

City of Chicago

2016 HOMELESS

Point-in-Time Count & Survey Report

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Chicago through its lead department, the Department of Family and Support Services (DFSS), and in partnership with All Chicago conducted a point-in-time (PIT) count of homeless persons on the night of January 26th, 2016. The collaborative effort included coordination among local governmental entities, local policy and advocacy groups, service providers, other essential partners, and over 400 volunteers and staff. This report highlights the data from the 2016 PIT count, paying particular attention to homeless subpopulations in the city and how figures have changed over time.

METHODOLOGY

Using methodology implemented since 2007, DFSS brought together input from its collaborative partners to conduct the 2016 PIT count. The count includes both a comprehensive tally of all persons residing in emergency or transitional shelters on that evening and a count of individuals residing unsheltered on the streets, on public transportation, in parks, cars, and other locations not meant for sleeping. The PIT also includes a survey component that collects demographic, social service, and other information from a subset of homeless individuals.

Sheltered Homeless

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

Unsheltered Homeless

Trained volunteers conducted a comprehensive sweep of city locations to count the unsheltered homeless population. When possible, surveys were administered to unsheltered individuals. Surveys

collected were used to determine the characteristics of homeless persons living on the street and some of the barriers they face.

Chicago Transit Authority Counts

Chicago dispatches teams to count homeless individuals on trains and buses that are in operation on the night of the count and run overnight. In previous years, teams rode a sampling of Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) vehicles during the hours of the count, tallying and surveying homeless persons they encountered. Teams would board mid-route, check different cars, and then board another vehicle along the route. Teams covering a sampling of vehicles along a route was not the best way to find homeless riders as it always required estimating the number of homeless missed on vehicles not covered. Therefore, this year marked a change in the way counts were conducted on CTA vehicles. Rather than riding a sampling of CTA vehicles, CTA teams were stationed at the terminus points of the Red and Blue lines and two bus lines that run all evening. Riders must exit the bus or train at the end of the line. Homeless individuals could be seen re-boarding the vehicles and thus were easily identifiable and counted at these points. Teams also tallied persons spending the night in major indoor transfer points in the downtown and Loop stations.

This method has been determined to be more accurate given that actual counts are conducted on each vehicle arriving at the station rather than just a sample, and this may account for some of the variation in the unsheltered count from previous years. Furthermore, tallying at terminus points reduces the likelihood of double-counting, as teams were able to observe which individuals re-boarded vehicles.

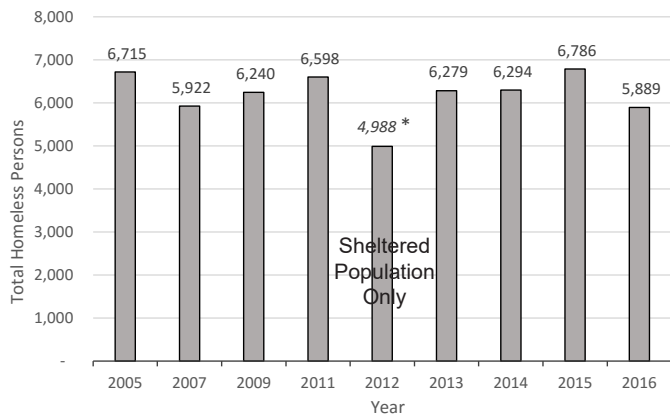
Weather Conditions

Temperatures on the evening of the PIT count ranged from a high of 29°F to a low of 26°F (18°F with a wind chill). This is slightly above average for this time of year, but slightly colder than temperatures during the previous year's count.

RESULTS

The number of homeless persons identified in the 2016 street and shelter count was 5,889. This marks a 13% decrease from the previous year and is the lowest observed figure in over ten years. (See Fig. 1).

Fig. 1: Total Homeless Population



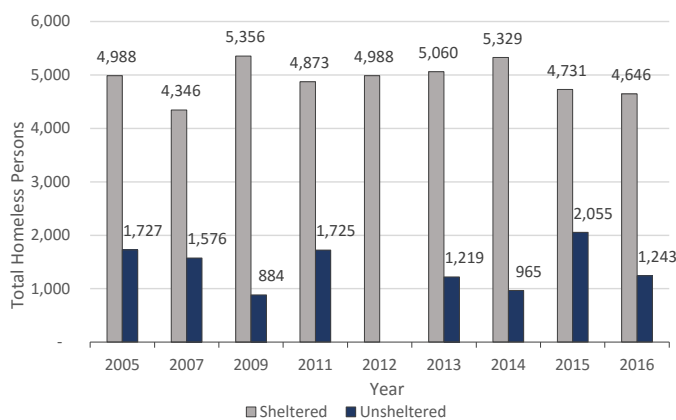
Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts

*2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

SHELTERED VERSUS UNSHELTERED

Homeless individuals were counted as either sheltered (staying in emergency shelters, safe havens, or transitional housing the evening of the count), or unsheltered (residing in a place not meant for sleeping such as a park, street, abandoned building, or on public transportation). In 2016, 79% of homeless persons counted (4,646) were located within shelters while 21% (1,243) were unsheltered. This marks a 2% decrease in the sheltered and a 40% decrease in the unsheltered population from last year’s figures, which comprised 70% and 30% of the total homeless population respectively in 2015. (See Fig. 2).

