

Knoxville-Knox County Annual Point-in-Time Count 2024 Report



**Knoxville-Knox County
Office of Housing Stability**
www.knoxtnhousing.org

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Executive Summary

Each January communities across the US conduct the Point-in-Time homeless census, or PIT count. The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development releases the final PIT count numbers for every community in the US in the Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) about a year after PIT counts are conducted. The count includes people residing in emergency shelter or transitional housing, or who are literally unsheltered. In January 2024, the Knoxville-Knox County PIT count found 899 individuals, with 444 in emergency shelter, 141 in transitional housing, and 314 living unsheltered. This total of 899 is 6% above the 10-year average.

While the count of those in emergency shelter and transitional housing is very accurate, the count of those living unsheltered is always an undercount, sometimes a significant undercount, of the real unsheltered homeless population. For comparison, data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) shows that during the same period, there were 1,798 individuals accessing homeless services in Knoxville and Knox County on an average day. It's important to note that this HMIS measure also includes individuals in longer-term homeless services such as permanent supportive housing, who are not included in the PIT count.

The PIT count measure also includes individuals who are not found in HMIS data. Volunteer PIT canvassers often encounter individuals who are either not accessing mainstream homeless services, or working with providers who do not participate with HMIS.

PIT counts gather important data through a survey conducted among unsheltered respondents. The survey found that 70% had been homeless for over one year, indicating barriers to housing and services. Half reported a physical disability, and of those, four out of five reported their disability made it difficult to hold a job or maintain stable housing. Among unsheltered respondents, nearly one in five were fleeing domestic violence, and nearly two-thirds reported experiencing a mental health condition. While PIT count data provide insight into individual-level barriers, it's important to remember that HMIS data show the root cause of homelessness: six out of ten of those who became homeless in 2023 were homeless because of eviction or the lack of affordable housing.

The PIT count also showed important differences between sheltered and unsheltered populations. Among unsheltered respondents, 43% are age 45 or older, while among those in emergency shelter, 65% are age 45 or older.

The Housing Inventory Count is conducted on the same day as the PIT count and measures the available capacity of emergency shelter and transitional housing. On the night of the 2024 PIT count, emergency shelter programs were 92% full and transitional housing programs were 82% full. There were over 300 individuals identified living unsheltered on that day, and 70 open emergency beds across the homeless services system.

Though PIT count numbers are not a fully accurate measure of the number of homeless people in a community, the data gathered during the count provide important insights into the drivers of homelessness and barriers to housing in the community.



Erin Read, Executive Director
Knoxville-Knox County Office of Housing Stability

How many people are homeless in Knoxville and Knox County?

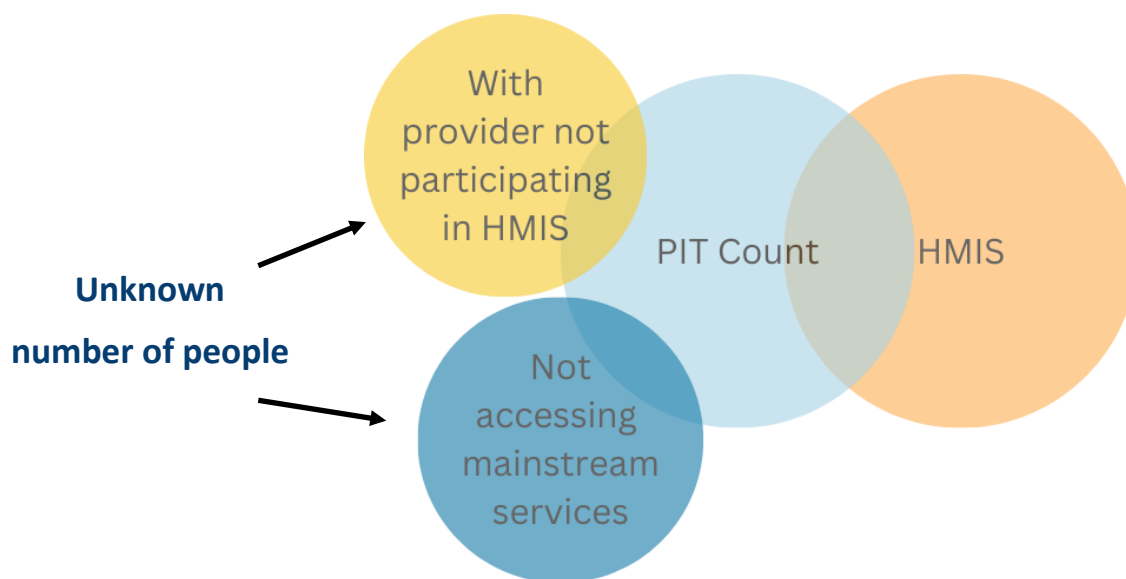
The January 2024 Point-in-Time count counted 899 individuals in emergency shelter, transitional housing and living on the street. However, data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) dashboard shows that in the first quarter of 2024 there were 1,798 individuals accessing homeless services in Knoxville and Knox County.

These two information sources are measuring slightly different populations. The point-in-time count focuses on those who are experiencing literal homelessness, either sheltered or unsheltered. The scope of individuals within HMIS is broader, including those enrolled in longer-term homeless services (permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing projects).

These data come from the HMIS database, a shared secure platform that most homeless service providers use to pool client-level data. Participating providers can see each individual's service history and which agencies are currently providing them services.

Both methods of counting have strengths and weaknesses. While point-in-time counts are very accurate when it comes to the number of people in emergency shelter and transitional housing, the methodology for counting those living on the streets involves volunteer canvassing.

This method, while allowing detailed surveying of people experiencing homelessness, also generates a significant undercount of people living on the street. Individuals may be challenging to find, or may not be interested in completing the survey.



Point in Time Count Background

The Point-in-Time Homeless Census (or PIT count), is a community-wide effort every year to produce the most accurate census of individuals experiencing homelessness as possible across Knoxville and Knox County. Knox County is the third most-populous county in Tennessee, and Knoxville is the county seat.

As of 2023 Knox County's population was 500,669 (includes the city of Knoxville), and Knoxville's was 198,162. Knoxville is the dense urban heart of the community, with a preponderance of suburban and rural development in the outlying areas of the county.

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) assigns communities the designation of "continuum of care" (CoC) referring to the set of organizations and sectors that provide and support homeless services in a particular geographic area. In Tennessee there are ten CoCs, and each is responsible for managing the PIT count within their territory.

Knoxville-Knox County, or TN-502, is one of the smaller CoCs geographically and by population within the state. Murfreesboro/Rutherford County CoC (TN-510) is the only CoC that is smaller by population.

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development gathers the data from PIT counts across the nation, and publishes the Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR), which is a key tool for congress and other policy leaders to better understand unsheltered homelessness..

The PIT count survey allows for the collection of information rich in experience and insights that help decision-makers to better understand the unhoused population locally.



Who is included in the Point in Time count?

The PIT count includes individuals who are literally unsheltered, residing in emergency shelter, or in transitional housing. Households in permanent supportive housing or rapid rehousing projects are not included.

Also not included are individuals and families living doubled up in apartments, “couch-surfing” with friends or extended family, or those who are in a hospital, jail or other institution for more than 90 days without a fixed and permanent address upon discharge. Individuals in these situations do not fall under most federal definitions of homelessness.

Included in the count

Unsheltered



- Encampments
- Streets/doorways
- Vehicles/RVs
- Abandoned buildings
- Micro-shelter (e.g. semi-permanent built structure)

Sheltered



- Emergency Shelter
- Hotel rooms paid for by homeless service provider
- Transitional Housing

Not included in the count

Institutional



- Jail
- Hospital
- Other treatment or long-term stay facility

Other situations



- Doubled-up, or couch-surfing
- Over-occupancy, or over-crowded
- Homes or buildings that are in need of critical repair, such that they do not currently meet habitability standards

Methodology

The US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) publishes PIT count methodology guidance that outlines best practices for conducting the count effectively and minimizing opportunities for individuals to be double-counted. The count is conducted during a time of year when it is least ideal to be living outside: the last ten days of the month of January.

Here in Knoxville and Knox County the PIT Count is conducted using two key strategies. First, the sheltered count uses existing HMIS data for participating Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing providers, and uses agency-level surveys for non-participating ES/TH projects. Second, homeless service providers and volunteers collaborate to conduct as accurate a count of unsheltered homelessness as possible each year. Canvassers utilize a mobile phone survey to collect information from the unsheltered individuals they encounter during their count and offer nominal incentives for participation.

Homeless outreach teams across the city and the county work to engage people experiencing unsheltered homelessness prior to the beginning of the PIT count each year. They visit encampments and attempt to identify the places they will likely find campers on the day of the count.

However, many factors make this difficult. Encampments are constantly changing and moving, exacerbated by "camp sweeps" initiated by local government when complaints are received, in which camps are dismantled and campers dispersed. Bad weather can also make it more difficult to find unsheltered homeless individuals and affect the accuracy of the count.

Organizers of the Knoxville-Knox County PIT count follow HUD's methodology each year to ensure that local PIT count totals are comparable both across years and with other communities' counts.

The level of provider and community engagement with the PIT count varies from year to year, which directly impacts the number and type of events that can be held, volunteer availability, and the amount of marketing and communications.

