CFTH

COALITION FOR THE HOMELESS
OF HOUSTON/HARRIS COUNTY

The Way Home

THE WAY HOME CONTINUUM OF CARE

2025

Analysis of the Point-in-Time Count & Survey of People Experiencing Homelessness

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Photos courtesy of PIT Count volunteers; The Way Home partners; and Anthony Fuentes, CFTH

Acknowledgments

About Us

The Way Home (www.thewayhomehouston.org) is the name for the local Continuum of Care (CoC), TX-700. It's the homeless response system for the Houston area and throughout Harris, Fort Bend, and Montgomery counties, Texas; a public-private partnership — a network of dozens of homeless service providers and other government, philanthropic, and business partners; and a collective force working together toward a shared vision of making homelessness rare, brief, and nonrecurring through housing paired with stability services.

The Coalition for the Homeless of Houston/Harris County (CFTH; www.cfthhouston.org), a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, is the designated coordinator for The Way Home. CFTH acts as a catalyst, uniting partners and maximizing resources to move people experiencing homelessness into permanent housing with supportive services.

Executive Summary

**Geographic Area:
3,611 sq. miles**

MONTGOMERY

HARRIS

FORT BEND
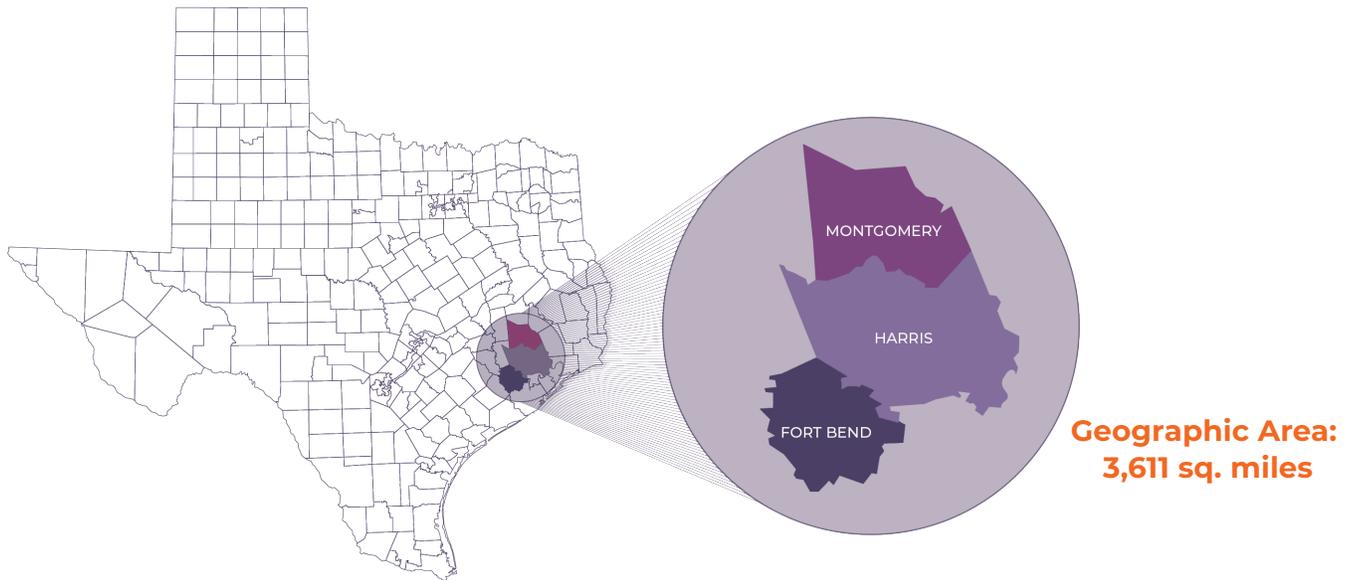
TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

3,325

2,043 SHELTERED | 1,282 UNSHELTERED

A total of **3,325 sheltered and unsheltered individuals** were counted as experiencing homelessness during the 2025 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count in Harris, Fort Bend, and Montgomery counties. This represents a small increase of 45 people from the 2024 count, reflecting relative stability in the region's overall homeless population, but a notable shift in the distribution between sheltered and unsheltered individuals.

The proportion of unsheltered homelessness increased slightly in 2025, with 1,282 individuals (38.6%) living unsheltered, up from 1,107 in 2024—a 15.8% increase. This rise reverses a temporary decline observed in the prior year and emphasizes a growing need for targeted outreach and housing solutions for those without shelter. In contrast, the sheltered population was 2,043 individuals (61.4%), a slight decrease from 2024.

Geographically, Harris County continues to account for the vast majority of homelessness in the region (90.2%), while Fort Bend and Montgomery counties represent smaller shares (2.3% and 7.4%, respectively).

This finding of an effectively flat trend in local homelessness over the past few years draws a contrast against the backdrop of the two largest year-over-year increases in homelessness across the US ever recorded, from 2022 to 2024 (figure 3, p11 for detail).

Key Demographic Findings:

- **Age:** The unsheltered population is predominantly middle-aged, with nearly 75% aged 35–64. Sheltered individuals tend to be younger, with 26.2% under age 18, reflecting a significant presence of families with children in shelters.

- **Gender:** Men made up 76.8% of the unsheltered population, compared to an almost even gender split among sheltered individuals. Overall, men comprised 60.3% of the total homeless population.

- **Race and Ethnicity:** Black individuals remain significantly overrepresented, comprising 57.9% of the total homeless population despite making up a much smaller share of the general regional population. White individuals made up 28.1%, and Hispanic individuals accounted for 11.9% of the total count.

Unsheltered Population Insights:

- **Chronic Homelessness:** The proportion of unsheltered individuals meeting The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) definition of chronic homelessness rose sharply to 44.2% in 2025, compared to 29% in 2024.

- **Service Connection:** About half (51.5%) of the unsheltered individuals had no matching record in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), indicating that many have not yet engaged with the formal homeless response system, likely due to the expansive geographic area involved. In addition, some of the enumerated cases are recent or brief entries into homelessness and an unknown but significant proportion of homelessness instances self-resolve without support from the CoC system agencies.

- **Substance Use and Health Conditions:** An extremely high portion of unsheltered individuals reported substance use disorders, chronic health conditions, mental health disorders, or physical disabilities that significantly impaired their ability to work or live independently.

- **Veterans:** Veterans represented a small but significant subgroup, with 8% of unsheltered individuals identifying as veterans.

- **Causes of Homelessness:** Family conflict, lack of income, and job loss were the most commonly cited causes. Approximately 40% reported this as their first experience of homelessness, while many had repeated episodes.

- Additionally, the vast majority (89%) of individuals entered homelessness while residing in the Houston area.

Sheltered Population Insights:

- The majority of sheltered individuals were in emergency shelters (78%), with smaller shares in transitional housing or safe havens.

- Families with children accounted for 39.2% of sheltered individuals, and most of the youth under age 18 were part of family households.

- Subpopulations such as survivors of domestic violence were more prevalent in sheltered settings, often accessing emergency shelters for safety.

Implications:

While the total number of people experiencing homelessness in the region has remained relatively stable, the growing share of unsheltered individuals and the rise in chronic homelessness are critical areas of concern. The data underscores the urgent need for expanded low-barrier housing, tailored supportive services, and both expanded and more comprehensive outreach services to those disconnected from formal support systems. Additionally, persistent racial disparities call for continued investment in accessible, culturally responsive housing strategies.

The 2025 PIT Count offers valuable insights that will guide the community's ongoing efforts to reduce homelessness and ensure that all residents have access to safe, stable housing.

Methodology

The 2025 Point in Time (PIT) Count for the Houston region—including Harris, Fort Bend, and Montgomery counties—was conducted in January 2025 and followed the same core methodology used in the 2024 count. This consistency ensures data comparability year over year and strengthens our ability to monitor trends in homelessness across the region (Troisi et al., 2015). As with previous counts, CFTH led the coordination, data management, and training efforts, with participation from more than a dozen partner agencies and survey teams across metro, suburban, and exurban areas.

The sheltered count was conducted using data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), which includes information reported by emergency shelters, transitional housing programs, and safe haven projects that participate in the system. Each project was asked to complete the HMIS data entry for the

individuals who were present in their facilities on the night of the PIT count, corresponding to the federally designated PIT count date (Jan. 27). For domestic violence projects not participating in HMIS, data was collected through a standardized reporting form and manually compiled by CFTH staff. All shelter data were reviewed and deduplicated through a combination of project-level verification and automated cross-referencing within HMIS to ensure that no individual was counted more than once. The final sheltered dataset reflects individuals experiencing homelessness who were staying in shelters or other temporary housing programs on the night of the count.

The unsheltered count included individuals who were identified as experiencing homelessness and sleeping in locations not meant for human habitation, such as streets, parks, encampments, abandoned buildings, vehicles, or other outdoor areas.

To locate and enumerate these individuals, trained survey teams conducted a combination of 780 direct surveys and 502 visual observations across the tri-county area over several days centered around the official PIT date. CFTH and its partners replicated the strategic outreach approach used in recent years, deploying teams to known locations of unsheltered homelessness based on prior-year data, service provider input, and ongoing street outreach intelligence. Each individual encountered by the teams was asked to complete a structured survey designed to gather demographic and housing history data in alignment with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidance.