Fig. 2: Total Homeless Population



Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts

*2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

Effective January 15th, 2016 and just before the homeless count, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development issued new guidelines regarding the definition of chronic homelessness. Chronic homeless persons or families a) reside in emergency shelters, safe havens, or places not meant for human habitation, b) have been homeless continuously for at least one year or on four separate occasions in the last three years where the combined length of time homeless on those occasions was at least 12 months, and c) have a disability. The most significant change was adding homeless episodes to arrive at the combined length of time homeless. Chicago modified its survey questions so interviewers would ask homeless persons about the number of episodes and duration of those episodes to determine if the person is chronically homeless. The end result is that many homeless persons surveyed did not meet the 12 month requirement.

In 2016 there were an estimated 343 chronically homeless persons in Chicago of whom 110 were living in shelters and 233 were unsheltered. This represents 2% of the total sheltered population and 19% of the unsheltered population. To compare with 2015 results, chronic persons represented nearly 8% of those in shelter and 33% of the unsheltered population. Chronic homelessness among veterans decreased from 2.8% of the total homeless population to less than one percent in 2016. No chronic families were surveyed in shelter and less than one percent on the street were chronically homeless.

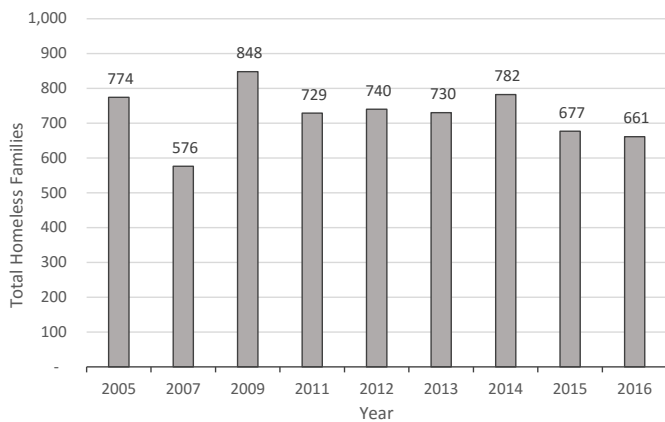
Chicago continues to improve its surveying techniques each year. Based on volunteer feedback and provider input, the questions used to determine chronic homelessness will be reviewed to ensure that even with self-reported answers Chicago is able to enumerate this vulnerable population with accuracy.

HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE

Number of Families with Children

The number of families with at least one adult and at least one child living in shelters decreased slightly from 677 in 2015 to 661 in 2016. This marks the lowest number of families in shelters since 2007. (See Fig. 4).

Fig. 4: Number of Families in Shelters

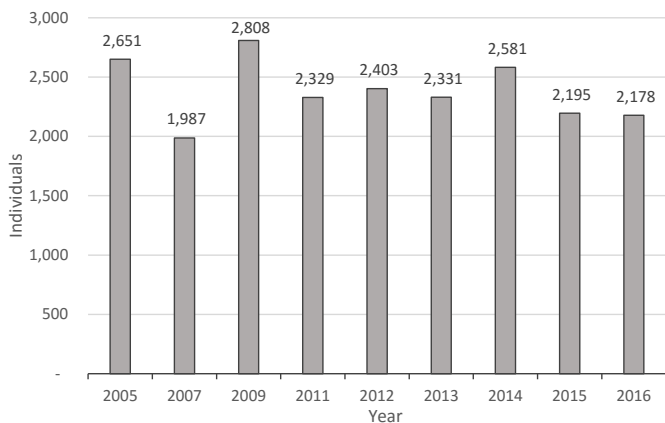


Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys

Individuals in Families

Concurrent with a slight decrease in the total number of family households, the number of persons living in families also decreased from 2,195 in 2015 to 2,178 in 2016. This marks the lowest number of sheltered persons in family households since 2007. Average family size was 3.25 persons per family, which is slightly higher than last year's figure of 3.21, but lower than 2014's figure of 3.31.

Fig. 5: Number of Individuals in Families

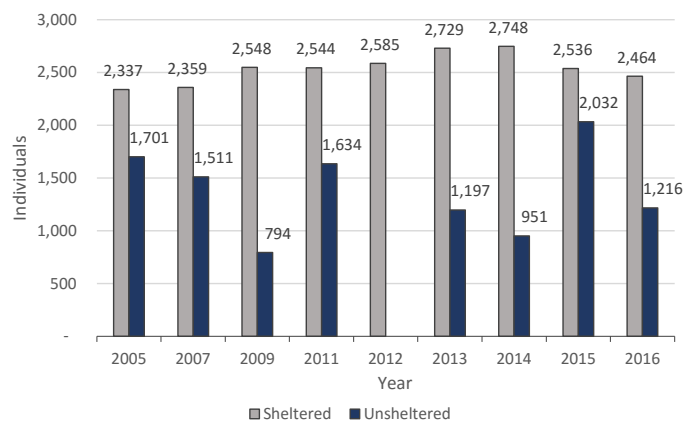


Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys

Individuals Not in Families

The 2016 PIT count identified 2,464 people staying in shelters who were not accompanied by another family member— a slight decrease from 2015. (See Fig. 6). For the unsheltered population, there were an estimated 1,216 persons on the streets without another household member, which is a significant decrease from last year's figure.

