

The background of the entire page is a photograph of a white church with a tall, ornate bell tower. The church has arched windows and a red-tiled roof. In the foreground, several tall palm trees are visible, partially obscuring the church. The sky is a clear, bright blue. A semi-transparent blue rectangle is overlaid on the upper half of the image, containing the title text. A light beige horizontal bar is positioned above the blue rectangle, containing the text 'COMMUNITY NAME'.

COMMUNITY NAME

POINT-IN-TIME COUNT COMMUNITY REPORT 2025

Prepared By

Joseph Ben Dov

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The Point-in-Time (PIT) count is an annual census conducted by Continuum of Care for the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) of all people experiencing homelessness who are living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, safe havens, or unsheltered situations on a single night during the last 10 days in January. COMMUNITY NAME Continuum of Care conducts the Count in partnership with the COMMUNITY NAME. Unsheltered situations include anyone without a permanent residence found to be staying outdoors or in places not designed for habitation such as vehicles, streets, parks, or abandoned buildings. The PIT Count also presents an opportunity to raise awareness of the myriad of challenges our unhoused residents face, hear firsthand experiences from those experiencing homelessness, and demonstrate the compassion and generosity of the COMMUNITY NAME.

The PIT count has two components: sheltered and unsheltered. The sheltered count is conducted annually of people experiencing homelessness who are living in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or safe havens. The unsheltered portion of the PIT count is required to be conducted biennially during the last 10 days of January.

The PIT is the result of extraordinary community collaboration and includes a countywide effort to engage and assess the unhoused population. This year's unsheltered count was conducted during the early morning of January 22nd, with the support of 445 registered volunteers, who used the MOBILE APP developed by COMPANY, to gather the survey information. The PIT also requires participation by all emergency shelters and transitional housing projects in the region, including those that do not normally utilize the region's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) for data collection. After the PIT count was completed, the data was carefully analyzed and validated to meet HUD's high data quality standards.

The count results found in this report were successfully submitted to HUD in time for the June 13th 2025, deadline and have since been reviewed by and approved by HUD Technical Assistance providers. This report is a further evaluation of those count results and is being provided as a guide for which the community can measure how effectively we are addressing the needs of our homeless neighbors.

LIMITATIONS

While the primary purpose of the annual Point-in-Time count is to quantify the extent of homelessness both locally and nationally, it is important to understand the limitations of this information. One of these limitations is the results represent only snapshot in time and therefore this information does not reflect the total number of people experiencing homelessness throughout the year. Since the count is conducted on a single night in January, other factors such as weather and the number of volunteers available to conduct the count, may factor into the count's accuracy. As a result of these limitations, it is important to understand that the Point-In-Time Count is only one piece of data used to understand who is experiencing homelessness in our community. Other data that should be considered is data collected through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), McKinney-Vento data of youth experiencing homelessness, and data for people in sheltered situations where upon their release they will become homeless, such as hospitals and jails.

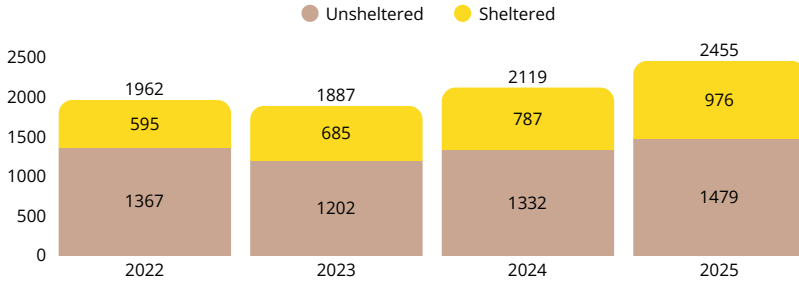




COMMUNITY NAME

HOMELESS CENSUS & SURVEY 2025 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