TRAINED SURVEY TEAMS CONDUCTED A COMBINATION OF

780 DIRECT SURVEYS & 502 VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

ACROSS THE TRI-COUNTY AREA OVER SEVERAL DAYS CENTERED AROUND THE OFFICIAL PIT DATE.

When individuals declined to participate in the survey or could not be safely engaged, survey teams recorded observational data to support an unduplicated count. These observational encounters were included only when there was a high degree of certainty that the individual met the HUD definition of unsheltered homelessness. In both surveyed and observed cases, CFTH staff implemented a rigorous deduplication process, cross-referencing survey responses and observation records for indicators such as location, age, gender, and descriptive notes to avoid double-counting individuals who may have been seen or surveyed more than once.

This two-pronged methodology—using HMIS data for the sheltered count and field-based data collection for the unsheltered count—provides a robust, regionally-tailored approach to understanding the scope and nature of homelessness in Greater Houston. By replicating the same enumeration and data management procedures from recent years, this year's report offers continuity, methodological transparency, and a reliable basis for year-over-year comparison.
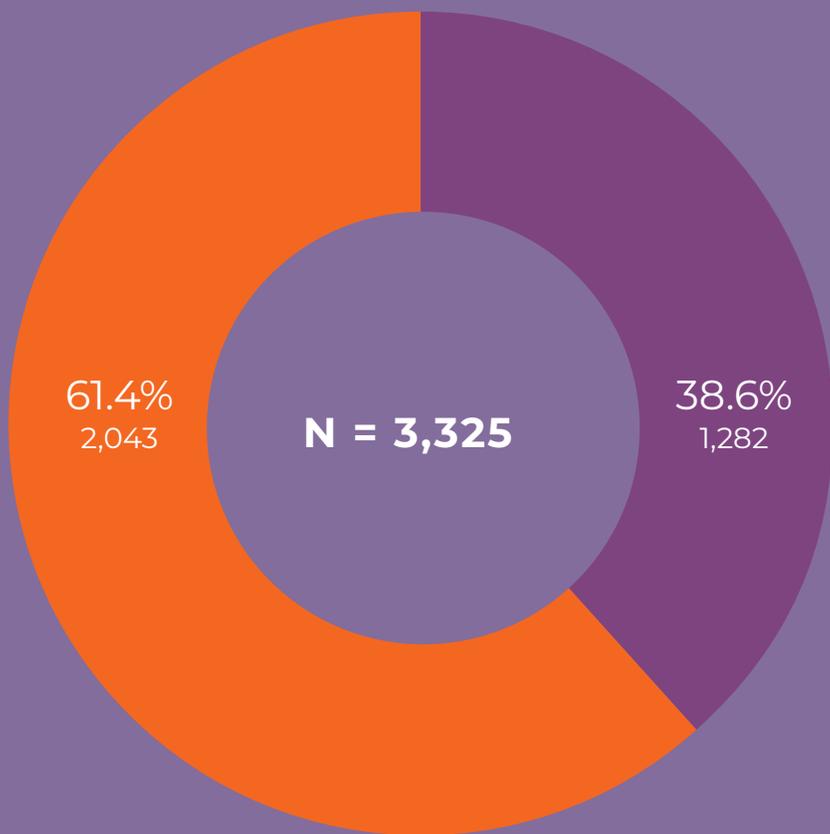
TOTAL NUMBER OF THOSE EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

N = 3,325

61.4%
2,043

38.6%
1,282

SHELTERED		
HARRIS COUNTY	1,790	53.8%
FORT BEND COUNTY	54	1.6%
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	199	6.0%

UNSHELTERED		
HARRIS COUNTY	1,210	36.4%
FORT BEND COUNTY	24	0.7%
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	48	1.4%

UNSHELTERED
SHELTERED

FIGURE 1

Key Count Findings

A total of 3,325 individuals were identified as experiencing homelessness during the 2025 PIT Count across Harris, Fort Bend, and Montgomery counties. This represents a slight increase of just 45 individuals compared to the 2024 count, suggesting that overall rates of homelessness in the region have remained relatively stable year over year. Of those counted, 61.4% were experiencing sheltered homelessness, either staying in emergency shelters or other transitional housing programs, while 38.6% were living in unsheltered settings such as streets, encampments, or other places not meant for human habitation.

Based on the estimated 2025 population of 6,690,151 for the three-county region (World Population Review, 2025), approximately one out of every 2,012 residents were experiencing homelessness on the night of the PIT count. The 2025 PIT Count shows that homelessness in the region remains highly concentrated in Harris County, which accounted for 90.2% of the total population

experiencing homelessness. Fort Bend and Montgomery counties represented just 2.3% and 7.4% of the count, respectively. This reflects not only the geographic concentration of homelessness in the urban core but also the differing availability of shelter infrastructure and outreach capacity across counties.

Given that Harris County represents the majority of the region's population, its broader housing and economic indicators provide important context. In 2024, there were 76,658 eviction cases filed in Harris County, illustrating the ongoing risk of housing instability faced by many households (January Advisors, 2025). Additionally, 16% of Harris County residents live below the federal poverty level—a rate notably higher than both the statewide poverty rate in Texas (13.7%) and the national rate (11.1%) (U.S. Census Bureau, 2024). These economic pressures may leave many households at heightened risk of housing loss and homelessness.

COMPARISON OF PIT COUNT SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED PERCENTAGES 2023-2025

1,242 / 38%	1,107 / 34%	1,282 / 39%
2,028 / 62%	2,173 / 66%	2,043 / 61%
2023, N=3,270	2024, N=3,280	2025, N=3,325

UNSHELTERED   SHELTERED

FIGURE 2

Figure 2 illustrates the trends in sheltered and unsheltered homelessness over the past three PIT Counts. The total number of people experiencing homelessness increased slightly in 2025 to 3,325, up from 3,280 in 2024 and 3,270 in 2023. The most notable shift was the rise in the unsheltered population, from 1,107 in 2024 to 1,282 in 2025, a 15.8% increase and a return to levels last seen in 2023, after a temporary dip in 2024. This indicates a growing share of the region's homeless population is living without shelter, highlighting the continued need for outreach, housing, and supportive services, including initiatives like the End Street Homelessness Action Plan.

Figure 3 compares the number of people experiencing homelessness in the three-county region (line graph) and the national total reported by HUD (bar chart) from 2015 to 2025 (Office of Policy Development and Research, 2024). While the local PIT Count has remained relatively stable since the COVID-19 pandemic, rising only 9.1% from 3,047 in 2021 to 3,325 in 2025, the national PIT Count has increased sharply. Nationally, the number of people experiencing homelessness rose from 580,466 in 2020 to 771,480 in 2024, a 32.9% increase over four years (United States Census Bureau, 2024). This contrast shows how regional trends have not mirrored the steep rise seen across the country in the post-pandemic period.

LOCAL AND NATIONAL PIT COUNT TRENDS, 2015–2025
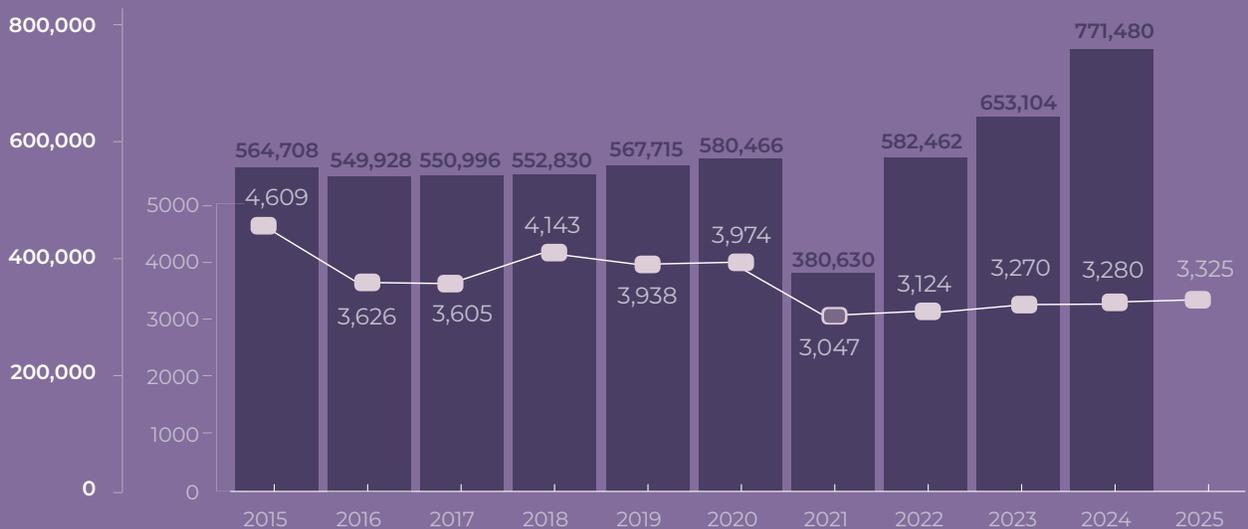
FIGURE 3

* Due to the pandemic, HUD only reported the number of those experiencing sheltered homelessness for 2021. Additionally, the methodology used by CFTH in 2021 differs from 2020 & subsequent years. National 2025 numbers will be released later this year.