Fig. 6: Number of Individuals not in Families



*2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

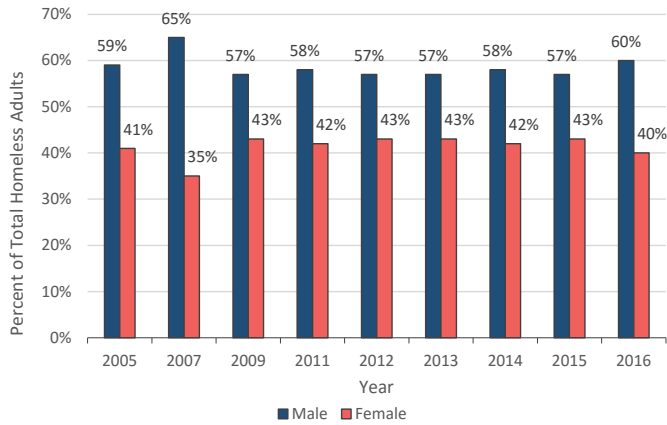
POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic, social service, health, and other information was obtained from responses to surveys administered to subsets of both the sheltered and unsheltered population. When information could not be obtained from an individual, tabulators were instructed to fill in any observable characteristics (i.e. gender, age, and race). Survey responses represent a sample of the homeless population. Therefore, demographic, social service, health, and other figures reflect an estimate of the total population characteristics.

Gender

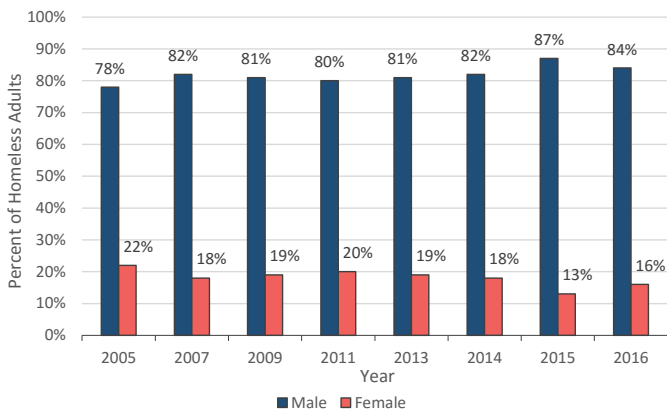
66% of all homeless persons were male, 34% were female, and 0.5% identified as transgender. Gender breakdown among homeless individuals has remained fairly consistent since 2005 with a few fluctuations. 2016 was marked by an increase in the proportion of unsheltered females and sheltered males and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of sheltered females and unsheltered males. (See Fig. 7 and Fig. 8).

Fig. 7: Sheltered Population by Gender



Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys

Fig. 8: Unsheltered Population by Gender



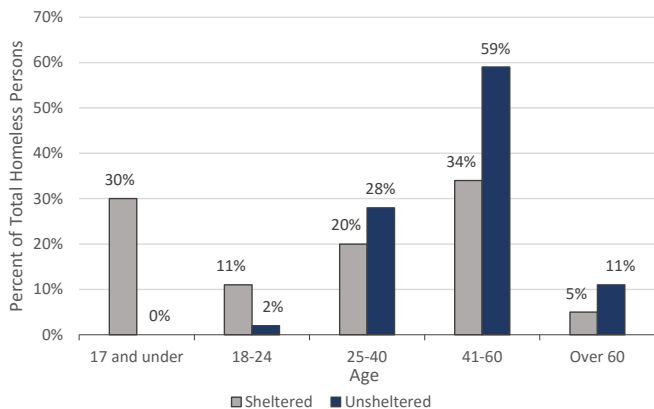
Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys

*2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

Age

Age distribution for the homeless population remained consistent with figures in previous years. (See Fig. 9).

Fig. 9: Homeless Population by Age



Source: 2016 PIT Count/Survey

Among the sheltered population:

- 30% are children under 18
- 34% are middle-age adults age 41 to 60
- Persons age 60 and older represent 5%

Among the unsheltered population:

- More than 50% were age 41 to 60
- Persons age 24 to 40 represent 28%
- Those age 60 and older comprise 11%

Homeless Youth

At the time of the 2016 PIT count, there were 1,382 homeless individuals under the age of 18. The vast majority of homeless children were accompanied by one or more adult family members and were located in a shelter. Children make up 30% of those living in shelters, but only 22% of Chicago’s population.¹

The PIT identified 309 youth under the age of 25 who were unaccompanied, meaning they were living alone or without an adult family member or children. Of these, 281 were sheltered and 28 were unsheltered. This marks a 14% decrease from last year’s total of 325 sheltered unaccompanied youth, and a 77% decrease from last year’s unsheltered estimate of 121 unsheltered unaccompanied youth. The decreases in unaccompanied youth significantly outpace those observed this year in the total sheltered and unsheltered populations (2% and 40% respectively).