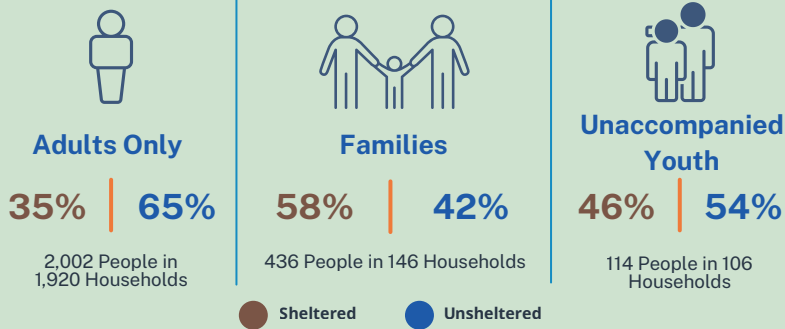
POINT IN TIME COUNT TRENDS



SLEEPING LOCATIONS



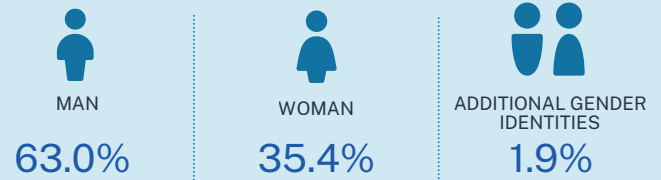
HOUSEHOLD BREAKDOWN



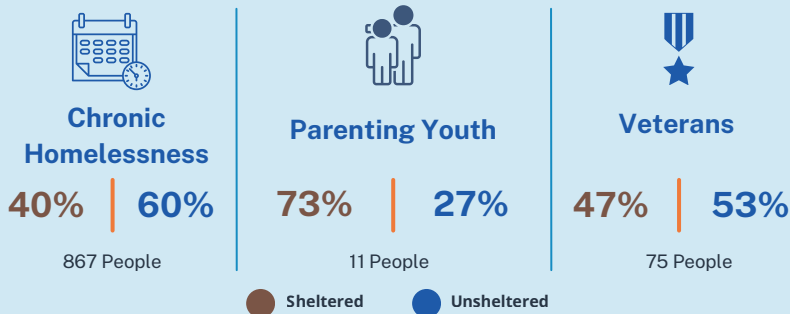
SHELTERED/ UNSHELTERED POPULATION



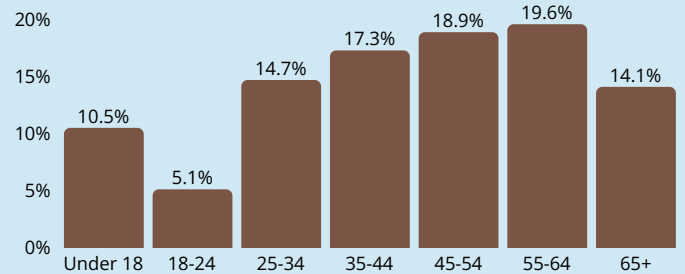
GENDER IDENTITIES



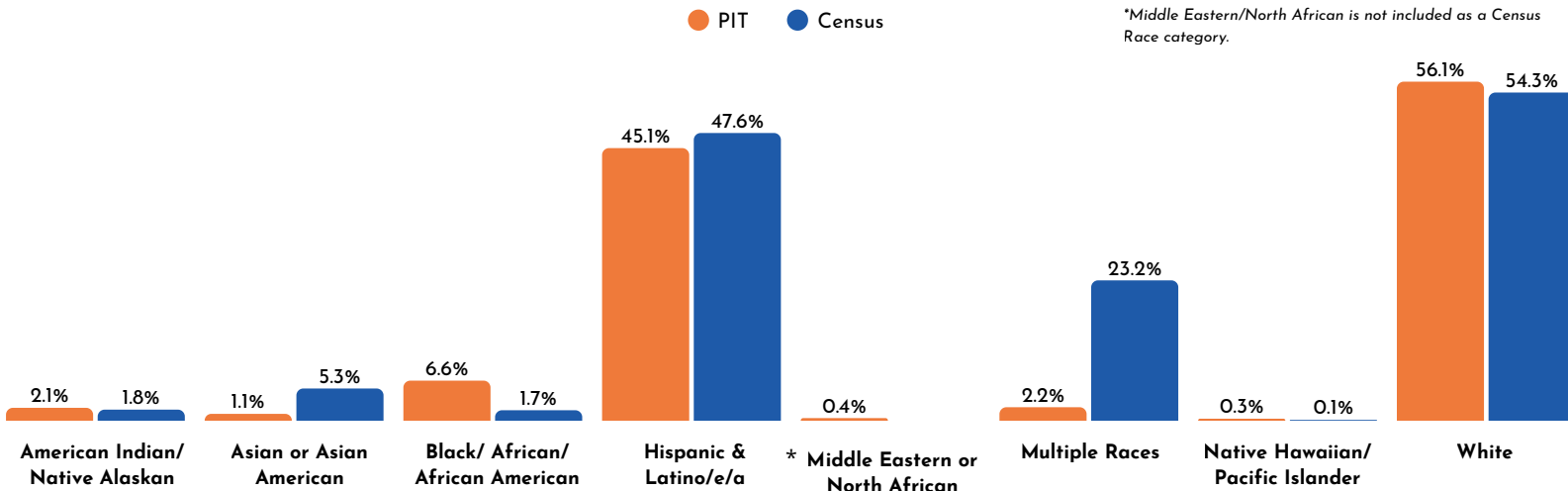
SELECT POPULATION LOCATIONS



AGE RANGES



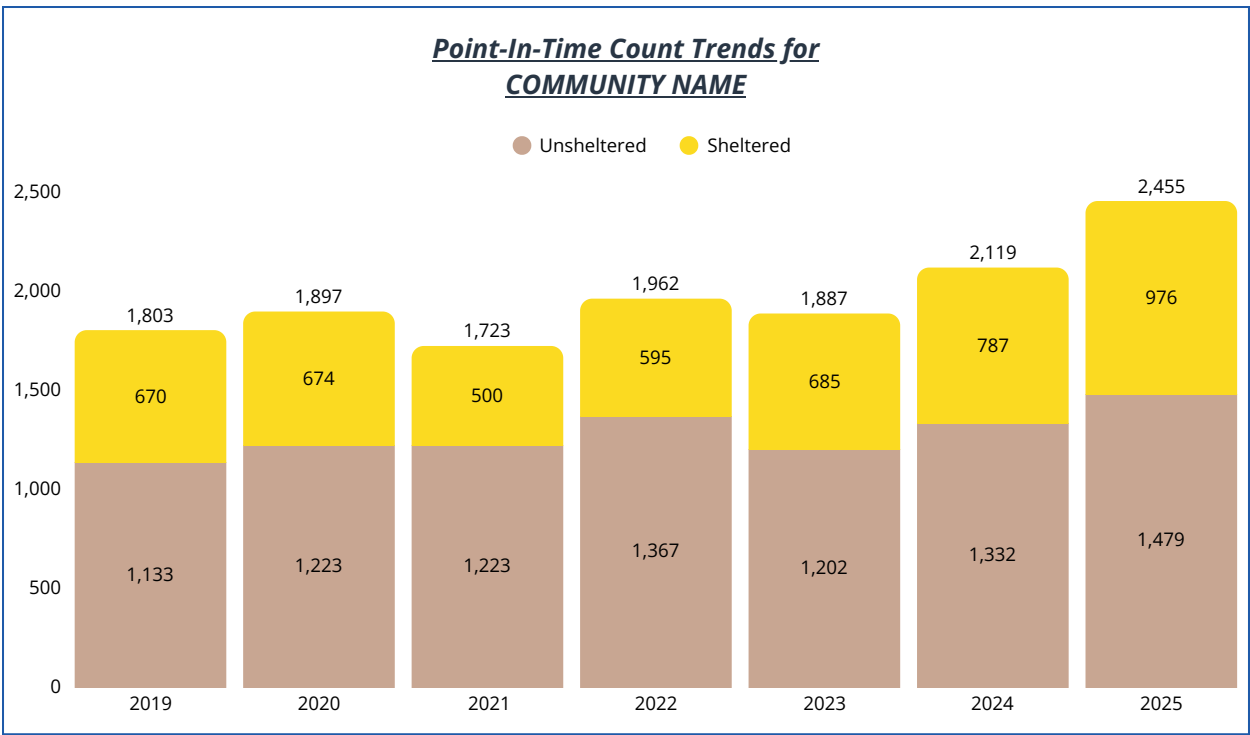
RACE IDENTITIES COMPARED TO GENERAL POPULATION



KEY FINDINGS

The Point-in-Time Count data from 2025 found that 2,455 people were experiencing homelessness on a single night in January in COMMUNITY NAME. This is an increase of 336 people (15.9%) from the last PIT count conducted in 2024. This year the number of people counted living unsheltered in COMMUNITY NAME increased by 11.0%. In 2024, COMMUNITY NAME counted 1,332 unsheltered homeless individuals while 787 were counted in shelters. In 2025, 1,479 people were counted living unsheltered. There were also 976 people in shelters on the night of the count, a 24.0% increase from 2024.

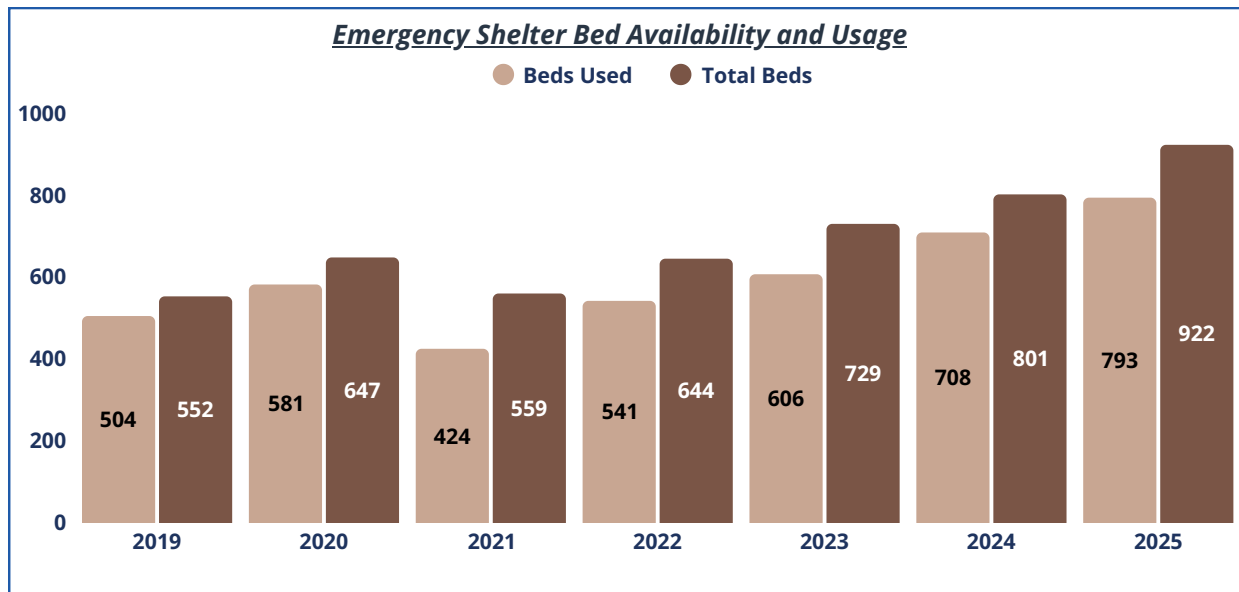
Individuals accounted for 2,002 (81.5%) of the total homeless population. There were 436 people (17.8%) found in households with at least one adult and one child and 17 people (0.7%) in households with only children under age 18. Over the last six years, COMMUNITY NAME has seen the total number of people experiencing homelessness counted during the PIT increase by 36.2% with the number of people living unsheltered increasing by 30.5%.



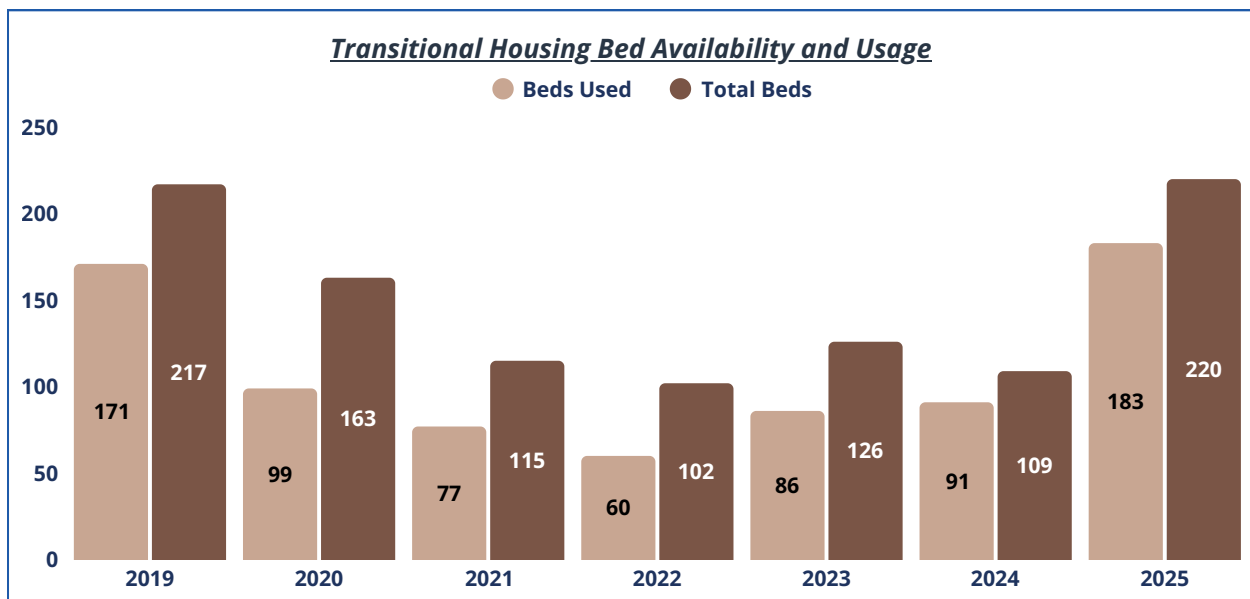
While the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness has increased in the 2025 count, it is important to note that this may be reflective of more people experiencing homelessness, but also may be at least partially attributed to how the count was conducted. Overall, in 2025 there were 445 registered volunteers to assist with the count, up from 427 registered volunteers in 2024—a 4.2% increase. This leads to a more thorough canvassing of count areas and ideally a more accurate count.

SHELTER CAPACITY UTILIZATION

The shelter capacity utilization is calculated by comparing the number of people who were indicated to be staying in the Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing beds with the total number of beds indicated to be available according to the Housing Inventory Count (HIC) submitted to HUD. For the night of the count, 793 of the 922 Emergency Shelter beds (86%) were used and the remaining 129 (14%) were not. The HIC does not identify the reason that the beds were vacant. As seen in the chart below, the number of Emergency Shelter beds has increased more than two-thirds in the last six years of the HIC.



