was white, 18.7 percent was Hispanic/Latina/o/e (with 16.9 percent not reporting their race and 1.8 percent reporting one or more races). Comparatively, the total population was 53.2 percent Black/African American and 36.4 percent Hispanic/Latina/e/o (including those with and without a reported race).

Men made up the majority of these households of individuals without children. 73.1 percent of individuals without children were male (see Figure 30). This is less than the proportion that was male in 2024 (81.4 percent).

**45.6% of individuals without children were Black or African American males.**

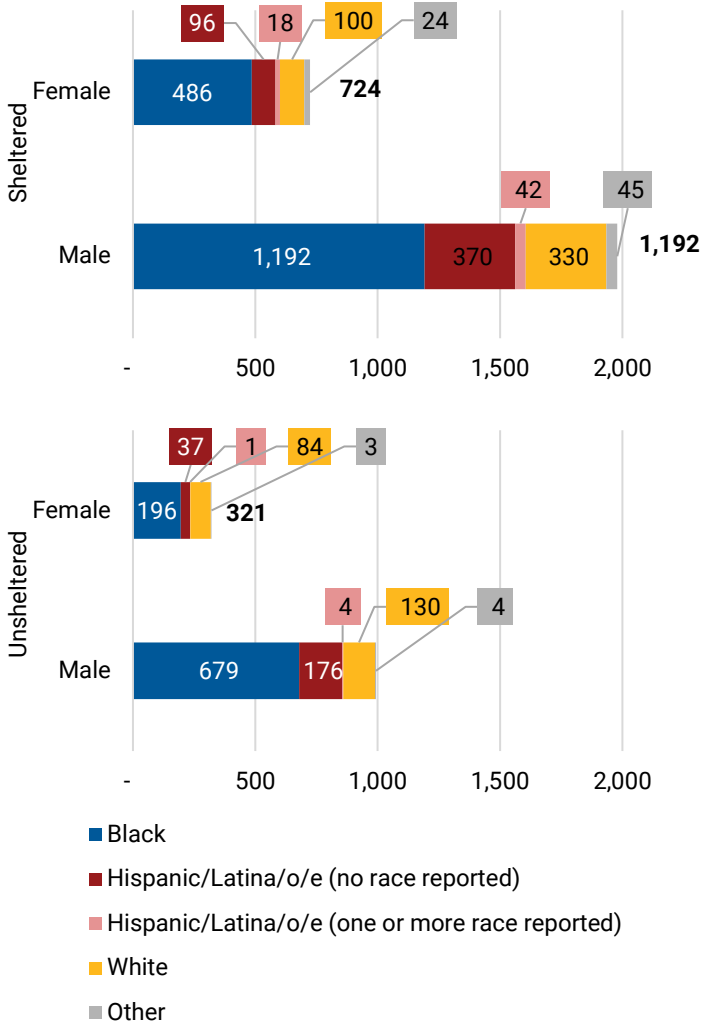
**Fig. 29: Individuals without Children**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

Of individuals without children experiencing homelessness, the racial and ethnic composition

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



Source: 2025 PIT Count

\*All categories are mutually exclusive. Assume Non-Hispanic/Latina/o/e unless specifically noted. 26 individuals in households without children reported as a gender other than male or female (not shown)

## SNAPSHOT – YOUTH

Since 2013, Chicago has been working with our partners to capture additional/specialized information about unaccompanied youth (those under age 25) experiencing homelessness.

Chicago typically collects data on young people experiencing homelessness in two ways: (1) youth are counted as part of the overnight PIT Count and (2) supplemental data is collected by youth-led teams during extended hours after the Count. For this year’s Supplemental Youth Count (SYC), the same efforts to scale-up the Youth Count from 2024 were maintained by DFSS and All Chicago in 2025. Chicago used a [service-based methodology from the Urban Institute](#) to engage youth at different service access points including DFSS-funded youth shelters, transitional housing programs, drop-in centers, and unsheltered youth hotspot locations such as Chicago Public Library branches and hospitals where youth have been previously encountered. Unsheltered hotspots were identified by youth providers and youth with lived experience of homelessness. Based on HUD’s guidance, youth counted in the Supplemental Count experiencing literal homelessness were included in the PIT Count findings (thus are included in the unaccompanied youth section below).

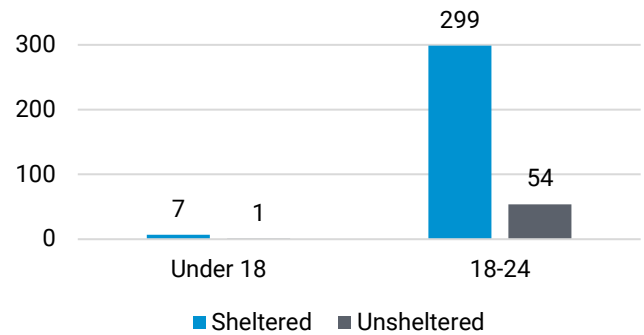
### Unaccompanied Youth

Unaccompanied youth include non-parenting individuals in households in which all individuals are under the age of 25. A total of 361 unaccompanied youth under age 25 were identified in 2025, 8 of whom came from the Supplemental Youth Count. The number of unaccompanied youth fell significantly from 2024, when 1,459 unaccompanied youth were identified (a percent decrease of 75.3 percent). This decrease corresponded with the overall drop in New Arrival/Newcomer numbers between 2024 and 2025. The 2024 PIT Count identified 1,086 New Arrival unaccompanied youth and 371 Non-New Arrivals, compared to only 20 Newcomer and 341 Non-Newcomers in 2025. The Non-New Arrivals and Non-Newcomer unaccompanied youth are of similar magnitude across 2024 and

2025, with the decline in New Arrivals/Newcomers driving the total decline.

Less than 3 percent of the unaccompanied youth population was under 18. This is higher than in 2024, when less than 0.5 percent of unaccompanied youth were under 18 (Figure 31). About 84.8 percent of these youth were residing in shelters, while the remaining 15.2 percent were unsheltered on the street or other locations not meant for human habitation. This has seen a small shift since 2024, where about 90 percent of unaccompanied youth were in shelters and about 10 percent were unsheltered.