Characteristics of Those Experiencing Homelessness

The age distribution of those counted in the 2025 PIT Count shows a concentration among adults in early-middle adulthood, with those aged 35–44 (21.3%) and 45–54 (18.5%) making up the largest proportions. Individuals under 18 accounted for 16.2% of the total population, followed by those aged 55–64 (16.5%) and 25–34 (14.7%). Adults aged 18–24 made up 6.7% of the total count, and those 65 and older represented only 6.0%. The overall distribution is similar to 2024, though the 2025 data show a slight shift toward a younger population, with those under 24 increasing from 21% to 23% of the total count. These findings highlight the diversity of age groups affected by homelessness in the region and the continued need for services tailored to a range of ages.

The age distribution of the sheltered population skews younger, with youth under 18 comprising the largest group (26.2%). Adults aged 35–44 account for the next largest share (17.0%), followed by those aged 55–64 (14.4%). Notably, nearly half (49.7%) of the sheltered population is under the age of 34, reflecting a higher presence of families with children and younger adults in shelter settings.

In contrast, the unsheltered population is predominantly middle-aged and older. Individuals aged 35–64 make up nearly three-quarters (74.6%) of the group, with 35–44 (28%) and 45–54 (26.7%) as the largest segments. Only 2.4% of those counted were aged 18–24, highlighting the older profile of those experiencing unsheltered homelessness.
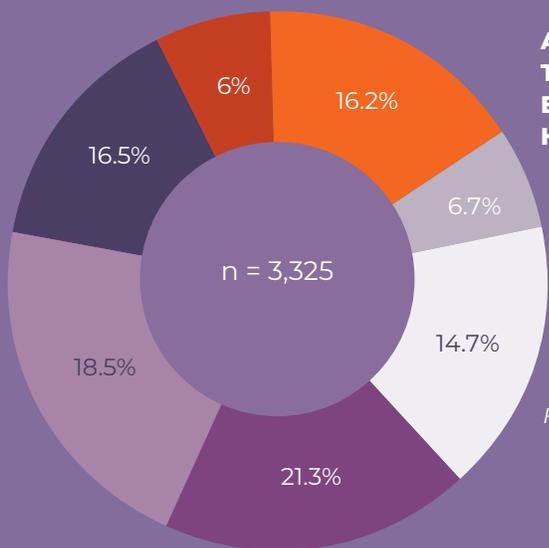
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS
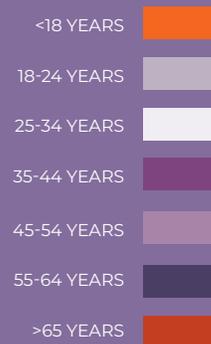
n = 3,325

FIGURE 4

Legend:
- <18 YEARS
- 18-24 YEARS
- 25-34 YEARS
- 35-44 YEARS
- 45-54 YEARS
- 55-64 YEARS
- >65 YEARS

Note: Distributions are extrapolated for all missing responses. Values reflect estimated proportions for the full samples of unsheltered (n = 1,282) and sheltered (n = 2,043) counts.
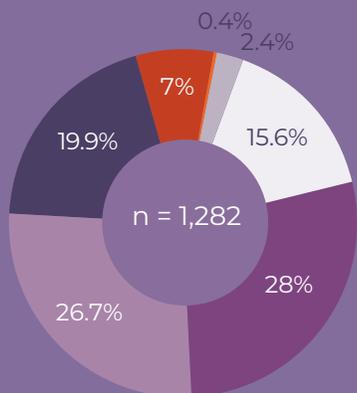
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNSHELTERED POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

n = 1,282

FIGURE 6

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SHELTERED POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

n = 2,043
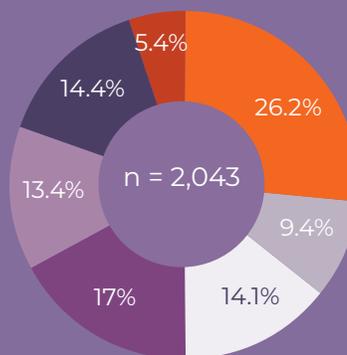
FIGURE 5

Figure 7 displays the gender distribution of the total population experiencing homelessness in the 2025 PIT Count. Men comprised the majority at 60.3%, followed by women at 39.4%, and individuals identifying as another gender at 0.3%. These proportions are similar to those seen in the 2024 count.

The gender distribution in the 2025 PIT Count shows notable differences between sheltered and unsheltered populations. Men and women are nearly evenly represented among the sheltered population (50.0% and 49.7%, respectively). However, among those experiencing unsheltered homelessness, men represent 76.7% compared to women making up 22.9% of this population. This indicates that men are disproportionately represented in unsheltered homelessness.
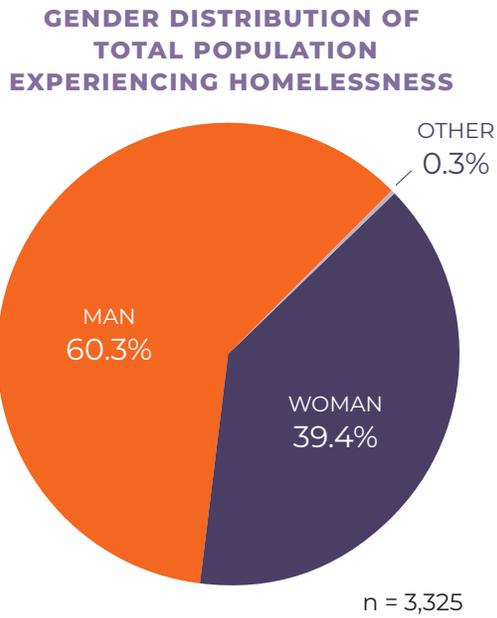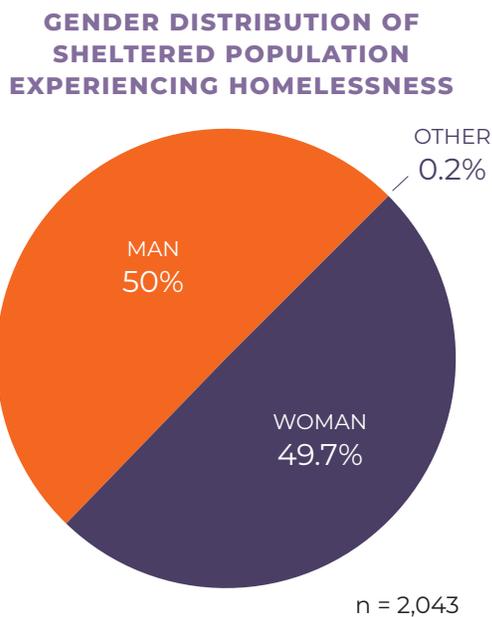
GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

OTHER
0.3%

MAN
60.3%

WOMAN
39.4%

n = 3,325

FIGURE 7

GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF UNSHELTERED POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

OTHER
0.4%

MAN
76.8%

WOMAN
22.9%

n = 1,282

FIGURE 9

GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF SHELTERED POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

OTHER
0.2%

MAN
50%

WOMAN
49.7%
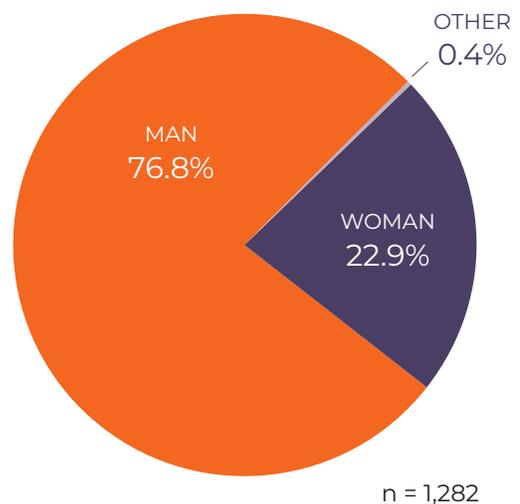
n = 2,043

FIGURE 8

Note: Distributions are extrapolated for all missing responses. Values reflect estimated proportions for the full samples of unsheltered (n = 1,282) and sheltered (n = 2,043) counts. "Other" for both the Unsheltered and Sheltered Counts combined the responses: Culturally Specific, Transgender, Non-Binary, Questioning, Different Identity, and More Than One Gender.

RACE PERCENTAGES AMONG SHELTERED, UNSHELTERED, AND TOTAL

SHELTERED
UNSHELTERED
COMBINED

	ASIAN	BLACK	HISPANIC	WHITE	MULTI-RACE	OTHER (AIAN NHOPI MENA)
Sheltered	0.64%	63.14%	11.26%	21.49%	3.03%	0.44%
Unsheltered	0.78%	44.62%	18.95%	33.15%	1.48%	1.01%
Combined	0.69%	56.17%	14.27%	25.76%	2.44%	0.66%
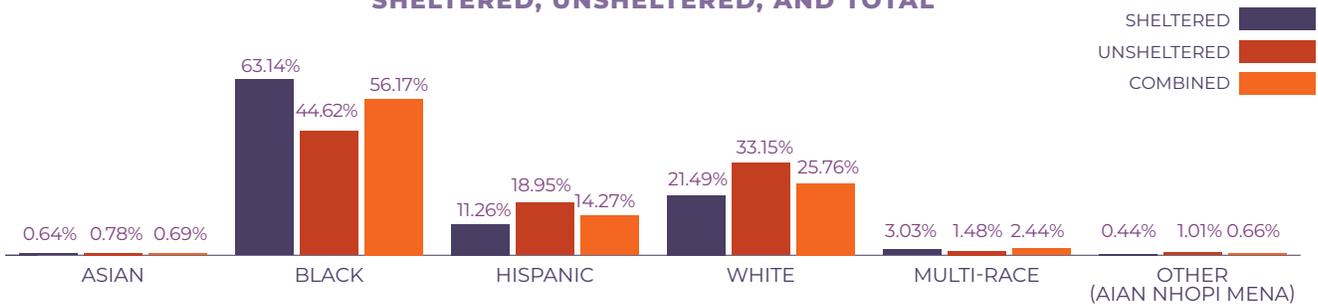
FIGURE 10

Note: Distributions are extrapolated for all missing responses. Values reflect estimated proportions for the full samples of unsheltered (n = 1,282) and sheltered (n = 2,043) counts.