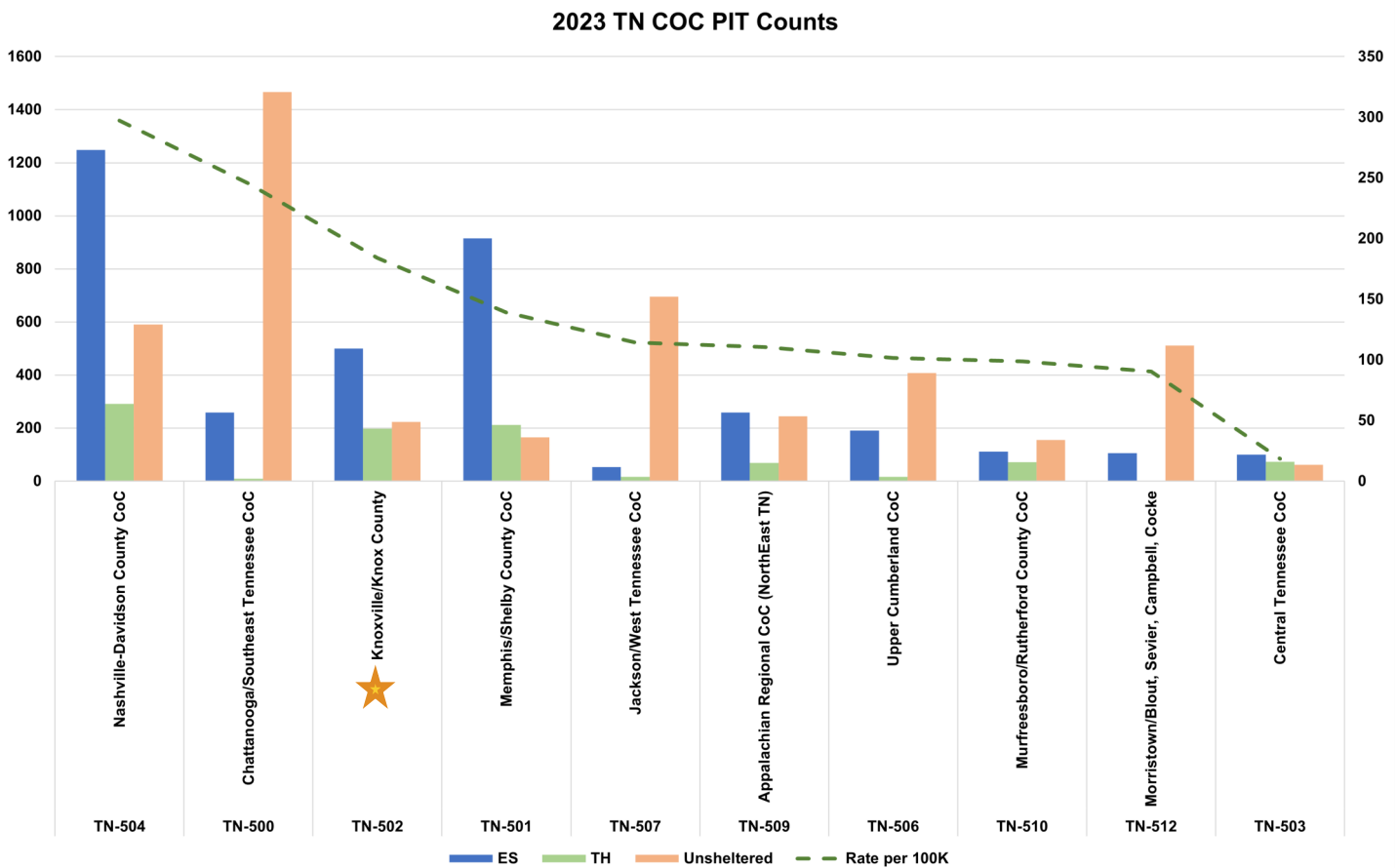


Findings

2023 Rates of Homelessness in Tennessee

The chart below shows the 2023 Point-in-Time count totals for each CoC across the state. The green dashed line shows the relative rate of homelessness per 100,000 population.

While Knoxville-Knox county has the third-highest rate of homelessness among Tennessee CoCs, it has the seventh-highest number of unsheltered homeless individuals.

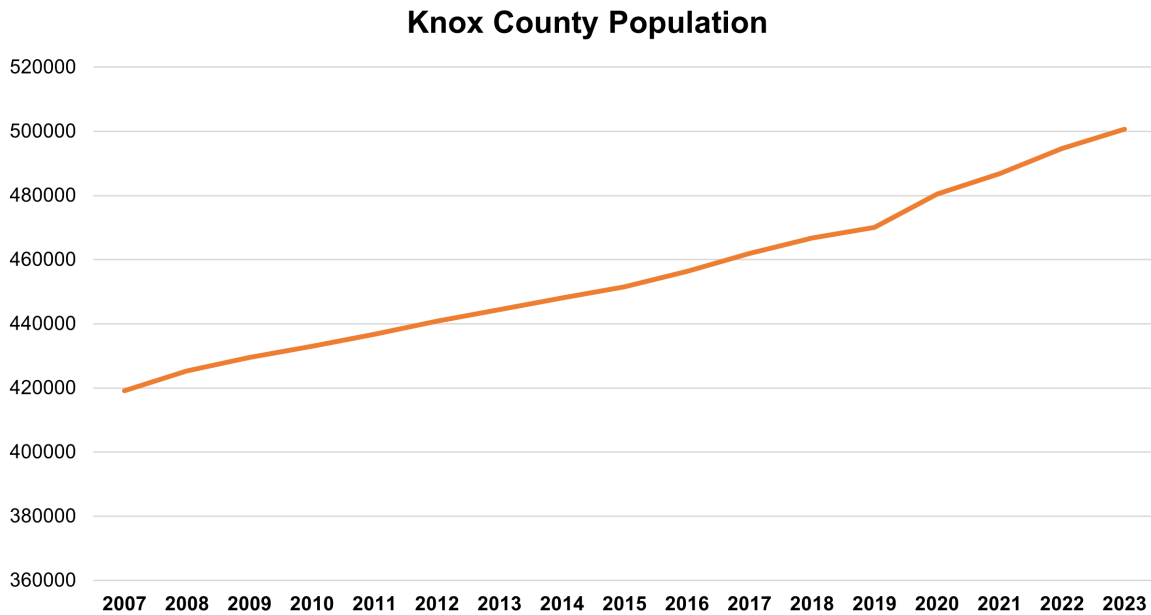


<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/> for PIT count data. Census data was utilized for population rate calculation: <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/state-by-state/tennessee-population-change-between-census-decade.html>.

Findings

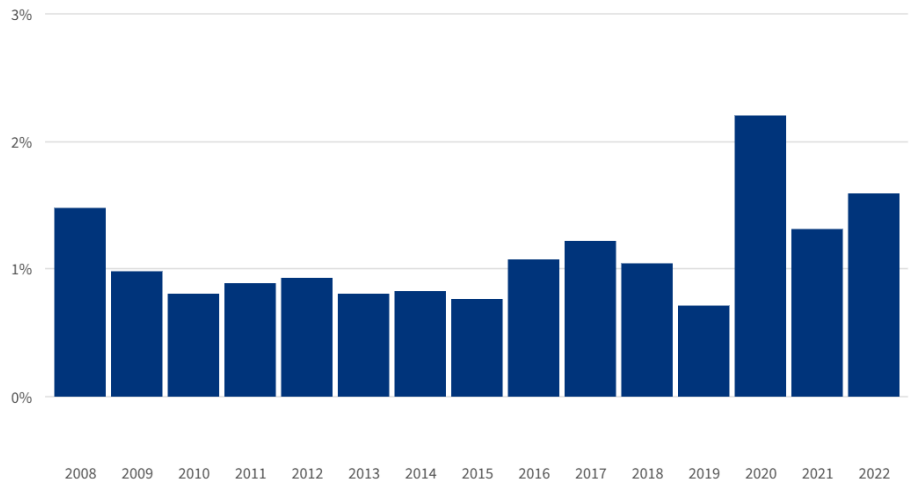
Knox County Population 2007 - 2023

The population in Knox County has been steadily increasing since 2007, gaining nearly 80,000 residents since 2007, or just over 4,700 per year.



<https://www.census.gov/library/stories/state-by-state/tennessee-population-change-between-census-decade.html>

Annual population change in Knox County



The population in Knox County has increased each year over the last 16, between 2007 and 2022. The largest increase was 2.2% between 2019 and 2020. The county has grown on average 1.1% per year.

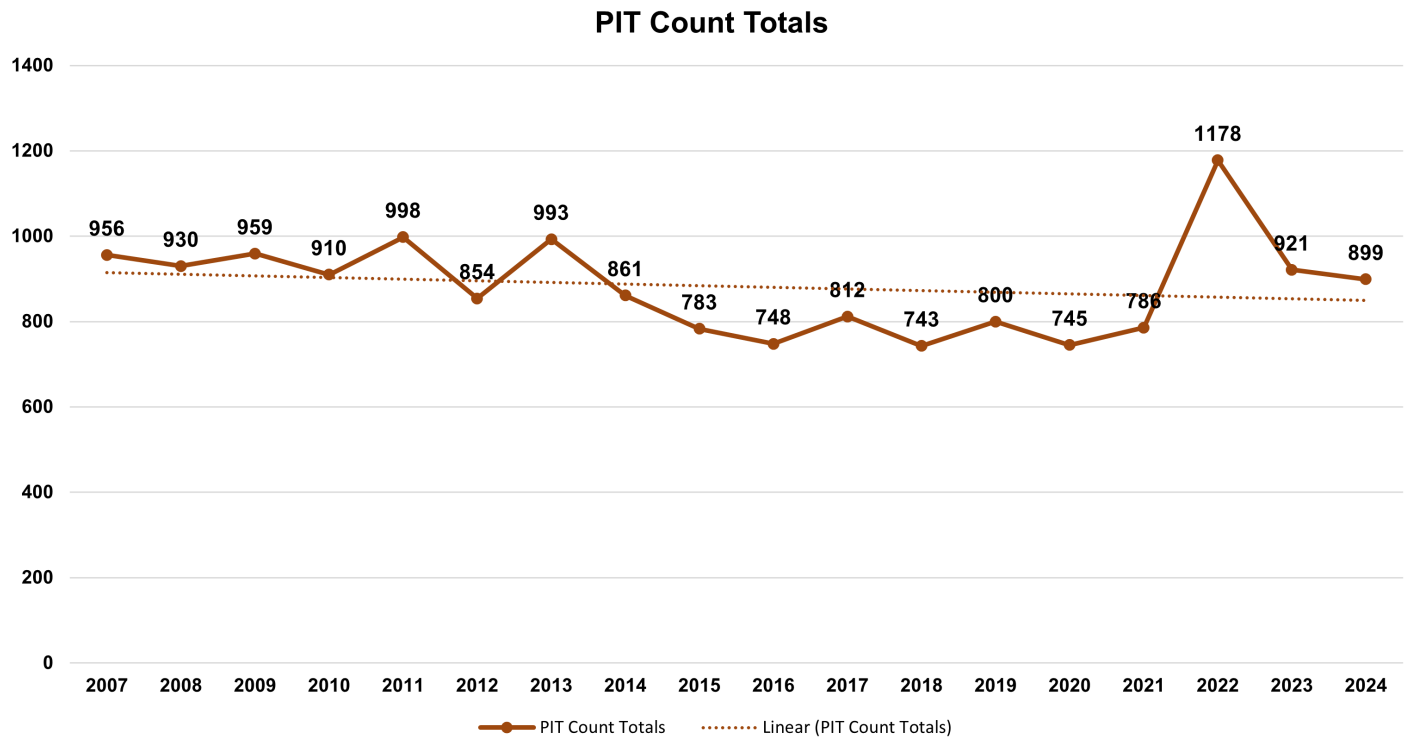
<https://usafacts.org/data/topics/people-society/population-and-demographics/our-changing-population/state/tennessee/county/knox-county/?endDate=2022-01-01&startDate=2007-01-01>