For Transitional Housing, 183 of the 220 beds (83.2%) were utilized on the night of the count, again show an increase in utilization over time.

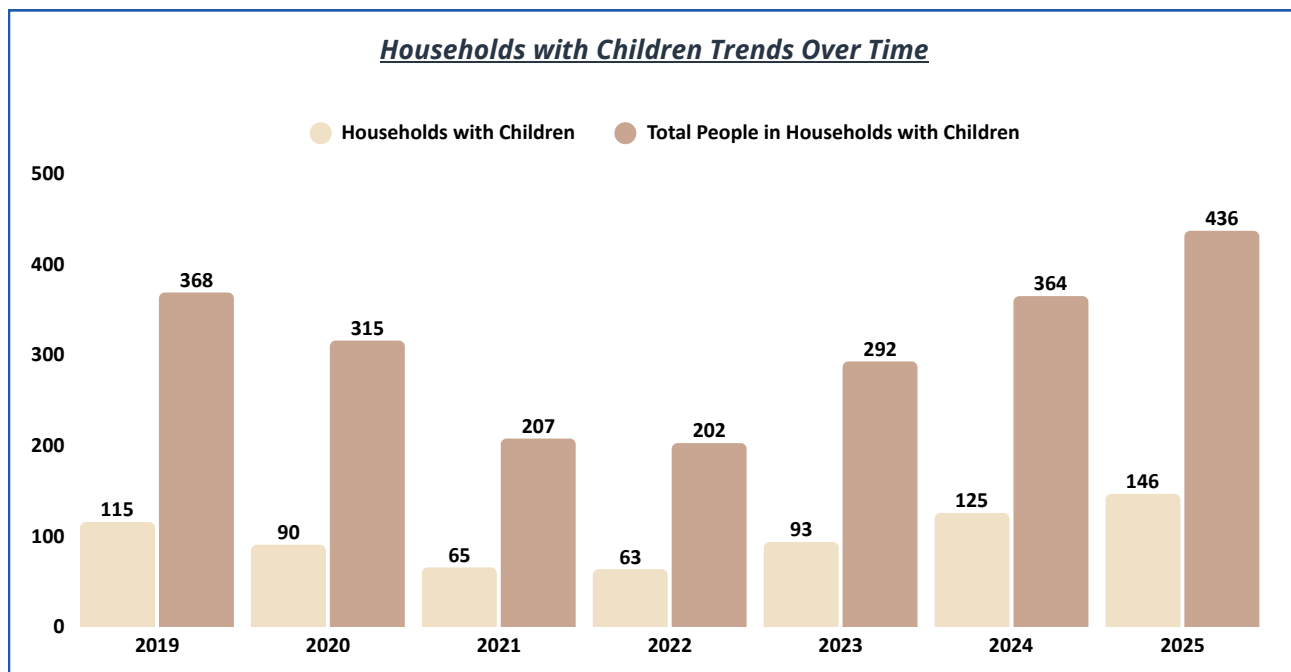


HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

According to HUD, a family or household is simply one or more individuals who live together. Members of the family do not need to be related by blood, marriage, or in any other legal capacity.

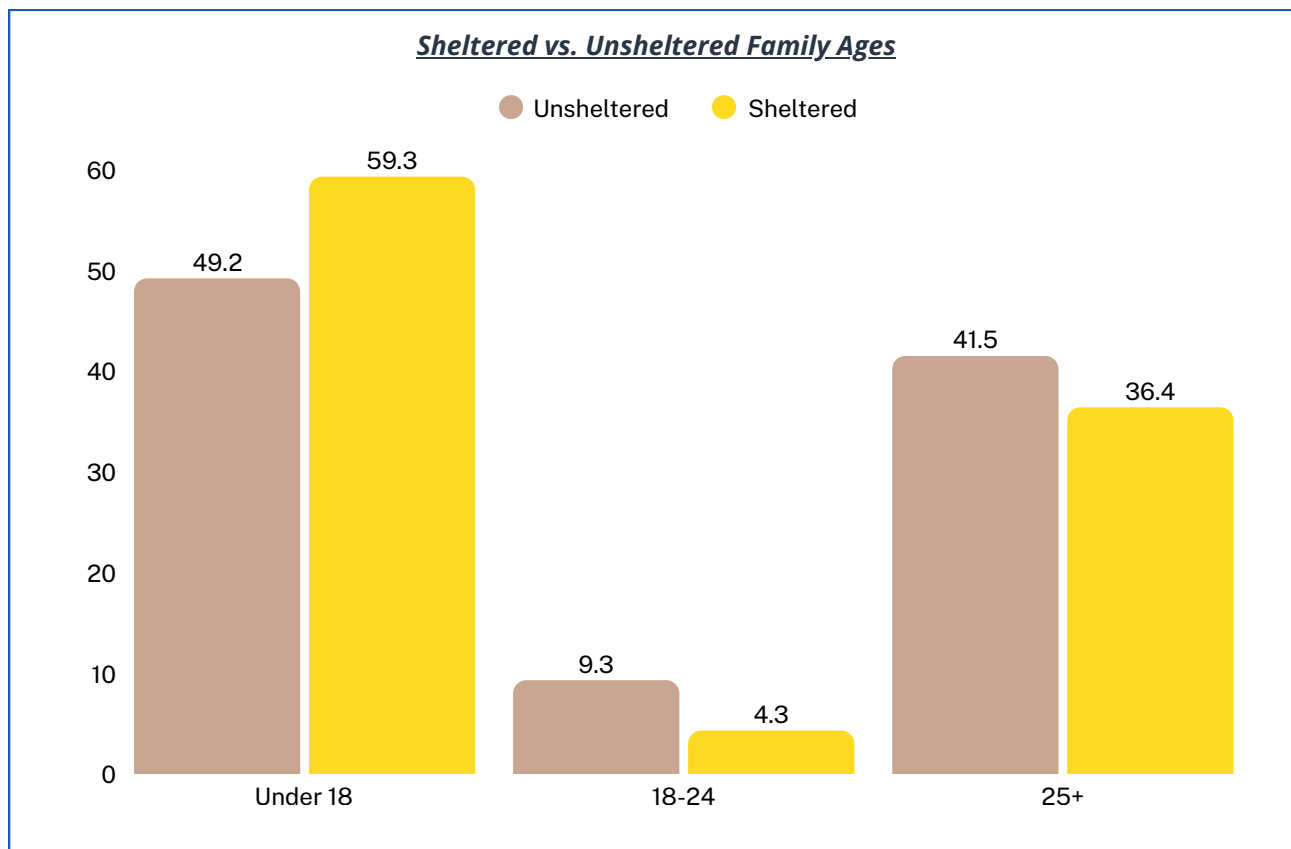
Within the overall homeless population, adult only households (mostly individuals) accounted for an estimated 2,002 (81.5%) of the homeless population whereas the remaining 436 (17.8%) were from 146 households with at least one adult and one child. Less than one percent of people experiencing homelessness were in child-only households (0.7%). Census data for COMMUNITY NAME indicate the average household size for families is 2.73 people. The average household size for homeless families was slightly larger at 2.99 people.

The number of families experiencing homelessness increased by 16.8% from 2024 to 2025 and the number of people in families increased by 19.8%. Since the 2019 Point-in-Time Count, the number of homeless families increased 27.0% from 115 to 146. The number of people within family households increased 18.5% from 368 people to 436.



FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS

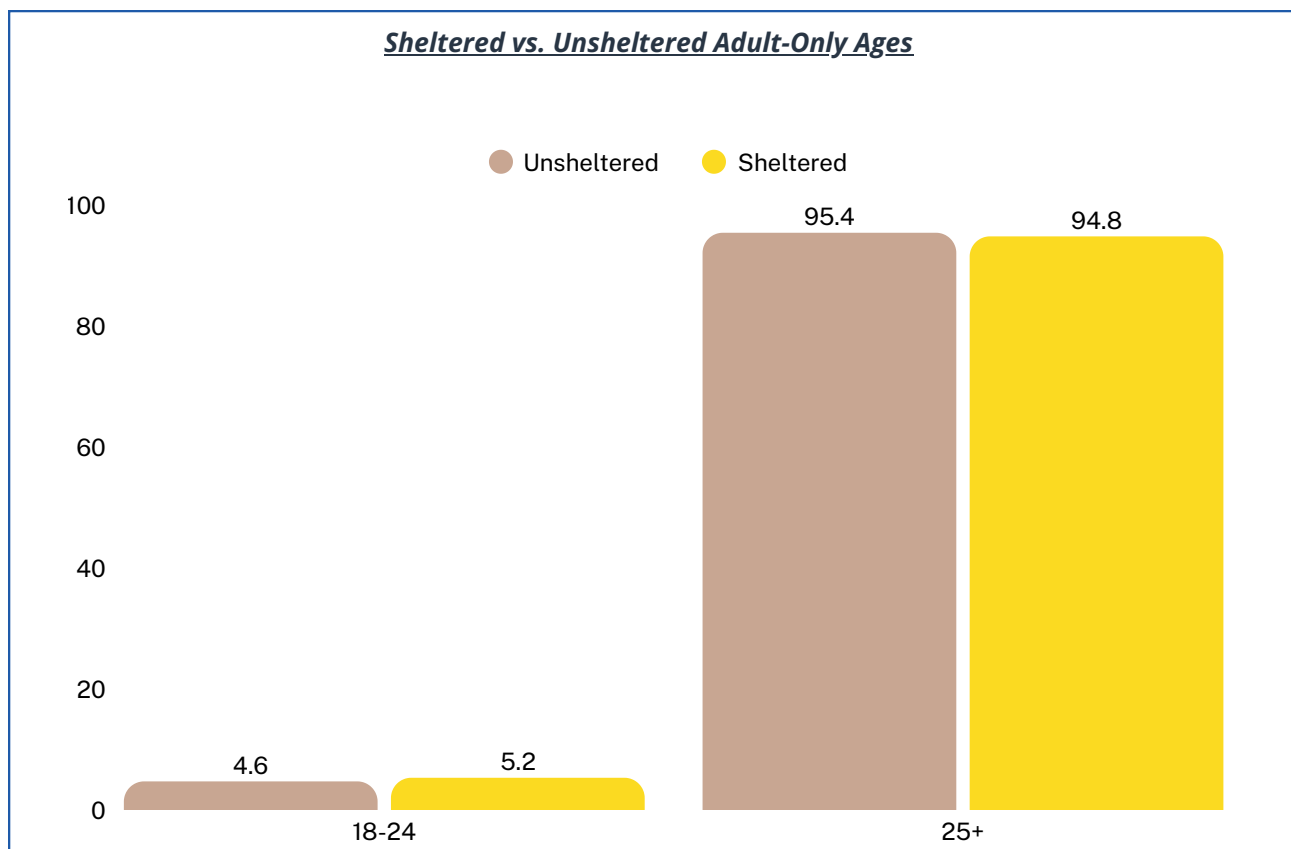
Within Emergency Shelters and Transitional Housing projects, there were 86 households with both adults and children. 36.4% percent of the individuals making up these households were adults over the age of 25, 4.3% percent were young adults 18-24, and the remaining 59.3% percent were children under the age of 18. The household composition for the unsheltered count found an estimated 60 households with both adults and children with a total of 183 household members. Within these households, 41.5% percent were adults over the age of 25, 49.2% percent were children under the age of 18, and 9.3% between the ages of 18-24 were represented.



ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT CHILDREN OVER TIME

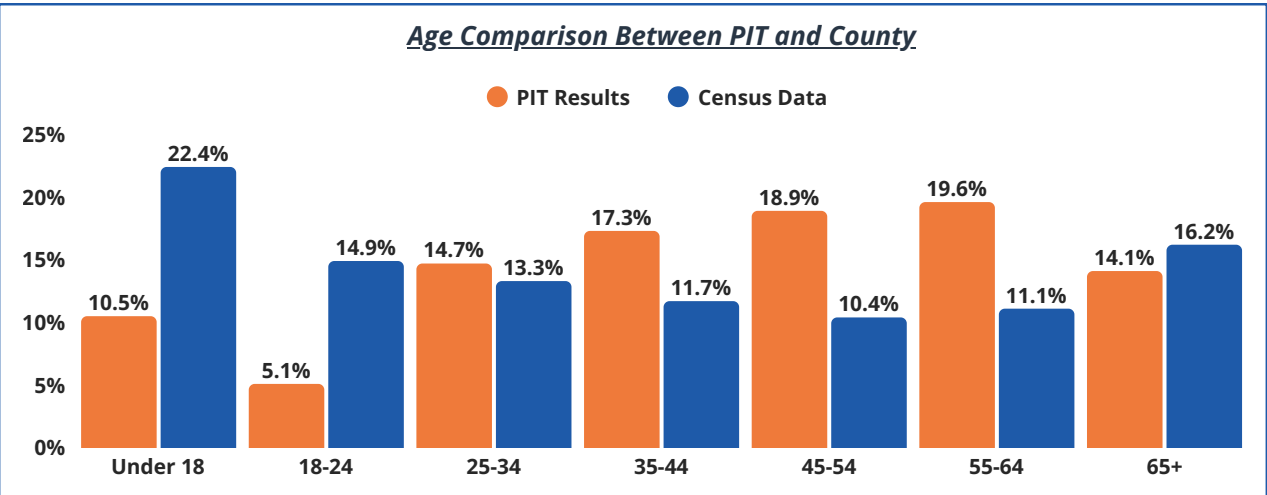
The Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing projects also served 708 people in households without children. Of these, 5.2% percent were transitional age youth (those between the ages of 18 to 24) and the remaining 94.8% percent were adults over the age of 25.

The unsheltered count estimated 1,294 people in households without children. Of these, 4.6% percent were transitional age youth (those between the ages of 18 to 24) and the remaining 95.4% percent were adults over the age of 25.

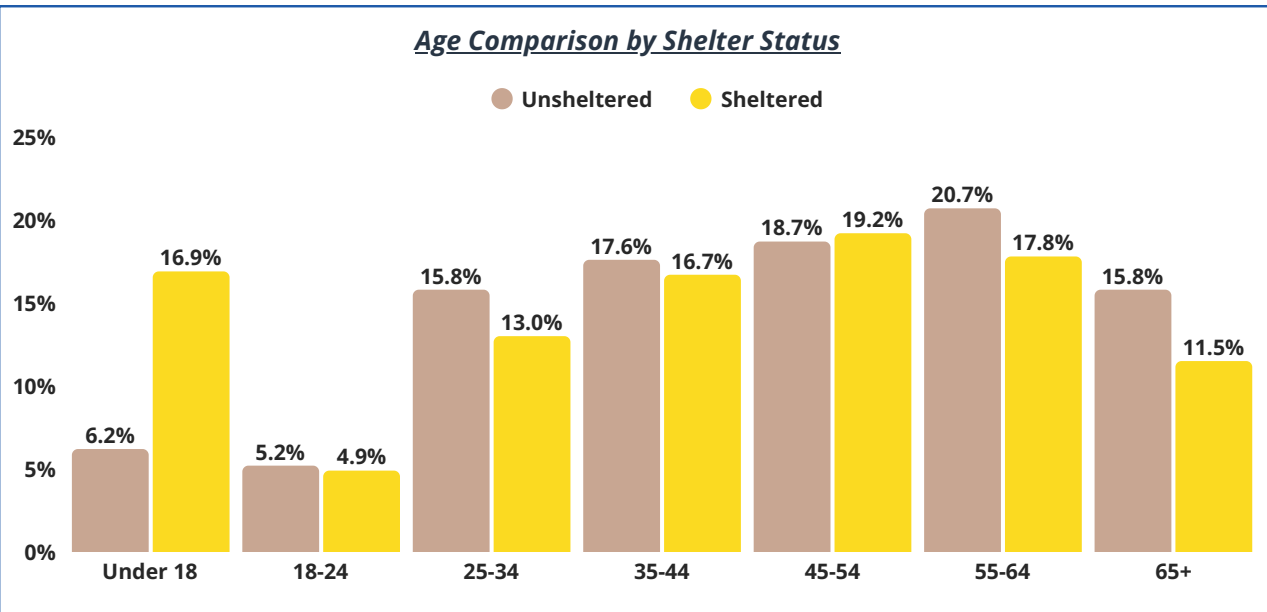


AGE DEMOGRAPHICS

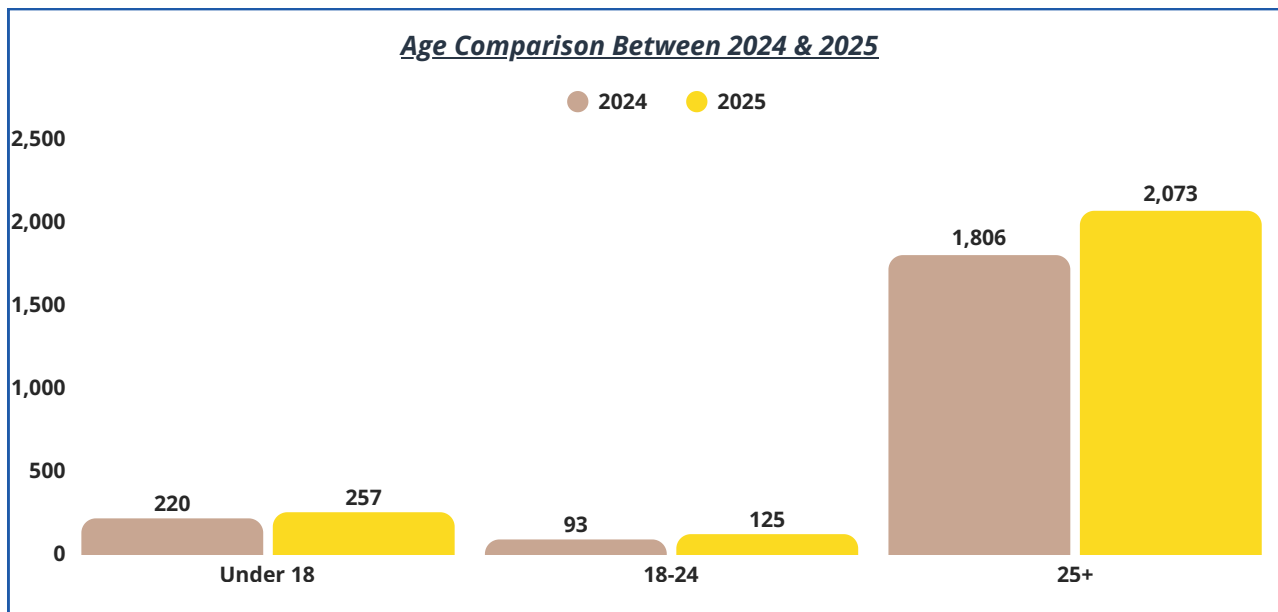
The age characteristics vary depending on both the household composition as well as whether those being counted were in shelters or unsheltered. Below is a comparison between the age ranges of people experiencing homelessness and COMMUNITY NAME census data.