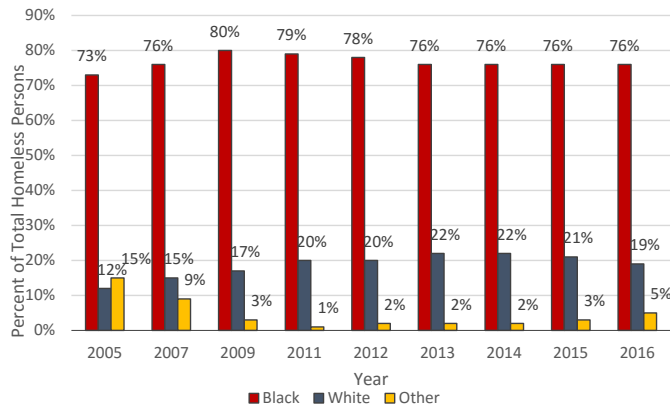
In 2016, there were 192 parenting youth (parents or legal guardians of children who were not accompanied by an adult household member over age 24). All were living in shelters. There were 279 children with youth parents, which makes for a combined total of 471 persons living in households led by parenting youth. This marks a 4% decrease in the number of youth parents and a 7% decrease in the number of children with youth parents from last year’s figures of 199 and 301 respectively, which outpaces the total decrease in sheltered homeless persons of 2%.

Race & Ethnicity

Blacks/African Americans comprise roughly three quarters of both the sheltered and unsheltered population (76% and 72% respectively), but make up only one third of the city’s population (32%)². Whites (both Hispanic/Latino and non-Hispanic/Latino), who comprise 48%³ of the city’s population, were the

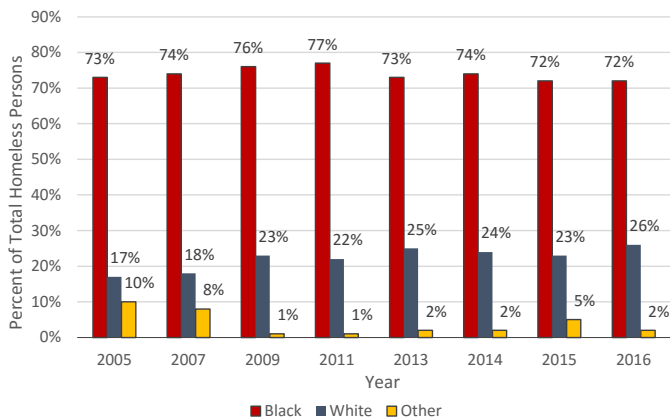
second largest racial group of both the sheltered and unsheltered population (19% and 26% respectively). (See Fig. 10 and Fig. 11). Individuals of Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race) comprise 29%⁴ of Chicago’s total population and 10% of the sheltered and 13% of the unsheltered population. (See Fig. 12).

Fig. 10: Sheltered Population by Race



Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys

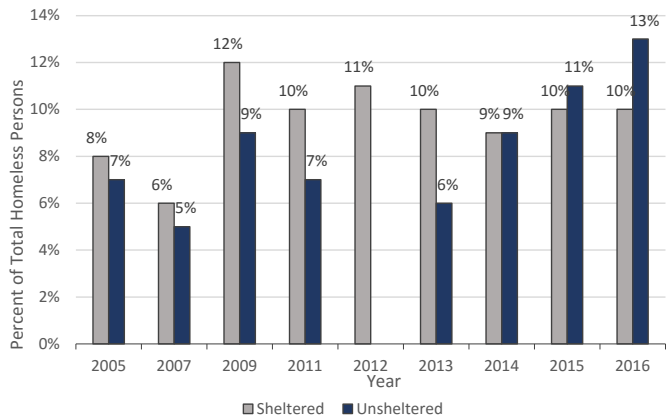
Fig. 11: Unsheltered Population by Race



Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys

*2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

Fig. 12: Hispanic or Latino Origin



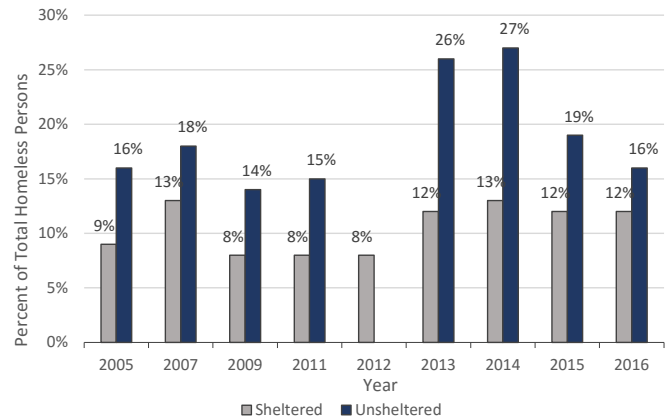
Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys

*2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

Veterans

This year, 12% of the sheltered population and 16% of the unsheltered population were identified as veterans. (See Fig. 13). The proportion of sheltered veterans was the same as last year’s figure. However, this is the second consecutive year that the proportion of unsheltered veterans has decreased (dropping from a peak of 27% in 2014 to 16% in 2016). To compare numbers, 399 veteran individuals or heads of households were in shelter in 2016 versus 346 counted in 2015, and 202 veterans were counted on the street versus 406 in 2015. In 2016, shelters that had known veterans were assigned to special teams to ensure they were surveyed and included in a special service assessment. The protocol for when a veteran was identified on the street was to notify the central base of operations to immediately transport them to shelter. Since 2015, Chicago has prioritized housing homeless veterans with several initiatives. To date, 2,339 veterans have been placed into permanent housing. Efforts to ensure that no veteran is on the street, bring them into shelter, and assess their ability to be placed into housing have helped reduce the number of unsheltered veterans.