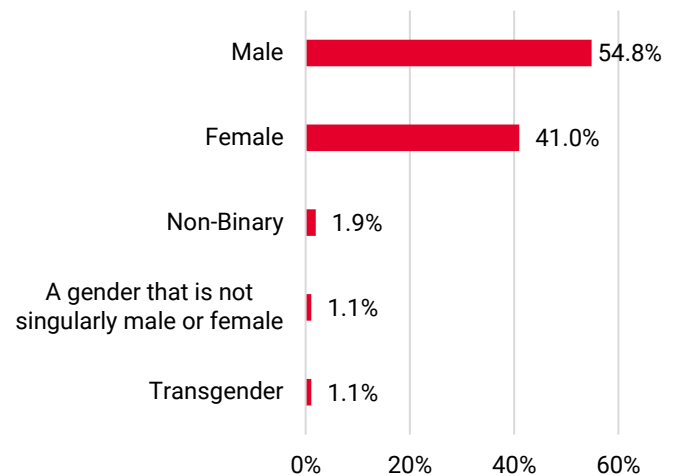
**Fig. 31: Total Unaccompanied Youth by Age**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

Of the 361 unaccompanied youth experiencing homelessness, 54.8 percent were male, and 41 percent were female. 4.2 percent of the population identified as a gender other than exclusively male or female (Figure 32).

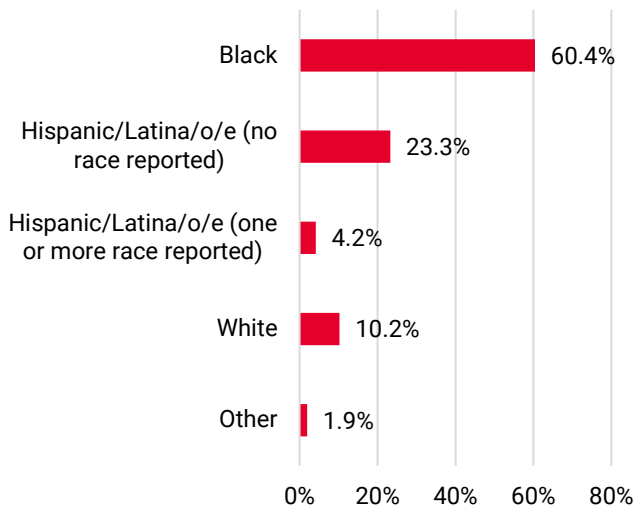
**Fig. 32: Total Unaccompanied Youth by Gender**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

Among unaccompanied youth, 60.4 percent were Black/African American, 27.4 percent were Hispanic or Latina/o/e (with 23.3 percent not reporting a race and 4.2 percent reporting one or more races), and 10.2 percent were white. (see Figure 33). This is a shift from 2024, where 17.4 percent of unaccompanied youth were Black/African American and 77.4 percent were Hispanic or Latina/e/o (with 63 percent not reporting a race and 14.4 percent reporting one or more races).

**Fig. 33: Unaccompanied Youth by Race/Ethnicity\***



Source: 2025 PIT Count

\*All categories are mutually exclusive. Assume Non-Hispanic/Latina/o/e unless specifically noted.

## SUPPLEMENTAL YOUTH COUNT

The Supplemental Youth Count (SYC) took place from Thursday, January 24, 2025, through Tuesday, January 28, 2025. Trained service providers administered a separate survey during the SYC, collecting information from all youth willing to take the survey, including those experiencing literal homelessness and those in unstable housing situations the night of the PIT Count. Unstably housed youth included those staying the night with friends, families, or guardians; in residential treatment facilities; in hotels or motels; and in juvenile detention centers or jails. This section looks at characteristics of those counted in the SYC broken out by unstably housed and youth experiencing literal homelessness, before looking at service usage trends for the SYC participants as a whole.

A total of 177 supplemental youth surveys were collected through the SYC this year, an increase of 17.2 percent from last year, when 151 surveys were collected. Starting in 2024, there were increased efforts to scale-up the SYC and the ability to provide youth with \$10 gift cards for participating in the survey. In 2023, the first year prior to these changes, only eleven surveys were collected. Note that the findings from this section are exploratory and not representative of the entire youth population experiencing homelessness or housing instability in Chicago. In addition, changes from year to year may be more reflective of differences in the sample collected than overall trends. Although a service-based methodology was implemented for the SYC, not all service providers and access points for youth were able to participate in time for this year's SYC.

### Overall Demographics

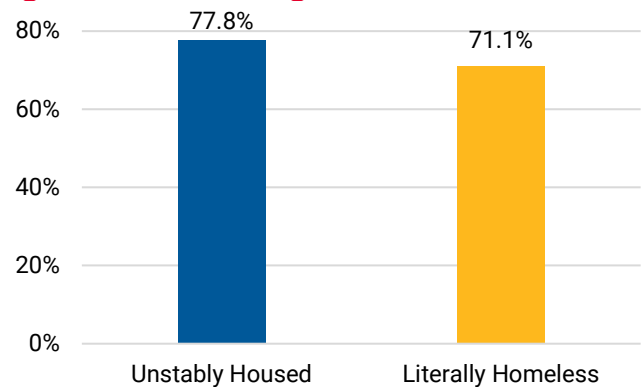
The majority of youth surveyed in the SYC (89.8 percent) were experiencing literal homelessness based on HUD's definition; the other 10.2 percent surveyed were unstably housed. Of the youth experiencing literal homelessness that were surveyed, 95 percent were sheltered and 5 percent were unsheltered.

The SYC captured individuals between the ages of 14 and 24; most individuals counted were aged 18 to 24 (88.7 percent), while only 11.3 percent were aged 14 to 17. Similar to the total population, most youth surveyed in the SYC were Black/African American (65 percent). The gender distribution was more diverse in the SYC than in the total population, where 60.2 percent were male, and 0.5 percent identified as a gender besides exclusively male or female. 52.5 percent of youth surveyed were male, and 42.4 percent of the population were female. 5.1 percent of the population identified as a gender besides exclusively male or female.

### Demographics by Experience with Homelessness

The majority of youth surveyed in the SYC had a high school diploma (63.8 percent). 28.9 percent of youth experiencing literal homelessness and 22.2 percent of unstably housed youth were currently in school (Figure 34).

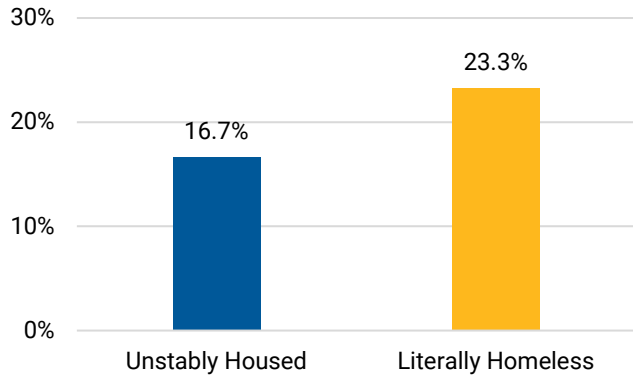
**Fig. 34: Not Attending School**



Source: 2025 Supplemental Youth Count

Approximately 22.6 percent of youth surveyed through the SYC were employed, with the rate being higher among youth experiencing literal homelessness than unstably housed (23.3 percent compared to 16.7 percent) (Figure 35). This is less than the rate of full or part-time employment for the total adult population (27.8 percent). This is also a decrease compared to 2024's SYC, where almost double the youth surveyed were employed (41.7 percent).