Within the sheltered and unsheltered populations in COMMUNITY NAME, there were 2,073 persons of the age 25 and older, 125 persons between the age of 18-24, and 257 persons under 18. The number of adults ages 25+ saw a 14.8% increase, while those between the ages of 18-24 increased by 34.4% and children under 18 saw a 16.8% increase between 2024 and 2025.



There were 146 households with both adults and children. Within these households, 55.0% were children under the age of 18, 6.4% were young adults 18-24, and 38.5% were adults over the age of 25. The average household size was 2.99 people. There were 1,920 households without children with 4.8% being transitional age youth and the remaining 95.2% being adults over the age of 25. Transitional age youth occupied a significantly larger percentage of the transitional housing beds (17.8%) than the 3.1% used by transitional age youth in emergency shelters. Within the unsheltered population in COMMUNITY NAME, 1,310 individuals were reported as 25 or older, 77 were between the ages of 18-24, and 92 were reported as children under 18. This represents a 6.4% increase in unsheltered adults above 25 years old, a 71.8% increase in the number of people between the ages of 18-24, and a 64.3% increase in the number of children under 18 experiencing unsheltered homelessness since 2024.



Within the total homeless population, including both sheltered and unsheltered, COMMUNITY NAME saw a 14.8% increase in homelessness among adults while the population under 18 increased 16.8% from 2024 to 2025. Young adults increased 34.4% from 93 in 2024 to 125 in 2025.

When comparing the COMMUNITY NAME 2025 Point-in-Time Count of people experiencing homelessness to census information, individuals under 18 represent 10.5% and 22.4% respectively. Those experiencing homelessness between the ages of 45-54 make up 18.9% of the homeless population while they represent 10.4% of the greater populace.

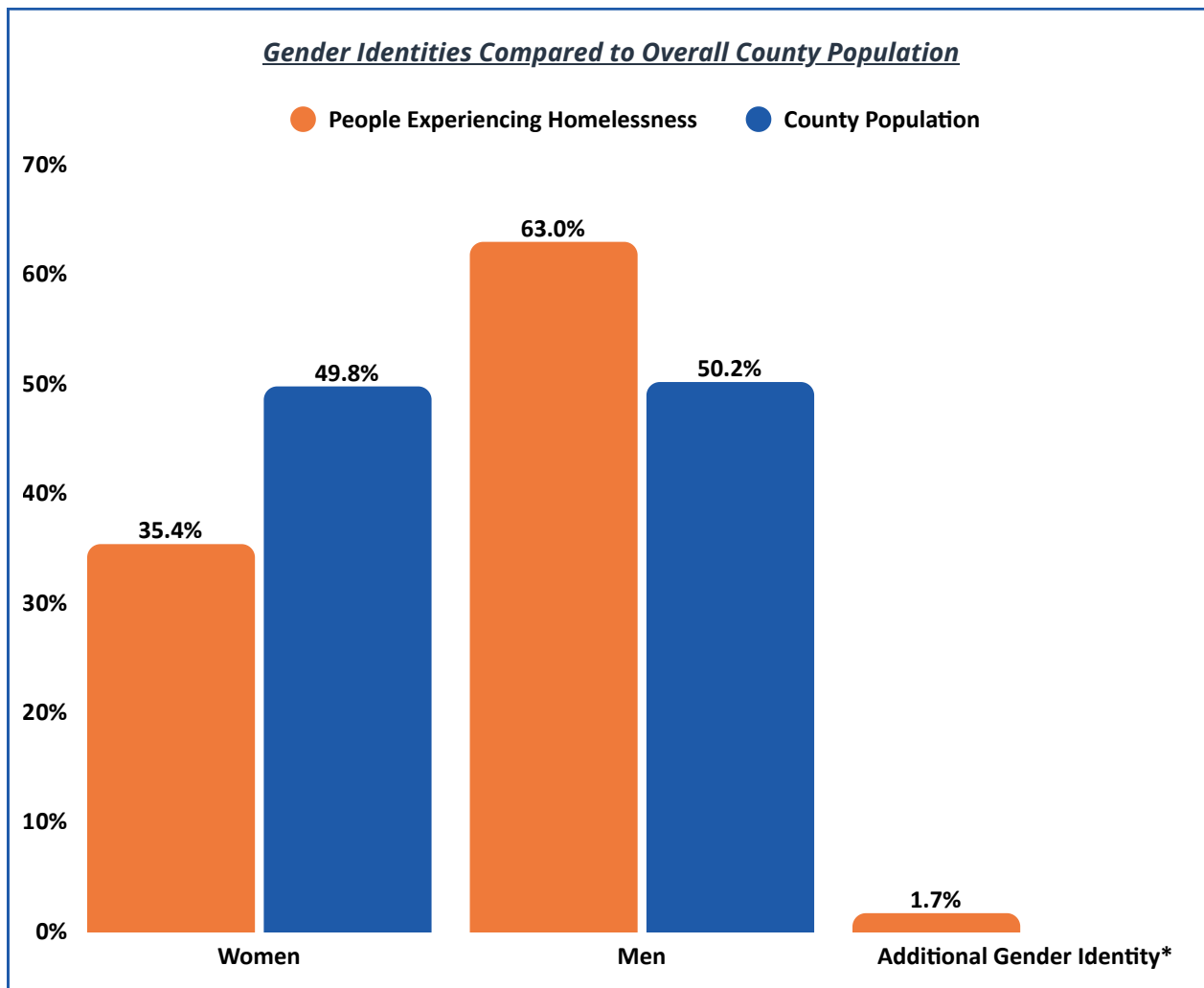
Within COMMUNITY NAME, individuals 65 years and older made up 11.5% and 15.8% of sheltered and unsheltered populations, respectively. Within the overall homeless population, individuals over 55 account for 33.6% of those recorded as people experiencing homelessness, while representing 27.3% of the general population. At a national level, over 19.6% of the homeless population is made up of individuals over 50 years old.¹

1. [The U.S. Census Bureau. \(2023\). American Community Survey: 5-Year Demographic and Housing Estimates.](#)

GENDER

Males comprised most of the homeless population with 1,546 (or 63.0%) of the unhoused population, whereas females accounted for 868 (or 35.4%) and other gender groups accounted for less than 1.7% with 41. Compared to census information, 50.2% of the population was recorded as male and 49.8% was recorded as female. It is important to note that the US Census data currently does not provide gender demographic data beyond male and female.

Within family households, the survey findings showed that 56.0% of respondents identified as female and 44.0% identified as male. There were no other genders identified on the night of the PIT within family households.

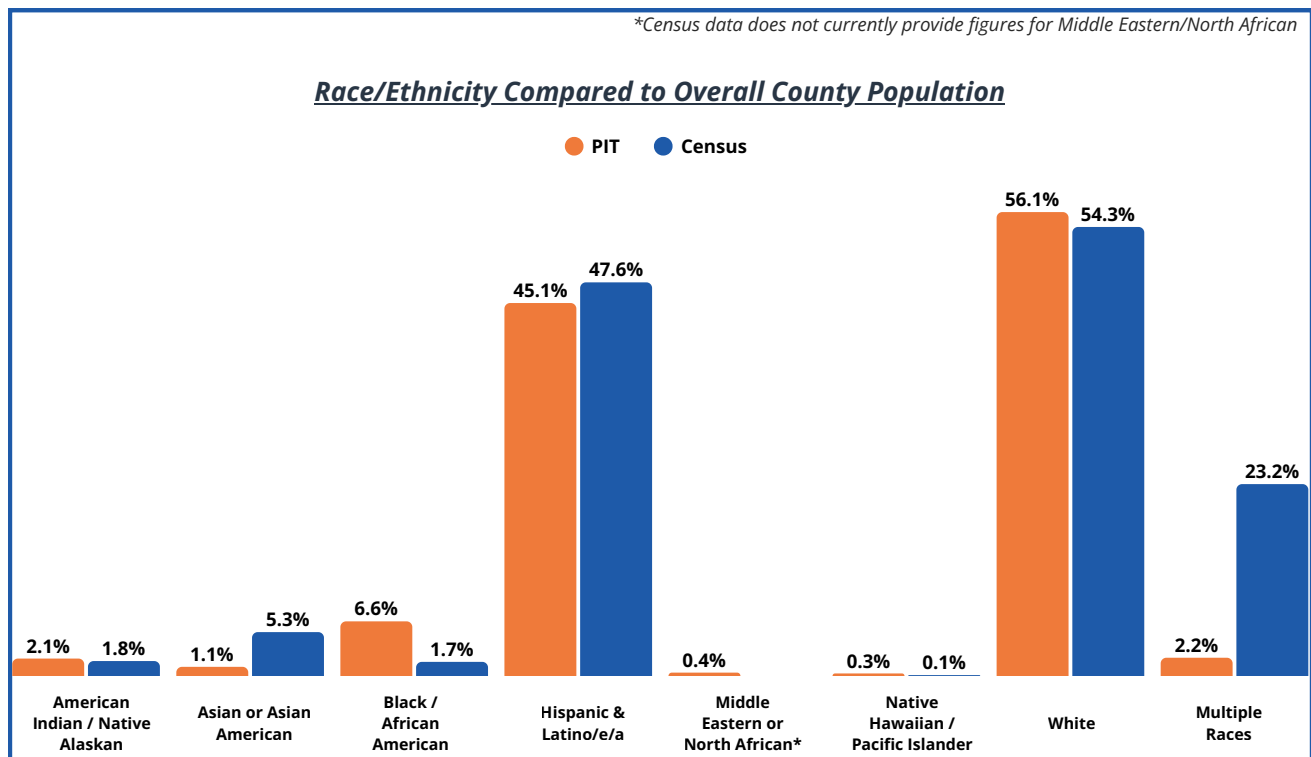


**Census data does not currently provide figures for Gender Identities outside of Male and Female*

RACIAL DISPARITIES IN THE HOMELESS POPULATION

Most Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC) groups, especially African Americans, experience homelessness at higher rates than people who are White. Nationally, according to the 2024 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR), African Americans accounted for 20.8% of all people experiencing homelessness and 26.1% of people experiencing homelessness as members of families with children, despite being 12.4% of the U.S. population.³ Within COMMUNITY NAME, people who identify as Black or African American constitute just 1.7% of the overall county yet comprise 6.6% of the homeless population, overrepresented by almost 300%.