Figure 10 displays the racial and ethnic breakdown of individuals experiencing homelessness by sheltered, unsheltered, and total populations. Due to small sample sizes, American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN), Asian, Middle Eastern/North African (MENA), Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI), and individuals of other races were grouped together.

Black individuals made up the largest proportion of the population experiencing homelessness across all categories, accounting for 56.2% of the total population, 63.1% of the sheltered population, and 44.6% of the unsheltered population. This indicates a significant overrepresentation, as non-Hispanic Black individuals account for just 20.9% of the general Harris County population (U.S. Census Bureau, 2024). White individuals made up the second largest group, representing 25.8% of the total population, with a notably higher percentage among the unsheltered (33.2%) compared to the sheltered (21.5%). Conversely, Hispanic individuals comprised 14.3% of the total homeless population, with a greater proportion in the unsheltered population (19.0%) than the sheltered (11.3%). Overall, Black individuals were more likely to be in sheltered settings, while White and Hispanic individuals were more likely to be unsheltered (National Alliance to End Homelessness, 2023).

HH TYPES OF TOTAL POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

Legend:
- ADULTS ONLY
- ADULTS WITH CHILDREN
- CHILDREN ONLY

Combined
n = 3,325

24.2%
75.4%
0.4%
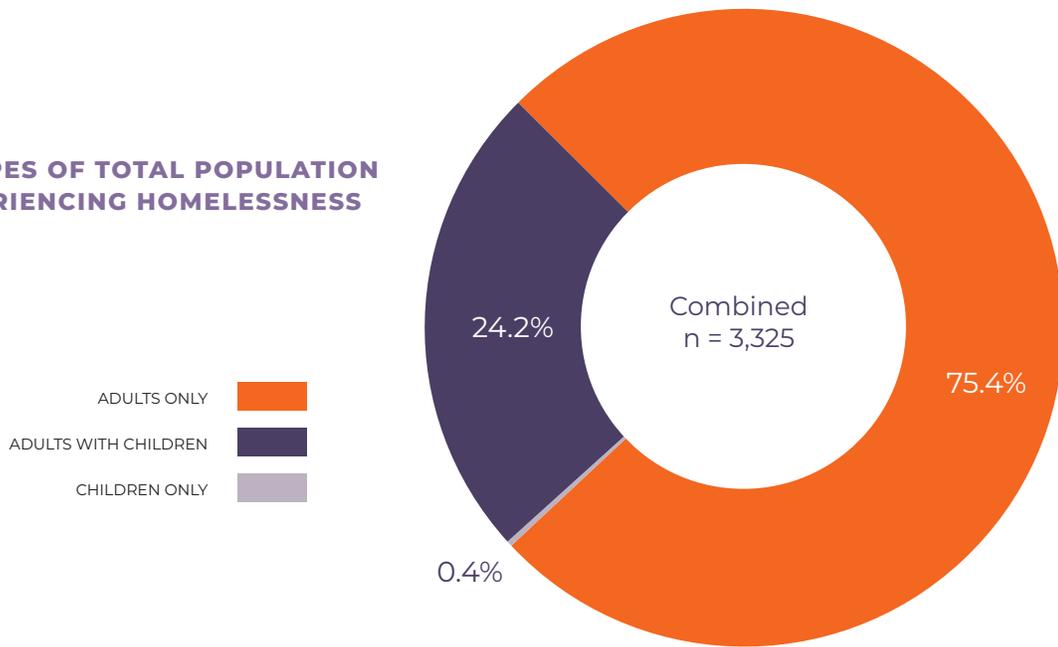
FIGURE 11

Most individuals experiencing homelessness were adults without children (75.4%), followed by households (HH) made of adults with children (24.2%) and a small proportion of unaccompanied children (0.4%).

Among the sheltered population, 60.4% of HH were adults only, and 39.2% were adults with children. In

contrast, nearly all (99.4%) of the unsheltered population were adults only, highlighting the limited presence of families and children in unsheltered settings. These findings highlight the need for targeted support for unsheltered adults and continued investment in shelter options for families and individuals.

HH TYPES OF UNSHELTERED POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

Unsheltered
n = 1,282

0.5%
0.1%
99.4%
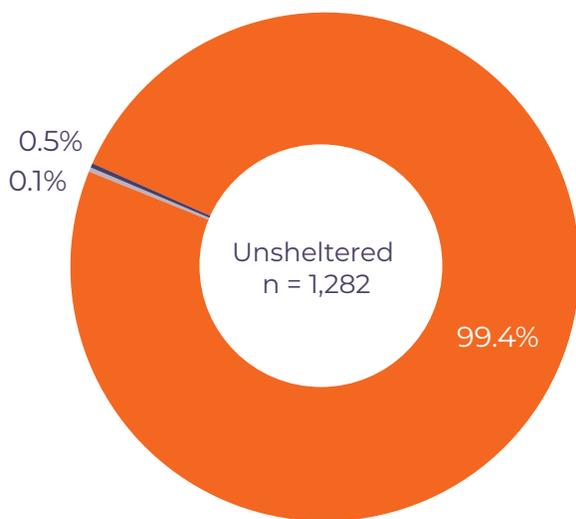
FIGURE 12

HH TYPES OF SHELTERED POPULATION EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

Sheltered
n = 2,043

0.5%
60.4%
39.2%
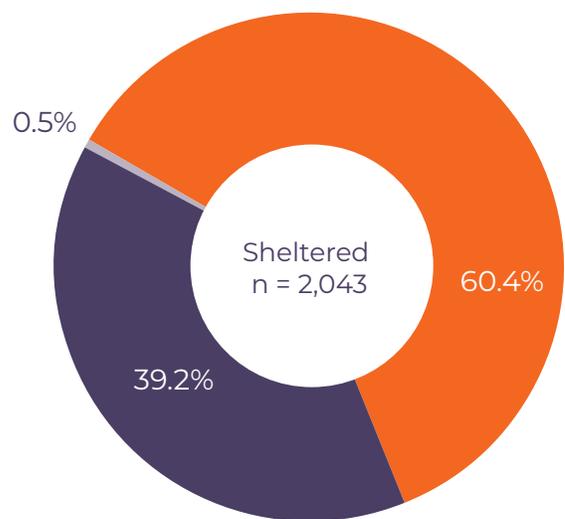
FIGURE 13

Note: Distributions are extrapolated for all missing responses. Values reflect estimated proportions for the full samples of unsheltered (n = 1,282) and sheltered (n = 2,043) counts.

Unsheltered Count

Figure 14 illustrates the methodology used to collect data on individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness during the 2025 PIT Count. Of the 1,282 individuals, 60.8% participated in structured surveys conducted by survey teams. The remaining 39.2% were documented for through observational data when individuals were either unable or unwilling to engage directly. Observational data were included only when survey teams had a high degree of confidence that the individual met the HUD definition of unsheltered homelessness. However, because these individuals did not participate in surveys, the observational approach limited the ability to capture more detailed information on demographics, service needs, and lived experiences that were obtained through direct engagement.

Figures 15 - 17 show the distribution of data collection methods across the three counties in the 2025 PIT Count. In Harris County, both methods were well represented, with a larger proportion of surveys (59.8%). In Fort Bend County, a slightly greater share of data came from observations (54.2%), while in Montgomery County, nearly all data were collected through surveys (93.8%). These differences likely reflect the much smaller populations experiencing unsheltered homelessness in Fort Bend and Montgomery counties, together representing just 5.6% of the total unsheltered population, which may skew the proportions of data types observed.