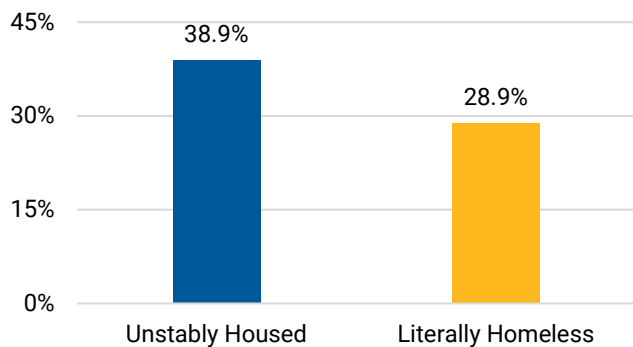
**Fig. 35: Employment**



Source: 2025 Supplemental Youth Count

Approximately 29.9 percent of the population captured with this survey had a history of incarceration, about 4.5 percentage points lower than the total adult population from the PIT Count. Unstably housed youth were more likely than youth experiencing literal homelessness to have a history of reported incarceration (Figure 36). These incarceration rates year to year can be impacted by the smaller sample sizes for the SYC survey in addition to the sensitive nature of responding to this particular question for some respondents.

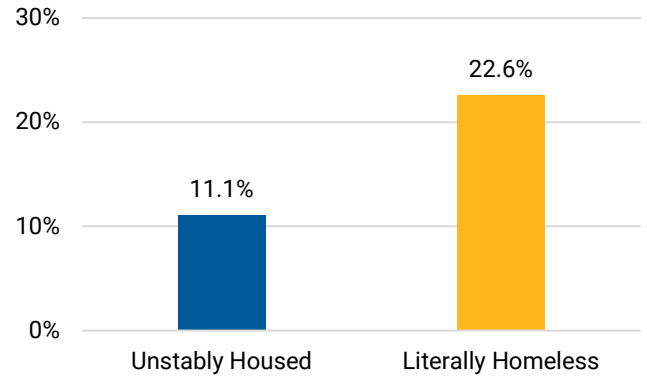
**Fig. 36: Incarceration**



Source: 2025 Supplemental Youth Count

About 21.5 percent of youth surveyed during the SYC had a history in the foster care system, including 11.1 percent of unstably housed youth and 22.6 percent of youth experiencing literal homelessness (Figure 37).

**Fig. 37: Foster Care**



Source: 2025 Supplemental Youth Count

### Service Needs and Barriers

To understand the unique experiences and service needs for youth, survey respondents were asked about service access, barriers, and needs. Of the services available to them, youth who participated in the SYC survey used the following services the most in 2024 and/or early 2025: housing/shelter services (20.3 percent), followed by job skills training (18.6 percent), and food pantries and free meals (10.2 percent). The services that youth most frequently reported having no access to but would be helpful were housing/shelter services (20 percent), food pantries and free meals (15.6 percent), and caseworkers/case managers (15.4 percent), see Table 6. The most common barriers to accessing services were lack of transportation and lack of knowledge about the services, which were identified by 24 and 19.6 percent of SYC respondents, respectively (Table 7).

**Table 6: Access to Services**

<b>Services</b>	<b>% of Youth Using Service</b>	<b>% of Youth without access but service would be helpful</b>
Housing Shelter Services	20.3%	20.0%
Job Skills Training	18.6%	12.2%
Food Pantries and Free Meals	10.2%	15.6%
School Education	9.3%	6.0%
Other Services	8.9%	1.0%
Caseworker/Case Manager	8.1%	15.4%
Mental Behavioral Services	6.8%	8.4%
Medical Services	6.4%	8.4%
Legal Aid	5.9%	4.6%
Document Services	5.5%	8.6%

Source: 2025 Supplemental Youth Count

**Table 7: Obstacles to Access Services**

<b>Obstacles to Service</b>	<b>Percent Youth Pop Experiencing Obstacle</b>
Lack of Transportation	24.0%
Did Not Know	19.6%
Waitlisted	18.2%
Lack of ID	11.5%
Don't Qualify	11.1%
Skipped/Forgot Appt	8.8%
Language Barrier	2.4%
Other	4.4%

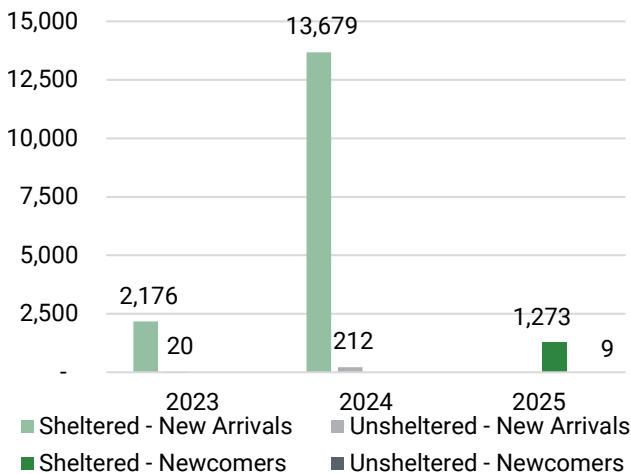
Source: 2025 Supplemental Youth Count

## SNAPSHOT – NEWCOMERS

Newcomers are a new subpopulation tracked for this year’s count. They are defined as those who were born in a different country who came to the United States between January 23, 2024 and January 23, 2025. This subpopulation is slightly different than the New Arrival subpopulation tracked in the 2023 and 2024 Counts, which captured those who left their home country to seek asylum and/or find better opportunities in the United States and arrived in Chicago in need of assistance beginning in August 2022. There are New Arrivals included in the Newcomer population, if they arrived within the last year of the 2025 PIT Count. Although the Newcomer and historic New Arrival populations are not the exact same subpopulation, they are compared to one another in this section as the closest subpopulation groups tracked in the past few counts.

The 2025 PIT Count identified 1,282 Newcomers, 99.3 percent of whom were residing in shelters. Chicago had 12,609 fewer Newcomers in 2025 compared to the number of New Arrivals in 2024, an almost tenfold decrease during this period (Figure 38).