Similarly, there is also a high discrepancy between Asian or Asian Americans experiencing homelessness. While the US Census data for COMMUNITY NAME indicates Asian or Asian Americans comprise 5.3% of the overall population this group accounted for just 1.1% of the homeless population, a close to 400% underrepresentation.



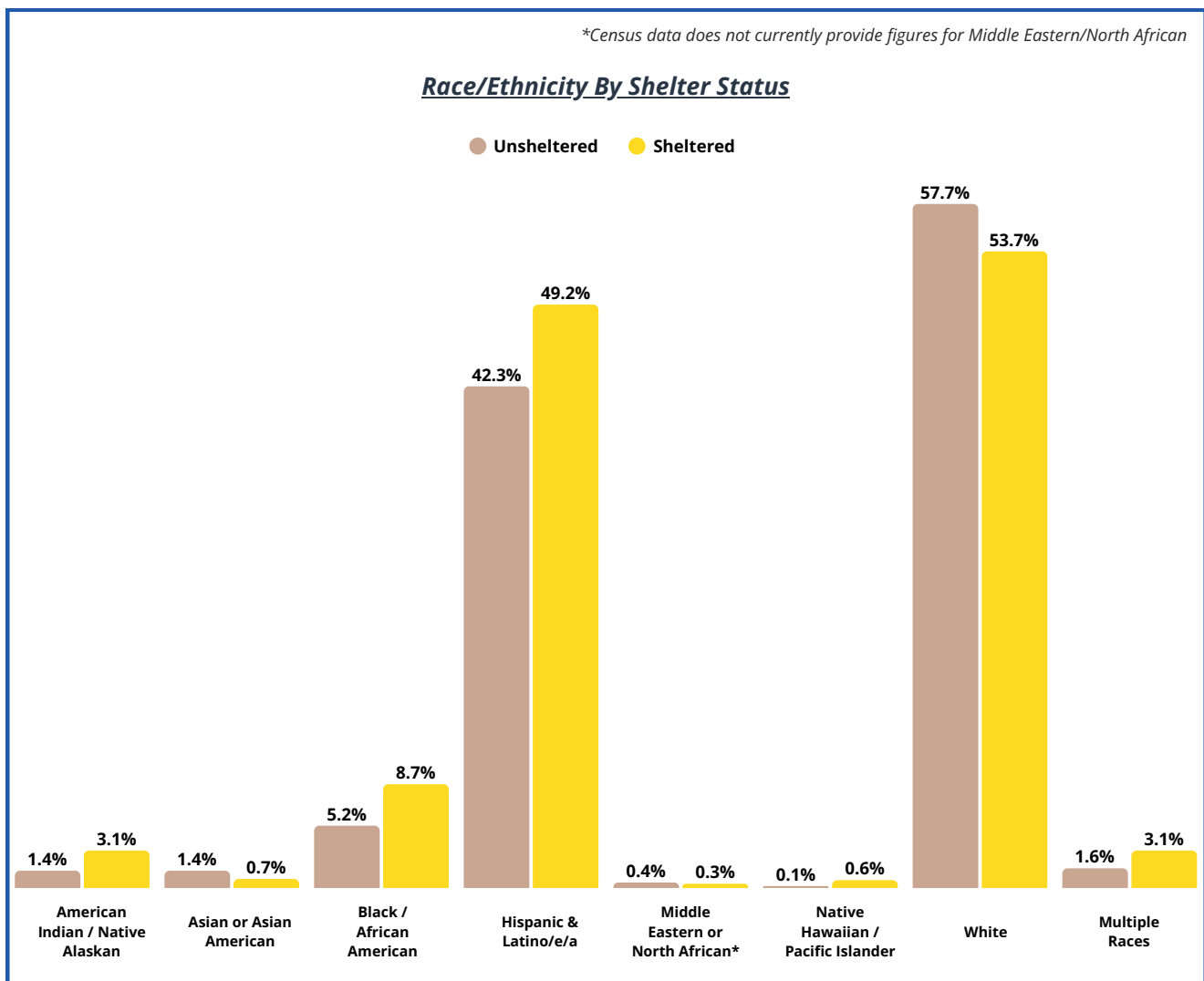
Typically, people who are White are well under-represented in the homeless population. However, within COMMUNITY NAME, the census data indicates 54.3% were White and yet comprised 56.1% of the homeless population, indicating an equitable distribution for the 2025 count.

In 2024, HUD reassigned the Ethnicity Category of Hispanic/Latina/e/o to a Race Category. In COMMUNITY NAME 47.6% of the county's population identify as Hispanic/Latina/e/o, while 45.1% of the population experiencing homelessness identified as such.

³ [The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. \(2025\). The 2024 Annual Homeless Assessment Report \(AHAR\) to Congress.](#)

RACIAL COMPOSITION FOR SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED

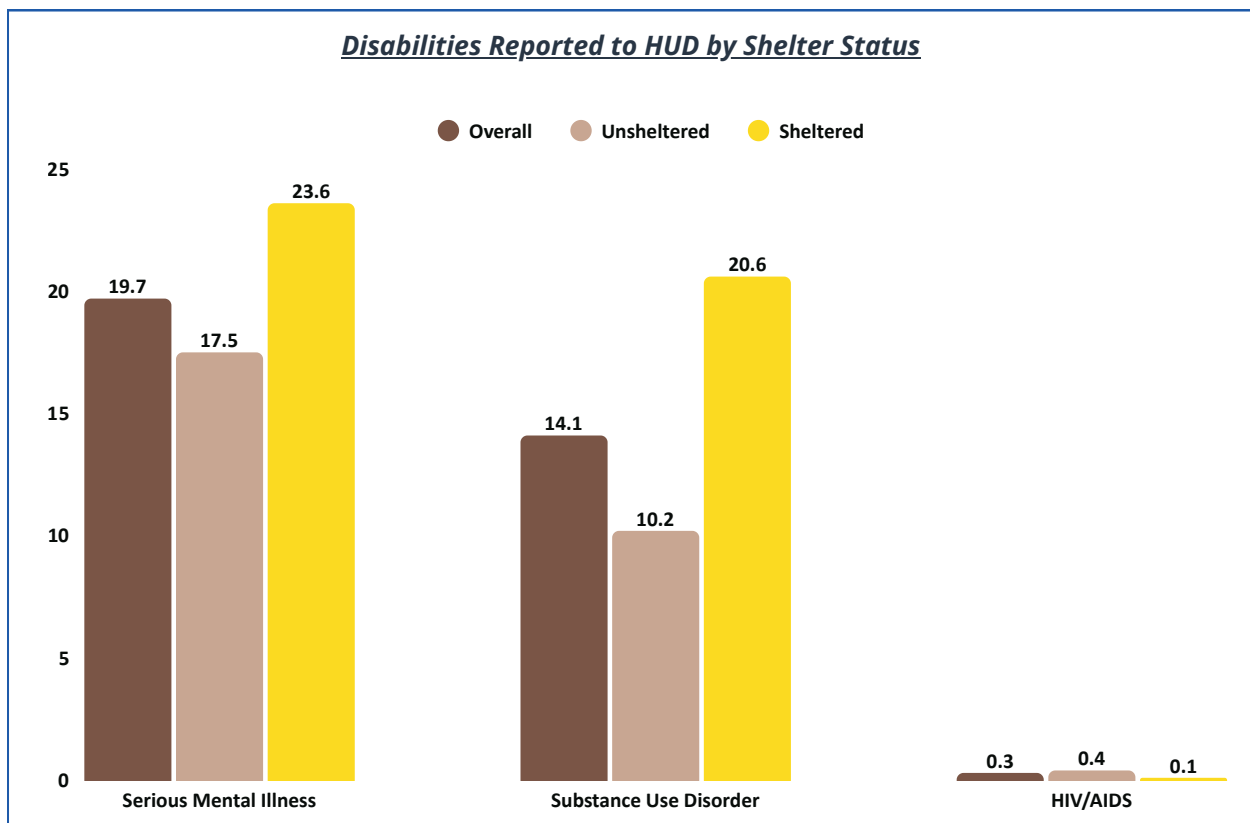
Of the people experiencing sheltered homelessness in COMMUNITY NAME, 6.6% identified as Black or African American and 56.1% identified as White. For those experiencing unsheltered homelessness, 5.2% identified as Black or African American and 57.7% identified as White. In comparison to national data³, Black or African American people were 36.6% of the overall sheltered population and White people were 33.5% of it. Among people experiencing unsheltered homelessness nationally, Black or African American people comprised 20.8% of the population and White people were 40.7% of it.