SURVEY TYPE AMONG UNSHELTERED POPULATIONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS

■ OBSERVATION
■ SURVEY

39.2%

60.8%

n = 1,282
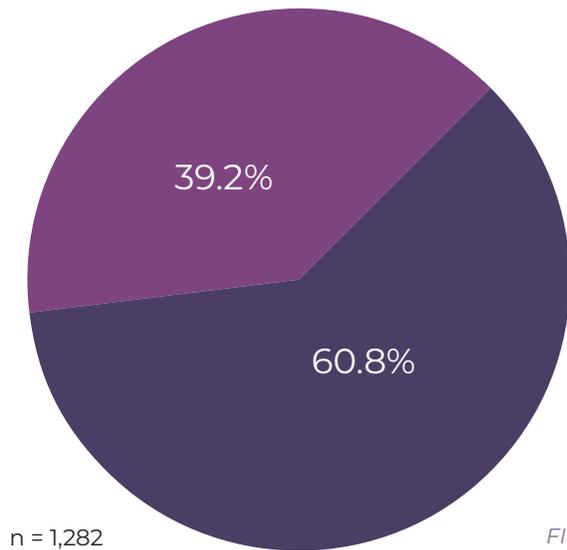
FIGURE 14

DATA TYPE IN HARRIS COUNTY

40.2%

59.8%
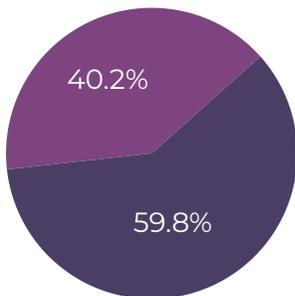
n = 1,210

FIGURE 15

DATA TYPE IN FORT BEND COUNTY

54.2%

45.8%
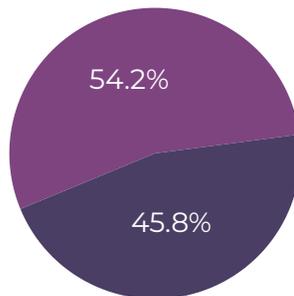
n = 24

FIGURE 16

DATA TYPE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

6.3%

93.8%
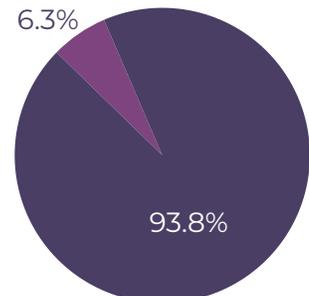
n = 48

FIGURE 17

Note: Individuals with missing responses were excluded. As a result, the total n may be lower than the full survey (n = 780) and observation counts (n = 502).

Unsheltered Survey Measures

Survey respondents were asked where they were sleeping on the night of January 27, 2025, the federally designated PIT count night. The most frequently reported sleeping location was on the street or sidewalk, reported by nearly half (45.9%) of respondents. Other commonly reported locations included outdoor encampments (21.8%), under bridges or overpasses (12.4%), and abandoned buildings (6.8%). Fewer individuals reported staying in parks (5.5%), vehicles (3.8%), transit stations or airports (3.5%), or other locations (0.3%). These findings provide a stark picture

of what unsheltered homelessness looks like: people residing in public and exposed spaces without access to stable shelter.

Survey respondents were asked if this was their first time experiencing homelessness. A majority (59.6%) reported that they had been homeless before, while 40.4% indicated that this was their first time. This suggest that while many individuals experience repeated episodes of homelessness, a substantial portion are navigating homelessness for the first time.

REPORTED SLEEPING LOCATION ON THE NIGHT OF JANUARY 27, 2025

ABANDONED BUILDING 6.8%
BUS/TRAIN STATION/AIRPORT 3.5%
OUTDOOR ENCAMPMENT 21.8%
PARK 5.5%
STREET OR SIDEWALK 45.9%
UNDER BRIDGE/OVERPASS 12.4%
VEHICLE/BOAT/RV 3.8%
OTHER 0.3%

n = 780
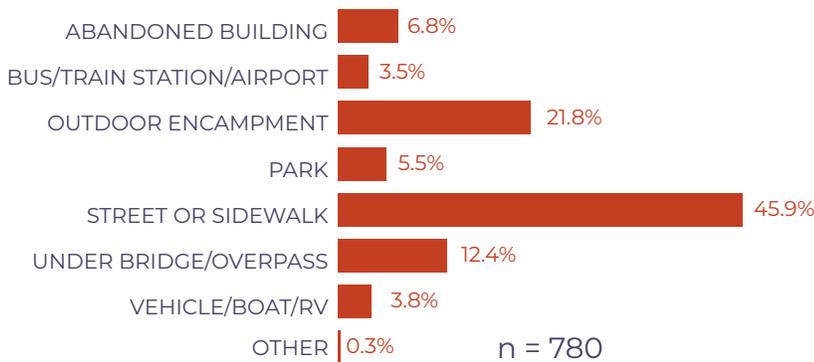
FIRST-TIME EXPERIENCE OF HOMELESSNESS

59.6%
n = 750
40.4%

YES
NO
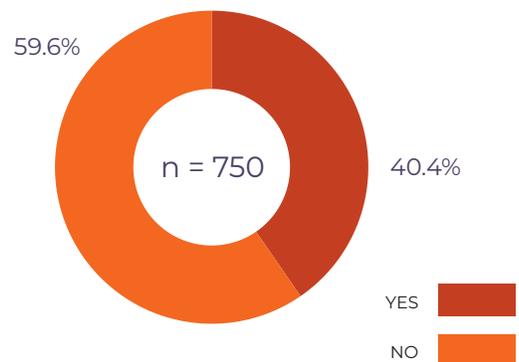
FIGURE 18

FIGURE 19

PRIMARY CAUSE OF UNSHELTERED HOMELESSNESS

Legend:
- FAMILY CONFLICT
- LACK OF INCOME
- JOB LOSS
- OTHER
- MENTAL HEALTH
- EVICTION
- ALCOHOL USE
- ILLNESS

Pie chart (n = 730):
- 19.9%
- 19.6%
- 14%
- 13.6%
- 10.8%
- 10.1%
- 8.4%
- 3.7%
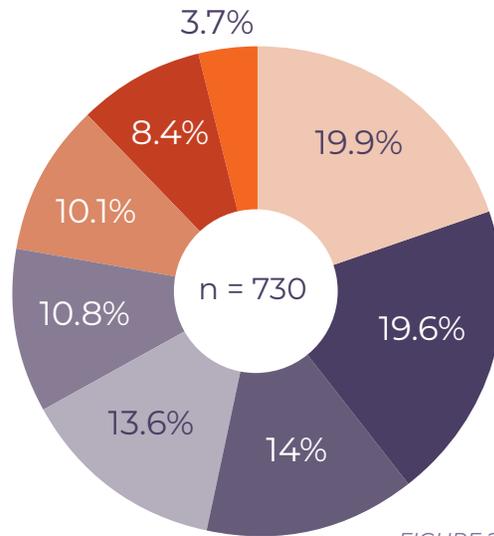
FIGURE 20

Legend:
- HOUSTON
- TEXAS
- LOUISIANA
- OTHER STATE
- FOREIGN COUNTRY

Pie chart (n = 716):
- 89%
- 4.1%
- 1.4%
- 5.3%
- 0.28%
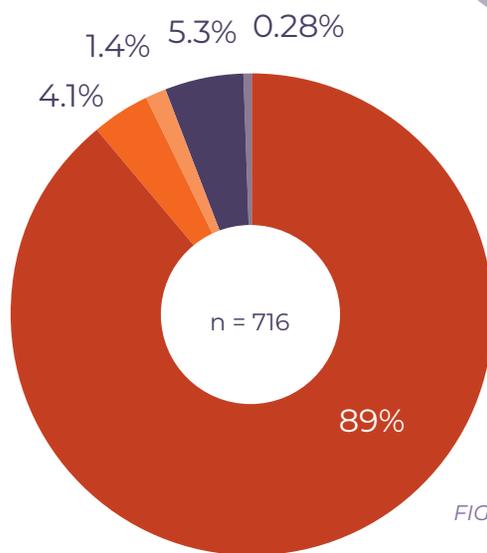
LOCATION WHERE INDIVIDUALS FIRST EXPERIENCED HOMELESSNESS

FIGURE 21

Note: Individuals with missing responses were excluded. As a result, the total n may be lower than the full unsheltered survey count (n = 780).

When asked to identify the primary cause of their current episode of homelessness, respondents most frequently reported family conflict (19.9%) and lack of income (19.6%). Other common responses included job loss (14.0%), mental health challenges (10.8%), and eviction (10.1%). Alcohol use (8.4%) and other reasons (13.6%) were also reported, while illness was the least commonly cited cause (3.7%).

Figure 21 displays the location where individuals first became homeless. The vast majority (89.0%) reported first experiencing homelessness in Houston. Smaller proportions reported initially becoming homeless elsewhere in Texas (4.1%), in other states (5.3%), or in neighboring Louisiana (1.4%). Less than 1% reported first experiencing homelessness in a foreign country. These

findings highlight that most individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness in the region first became homeless locally, underscoring the importance of city- and county-level prevention and intervention strategies.

LENGTH OF CURRENT EPISODE OF HOMELESSNESS

0-3 M
4-6 M
7-11 M
12-23 M
24-35 M
36+ M

8.4%
10.9%
9.5%
18.2%
15.2%
37.8%

n = 751
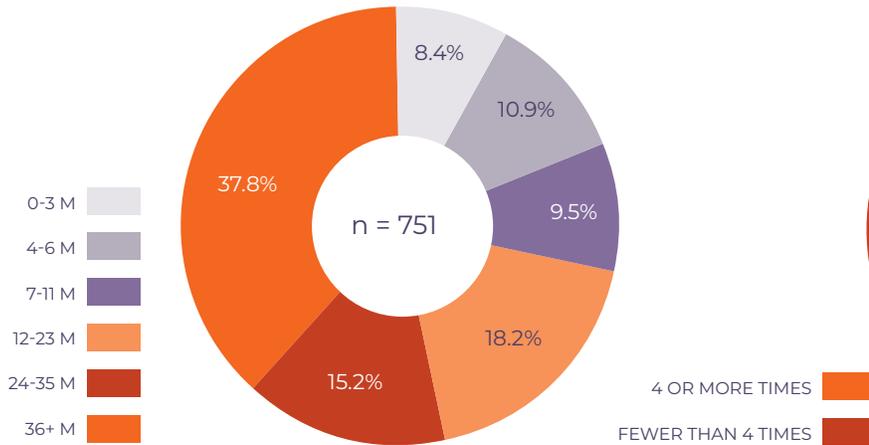
FIGURE 22

NUMBER OF HOMELESS EPISODES IN THE PAST 3 YEARS


32.7%
67.3%

n = 392

4 OR MORE TIMES
FEWER THAN 4 TIMES
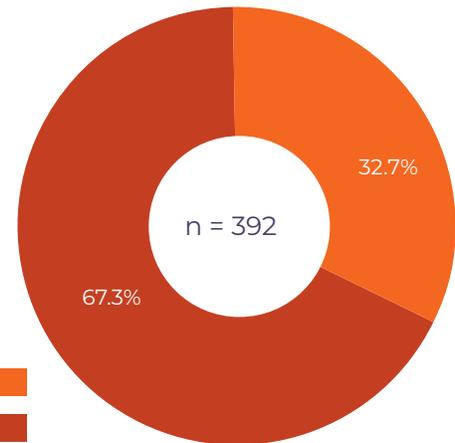
FIGURE 23

Note: Individuals with missing responses were excluded. As a result, the total n may be lower than the full unsheltered survey count (n = 780).