Fig. 13: Homeless Veterans



Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys

*2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

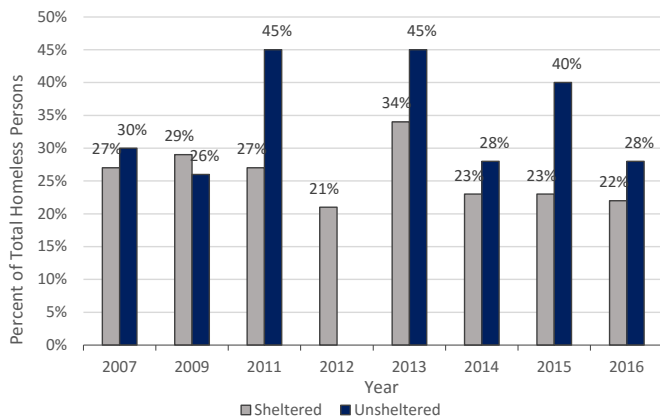
CHALLENGES TO HOUSING ACCESS

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

Substance Use

24% of homeless individuals reported a current or past substance use issue. This figure was slightly higher among the unsheltered population at 28% versus 22% for the sheltered population. (See Fig. 13). As stated above, it is important to note that these figures are self-reported by the individual being interviewed.

Fig. 14: Substance Use

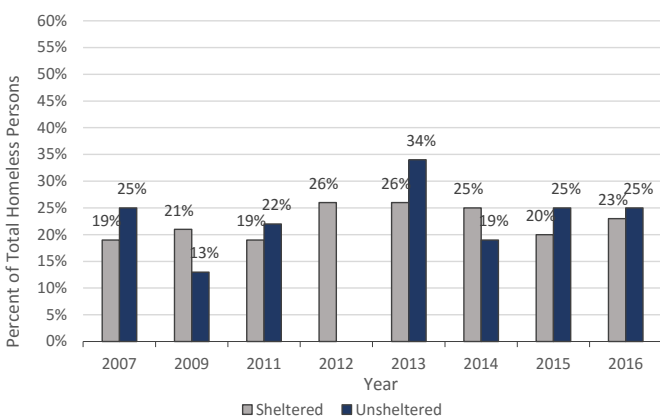


Source: 2007 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys
 *2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

Mental Health Condition

In 2016, 23% of the sheltered population reported receiving services for a current or prior mental health condition, which is similar to figures for the past several years. 25% of the unsheltered population reported receiving mental health services, which matches last year's figure. (See Fig. 15).

Fig. 15: Use of Mental Health Services



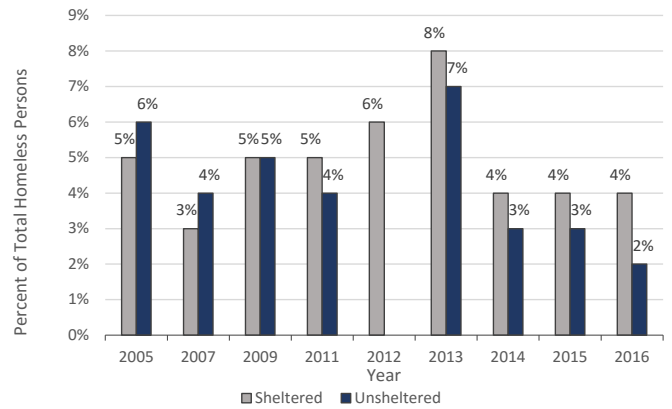
Source: 2007 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys
 *2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

HIV/AIDS

Similar to figures in the previous year, four percent of sheltered survey respondents and two percent of

unsheltered respondents reported having AIDS or being HIV positive. (See Fig. 16).

Fig. 16: HIV/AIDS

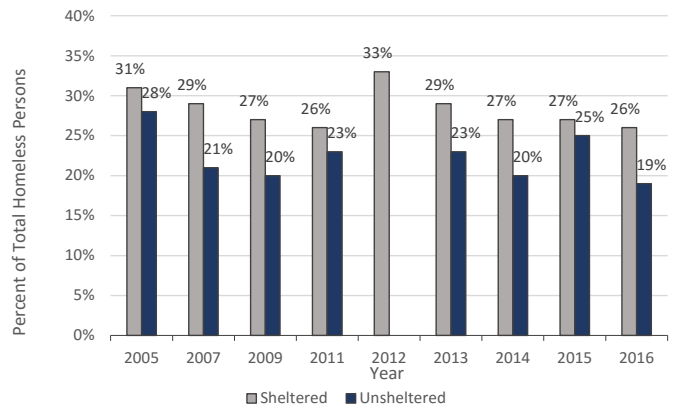


Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys
 *2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

Domestic Violence

One in four homeless persons reported being a victim of domestic violence. Victims constituted 26% of the sheltered and 19% of the unsheltered population. (See Fig. 17).