Findings

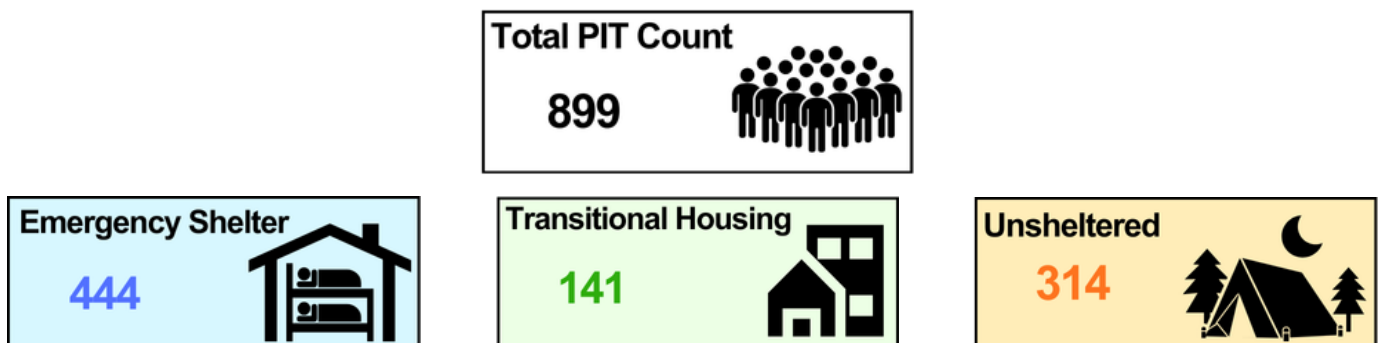
Knox County PIT Counts

The chart below shows the yearly Point-in-Time count totals since 2007. Though the overall total has remained relatively consistent over time, there is a slight downward trend in how many individuals are included in the PIT count each year.

This downward trend is not reflected in Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data. The number of individuals accessing homeless services has trended up since 2018. The PIT count trend more likely reflects changes in encampment patterns, shifts in shelter and bed availability, and differences in methodology and count implementation each year.



2024 Point in Time Count snapshot



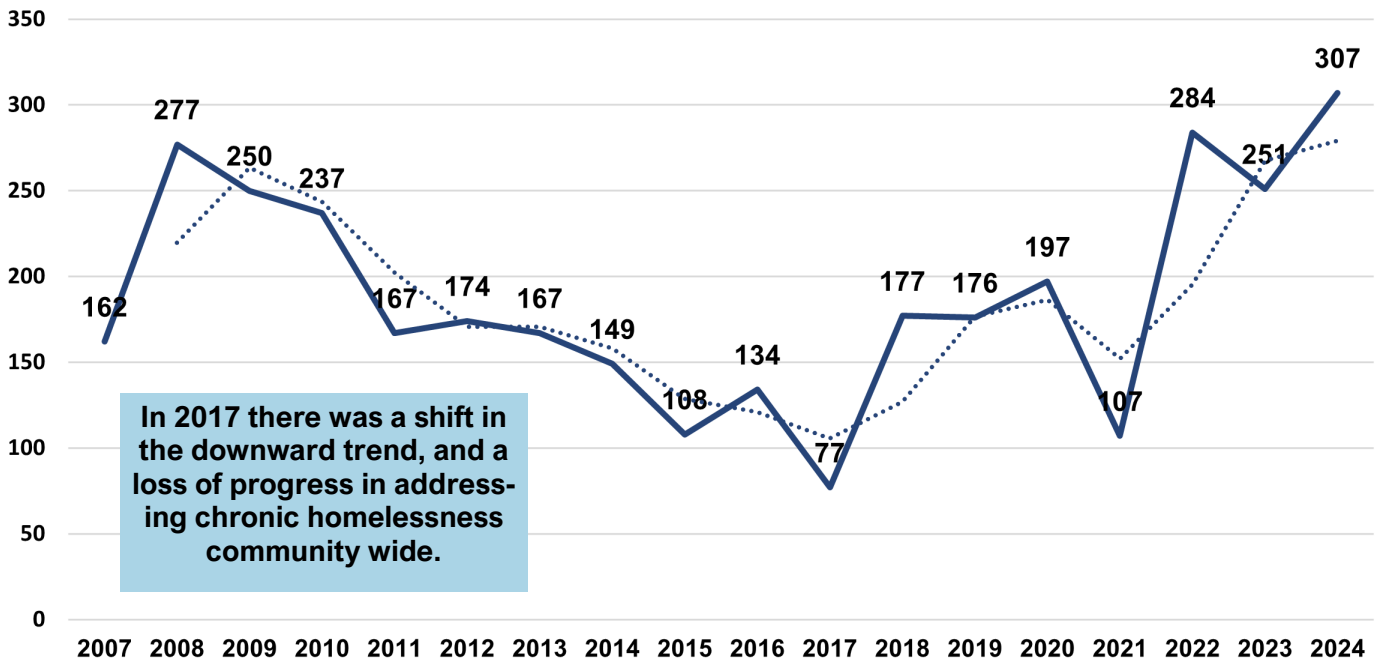
Findings

What is Chronic Homelessness?

Individuals are considered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to be chronically homeless when two conditions are met. First, that they have been unsheltered for more than one year, either all at once, or for multiple periods across the past three years that total one year or more. Second, the individual has a permanent and serious disability (mental or physical) that impacts their daily activities.

Individuals who are chronically homeless face additional barriers to stable housing.

Chronic Homelessness



In 2017 there was a shift in the downward trend, and a loss of progress in addressing chronic homelessness community wide.

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/> for PIT count total data.

Unsheltered Data

In 2024, the majority of the unsheltered PIT data was gathered via survey. Roughly one in ten individuals were counted through canvasser observations, where individuals were directly witnessed in unsheltered situations but not surveyed.

Not every respondent completes the full survey. For any given question, if the number of responses is significantly different than the total number of individuals represented, either the total number of responses, or the null (number of answers which were blank, unknown, or where the person preferred not to answer), will be provided.

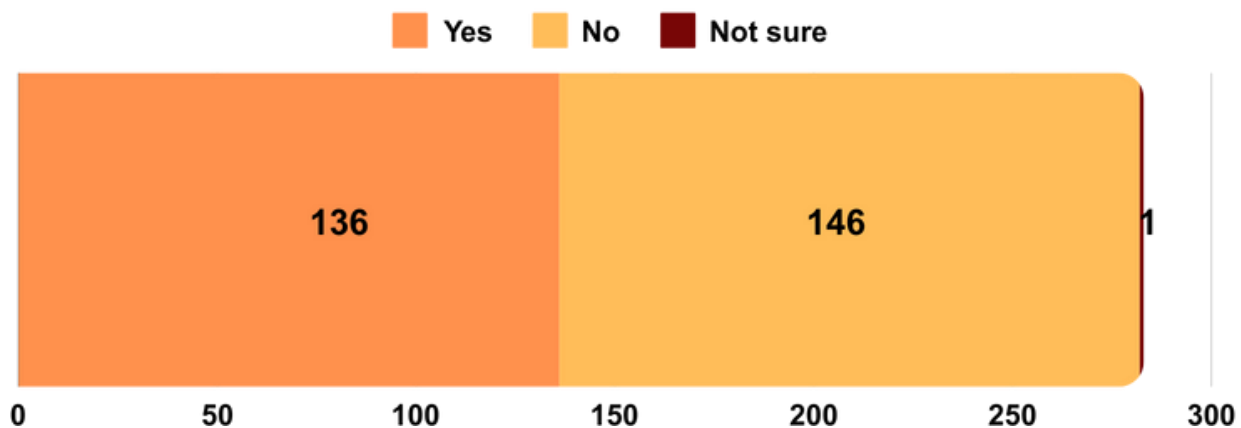
Data are separated into two categories: unsheltered and sheltered (which includes both transitional housing and emergency shelter).

Important Note:

The total of 314 unsheltered individuals is a mix of 285 surveys and 29 observations. Demographic and other data are reported for the 285 individuals who were surveyed, with some data missing for those who preferred not to answer, or who otherwise did not feel their identity or situation could be safely reported. For these "missing" details, the CoC used statistically appropriate extrapolation methods to ensure that the total counts by demographics and other features (e.g., veteran status, history of domestic violence) were as representative as possible.

First Time Experiencing Homelessness

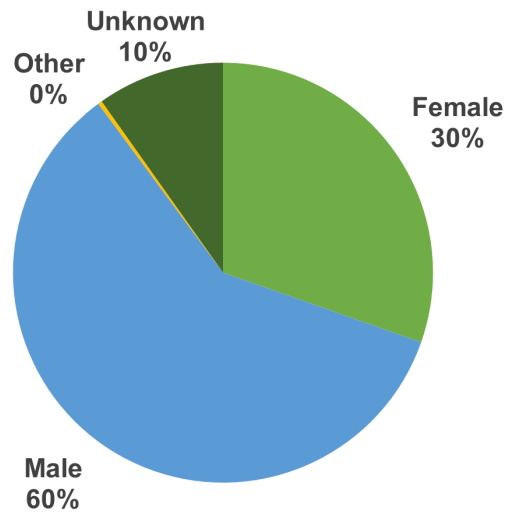
About half of the individuals surveyed reported it to be their first time homeless. There were not significant differences by age, race, ethnicity or gender between those who are first-time homeless and those who are not.