When asked how long they had been continuously homeless at the time of the 2025 PIT Count nearly 38% of those surveyed reported being homeless for more than three years (36+ months). An additional 18.2% had been homeless for 12–23 months, and 15.2% for 24–35 months. Shorter durations were less commonly reported, with 10.9% experiencing homelessness for 0–3 months, 8.4% for 4–6 months, and 9.5% for 7–11 months.

Respondents were asked how many separate times they had experienced homelessness, either in shelters or on the streets, over the past three years. Most individuals (67.3%) reported fewer than four episodes, while nearly one-third (32.7%) reported being homeless four or more times. These findings suggest that a significant portion of the unsheltered population has experienced repeated cycles of homelessness.

When asked how many total months they had stayed in shelters or on the streets over the past three years, responses were distributed at both ends of the spectrum (figure 24). Equal shares of respondents (38.3%) reported staying 0–3 months and 36 or more months. Smaller proportions reported 12–23 months, 4–6 months, 24–35 months, and 7–11 months.

DURATION OF TIME SPENT HOMELESS OVER THE PAST 3 YEARS

0-3 M
4-6 M
7-11 M
12-23 M
24-35 M
36+ M

38.3%
38.3%
9.2%
6.7%
12.5%
7.2%

n = 447
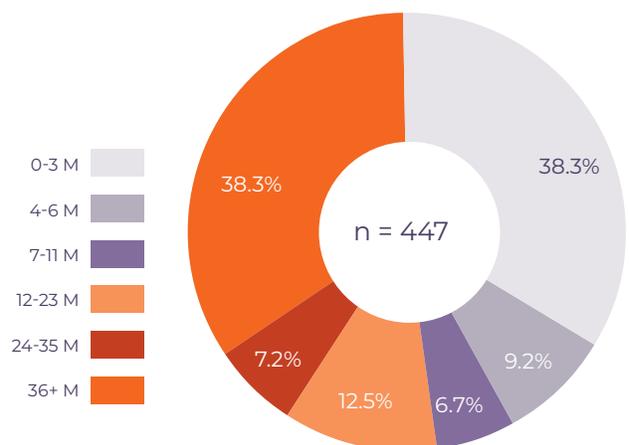
FIGURE 24

Survey respondents were assessed for chronic homelessness based on the HUD definition. In 2025, close to half (44.2%) of unsheltered respondents met the criteria for chronic homelessness, a sharp increase of over 15 percentage points from 2024, when 29% of the unsheltered population was classified as chronically homeless.

Figure 26 shows the proportion of unsheltered survey respondents who had a corresponding record in HMIS. Just under half (48.5%) of individuals were matched to an HMIS record, while 51.5% had no documented service history in the system (Coalition for the Homeless of Houston/Harris County, n.d.). HMIS is a regionally coordinated data system used by housing and service providers to track client interactions, enrollments, and outcomes across the homelessness response system. The nearly even split shown here suggests that while many individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness have engaged with local services, a significant share may be disconnected from the homelessness response network. This highlights ongoing challenges in reaching and consistently documenting unsheltered individuals and reinforces the need for sustained outreach and service coordination to bring more people into the housing and support continuum. Moreover, the geographic spread and scale of the unsheltered population in the region make it difficult for existing outreach teams to effectively

engage with all individuals in need. This emphasizes the importance of investing in additional outreach staff and resources to ensure that services can adequately cover the area and connect with those who remain unengaged.

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

YES
44.2%

NO
55.8%

n = 780

FIGURE 25

HMIS RECORD
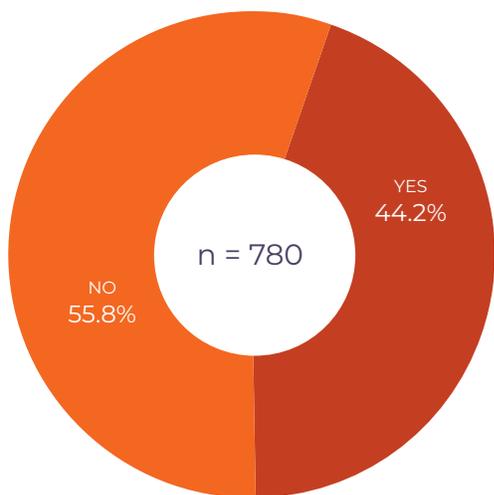
HMIS RECORD
48.5%

NO HMIS RECORD
51.5%
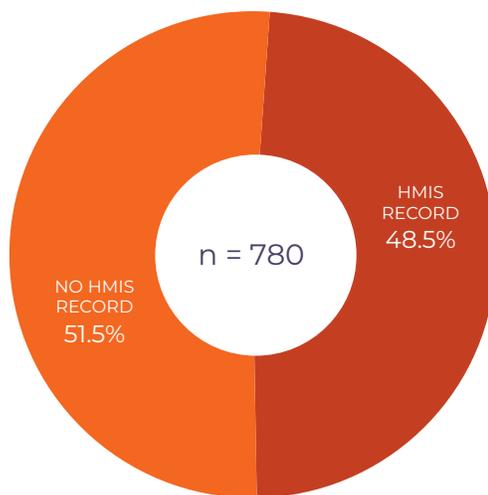
n = 780

FIGURE 26

Note: Individuals with missing responses were excluded. As a result, the total n may be lower than the full unsheltered survey count (n = 780).

HOMELESSNESS DUE TO A NATURAL DISASTER

NO
94.9%

n = 722

YES
5.1%

FIGURE 27

TYPE OF NATURAL DISASTER THAT LED TO HOMELESSNESS

HURRICANE
66.7%

n = 36

OTHER
16.7%

FLOOD
13.9%

FIRE
2.8%

FIGURE 28

Respondents were asked whether their current experience of homelessness was the result of a natural disaster. A small minority (5.1%) reported that it was, while the vast majority (94.9%) indicated that their homelessness was unrelated to a disaster event.

Among respondents who reported that their homelessness was caused by a natural disaster, two-thirds (66.7%) identified a hurricane as the primary

event. Other reported disasters included floods (13.9%), fires (2.8%), and a variety of other causes (16.7%).

When asked whether their homelessness was a direct result of the COVID-19 pandemic, 5.6% of respondents indicated that it was. Although a small proportion, these responses highlight the lingering impact of the pandemic on housing stability for certain individuals.

HOMELESSNESS DUE TO COVID-19

NO
94.4%

n = 695

YES
5.6%
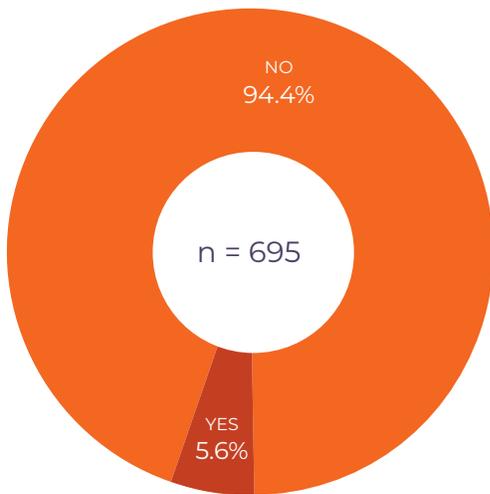
FIGURE 29

Note: Individuals with missing responses were excluded. As a result, the total n may be lower than the full unsheltered survey count (n = 780).

Unsheltered Subpopulations

Certain subpopulations within this population, such as individuals with disabilities, chronic health conditions, substance use disorders, and those with a history of military service, face unique challenges and often experience significantly higher health and social risks. These intersecting vulnerabilities can contribute to longer episodes of homelessness, increased barriers to care, and poorer health outcomes. Understanding and addressing the specific needs of these groups is critical for designing effective, targeted interventions and ensuring access to housing, healthcare, and support services that meet their needs.

Less than a quarter of those surveyed (17.2%) reported receiving disability benefits. This gap suggests that many individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness may be eligible for but not connected to disability-related income or support services.

A small proportion of respondents (8.0%) identified as U.S. military veterans, while 92.0% did not.

Among unsheltered survey respondents, 3.6% reported living with HIV or AIDS, while 96.4% indicated they did not. Although a relatively small proportion, this group represents individuals with complex health needs who may face heightened barriers to care and housing.

When asked whether they were experiencing homelessness due to fleeing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, 7.6% of unsheltered respondents said yes.