**Fig. 38: New Arrival/Newcomer Population Over Time by Shelter Status\***

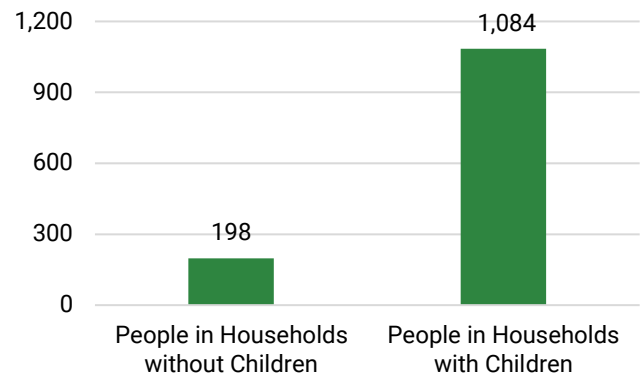


Source: 2023–2025 PIT Count

\* In 2024, there was a New Arrival Intake Center at O’Hare Airport that had 151 New Arrivals on site during the count. In 2025: there was likely an undercount of unsheltered newcomers given the threats of ICE raids around the time of the 2025 PIT Count.

The majority of Newcomers (84.6 percent) were in households with children, including households with at least one adult and child (under 18) and adult only households (15.4 percent) (Figure 39).

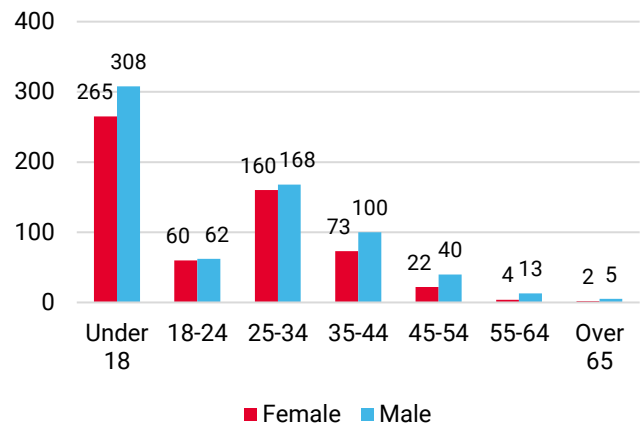
**Fig. 39: Newcomer Households with and without Children**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

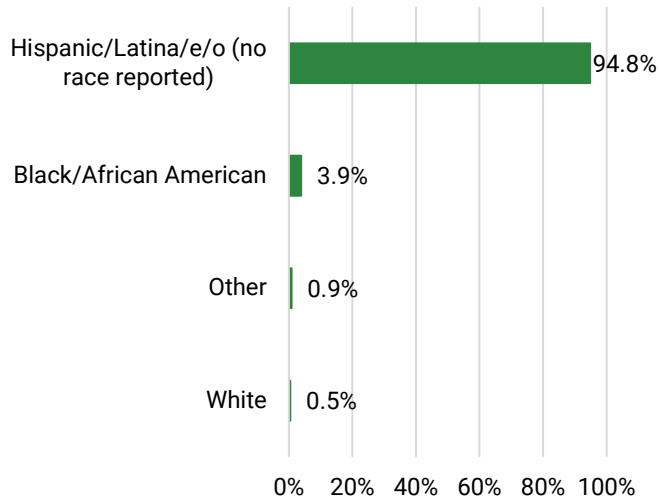
Children under 18 years old were the largest age group, comprising 44.7 percent of this subpopulation (Figure 40). This is an increase compared to New Arrivals in 2024 – children under 18 were still the largest age group, but only 34.7 percent of the subpopulation. Almost 95 percent of Newcomers were Hispanic or Latina/e/o with no race reported (Figure 41). In 2024, 94.1 percent of New Arrivals were Hispanic/Latina/e/o, with 72 percent reporting no race and 22.1 percent reporting one or more races.

**Fig. 40: Newcomer Population by Age and Gender Identity**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

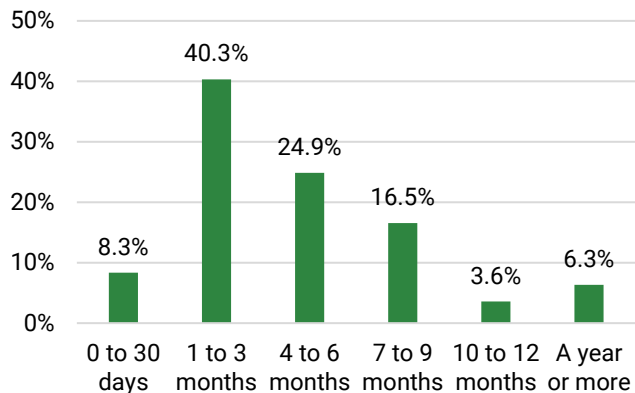
**Fig. 41: Newcomer Population by Race**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

73.6 percent of Newcomers have experienced homelessness less than six months, with the plurality of Newcomers having experienced homelessness for 1 to 3 months (40.3 percent). This is much shorter than the time spent experiencing homelessness for the total population, given that they all recently arrived in the United States in the last year of the 2025 PIT Count. (Figure 42). This is similar to the length of time spent homeless in 2024 for New Arrivals, where 75.2 percent of the subpopulation had experienced homelessness for less than six months.

**Fig. 42: Newcomer Population by Time Spent Homeless**



Source: 2025 PIT Count

The majority of the Newcomer population cited migration to the United States as the cause of their loss of housing at 74 percent. This was

followed by multiple causes (11.4 percent). Of Newcomers citing multiple causes leading to their loss of housing, domestic violence (32.3 percent), migration to US (19.4 percent), abuse at home (19.4 percent), and family disputes (10 percent) were the most common causes.

**Table 8: Cause of Losing Housing for Newcomers**

What Caused Loss of Housing (Self-Identified)	Percent
Migration	74.0%
Multiple	11.4%
Abuse or Violence at Home	5.6%
Loss of Employment/Underemployment	4.3%
Family Dispute	1.8%
Eviction or Foreclosure	1.4%
Release from Jail or Prison	1.4%
Prefer Not to Answer	0.1%

Source: 2025 PIT Count

## CONCLUSION

The 2025 PIT Count results show a reduction of people experiencing homelessness in Chicago, with a 60 percent decrease between 2024 and 2025. The 2025 PIT Count estimated a total of 7,452 people experiencing homelessness in Chicago on a given day. Among the total population, Black/African American people continued to be overrepresented in the population experiencing homelessness in Chicago. While a little less than one-third of Chicago's total population is Black/African American, 53 percent of the total population experiencing homelessness were Black/African American. Additionally, the total population in this year's count was older compared to last year, with 31 percent of the total population being 45 or older, compared to only 14 percent last year. This has partly been driven by an aging population experiencing unsheltered homeless in Chicago and also the large reduction of New Arrivals/Newcomers who were primarily in younger households with children from the 2024 to 2025 Count.