Unsheltered Data

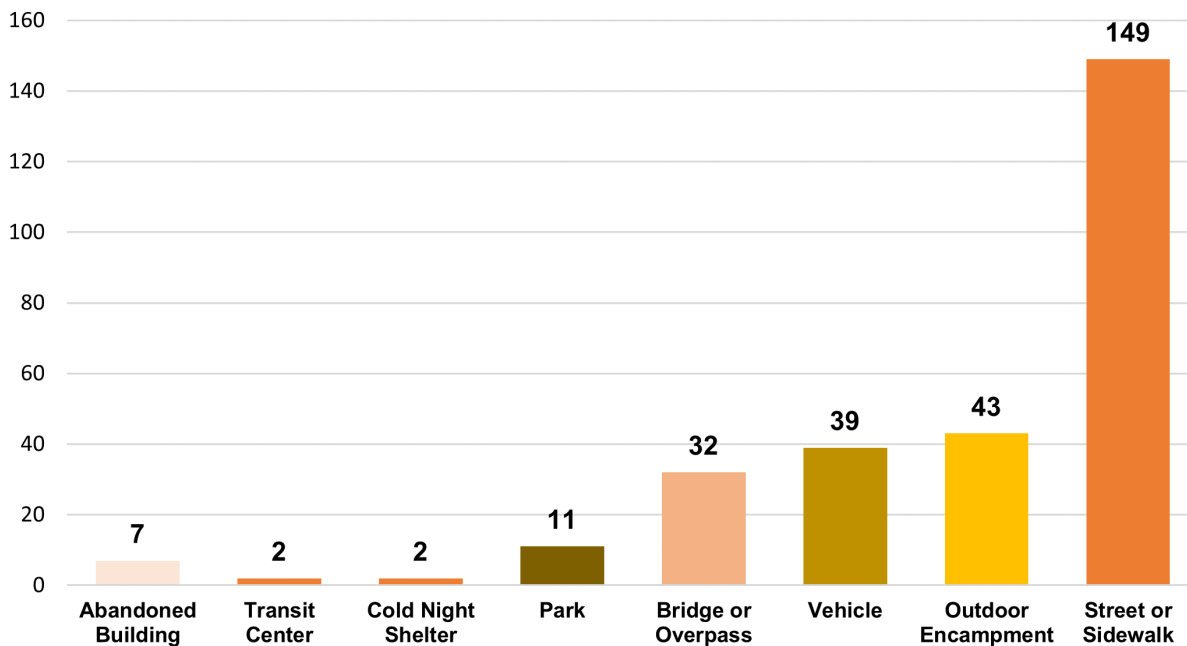
Sex

Roughly twice as many individuals surveyed were male compared with female.



Where People Stayed on PIT night

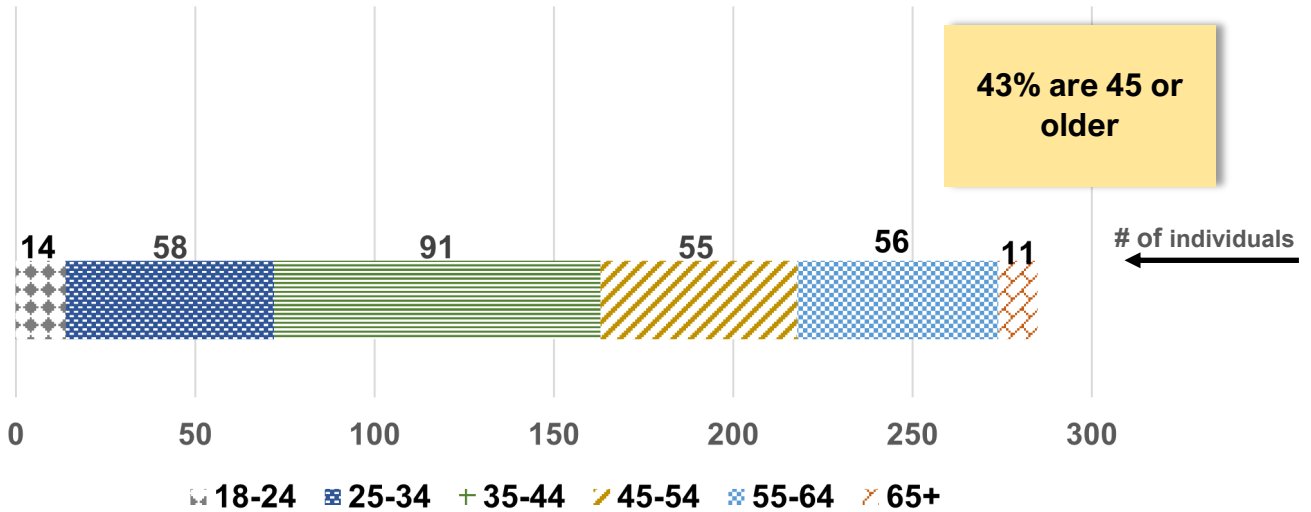
The unsheltered count includes individuals staying in places not meant for human habitation, such as in abandoned buildings, or on the street or sidewalk. The vast majority slept on the street or sidewalk, which might also reflect that these are the easiest individuals to find to survey.



Unsheltered Data

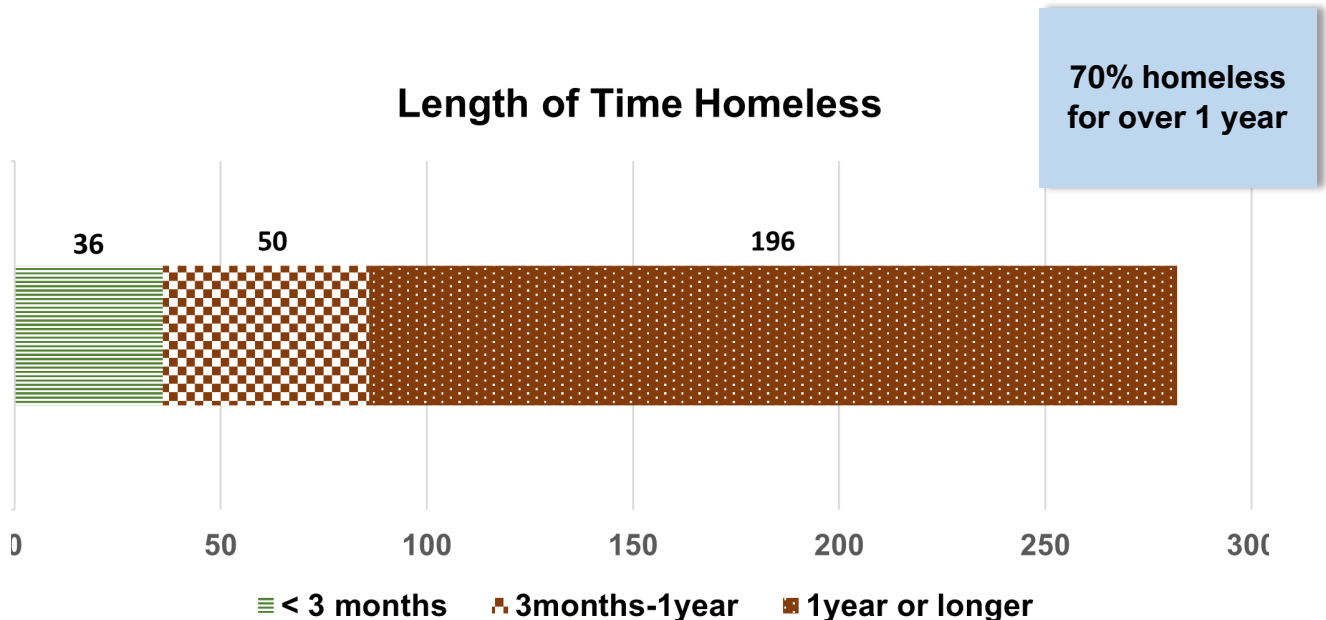
Age

The age group most represented in the unsheltered individuals surveyed for the PIT count is ages 35 to 44, making up 32% of the total. The next largest group is ages 18 to 24, making up 20% of the total.



Duration of Homelessness

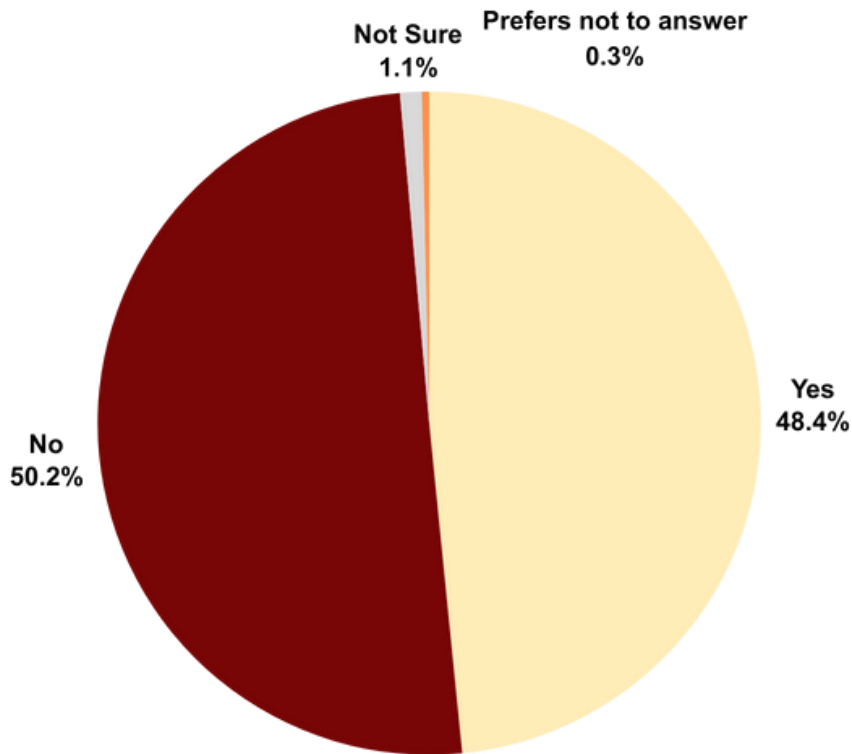
The vast majority of unsheltered individuals surveyed indicated they had been homeless for longer than one year. Individuals who have been homeless for longer than one year may fall into the category of chronically homeless and experience significant barriers to housing compared to those with a shorter duration of homelessness.