RECEIPT OF DISABILITY BENEFITS

n = 686
17.2%
82.8%
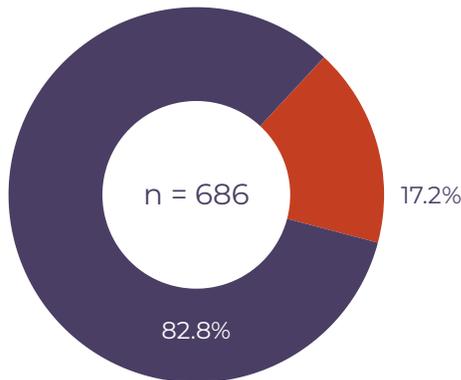
FIGURE 30

VETERAN STATUS

n = 702
8%
92%

FIGURE 31

YES
NO

HIV/AIDS

n = 636
3.6%
96.4%

Note: Individuals with missing responses were excluded. As a result, the total n may be lower than the full unsheltered survey count (n = 780).
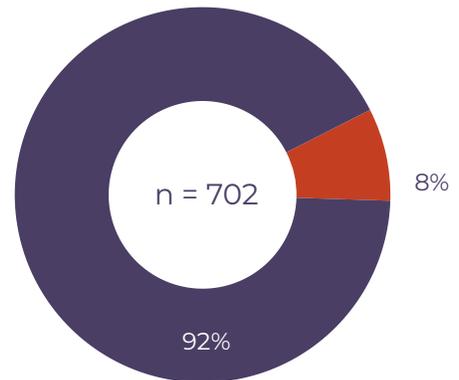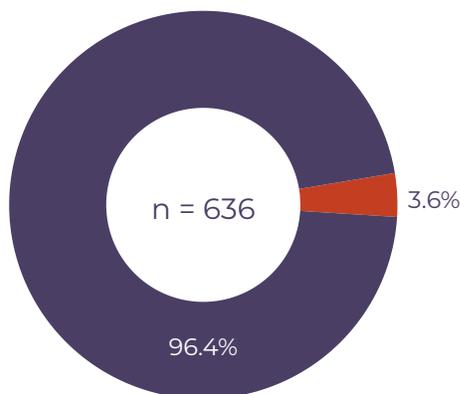
FIGURE 32

EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS AS A RESULT OF RELATIONAL VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, OR STALKING
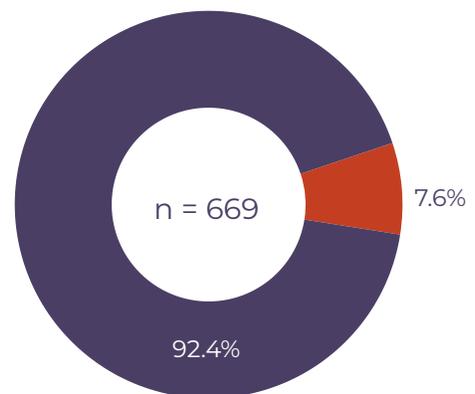
n = 669
7.6%
92.4%

FIGURE 33

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

Category	Value
ALCOHOL USE DISORDER	12.4%
DRUG USE DISORDER	21.3%
BOTH ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE DISORDERS	12.1%
NONE	54.2%

n = 661
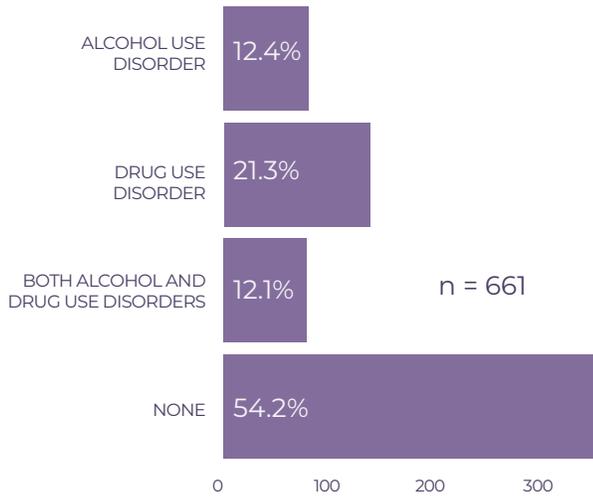
FIGURE 34

Respondents were asked whether they had a substance use disorder (SUD). Just under half (45.8%) reported having a SUD, with 21.3% indicating a drug use disorder, 12.4% an alcohol use disorder, and 12.1% both. In comparison, an estimated 15.75% of adults in Texas report having a SUD (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2023). This underscores how substance use is disproportionately prevalent among those experiencing unsheltered homelessness, highlighting the heightened need for integrated behavioral health and housing interventions to support this population.

Among respondents who reported having a substance use disorder, a follow-up question assessed whether it was a long-term condition that impaired their ability to work or live independently. The majority (60.3%) indicated that it was, while 39.7% said it was not.

Less than a quarter of survey respondents (19.0%) reported having a developmental disability.

IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER ON EMPLOYMENT OR INDEPENDENT LIVING

YES
NO

Note: Individuals with missing responses were excluded. As a result, the total n may be lower than the full unsheltered survey count (n = 780).


n = 277
60.3%
39.7%

FIGURE 35

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY

n = 643
19%
81%
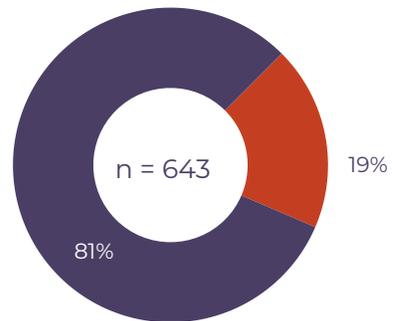
FIGURE 36

Among unsheltered respondents, slightly less than half (42.5%) reported having a chronic health condition. Of those with a chronic health condition, over three quarters (77%) stated that their condition limited their ability to hold a job or live independently.

Over half (55.8%) of unsheltered respondents reported having a mental health disorder. Among those, with a reported mental health disorder the majority (73.6%) indicated that their condition impaired their ability to maintain employment or live independently.

Among survey respondents, less approximately a third (32.8%) reported having a physical disability, and of those, 81.4% said it impaired their ability to maintain employment or live independently.

CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

n = 668

57.5%

42.5%
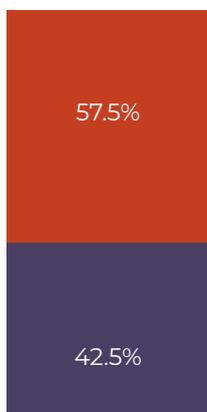
FIGURE 37

MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS

n = 658

44.2%

55.8%
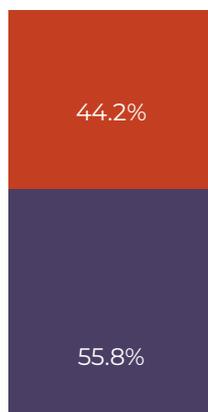
FIGURE 39

PHYSICAL DISABILITY

n = 668

67.2%

32.8%
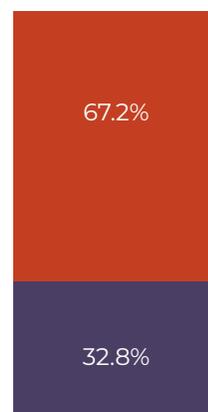
FIGURE 41

YES
NO

IMPACT OF CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITION ON EMPLOYMENT OR INDEPENDENT LIVING

23%

n = 270

77%
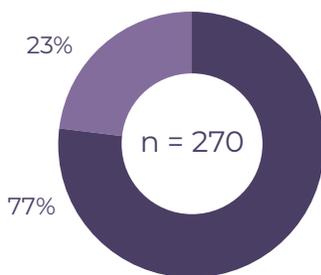
FIGURE 38

IMPACT OF MENTAL HEALTH DISORDER ON EMPLOYMENT OR INDEPENDENT LIVING

26.4%

n = 352

73.6%
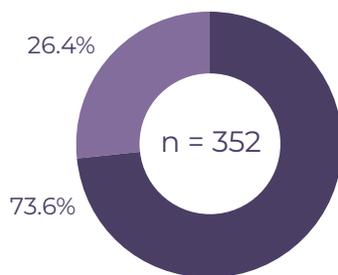
FIGURE 40

IMPACT OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY ON EMPLOYMENT OR INDEPENDENT LIVING

18.6%

n = 210

81.4%
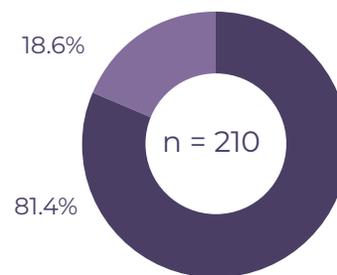
FIGURE 42

YES
NO

Note: Individuals with missing responses were excluded. As a result, the total n may be lower than the full unsheltered survey count (n = 780).

Among those experiencing unsheltered homelessness, 27.5% reported having one chronic health condition or disability, while 42.6% reported multiple conditions. In total, nearly three-quarters (70.1%) of this population reported at least one chronic condition, including physical or developmental disabilities, substance use disorders, mental health disorders, or chronic health conditions. For comparison, only 7.6% of adults under age 65 in Harris County report having a disability (U.S. Census Bureau, 2024), underscoring the disproportionate health burden among people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. These findings highlight not only the high prevalence of co-occurring conditions but also the complexity of health and social needs within this population, highlighting the importance of integrated, multidisciplinary services to help meet these needs and support long-term stability.