Fig. 17: Victims of Domestic Violence

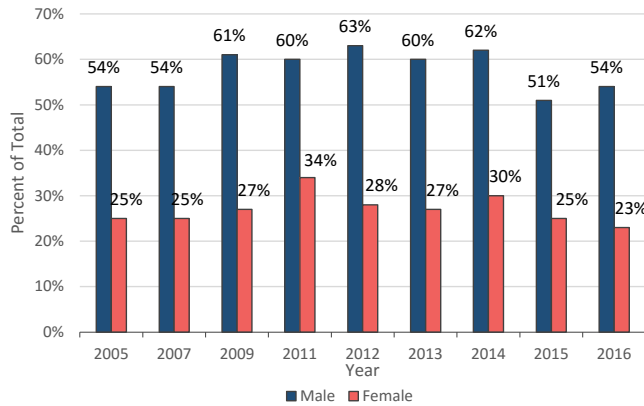


Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys
 *2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

Incarceration

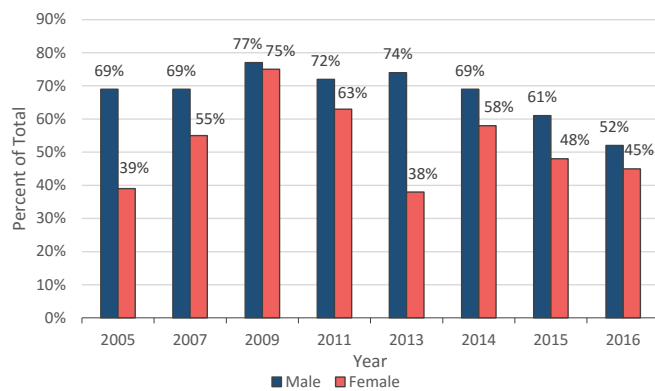
53% of all homeless males and 26% of all homeless females surveyed reported having spent time in jail or prison. Among males, rates were similar for the sheltered and unsheltered population at 54% and 52% respectively. Rates among females were nearly double for the unsheltered population, with 23% of sheltered and 45% of unsheltered females having spend time in jail or prison. (See Fig. 18 & Fig. 19).

Fig. 18: Sheltered, Formerly Incarcerated



Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys

Fig. 19: Unsheltered, Formerly Incarcerated



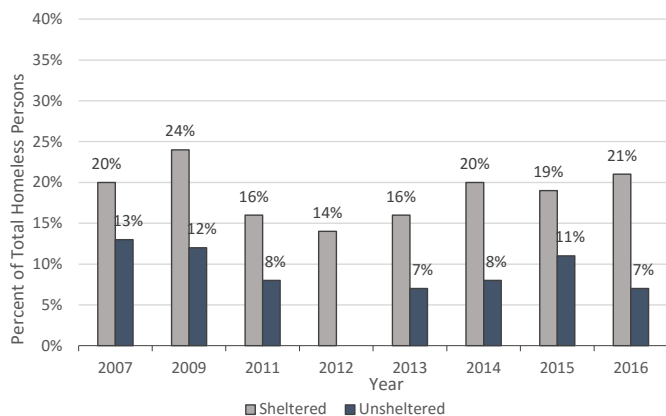
Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys

*2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Of those surveyed, 21% of the sheltered and 7% of the unsheltered population report being employed. These figures are fairly consistent with those in the previous year. (See Fig. 20).

Fig. 20: Employment Status



Source: 2005 - 2016 PIT Count/Surveys

*2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

ACCESS TO SERVICES

The PIT survey also includes a series of questions about access to government and social services. Like other figures, data on access to services are self-reported by survey respondents. There are several trends of note among the access to services figures. (See Fig. 21):

Fig. 21: Percent of Homeless Population with Access to Government Services/Benefits

Sheltered	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SSI	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	12%	11%
SSDI	5%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	7%
Medicaid/Medicare	24%	22%	25%	19%	23%	43%	48%
Food Stamps/SNAP	60%	69%	68%	74%	72%	73%	66%
WIC	7%	8%	9%	5%	6%	9%	6%
Kid Care	5%	7%	6%	6%	5%	8%	2%
TANF	9%	11%	9%	10%	10%	11%	9%
Unemployment	3%	5%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Unsheltered	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SSI	11%	9%	na	9%	10%	14%	13%
SSDI	5%	2%	na	9%	8%	8%	4%
Medicaid/Medicare	3%	5%	na	3%	3%	11%	17%
Food Stamps/SNAP	18%	33%	na	41%	33%	41%	28%
WIC	.4%	2%	na	1%	2%	1%	0%
Kid Care	0%	4%	na	0%	1%	.4%	0%
TANF	.4%	1%	na	1%	2%	2%	0%
Unemployment	2%	7%	na	0%	2%	2%	1%

Source: 2009 - 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys

*2012 did not include a count of the unsheltered population.