Unsheltered Data

Physical Disability

Wellbeing is negatively impacted by living unsheltered for extended periods of time without adequate access to medical care, equipment, and medication. Physical disability impacts the adaptability of individuals to shifting circumstances, and makes it harder to navigate complex systems of care.



8 out of 10 individuals who reported a disability answered that it made it difficult to hold a job, or maintain stable housing.

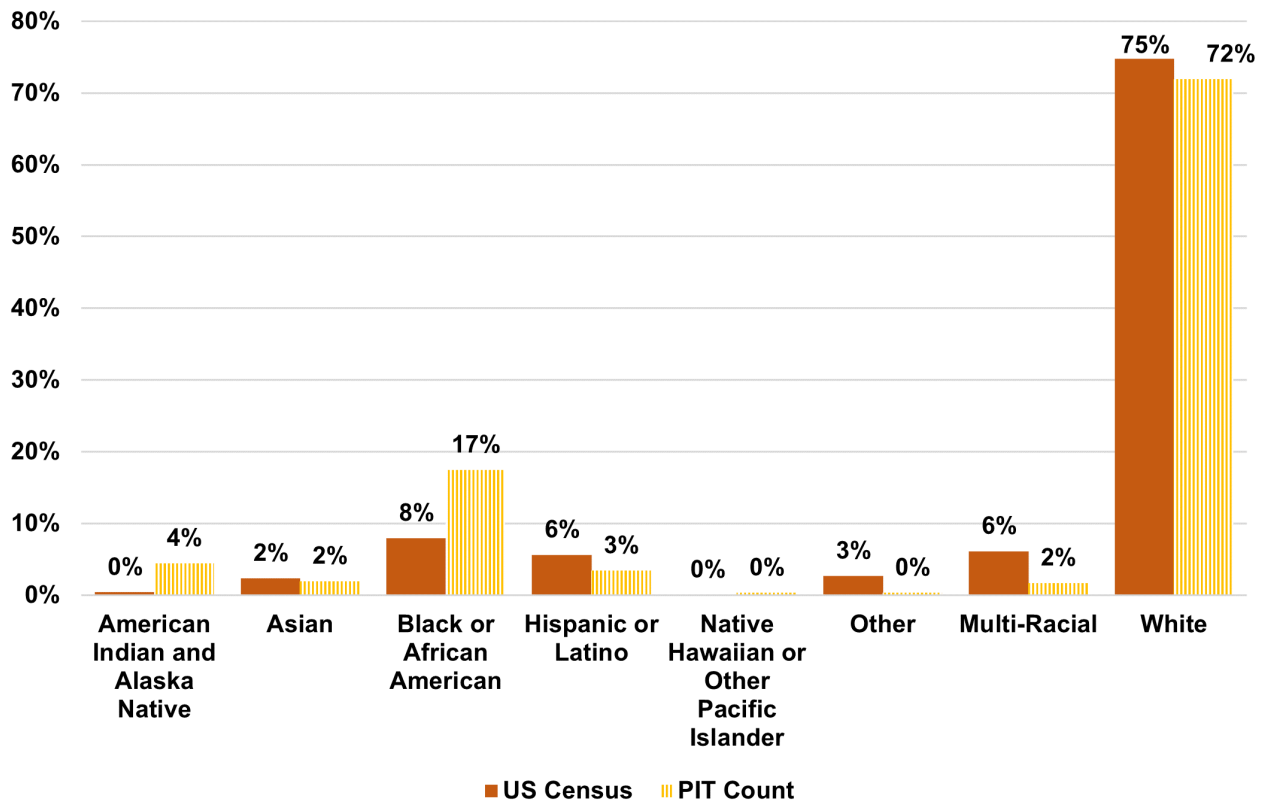


Many of those who reported a disability also reported that they experienced substance use (82:113), and significant mental health challenges (99:113).

Unsheltered Data

Race & Ethnicity

The below chart reflects data from both the 2020 census in Knox County and what was reported by individuals surveyed in the PIT count. The Race and Ethnicity categories recognized by HUD are slightly different than the PIT, so some adjustments were made to align them as closely as possible. Two identities are significantly overrepresented in the PIT count: those who identify as Black or African American, and those who identify as American Indian and Alaska Native. This mirrors national homelessness trends and data, as reported in the Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR).



HIV/AIDS

In 2022 there were more than 1.2 million people across the United States living with HIV or AIDS (0.3 % of the population). Of those who responded to the PIT survey, nearly 4% identified as living with HIV/AIDS. Living unsheltered with significant health conditions and a lack to harm reduction supplies can lead to increased community transmission rates.



Unsheltered Data

Every 60 seconds, nearly 20 people in the U.S. are physically abused by an intimate partner (National Coalition Against DV, 2022).

Statuses



Veterans were slightly overrepresented in the PIT count. The 2023 US Census noted 6.1% in Knox County.



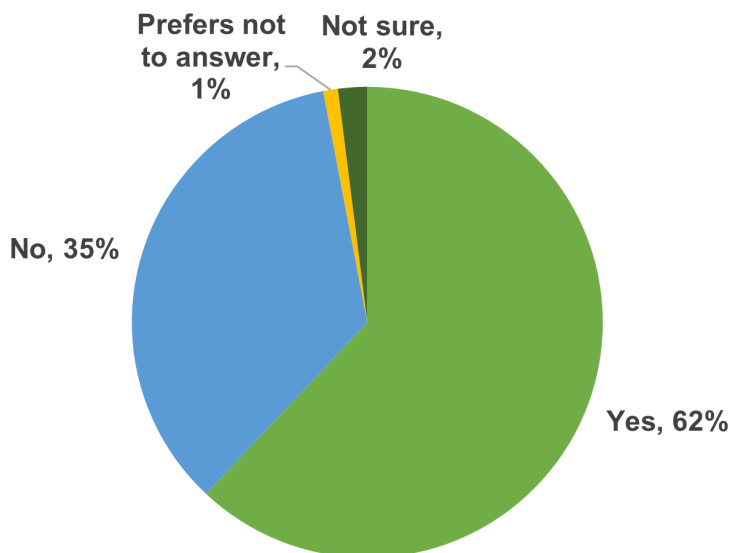
HUD defines chronic homelessness as having a disability and living unsheltered for 1 year or more over the last 3 years.



TN has one of the highest rates of domestic violence in the United States (TN DOH), at nearly 11%. This rate more than doubles for Black Non-Hispanic Females at nearly 25%.

Mental Health Condition

A significant proportion of those surveyed (62%) reported experiencing a mental health condition.



Unsheltered Data

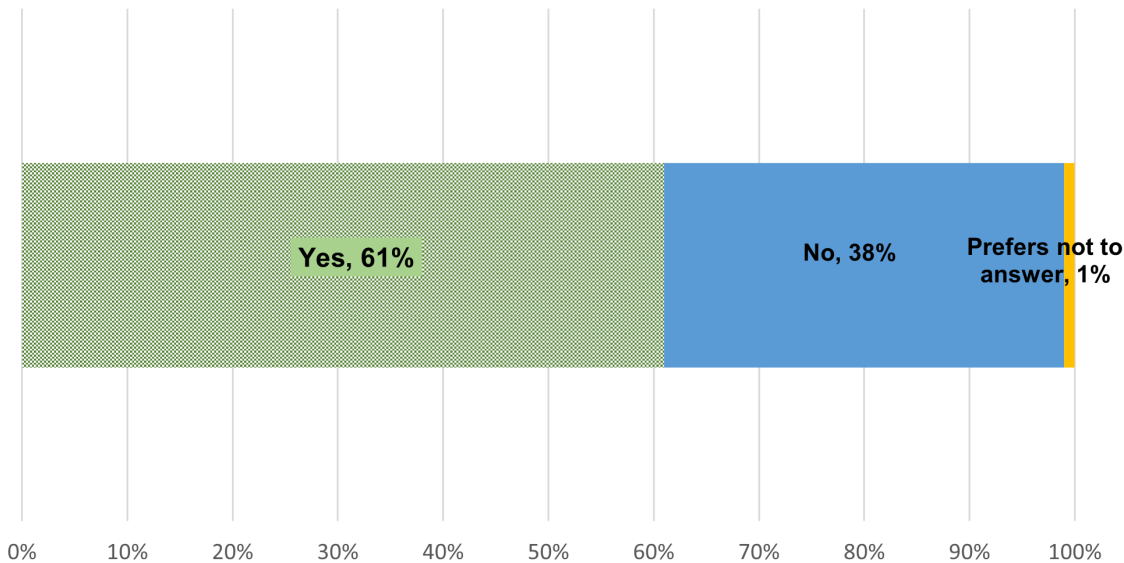
Of those that reported a mental health condition, just over three out of four answered that the condition made it difficult to maintain a job, or find stable housing.



Substance Use

Of those who answered the PIT survey, 61% reported alcohol and/or substance use, which is consistent with national estimates. Substance use disorder can contribute to home loss, and conversely, stressors due to homelessness or mental health conditions can contribute to the development of substance use disorder.

Alcohol & Substance Use



Of those surveyed that reported alcohol or substance use, just over half, 52% answered that this made it difficult to maintain a job, or find stable housing.

Sheltered Data

The data in this section includes three types of households:

- **Family Households in sheltered homeless situations,**
- **Single Adults in Emergency Shelter, and**
- **Single Adults in Transitional Housing.**

Not all shelter or housing projects actively participate in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), which impacts overall data quality and understanding of individuals' paths through the local homeless response system. Non-participating Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing projects are surveyed during the Point-in-Time Count to gather demographic data on participants.