Of the total population experiencing homelessness, 82.3 percent were in sheltered programs (6,136 people) – a decrease of 64 percent of the total sheltered population from 2024. Though some of this change can be attributed to leveraging new housing and shelter resources, this decrease was largely due to the reduction in the number of New Arrivals/Newcomers who arrived in Chicago since the 2024 Count.<sup>10</sup> Following an influx of New Arrivals/Newcomers to Chicago from August 2022 through mid-2024, changes in federal immigration policies starting in mid-2024 through early 2025 drastically reduced the number of New Arrivals/Newcomers coming to Chicago seeking shelter support and services. In addition, due to the decline in demand for shelter from this subpopulation, the City and State of Illinois successfully resettled remaining New Arrival/ Newcomer shelter residents ahead of the One System Initiative (OSI) that launched in early

2025 to unify the local homeless response system. Five formerly New Arrival designated shelters remained open as part of the OSI to provide additional shelter beds and the same access and services to all people experiencing homelessness in Chicago.

Out of the total population experiencing homelessness on the night of 2025 PIT Count, 17.7 percent were encountered in unsheltered or 'street' locations (1,316 people), resulting in a 19 percent decrease in the number of people estimated to be experiencing unsheltered homelessness. New resources being leveraged locally helped drive this decline in those experiencing unsheltered homelessness, as well as the decline in the New Arrivals/Newcomer population with the closure of the O'Hare Airport Intake Center. There were also concerns of ICE raids around the time of the Count, which likely impacted the number of Newcomers and the total people estimated in unsheltered locations in this year's count.

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

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<sup>10</sup> The 2023 and 2024 PIT Counts defined New Arrivals as those who left their home countries to seek asylum and/or better opportunities in the United States, arriving in Chicago in need of resettlement assistance starting in August 2022. In 2025 Count, Newcomers were tracked, defined as those who were born in a different country who came to the United States between January 23, 2024 and January 23, 2025.

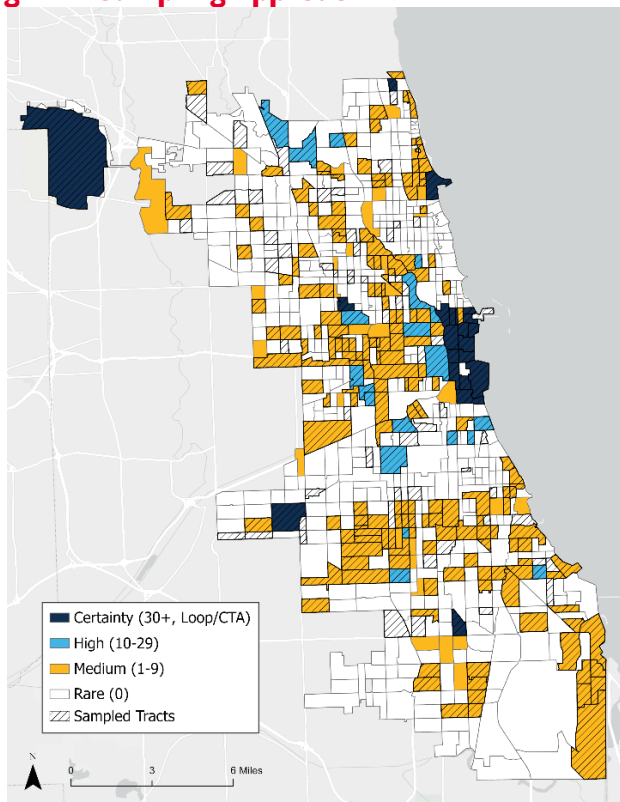
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## APPENDIX A: UNSHELTERED SAMPLING METHOD

Chicago uses a random stratified sampling approach rather than conducting a complete canvas of the entire city. In consultation with academic partners at the University of Illinois Chicago, DFSS implemented a Pre-PIT Scan for this year's Count to obtain up-to-date location data to ensure the unsheltered sampling methodology was accurate and reflective of the current unsheltered population in Chicago. The Pre-PIT Scan occurred from December 10, 2024 to December 12, 2024 and consisted of street outreach teams tallying the number of unhoused people they encountered in their assigned geographic areas. The Pre-PIT Scan data helped bolster outreach teams' data on well-known encampments and hotspots. Following HUD's guidance, these data sources were used to categorize Chicago's 801 Census Tracts into four sampling groups (called strata) based on the density of people experiencing homelessness from the Pre-PIT Scan: "Certainty" (30+ people plus the Loop and CTA); "High" (10-29); "Medium" (1-9); and "Rare" (0) (see Figure A-1, Table A-1).

**Fig. A-1: Sampling Approach**



**Table A-1: Tract Classifications**

Sampling Group	All Sub-Areas	All Sub-Areas (%)
Certainty	22	2.7%
High	19	2.4%
Medium	209	26.1%
Rare	550	68.7%
NA*	1	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: 2025 PIT Count

\*These surveys/tally responses were in tract numbers that didn't exist (e.g. "0" or "3134")

Depending on the sampling group classification, a weight was assigned to account for the sampling used. The weight for the sampled subareas is the inverse of the probability of being selected for the sample, calculated as the total number of subareas in the sampling category divided by the number selected for the sample (see Table A-2).

**Table A-2: Sampling Weights**

Sampling Group	Probability	Weight
Certainty	100.0%	1.000
High	100.0%	1.000
Medium	83.8%	1.194
Rare	10.5%	9.483

Source: 2025 PIT Count

A census of the 278 sampled neighborhoods from the city's 801 tracts (34.7 percent) resulted in 1,111 valid survey responses or observational tally equivalents. The number of areas sampled increased from 2024, when 260 tracts were surveyed. Table A-3 shows the number of census tracts sampled, the sampling responses, and weighted responses by sampling group.