HEALTH & WELLNESS

According to the National Health Care for the Homeless Council (NHCHC)⁴, the average life expectancy for individuals experiencing homelessness is 20 years less than those in stable housing. Without regular access to safe and stable housing, many individuals also lack access to healthcare, experience preventable illness, and often endure longer hospitalizations than those who have safe and stable housing. It is estimated that those experiencing homelessness are at least 350% more likely to die than housed people.

The presence of a disabling condition, which can be exacerbated by homelessness, can hinder a person from being able to obtain employment and maintain stable housing. In COMMUNITY NAME, 19.7% of the total adult population experiencing homelessness indicated having a serious mental illness. However, there is a large disparity between those who have a serious mental illness living in shelter compared to those living unsheltered. Under 18% of unsheltered adults report having a serious mental illness, while almost 1 in 4 of those in shelter report the same. Adults with a substance use disorder comprised 14.1% of the adults experiencing homelessness; 20.6% were sheltered, while 10.2% were unsheltered. Adults with HIV/AIDS made up a much lower percentage of the population experiencing homelessness at 0.3%, but they were also four time more likely to be unsheltered. Only 0.1% of sheltered adults indicated having HIV/AIDS, but 0.4% of the unsheltered population reported having the diagnosis.



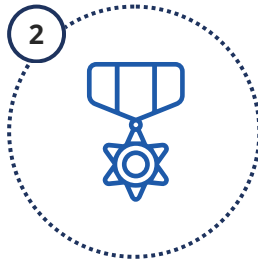
⁴ [National Health Care for the Homeless Council. \(2024\). Mortality and Homelessness Fact Sheet.](#)

KEY SUBPOPULATIONS

As homelessness is a complex issue, it is often beneficial to focus the conversations on particular “subpopulations.” Three of these key subpopulations are:



People experiencing chronic homelessness



Veterans



Unaccompanied children and transition-age youth

Local progress toward ending homelessness can be evaluated broadly as well as by each of these subpopulations. The following evaluation utilizes data gathered from local Point-in-Time counts as well as results from the national count.

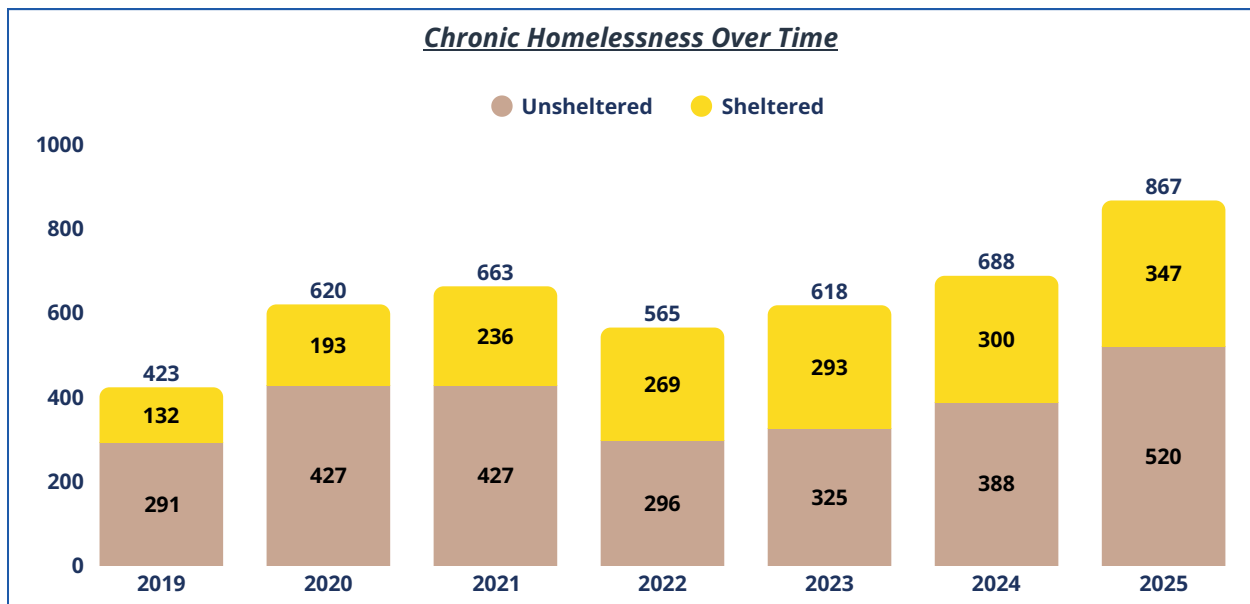


CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

HUD defines a chronically homeless person as someone who has experienced homelessness for a year or longer—or who has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness totaling 12 months in the last three years—and also has a disabling condition that prevents them from maintaining work or housing. This definition applies to individuals as well as people in family households who meet the definition.

The chronically homeless population represents one of the most vulnerable populations experiencing unsheltered homelessness; the mortality rate for those experiencing chronic homelessness is four to nine times higher than that of the general population.⁵ The chronic homeless population tends to have higher community costs attributed to emergency room visits, interactions with law enforcement, incarceration, and regular access to social support and homeless services. These combined costs are often significantly higher than the cost of providing individuals with permanent housing and supportive services.

In COMMUNITY NAME, 347 of 976 people (35.6%) in shelters were determined to be chronically homeless. Similarly, 520 of the 1,479 (35.2%) from the unsheltered count were determined to be chronically homeless. The proportion of people who reported experiencing chronic homelessness went up by 3% in the 2025 Count from the 2024 Count.



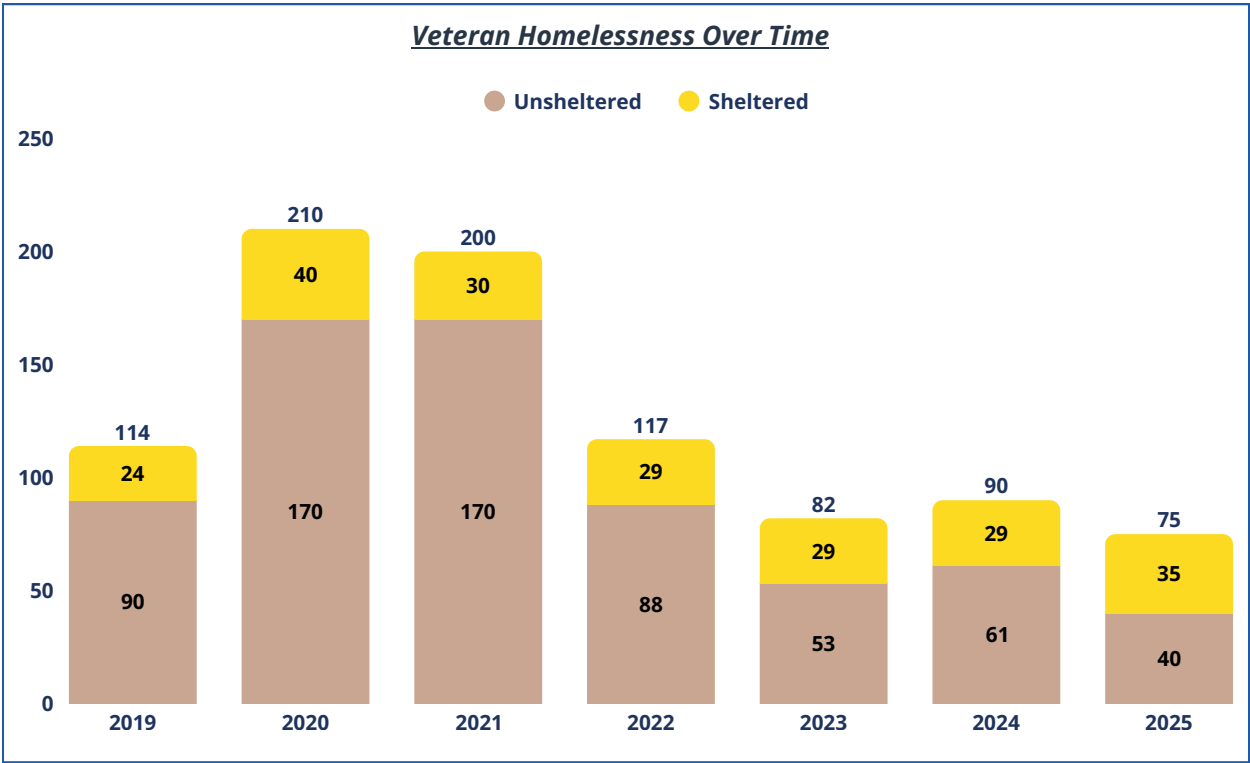
In the 2024 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR), HUD found that 167,991 individuals were experiencing chronic homelessness, which is just under one-quarter of all homeless individuals. Within COMMUNITY NAME, 813 of 2,002 (40.6%) individual adults were estimated to be chronically homeless. For families, the percentages are lower with 54 of the 436 (12.4%) people in households with at least one adult and one child considered to be chronically homeless.

5. *USICH. 2010. Supplemental Document to the Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness.*

VETERANS

U.S. veterans experience conditions that place them at increased risk for homelessness. Veterans experience higher rates of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), traumatic brain injury (TBI), sexual assault, and substance use. Veterans experiencing homelessness are more likely to live on the street than in shelters and remain unsheltered for extended periods.