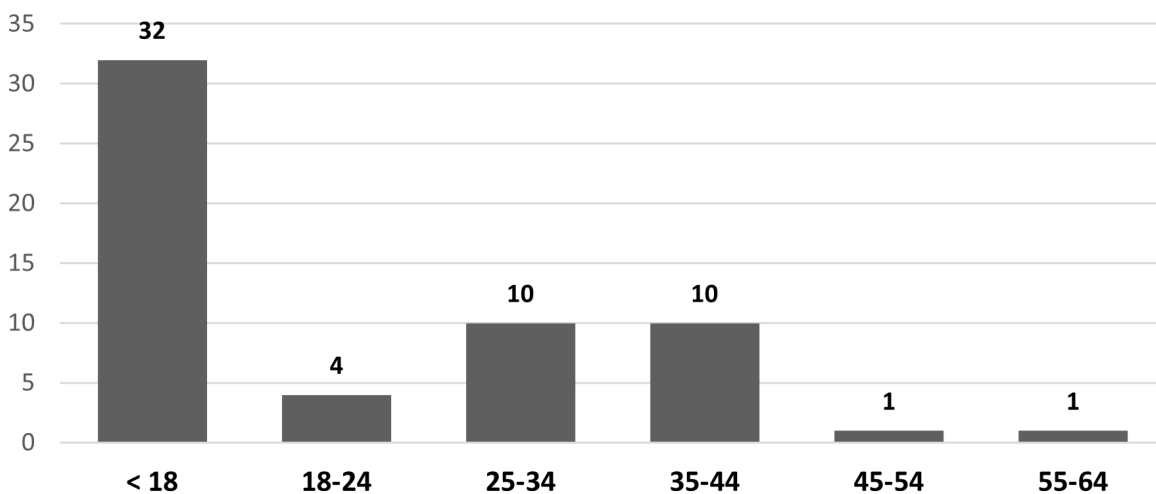
The following reflects the best data that is available concerning those who were residing in a sheltered facility on the night of the 2024 PIT count.

Families: Adult/Child in Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing

Family households are defined as a household that includes at least one adult age 18 or over, and one child age 0-17.

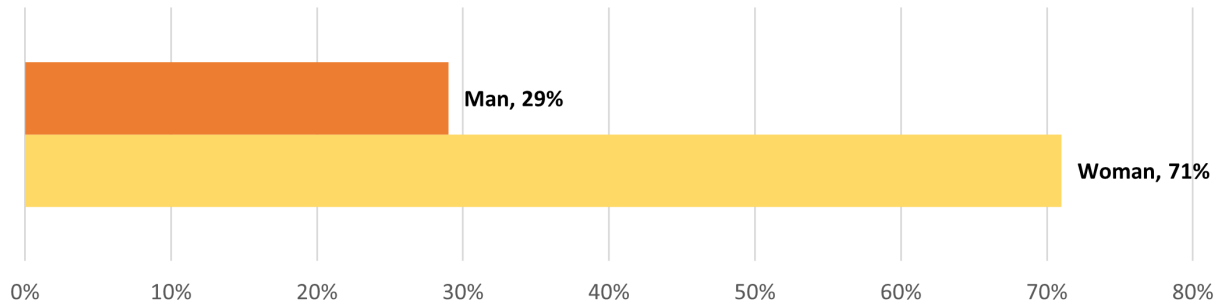
The PIT count found 32 children under 18, and all were in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing. Counting and surveying families experiencing homelessness with children can be difficult, since they often avoid contact with official programs to forestall the possibility of losing custody of their children.

Ages of Individuals in Family Households

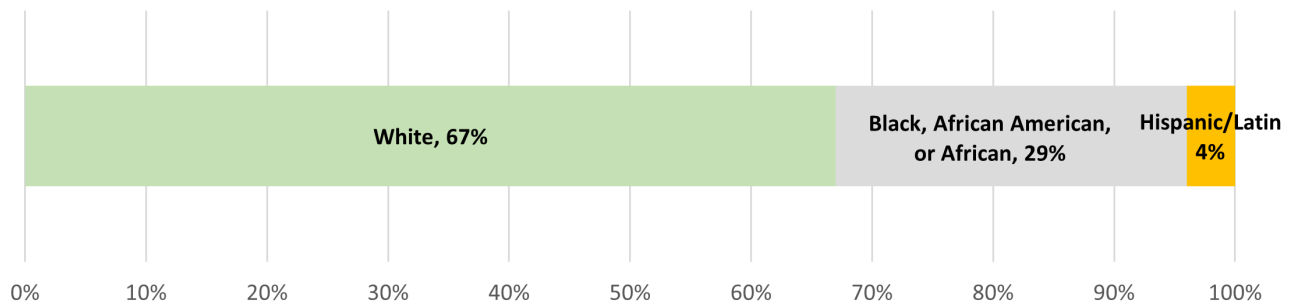


Sheltered Data

Sex of Individuals in Family Households



Family Race & Ethnicity



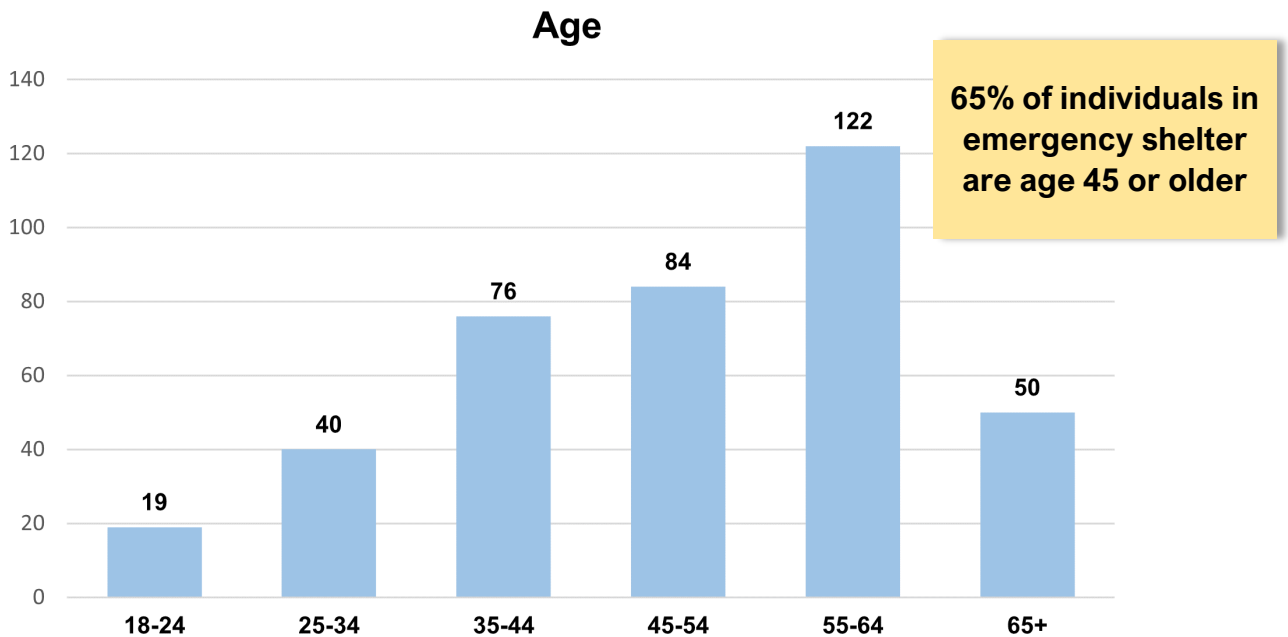
Sheltered Data

Sheltered Households without Children

This category includes households with one or more adults age 18 or older, but no children.

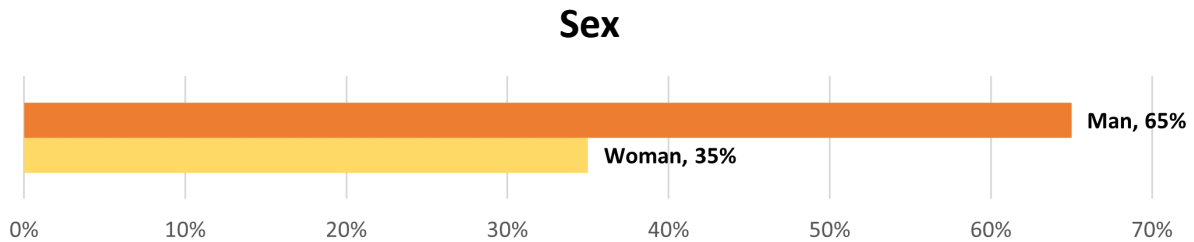
Emergency Shelter

The largest group of individuals in shelter are aged 55-64. Nationally there has been an increase in senior homelessness as inflation and rising costs have made it more difficult to maintain housing. People over age 45 are utilizing Emergency Shelter programs at a higher rate than younger people: 65% of individuals in Emergency Shelter are age 45 or older, compared to 43% of unsheltered individuals.



Sheltered Data

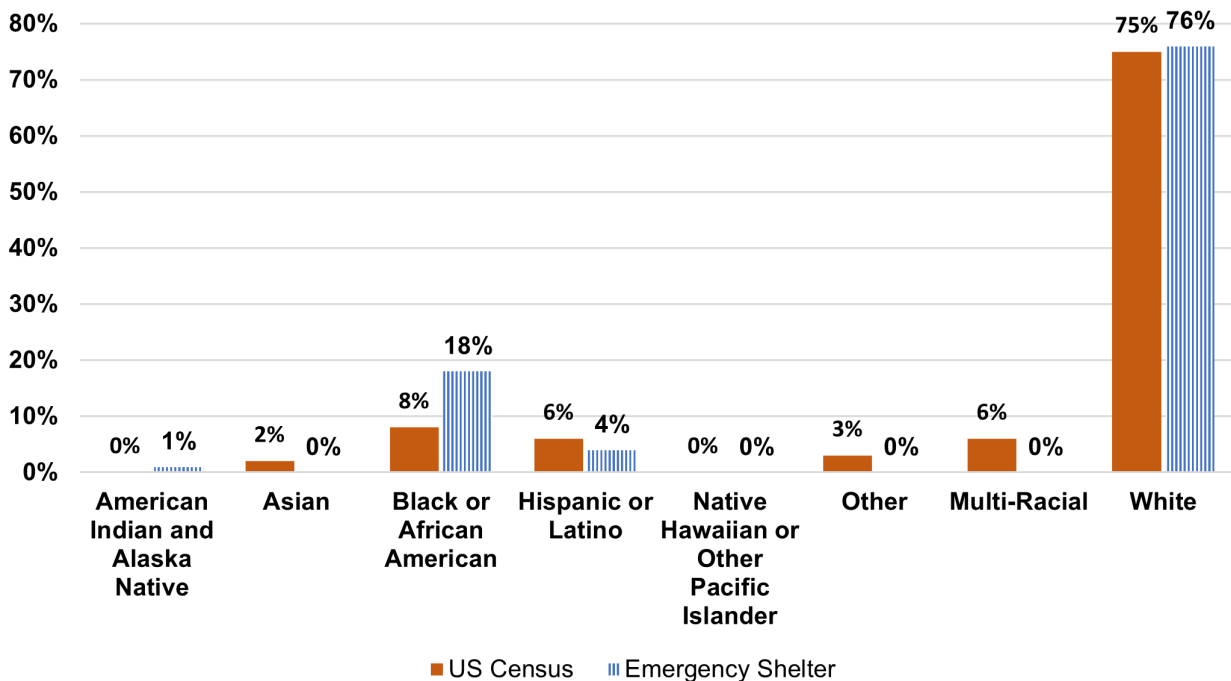
Two-thirds of those counted in Emergency Shelter are male, and one-third female.