**Table A-3: Sampling Responses**

Sampling Group	Sam-pled Sub-Areas	Sam-pled Sub-Areas (%)	Resp.	Resp. (%)	Wei-ght Resp.	Wei-ght Resp (%)
Certainty	22	7.9%	703	80.3%	703	53.4%
High	19	6.8%	89	10.2%	90	6.8%
Medium	178	64.0%	297	33.9%	349	26.5%
Rare	58	20.9%	18	2.1%	171	13.0%
NA*	1	0.4%	4	0.5%	4	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: 2025 PIT Count

\*These surveys/tally responses were in tract numbers that didn't exist (e.g. "0" or "3134")

The general locations of responses are recorded below (see Table A-4). A total of 579 people were counted on the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) trains and stations, down from 758 people in 2023. Counting on public transit is always challenging due to the continuous movement of trains and buses during the Count, as well as unforeseen circumstances such as delayed trains and service disruptions, which can make accurately tallying

individuals on trains difficult year to year. Additionally, the freezing temperatures and winter weather conditions leading up to the 2025 PIT likely caused more typically unsheltered individuals to accept shelter or warming center referrals pre-PIT - diverting them from transit and other outdoor locations on the night of the Count.

**Table A-4: Survey and Tally Observation Response Locations\***

Location	Responses	Reponses (%)
Central Business District (includes CTA Loop Stations)	207	18.6%
Far South Side (Not including 95th)	25	2.3%
Northeast Side (Not including Howard CTA Station)	100	9.0%
Northwest Side	86	7.7%
O'Hare Airport (Not CTA)	21	1.9%
South Side (Not Including Midway Airport)	103	9.3%
West Side (Not including Forest Park CTA Station)	38	3.4%
Midway	24	2.2%
CTA (Only includes the Blue and Red lines terminus stations: O'Hare Airport, Forest Park, Howard, and 95th Street)	495	44.6%
Supplemental Youth Count	8	0.7%
NA - non-existent tracts listed	4	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,111</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*These values represent the raw number of surveys and tallies, not the weighted total estimates of people in each location.

## APPENDIX B: TREND DATA 2005-2024

The following tables represent the total number of people experiencing homelessness.

**Table B-1: Total PIT Count Estimate of People Experiencing Homelessness**

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2025*	6,136	-64%	1,316	-19%	7,452	-60%
2024**	17,202	234%	1,634	65%	18,836	207%
2023**	5,149	97%	990	-21%	6,139	53%
2022	2,612	-14%	1,263	-13%	3,875	-13%
2021***	3,023	-22%	1,454	-5%	4,477	-17%
2020	3,861	-4%	1,529	21%	5,390	2%
2019	4,030	-2%	1,260	-7%	5,290	-3%
2018	4,093	-1%	1,357	-13%	5,450	-4%
2017	4,135	-11%	1,561	26%	5,696	-3%
2016	4,646	-2%	1,243	-40%	5,889	-13%
2015	4,731	-11%	2,055	113%	6,786	8%
2014	5,329	5%	965	-21%	6,294	0%
2013	5,060	1%	1,219	-29%	6,279	-5%
2012	4,988	2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	4,873	-9%	1,725	95%	6,598	6%
2009	5,356	23%	884	-44%	6,240	5%
2007	4,346	13%	1,576	9%	5,922	12%
2005	4,988	-	1,727	-	6,715	-

\* Change in methodology to include Newcomers

\*\* Change in methodology to include New Arrivals

\*\*\* Change in unsheltered methodology to sampling approach

**Table B-2: Number of Family Households with Children Experiencing Homelessness**

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2025*	1,018	-66.5%	0	-100%	1,018	-66.5%
2024**	3,040	448%	5	500%	3,045	457%
2023**	555	77.8%	1	0%	546	75.0%
2022	312	-19%	0	0%	312	-19%
2021***	383	-23%	0	-100%	383	-24%
2020	499	-11%	7	250%	506	-10%
2019	559	-1%	2	100%	561	-1%
2018	565	-2%	1	0%	566	-2%
2017	575	-13%	1	-50%	576	-13%
2016	661	-2%	2	-71%	663	-3%
2015	677	-13%	7	250%	684	13%
2014	782	7%	2	-60%	784	7%
2013	730	-1%	5	-83%	735	-3%
2012	740	2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	729	-14%	30	36%	759	-13%
2009	848	47%	22	0%	870	45%
2007	576	-26%	22	100%	598	24%
2005	774	-	11	-	785	-

\* Change in methodology to include Newcomers

\*\* Change in methodology to include New Arrivals

\*\*\* Change in unsheltered methodology to sampling approach

**Table B-3: Number of Individuals in Family Households with Children Experiencing Homelessness**

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2025*	3,399	-68.7%	0	-100%	3,399	-68.8%
2024**	10,875	511.6%	13	550%	10,888	511.6%
2023**	1,778	83.2%	2	0%	1,780	83.5%
2022	970	-22%	0	0%	970	-22%
2021***	1,238	-27%	0	-100%	1,238	-28%
2020	1,700	-14%	22	267%	1,722	-13%
2019	1,966	4%	6	-14%	1,972	4%
2018	1,897	-3%	7	-30%	1,904	-3%
2017	1,947	-11%	10	-60%	1,957	-11%
2016	2,178	-1%	25	8%	2,203	-1%
2015	2,195	-15%	23	64%	2,218	-15%
2014	2,581	11%	14	-36%	2,595	10%
2013	2,331	-3%	22	-76%	2,353	-3%
2012	2,403	3%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	2,329	-17%	91	1%	2,420	-16%
2009	2,808	41%	90	38%	2,898	41%
2007	1,987	-25%	65	150%	2,052	23%
2005	2,651	NA	26	NA	2,677	NA

\* Change in methodology to include Newcomers

\*\* Change in methodology to include New Arrivals

\*\*\* Change in unsheltered methodology to sampling approach

**Table B-4: Number of Individuals Not in Family Households with Children Experiencing Homelessness**

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2025*	2,728	-56.6%	1,315	-13.7%	4,043	-48.2%
2024**	6,286	86.5%	1,524	54.3%	7,810	79.3%
2023**	3,371	105.9%	988	-21.8	4,359	50.3%
2022	1,637	-7%	1,263	-13%	2,900	-10%
2021***	1,766	-18%	1,454	-4%	3,220	-12%
2020	2,161	5%	1,507	23%	3,668	12%
2019	2,053	-7%	1,222	-9%	3,275	-7%
2018	2,196	0%	1,341	-14%	3,537	-5%
2017	2,188	-11%	1,554	28%	3,742	2%
2016	2,464	-3%	1,216	-40%	3,680	-19%
2015	2,536	-8%	2,032	114%	4,568	23%
2014	2,748	0.7%	951	-21%	3,699	-6%
2013	2,729	5.6%	1,197	-27%	3,926	-6%
2012	2,585	2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	2,544	-0.2%	1,634	106%	4,178	25%
2009	2,548	8%	794	-47%	3,342	-14%
2007	2,359	1%	1,511	-11%	3,870	-4%
2005	2,337	-	1,701	-	4,038	-