- Access to Medicaid and Medicare continued to increase for both the sheltered and unsheltered population.
- Access to Food Stamps and WIC decreased from last year, particularly for the unsheltered population.
- With the exception of Medicaid/Medicare, and unemployment and SSDI among the sheltered population, rates of access for all other programs decreased across the board among the sheltered and unsheltered population when compared to last year's figures.
- WIC, Kid Care, and TANF access was higher among the sheltered population, which is largely the result of significantly higher proportions of homeless families with children (those eligible for such services) residing in shelters rather than on the streets.

LOCATION BEFORE HOMELESS

Survey respondents were asked where they were staying the night before they most recently began experiencing homelessness. More than half of sheltered persons reported staying with family or friends either temporarily or permanently. 27% were staying in a place they owned or leased. 45% of unsheltered persons were staying with family or friends either temporarily or permanently, with 32% in a place they owned or leased. (See Fig. 22).

Fig. 22: Location Before Homeless

Location	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Place you owned or leased	25%	26%
Place you owned or leased with subsidy	2%	6%
With family/friends permanently	15%	18%
With family/friends temporarily	38%	27%
Hospital or Medical Facility	1%	0%
Jail or Prison	7%	7%
Foster or group home	1%	1%
Substance Use Treatment Facility	1%	1%
Outside/Place not mean for habitation	1%	7%
Hotel/Motel	1%	1%
Shelter or Transitional Housing	4%	5%
Other	4%	3%

Source: 2016 PIT Counts/Surveys

CONCLUSION

The total number of homeless persons identified in the 2016 Point-in-Time Count is the lowest figure in over ten years. Figures for the both the sheltered and unsheltered population decreased from last year. There are likely many factors contributing to this decrease. The drop in the unsheltered population could be attributed in part to a new counting methodology on CTA vehicles, which has been determined to be more accurate by focusing on homeless persons using the lines as shelter. Chicago's Ending Veteran Homelessness Initiative has led to improved identification, assessment, and matching to housing resources, housing 2,339 veterans since 2015. Using lessons learned from the veteran initiative, Chicago plans to identify, assess, and create a by-name list of chronic homeless persons on the street in order to reduce the number of days to permanent housing.

Whereas the total number of homeless persons decreased in 2016, the visibility of homelessness in Chicago is on the rise. Results show that locations where unsheltered homeless persons are found have shifted over time. Some community areas that had few to no homeless persons in previous years now had homeless persons counted within their boundaries. Mobility of homeless persons is not uncommon; however, Chicago and other urban areas across the nation have seen increases in the number of areas where homeless persons congregate. See Appendix A and B for counts of homeless persons by Community Area and Ward.

Chicago will continue to ensure that the annual snapshot of homelessness in the city is used to shape and steer the efforts to end homelessness across all the different types of homeless persons and families, and reports on barriers that persons must overcome to achieve stability.