White, Black, and American Indian/Alaska Native individuals are over-represented in Emergency Shelter programs compared to their share in the Knox County population. Hispanic or Latino individuals and most other races are underrepresented.

Culturally responsive programming, and ensuring the staff matches the diversity of those served, can help reduce potential barriers to access across groups.

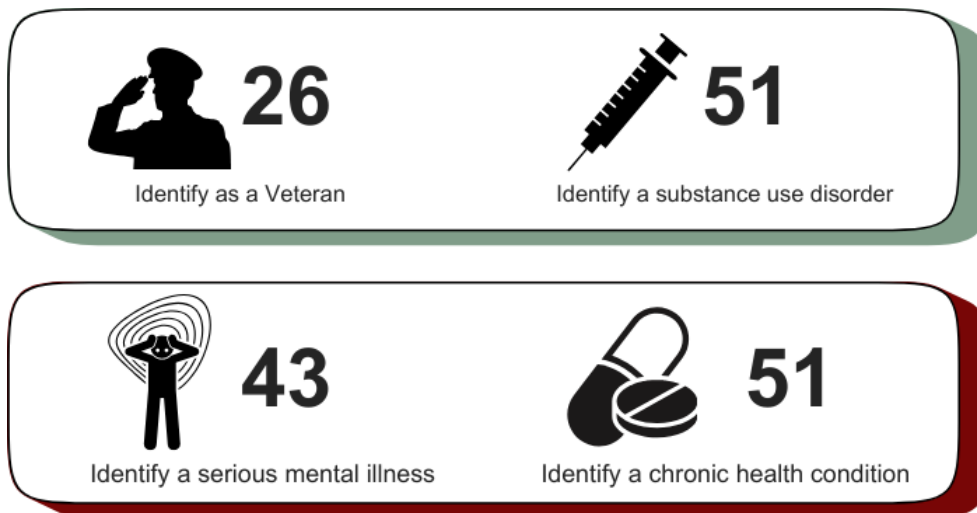
Race and Ethnicity in Emergency Shelter



Sheltered Data

Data collected across shelter projects was not uniform, and so not all individuals had the opportunity to provide information about their personal experience of homelessness.

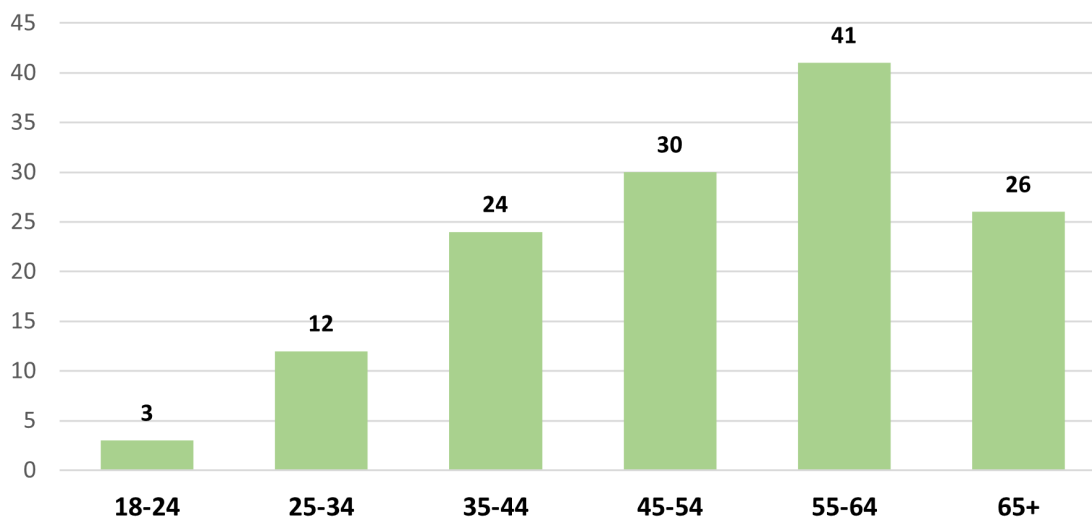
Detailed here are some highlights from what was successfully gathered about those residing in Emergency Shelter.



Transitional Housing

Transitional Housing is a limited-term program that lasts for no more than two years, providing rental assistance and case management services to clients. The goal is for clients to have reached self-sufficiency or to transition into a more appropriate setting by the end of the two years.

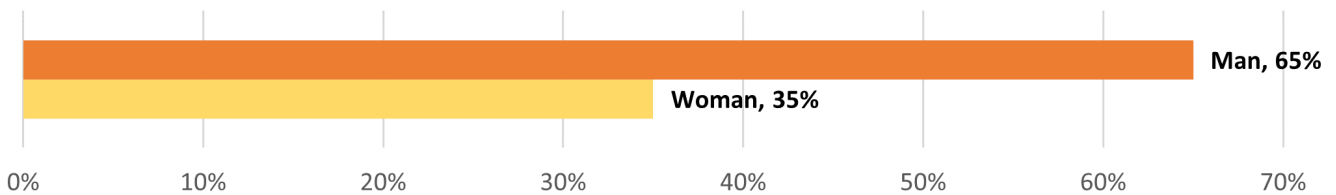
Ages in Transitional Housing



Sheltered Data

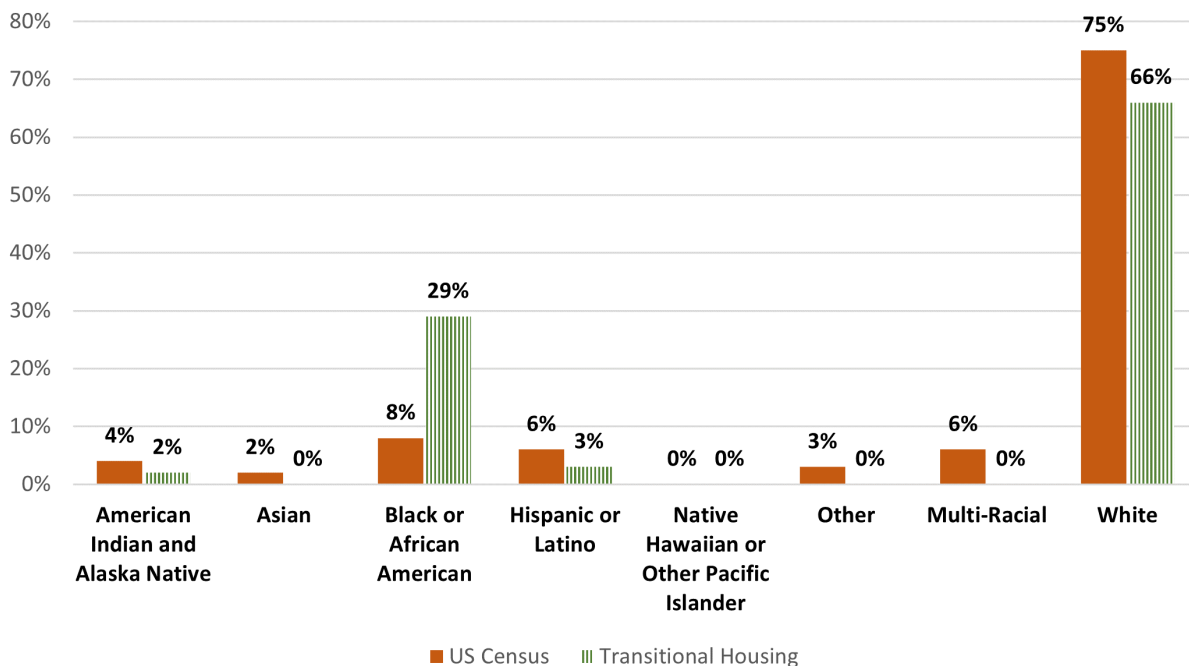
The same proportion of men and women were found in Transitional Housing as in Emergency Shelter.

Sex



People who identify as Black or African American are represented in Transitional Housing projects at a much higher rate than other races. This rate is consistent with Black or African American people's higher risk of homelessness in Knox County.

Race & Ethnicity in TH



Sheltered Data

Data collected across transitional housing projects was relatively uniform, though not all information was disclosed by participants.

Detailed here are some highlights from what was successfully gathered about those residing in Transitional Housing projects.