\* Change in methodology to include Newcomers

\*\* Change in methodology to include New Arrivals

\*\*\* Change in unsheltered methodology to sampling approach

**Table B-5: Gender of Total Population Experiencing Homelessness**

<b>Sheltered</b>	<b>2025*</b>	<b>2024**</b>	<b>2023**</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>
Female	42.6%	40.1%	32.7%	40.4%	45.4%	44.7%	45.0%	41.0%	42.2%	40.0%	43.1%	42.1%	42.7%	43%	42%	43%	35%	41%
Male	56.9%	59.7%	66.7%	58.6%	54.3%	54.8%	54.4%	58.1%	57.3%	59.5%	56.5%	57.9%	57.3%	57%	58%	57%	65%	59%
Transgender	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Gender	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Unsheltered</b>	<b>2025*</b>	<b>2024**</b>	<b>2023**</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>
Female	24.5%	17.7%	23.1%	14.8%	18.2%	21.3%	19.5%	15.3%	16.8%	16.2%	13.2%	18.1%	18.5%	NA	20%	19%	18%	22%
Male	75.5%	81.8%	76.8%	84.9%	81.8%	78.7%	79.7%	84.7%	83.2%	83.5%	86.7%	81.9%	81.5%	NA	80%	81%	82%	78%
Transgender	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Gender	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>2025*</b>	<b>2024**</b>	<b>2023**</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>
Female	39.4%	38.2%	31.1%	32.1%	40.3%	38.1%	38.2%	32.8%	33.4%	33.5%	31.8%	37.2%	36.7%	NA	35%	39%	32%	34%
Male	60.2%	61.6%	68.2%	67.2%	59.5%	61.6%	61.1%	66.6%	66.3%	66.0%	67.9%	62.8%	63.3%	NA	65%	61%	68%	66%
Transgender	0.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Gender	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

\* Change in methodology to include Newcomers

\*\* Change in methodology to include New Arrivals

\*\*\* Change in unsheltered methodology to sampling approach

**Table B-6: Age of Total Population Experiencing Homelessness**

Sheltered	2025 *	2024 **	2023 **	Historical Age Categories ***	2022	2021 ****	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Under 18 Years	31.7 %	32.5 %	19.5 %	Under 18 Years	24.0%	26.5%	29.9%	24.6%	29.6%	29.2%	29.8%	29.9%	31.1%	29.7%	31.0%	31.0%	34.0%	33.0%	31.0%
18-24 Years	9.9%	13.9 %	14.8 %	18-24 Years	11.1%	10.9%	10.4%	8.9%	10.1%	11.2%	10.9%	12.1%	10.5%	9.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-34 Years	18.6 %	28.7 %	26.0 %	25-40 Years	21.3%	21.2%	22.3%	19.5%	19.4%	20.2%	19.8%	19.0%	20.0%	19.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35-44 Years	14.2 %	13.8 %	23.2 %	41-60 Years	30.2%	30.1%	28.9%	34.6%	31.5%	29.3%	33.9%	32.6%	31.6%	35.5%	35.0%	36.0%	30.0%	35.0%	34.0%
45-54 Years	9.8%	5.5%	2.6%																
55-64 Years	10.9 %	3.9%	9.6%	Over 60 Years	13.4%	11.3%	8.5%	12.4%	9.5%	10.0%	5.6%	6.4%	6.8%	5.5%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%
Over 65 Years	5.0%	1.7%	4.4%																
Unsheltered	2025 *	2024 **	2023 **	Historical Age Categories ***	2022	2021 ****	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Under 18 Years	0.1%	0.5%	3.4%	Under 18 Years	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	1.1%	0.2%	3.1%	NA	2.0%	2.0%	0.9%	2.3%
18-24 Years	4.1%	9.1%	17.0 %	18-24 Years	2.9%	3.3%	6.1%	2.7%	5.0%	4.0%	2.1%	5.5%	8.3%	12.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-34 Years	12.5 %	19.4 %	25.4 %	25-40 Years	34.0%	33.1%	32.8%	35.0%	34.7%	38.1%	28.2%	33.3%	30.5%	30.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35-44 Years	25.8 %	29.0 %	31.4 %	41-60 Years	55.3%	43.5%	45.6%	50.1%	47.4%	46.7%	58.3%	52.1%	53.7%	43.4%	NA	44.0%	53.0%	49.0%	47.0%
45-54 Years	25.4 %	23.8 %	19.6 %																
55-64 Years	23.6 %	14.1 %	3.1%	Over 60 Years	7.8%	20.1%	14.4%	12.1%	12.8%	10.8%	11.2%	8.0%	7.2%	10.9%	NA	9.0%	4.0%	6.0%	4.0%
Over 65 Years	8.5%	4.1%	0.1%																

\* Change in methodology to include Newcomers

\*\* Change in methodology to include New Arrivals

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

\*\*\*\* Change in unsheltered methodology to sampling approach

**Table B-6: Age of Total Population Experiencing Homelessness (Continued)**

Total	2025 *	2024 **	2023 **	Historical Age Categories ***	2022	2021* ***	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Under 18 Years	26.1 %	29.7 %	16.3 %	Under 18 Years	16.2%	21.5%	21.0%	20.1%	22.3%	21.3%	23.6%	21.2%	26.8%	3.1%	NA	28.0%	28.0%	25.0%	26.0%
18-24 Years	8.9%	13.5 %	12.9 %	18-24 Years	8.5%	9.5%	9.2%	7.7%	8.8%	9.2%	9.0%	10.1%	10.2%	12.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
25-34 Years	17.5 %	27.9 %	24.5 %	25-40 Years	25.4%	23.5%	25.6%	22.4%	23.2%	25.1%	21.6%	23.4%	21.5%	30.2%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35-44 Years	16.2 %	15.1 %	23.6 %	41-60 Years	38.4%	32.6%	34.0%	37.4%	35.5%	34.1%	39.0%	38.5%	34.7%	43.4%	NA	35.0%	35.0%	38.0%	37.0%
45-54 Years	12.5 %	7.1%	7.3%																
55-64 Years	13.1 %	4.8%	11.2 %	Over 60 Years	11.6%	12.9%	10.2%	12.3%	10.3%	10.3%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	10.9%	NA	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%
Over 65 Years	5.6%	1.9%	4.2%																