APPENDIX A: HOMELESS COUNT BY COMMUNITY AREA, 2014-2016

Community Area	2014		2015		2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
ALBANY PARK	1	0.2%	6	0.7%	9	1.2%
ARCHER HEIGHTS	0	0.0%	3	0.3%	0	0.0%
ARMOUR SQUARE	3	0.5%	9	1.0%	11	1.4%
ASHBURN	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%
AUBURN GRESHAM	6	0.9%	26	2.9%	11	1.4%
AUSTIN	49	7.7%	49	5.5%	23	3.0%
AVALON PARK	2	0.3%	11	1.2%	1	0.1%
AVONDALE	19	3.0%	5	0.6%	43	5.6%
BELMONT CRAGIN	1	0.2%	8	0.9%	3	0.4%
BEVERLY	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
BRIDGEPORT	0	0.0%	3	0.3%	3	0.4%
BRIGHTON PARK	3	0.5%	3	0.3%	0	0.0%
BURNSIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.3%
CALUMET HEIGHTS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
CHATHAM	3	0.5%	2	0.2%	12	1.6%
CHICAGO LAWN	1	0.2%	7	0.8%	8	1.0%
CLEARING	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
DOUGLAS	5	0.8%	2	0.2%	1	0.1%
DUNNING	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%
EAST GARFIELD PARK	16	2.5%	26	2.9%	13	1.7%
EAST SIDE	1	0.2%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
EDGEWATER	4	0.6%	3	0.3%	6	0.8%
EDISON PARK	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ENGLEWOOD	8	1.3%	6	0.7%	6	0.8%
FOREST GLEN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
FULLER PARK	2	0.3%	14	1.6%	18	2.3%
GAGE PARK	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%
GARFIELD RIDGE	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	3	0.4%
GRAND BOULEVARD	9	1.4%	8	0.9%	1	0.1%
GREATER GRAND CROSSING	4	0.6%	1	0.1%	2	0.3%
HEGEWISCH	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
HERMOSA	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
HUMBOLDT PARK	12	1.9%	7	0.8%	3	0.4%
HYDE PARK	16	2.5%	18	2.0%	10	1.3%
IRVING PARK	2	0.3%	6	0.7%	6	0.8%
JEFFERSON PARK	0	0.0%	4	0.5%	2	0.3%
KENWOOD	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
LAKE VIEW	11	1.7%	34	3.8%	20	2.6%
LINCOLN PARK	4	0.6%	6	0.7%	18	2.3%
LINCOLN SQUARE	5	0.8%	7	0.8%	1	0.1%
LOGAN SQUARE	24	3.8%	16	1.8%	45	5.8%
LOOP	84	13.1%	131	14.8%	75	9.7%
LOWER WEST SIDE	13	2.0%	38	4.3%	53	6.8%
MCKINLEY PARK	3	0.5%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
MONTCLARE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
MORGAN PARK	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Community Area	2014		2015		2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
MOUNT GREENWOOD	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
NEAR NORTH SIDE	51	8.0%	56	6.3%	65	8.4%
NEAR SOUTH SIDE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	1.2%
NEAR WEST SIDE	63	9.9%	115	13.0%	60	7.8%
NEW CITY	3	0.5%	6	0.7%	4	0.5%
NORTH CENTER	4	0.6%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
NORTH LAWNSDALE	19	3.0%	15	1.7%	20	2.6%
NORTH PARK	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	5	0.6%
NORWOOD PARK	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
OAKLAND	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
O'HARE	55	8.6%	22	2.5%	37	4.8%
PORTAGE PARK	6	0.9%	3	0.3%	6	0.8%
PULLMAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
RIVERDALE	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
ROGERS PARK	7	1.1%	9	1.0%	2	0.3%
ROSELAND	6	0.9%	3	0.3%	6	0.8%
SOUTH CHICAGO	4	0.6%	17	1.9%	0	0.0%
SOUTH DEERING	3	0.5%	4	0.5%	1	0.1%
SOUTH LAWNSDALE	4	0.6%	4	0.5%	5	0.6%
SOUTH SHORE	11	1.7%	15	1.7%	14	1.8%
UPTOWN	9	1.4%	41	4.6%	73	9.4%
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS	6	0.9%	5	0.6%	0	0.0%
WASHINGTON PARK	5	0.8%	11	1.2%	0	0.0%
WEST ELSDON	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
WEST ENGLEWOOD	19	3.0%	16	1.8%	4	0.5%
WEST GARFIELD PARK	5	0.8%	26	2.9%	12	1.6%
WEST LAWN	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WEST PULLMAN	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
WEST RIDGE	5	0.8%	1	0.1%	4	0.5%
WEST TOWN	22	3.4%	44	5.0%	27	3.5%
WOODLAWN	6	0.9%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%

APPENDIX B: HOMELESS COUNT BY WARD, 2014-2016

Ward	2014		2015		2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1	7	1.1%	31	3.5%	1	0.1%
2	19	3.0%	17	1.9%	25	3.2%
3	13	2.0%	25	2.8%	24	3.1%
4	16	2.5%	16	1.8%	9	1.2%
5	16	2.5%	20	2.3%	8	1.0%
6	4	0.6%	0	0.0%	11	1.4%
7	4	0.6%	21	2.4%	1	0.1%
8	12	1.9%	16	1.8%	16	2.1%
9	2	0.3%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%
10	4	0.6%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%
11	5	0.8%	22	2.5%	22	2.8%
12	7	1.1%	3	0.3%	3	0.4%
13	1	0.2%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
14	4	0.6%	5	0.6%	1	0.1%
15	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	2	0.3%
16	13	2.0%	20	2.3%	8	1.0%
17	13	2.0%	24	2.7%	18	2.3%
18	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
19	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
20	16	2.5%	11	1.2%	8	1.0%
21	7	1.1%	12	1.4%	4	0.5%
22	4	0.6%	3	0.3%	1	0.1%
23	2	0.3%	0	0.0%	3	0.4%
24	18	2.8%	26	2.9%	29	3.7%
25	17	2.7%	49	5.5%	52	6.7%

Ward	2014		2015		2016	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
26	9	1.4%	9	1.0%	9	1.2%
27	65	10.1%	84	9.5%	39	5.0%
28	32	5.0%	53	6.0%	39	5.0%
29	30	4.7%	16	1.8%	18	2.3%
30	1	0.2%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%
31	0	0.0%	4	0.5%	3	0.4%
32	20	3.1%	19	2.1%	69	8.9%
33	20	3.1%	8	0.9%	13	1.7%
34	7	1.1%	4	0.5%	2	0.3%
35	3	0.5%	8	0.9%	46	5.9%
36	4	0.6%	4	0.5%	1	0.1%
37	6	0.9%	28	3.2%	1	0.1%
38	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.6%
39	0	0.0%	5	0.6%	7	0.9%
40	4	0.6%	6	0.7%	0	0.0%
41	55	8.6%	23	2.6%	38	4.9%
42	130	20.3%	185	20.9%	120	15.5%
43	4	0.6%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
44	9	1.4%	32	3.6%	18	2.3%
45	4	0.6%	4	0.5%	7	0.9%
46	11	1.7%	37	4.2%	53	6.8%
47	8	1.2%	7	0.8%	3	0.4%
48	4	0.6%	3	0.3%	27	3.5%
49	4	0.6%	9	1.0%	2	0.3%
50	5	0.8%	1	0.1%	4	0.5%