37

Identify as a Veteran



38

Identify a substance use disorder



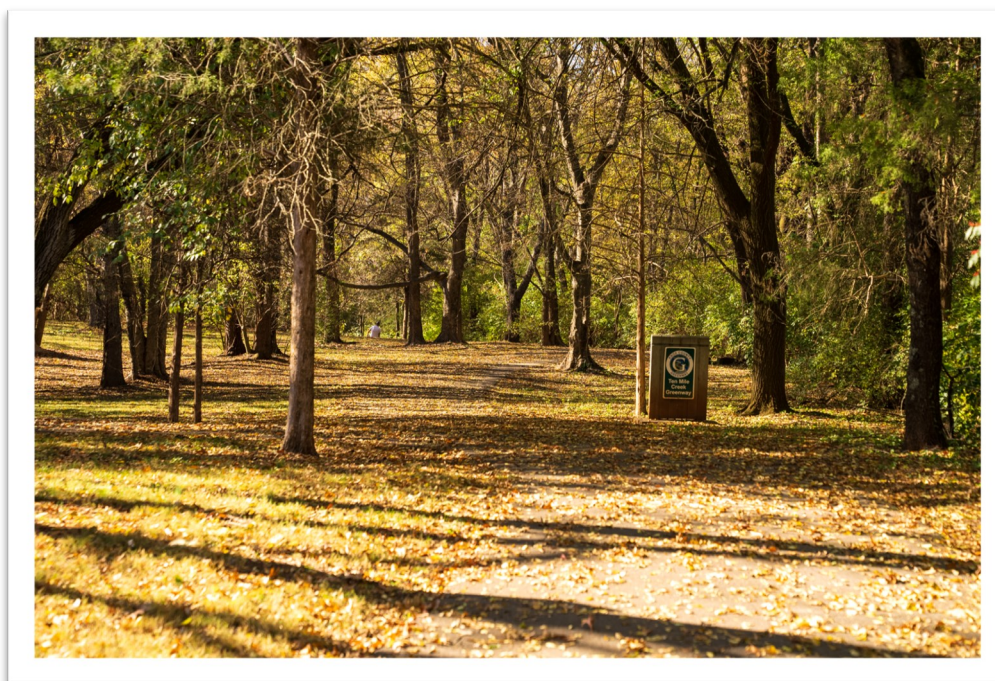
31

Identify a serious mental illness



12

Identify a chronic health condition



Other Sources of Data: Community Context

Housing Inventory Count (HIC)

The HIC is a registry of all housing and shelter projects within the Continuum of Care, conducted on the same night as the PIT count. The HIC is done to coincide with the PIT count to get a better understanding of housing project utilization, and where there may be gaps, or simply not enough capacity to shelter everyone experiencing homelessness across the community.

For example, for the most recent HIC count on January 24, 2024, fewer than 70 beds were open on PIT night across the system, but there were over 300 individuals living unsheltered.

Emergency Shelter

Name of Project	Total Beds Available	Total Beds on PIT night	% Capacity
KARM Overnight	334	333	99%
Salvation Army Joy Baker Center	13	7	54%
Family Promise of Knoxville	11	14	127%*
McNabb Center – Family Crisis Center	32	14	44%
CCETN	10	8	80%
McNabb Center – Runaway Host Homes	4	0	0%
VMC The Foyer	30	14	47%
Salvation Army – Bridge of Hope	14	16	114%
KARM FES	13	18	139%
Keenan Grimes	20	20	100%
Total	481	444	92%

Transitional Housing

Name of Project	Total Beds Available	Total Beds on PIT night	% Capacity
YWCA Keys of Hope	20	18	90%
Steps House	45	36	80%
CCETN – TH	37	30	81%
McNabb Center – Family Crisis Center (Scattered Site) TH	1	1	100%
McNabb Center – Family Crisis Center TH	12	6	50%
Salvation Army – TH Bridge of Hope	34	36	106%
Salvation Army Bootstrap: TH-RRH	23	14	61%
Total	172	141	82%

*Sometimes providers—particularly those serving families— have more than 100% utilization if families served are especially large.

Definitions

Chronically Homeless Individual

An individual with a disability who has been continuously homeless for one year or more or has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless on those occasions is at least 12 months.

Congregate Shelter

An emergency shelter where the residents share a common sleeping area, and may have other communal facilities.

Continuum of Care (CoC)

A local planning body responsible for coordinating the full range of homelessness services in a geographic area. The great Knoxville-Knox County region represents CoC TN-502.

Disability

A self-identified physical, mental, and/or behavioral health condition that impacts an individual's ability to perform certain daily activities. No verification of disability is required for the PIT.

Emergency Shelter

A facility with the primary purpose of providing temporary shelter to homeless people. Can be either night-by-night or continuous stay.

Encampment

An outdoor area, either private or public, where multiple tents, man-made structures, or other impromptu dwellings are situated.

Homeless

A person who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

Housing Inventory Count (HIC)

Provides an annual inventory of beds that assist people in the CoC who are experiencing or leaving homelessness.

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)

A federally mandated information system that allows for the secure and private sharing of project participation data.

Occupancy Rate

The percentage of available beds that are occupied on the night of the PIT count.

People in Families with Children

Are people who are experiencing homelessness as part of a household that has at least one adult (age 18 and older) and one child (under age 18).

Sheltered Homelessness

Refers to people who are staying in emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, or safe havens.

Transitional Age Homeless Youth (18-24)

Are people under age 24 who are not in a family with other children (under age 18) or accompanied by a parent or guardian during an episode of homelessness.

Unaccompanied Homeless Youth (under 18)

Are people under age 18 in households with only children who are not part of a family with (other) children or accompanied by a parent or guardian during an episode of homelessness.

Unsheltered Homelessness

Refers to people whose primary nighttime location is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for people (e.g. abandoned building, doorway, vehicle, park).

Vehicle/RV

Any car or recreational vehicle, whether self-powered or towable that is utilized as a primary place of habitation. Also called live-boards, or homestead vehicles.

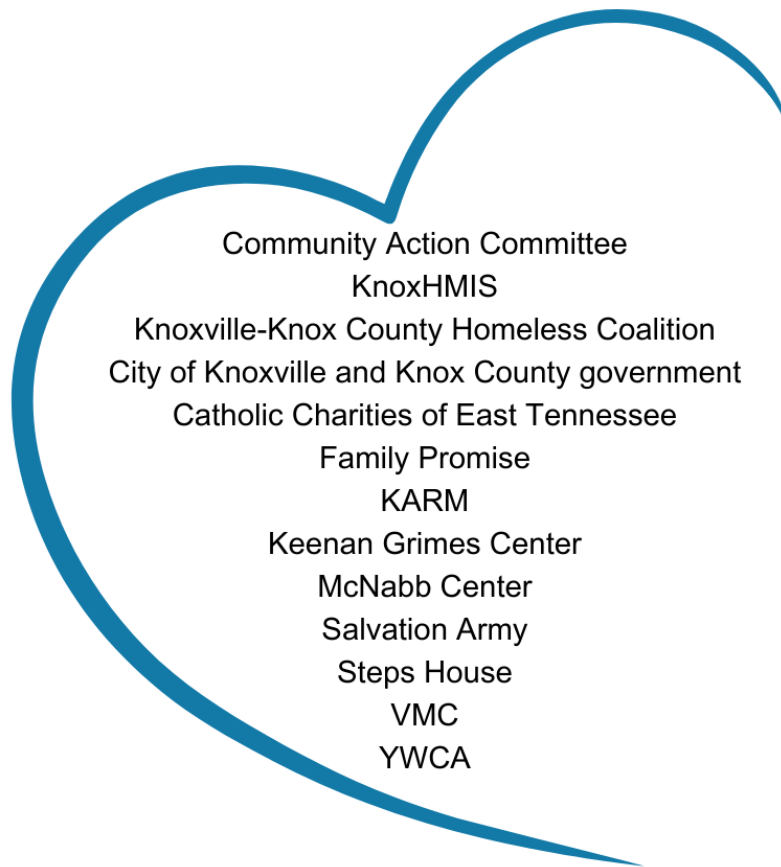
Veteran

Refers to anyone who self-identifies as having served in the United States armed forces. Verification of Veteran status is not required for the PIT, however may be required for veteran specific homeless services

Acknowledgements & Gratitude

The Knoxville-Knox County Office of Housing Stability wishes to thank all partners for their contributions to the PIT count and to this report. These organizations are stepping up to repair the fabric of our community, and we are proud to work alongside you.

Thank you to all of our dedicated volunteers and community advocates who help make the count happen every year.



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Census Data: <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/state-by-state/tennessee-population-change-between-census-decade.html>

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Tennessee Department of Health: Domestic Violence Tennessee, 2020: <https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/health/program-areas/division-of-health-disparities-elimination/documents/RPE-DV-2020-6-16-2022.pdf>

TN State PIT Count Data: <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/coc/coc-homeless-populations-and-subpopulations-reports/>

USA Facts (additional source of Knox County population data): <https://usafacts.org/data/topics/people-society/population-and-demographics/our-changing-population/state/tennessee/county/knox-county/?endDate=2022-01-01&startDate=2007-01-01>

Knox County - Full 2024 PIT Homeless Census Data - At a Glance						
Surveys Completed	285	Observations	29	Total Unsheltered	314	
Total Individuals	899	Transitional Housing	141	Emergency Shelter	444	
Male	547	Children 17 & under	32	Unaccompanied Minor	0	
Female	320	Adults 18-24	40	Adults 45-54	170	
Unknown	31	Adults 25-34	120	Adults 55-64	220	
Other	1	Adults 35-44	201	Adults 65+	87	
Households w/children	22	Households w/o children	840	Veteran	81	
				Duration of Homelessness		
Where did you stay last night? (via the unsheltered survey)				<1 week	7	
Abandoned Building	7	Street or Sidewalk	149	1week-1month	11	
Transit Center	2	Bridge or Overpass	32	1month-3months	18	
Cold Night Shelter	2	Vehicle	39	3months-1year	50	
Park	11	Outdoor Encampment	43	1 year or more	196	
First Time Homeless		Race & Ethnicity		Fleeing DV		
Yes	136	White	210	Yes	50	
No	146	Black/African American	51	No	229	
Unknown	1	American Indian/Alaska Native	13	Unknown	6	
Null	31	Asian	1	Null	29	
Developmental Disability		Hispanic/Latina/e/o		HIV/AIDS		
Yes	16	Middle Eastern/North African	0	Yes	13	
Chronic Health Condition		Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		No	263	
Yes	67	Unknown	40	Unknown	9	
				Null	29	
Physical Disability		*If Yes to disability & has impacted ability to work/maintain housing		Year	Chronic Homelessness	PIT Count Totals
Yes	168	Yes	113	2011	167	998
No	142	No	21	2012	174	854
Unknown	4	Unknown	3	2013	167	993
Null	31	Null	175	2014	149	861
Alcohol/Drug Use		*If Yes to substance use & has impacted ability to work/maintain housing		2015	108	783
Yes	173	Yes	91	2016	134	748
No	106	No	79	2017	77	812
Unknown	3	Unknown	5	2018	177	743
Null	32	Null	139	2019	176	800
Mental Health Condition		*If Yes to disability & has impacted ability to work/maintain housing		2020	197	745
Yes	176	Yes	135	2021	107	786
No	99	No	39	2022	284	1178
Unknown	7	Unknown	4	2023	251	921
Null	32	Null	136	2024	307	899