\* Change in methodology to include Newcomers

\*\* Change in methodology to include New Arrivals

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

\*\*\*\* Change in unsheltered methodology to sampling approach

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

Sheltered	2025*	2024**	Historical Race Categories***	2023**	2022	2021****	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Non-Latina/o/e Black	49.5%	16.1%	Non-Latino/a/x Black	41.2%	73.0%	77.5%	78.6%	78.8%	69.1%	74.6%	76.3%	76.0%	75.6%	76.3%	78%	79%	80.0%	76.0%	73.0%
Non-Latina/o/e White	7.4%	5.4%	Non-Latino/a/x White	6.5%	20.4%	18.5%	18.1%	18.3%	25.4%	21.4%	19.4%	20.5%	22.1%	21.6%	20%	20%	17.1%	15.0%	12.0%
Non-Latina/o/e Asian	0.7%	0.1%	Non-Latino/a/x Asian	0.8%	1.1%	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.9%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	1%	1.3%	0.4%	1.0%
Non-Latina/o/e Multiple	0.5%	0.0%	Non-Latino/a/x Multiple	1.0%	3.5%	1.3%	0.8%	0.6%	2.9%	1.1%	2.3%	2.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	0.6%	0.0%	Non-Latino/a/x Other	0.0%	2.0%	1.8%	1.2%	1.3%	1.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latina/o/e (no race reported)	39.4%	58.9%	Latino/a/x	50.5%	13.2%	11.5%	12.3%	10.8%	11.0%	9.9%	9.5%	10.1%	9.3%	10.0%	11%	10%	12.0%	6.0%	8.0%
Latino/a/e (one or more races reported)	1.8%	18.9%																	

\* Change in methodology to include Newcomers

\*\* Change in methodology to include New Arrivals

\*\*\* Official race categories shifted from 2023 to 2024 based on official HUD guidance

\*\*\*\* Change in unsheltered methodology to sampling approach

**Table B-7: Race/Ethnicity of Total Population Experiencing Homelessness (Continued)**

Un-sheltered	2025*	2024**	Historical Race Categories***	2023**	2022	2021****	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Non-Latina/o/e Black	70.4%	59.7%	Non-Latino/a/x Black	65.6%	81.8%	64.2%	72.8%	73.6%	73.5%	75.9%	71.8%	72.1%	73.8%	73.3%	NA	77%	76%	74%	73%
Non-Latina/o/e White	14.8%	18.5%	Non-Latino/a/x White	21.4%	17.7%	27.6%	25.4%	23.4%	22.5%	23.1%	26.0%	23.1%	23.9%	24.9%	NA	22%	23%	18%	17%
Non-Latina/o/e Asian	0.1%	0.2%	Non-Latino/a/x Asian	0.7%	0.3%	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	NA	0.5%	1%	1%	0%
Non-Latina/o/e Multiple	0.0%	1.7%	Non-Latino/a/x Multiple	0.2%	0.2%	4.8%	0.4%	0.6%	1.8%	0.4%	1.3%	3.3%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	0.9%	0.0%	Non-Latino/a/x Other Race	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.7%	1.4%	1.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latina/o/e (no race reported)	13.4%	2.4%	Latino/a/x	12.1%	7.6%	14.0%	9.2%	10.2%	11.0%	6.1%	12.8%	10.9%	9.2%	6.1%	NA	7.2%	9%	5%	7%
Latino/a/e (one or more races reported)	0.3%	16.9%																	

\* Change in methodology to include Newcomers

\*\* Change in methodology to include New Arrivals

\*\*\* Official race categories shifted from 2023 to 2024 based on official HUD guidance

\*\*\*\* Change in unsheltered methodology to sampling approach

**Table B-7: Race/Ethnicity of Total Population Experiencing Homelessness (Continued)**

Total	2025*	2024**	Historical Race Categories***	2023**	2022	2021****	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2009	2007	2005
Non-Latina/o/e Black	53.2%	19.9%	Non-Latino/a/x Black	45.1%	75.9%	75.0%	77.0%	77.4%	70.5%	75.0%	75.0%	74.5%	75.2%	75.6%	NA	78%	79.2%	75.0%	73.0%
Non-Latina/o/e White	8.7%	6.6%	Non-Latino/a/x White	8.9%	19.5%	20.2%	20.2%	19.7%	24.5%	22.0%	21.3%	21.3%	22.5%	22.3%	NA	20%	18.0%	16.0%	14.0%
Non-Latina/o/e Asian	0.6%	0.2%	Non-Latino/a/x Asian	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	NA	1.1%	1.2%	0.4%	0.6%
Non-Latina/o/e Multiple	0.4%	0.2%	Non-Latino/a/x Multiple	0.9%	2.5%	2.0%	0.7%	0.6%	2.6%	0.8%	2.0%	2.7%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	0.7%	0.0%	Other	0.0%	1.3%	1.8%	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Latina/o/e (no race reported)	34.8%	17.5%	Latino/a/x	44.3%	11.4%	12.0%	11.4%	10.2%	11.0%	8.6%	10.5%	10.4%	10.0%	9.1%	NA	10.2%	11%	6%	7%
Latina/o/e (one or more races reported)	1.5%	55.3%																	

\* Change in methodology to include Newcomers

\*\* Change in methodology to include New Arrivals

\*\*\* Official race categories shifted from 2023 to 2024 based on official HUD guidance

\*\*\*\* Change in unsheltered methodology to sampling approach

**Table B-8: Total Population of Veterans Experiencing Homelessness**

Year	Sheltered		Unsheltered		Total	
	Count	% Change	Count	% Change	Count	% Change
2025*	179	-7.7%	75	-32.4%	254	-16.7%
2024**	194	-4.0%	111	-3.6	305	-3.8%
2023**	202	-0.5%	115	-3.3%	317	-1.6%
2022	203	18.7%	119	9.4%	322	8.3%
2021***	171	-40.2%	77	5.3%	248	5.5%
2020	286	2.5%	201	13.3%	487	11.4%
2019	279	-5.7%	120	11.9%	399	10.6%
2018	296	-2.6%	198	14.6%	494	11.7%
2017	304	-23.8%	245	15.7%	549	12.2%
2016	399	15.3%	202	16.4%	601	13.2%
2015	346	-25.6%	406	19.2%	752	14.9%
2014	465	14.5%	256	26.8%	721	16.0%
2013	406	50.4%	306	25.5%	712	15.5%
2012	270	8.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2011	250	3.3%	250	15.1%	500	10.1%
2009	242	NA	115	14.1%	357	9.2%
2007 UIC	NA	NA	NA	18.4%	NA	15.4%
2007	NA	NA	NA	19%	NA	16%
2005	NA	NA	NA	16%	NA	11%

\* Change in methodology to include Newcomers

\*\* Change in methodology to include New Arrivals, though New Arrivals are not included in veteran count

\*\*\* Change in unsheltered methodology to sampling approach