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) provides a broad range of benefits and services to veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces. These benefits can involve different forms of financial assistance, including monthly cash payments to disabled veterans, health care, education, and housing benefits. In addition to these supports, the VA and HUD partner to provide additional housing and support services to veterans currently homeless or at risk of homelessness. Within COMMUNITY NAME's PIT count, 75 people identified as a veteran. This represents 3.4% of all adults counted on that night. There were four households with children found to be affiliated with any veterans. There were similar numbers of veterans found in shelter and unsheltered (35 & 40 respectively). Men made up 89.3% of the population with only 8 women total (10.7%) between sheltered and unsheltered groups.



Within shelters, 8 veteran was determined to be chronically homeless and 17 of the unsheltered veterans were determined to be chronically homeless.

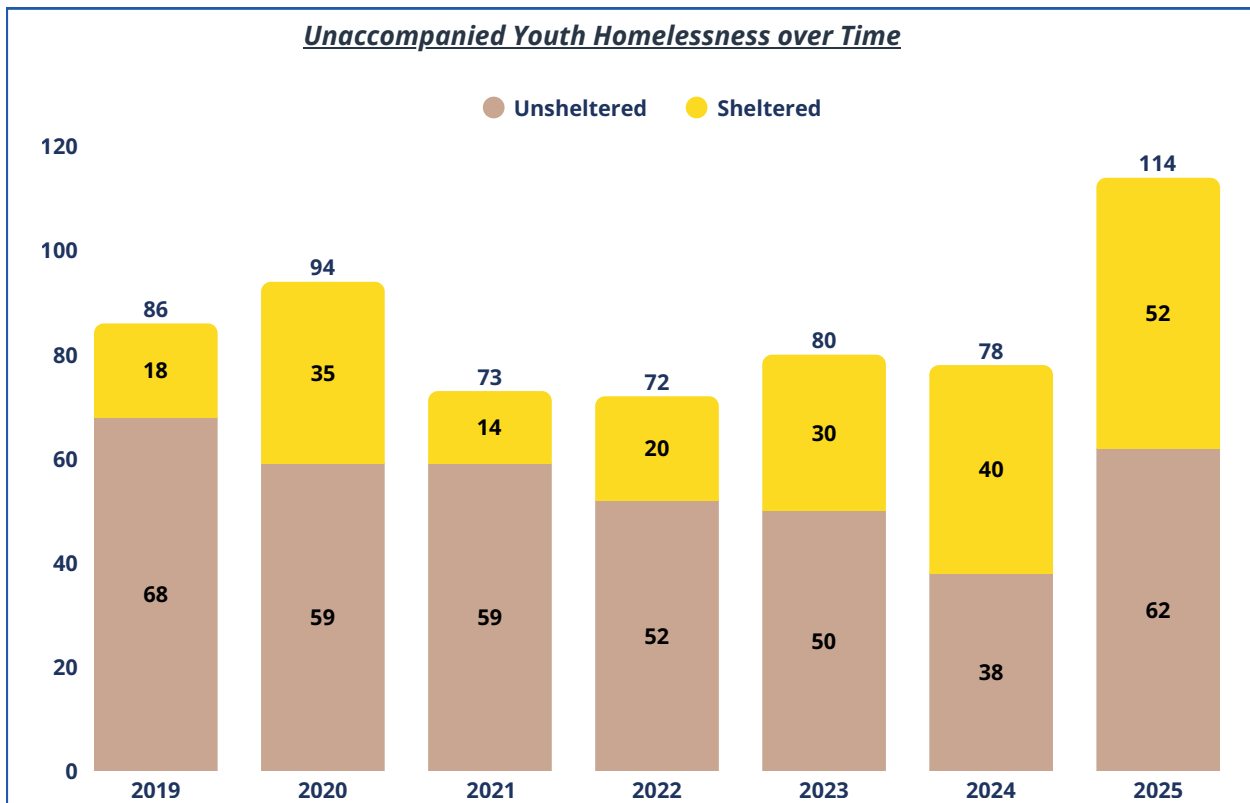
6. [National Coalition for Homeless Veterans. Veteran Homelessness.](#)

UNACCOMPANIED AND PARENTING YOUTH

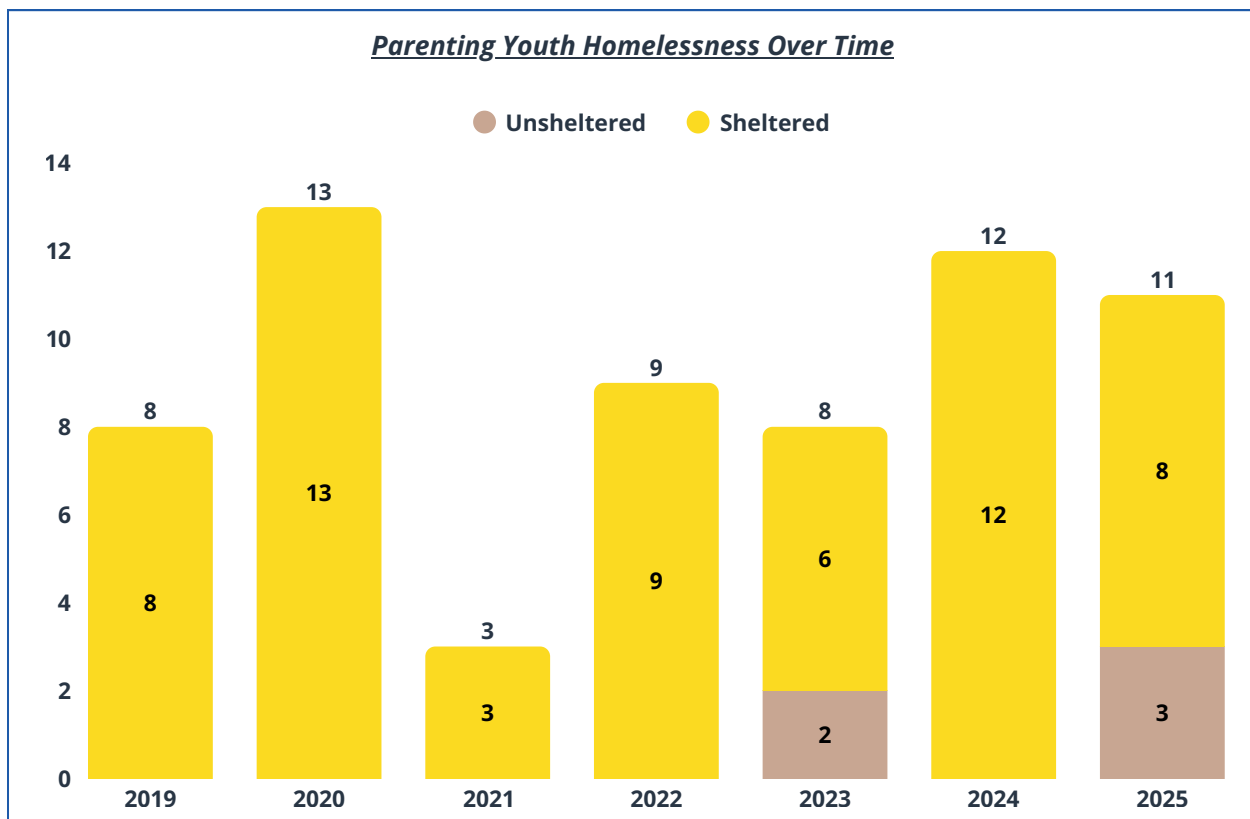
Young people experiencing homelessness have more difficulty accessing services, including shelter, medical care, and employment. Potential reasons for this include the stigma of their housing situation, lack of knowledge of available resources, and a lack of services targeted to young people.

Although largely considered an undercount, nationwide estimates from 2024⁷ suggest there are more than 38,000 unaccompanied youth experiencing unsheltered homelessness and in public shelters, with nearly all being between the ages of 18 and 24. According to the 2024 AHAR *“Compared to all individuals experiencing homelessness, unaccompanied youth were more often non-white (65.9% of youth vs. 61.7% of all individuals), Hispanic/Latina/o (32.6% vs. 30.6%), or identifying themselves other than male or female (4% vs. 2%).”* In comparison, women represented 34.2% of the COMMUNITY NAME findings, and 5.3% identified as a gender other than male or female. The sheltered unaccompanied youth represented 45.6% of the population with 21 of the 52 total being found in transitional housing.

In 2025, COMMUNITY NAME counted 114 unaccompanied youth under 25 while in the most recent previous full PIT count in 2024, there were 78 persons under age 25. This represents a 46.2% increase between counts. Additionally, 14.9% of unaccompanied youth were counted as under 18.



7. [U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. \(2025\). HUD Releases 2024 Annual Homeless Assessment Report Part1.](#)



Youth who find themselves parenting while experiencing homelessness have to deal with additional challenges than their counterparts. This subcategory is significantly smaller whether by being collected under the umbrella of another household at the time, greater chances at couch surfing, or more difficult to find. While the total number has fluctuated over time, it is worth noting that only in recent years have parenting youth been counted in unsheltered settings.



THE UNSHELTERED COUNT

COMMUNITY NAME's estimated unsheltered population for the night of the count was 1,479 people which comprised 60.2% of the total homeless population of 2,455. The Count and survey results were gathered by 445 registered count volunteers.

Image removed for Privacy

Among the eight deployment centers, there were a total of 445 registered volunteers: 18 in CITY, 58 in CITY, 24 in CITY, 47 in CITY, 92 in CITY, 89 in CITY, 90 in CITY, 13 in CITY, and 14 not assigned to a region. Additional volunteers may have been present and assisted with activities that do not require registration. The volunteers used the APP, developed by COMPANY, to survey people experiencing homelessness in the areas they each were designated to canvas.