Figure 44 builds upon the conditions reported in Figure 43 by presenting follow-up responses that assess whether these conditions or disabilities interfere with employment or independent living. (Developmental disability was assessed only through the initial question without a follow-up.) Overall, over half (56.6%) of individuals experiencing unsheltered homelessness reported at least one long-term disabling condition that limits independent living, including 18.5% with one condition and 38.2% with multiple. These conditions present significant barriers to exiting homelessness without coordinated supports and underscore the importance of integrated housing, healthcare, and other support services.

Note: Individuals with missing responses were excluded. As a result, the total n may be lower than the full unsheltered survey count (n = 780).

PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS AND DISABILITIES

MORE THAN ONE
42.6%

ONE
27.5%

NONE
29.9%

n = 728

FIGURE 43

PREVALENCE OF CONDITIONS LIMITING EMPLOYMENT OR INDEPENDENT LIVING
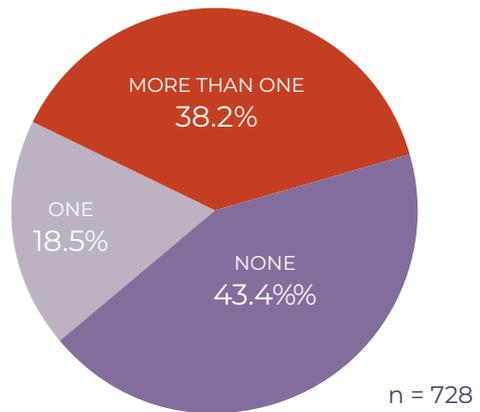
MORE THAN ONE
38.2%

ONE
18.5%

NONE
43.4%%

n = 728

FIGURE 44

Sheltered Count

Figure 45 illustrates the proportion of sheltered persons experiencing homelessness by county for the 2025 PIT Count. Of the 2,043 individuals identified as experiencing sheltered homelessness, 87.65% (n=1790) were from Harris County, 9.7% (n=199) were from Montgomery County, and 2.6% (n=54) were from Fort Bend County.

SHELTERED COUNTS BY COUNTY

HARRIS
87.6%

n = 2,043

MONTGOMERY
9.7%

FORT BEND
2.6%
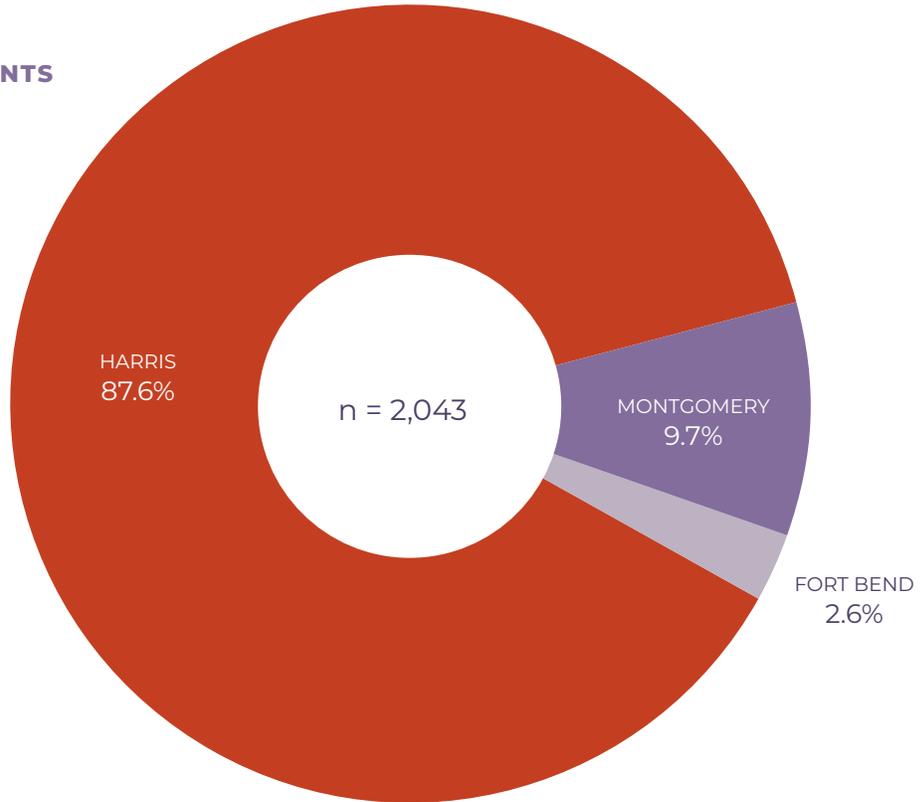
FIGURE 45

Characteristics of Those Experiencing Sheltered Homelessness

SHELTERED COUNTS BY CATEGORY

Category	Number of Persons
CHILDREN ONLY	10
VETERAN ADULTS WITH CHILDREN	20
PARENTING YOUTH	43
VETERAN ADULTS ONLY	133
UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH	158
ADULTS WITH CHILDREN	800
ADULTS ONLY	1,233

NUMBER OF PERSONS
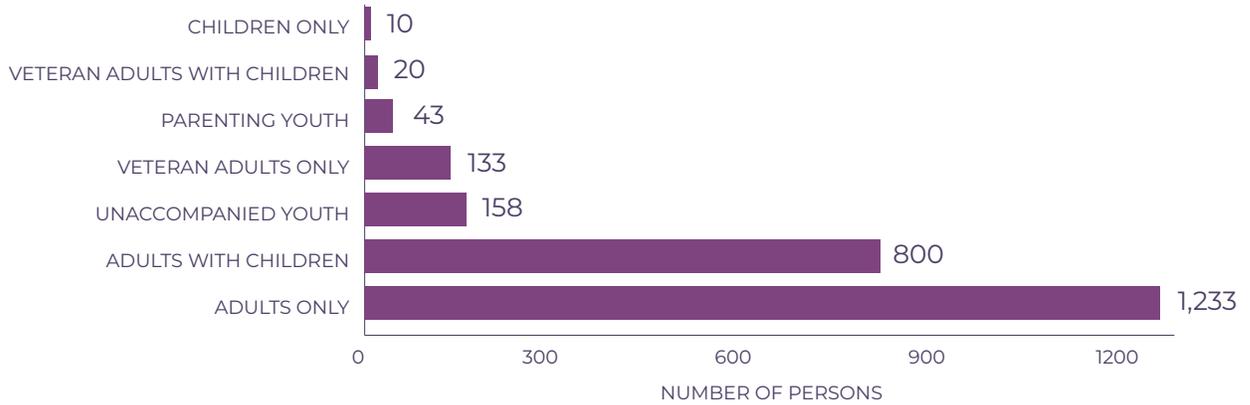
Each category is not mutually exclusive

FIGURE 46

Figure 46 illustrates the counts of sheltered persons experiencing homelessness by special population category. This distinguishes between veteran and non-veteran individuals, families, and by household make-up, ordered by total volume counted in shelters. By far, non-veteran adults and then adults living with children make up the largest categories.

Persons experiencing homelessness were classified into three household types, adults with children (AC), children only (CO), and adults only (AO). As shown in Figure 47, of the 2,043 individuals identified as experiencing sheltered homelessness, 39.2% (n=800) were AC, 0.5% (n=10) were CO, and most 60.4% (n=1233) were AO.

NUMBER OF PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

- ADULTS WITH CHILDREN (AC)
- CHILDREN ONLY (CO)
- ADULTS ONLY (AO)
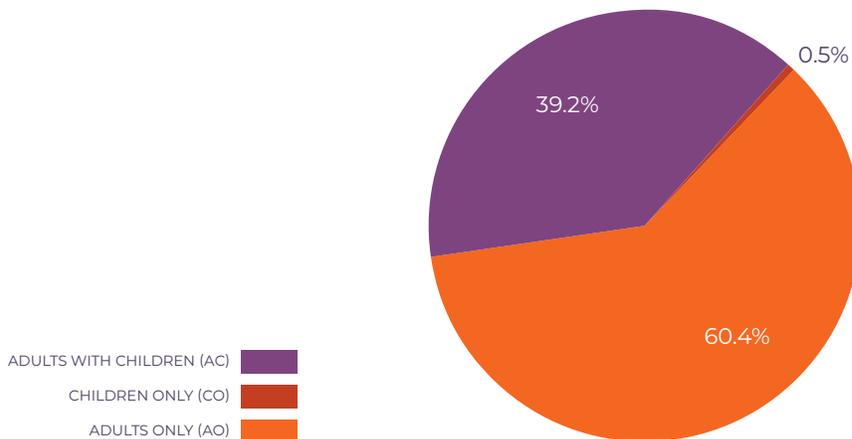
FIGURE 47

Figure 48 shows the shelter type distribution by county for sheltered persons experiencing homelessness. Harris county accounts for 87.6% (n=1790) of sheltered persons experiencing homelessness (77% (n=1379) emergency shelters, 22.3% (n=400) transitional housing, 0.6% (n=11) safe havens). Montgomery county accounts for 9.7%

(n=199) of sheltered persons experiencing homelessness (80.9% (n=161) emergency shelters and 19.1% (n=38) transitional housing). Fort Bend county accounts for 2.6% (n=54) of sheltered persons experiencing homelessness (100% emergency shelters).

SHELTER TYPE BY COUNTY

HARRIS
87.6%

SHELTERED
n=2043

FORT BEND
2.6%
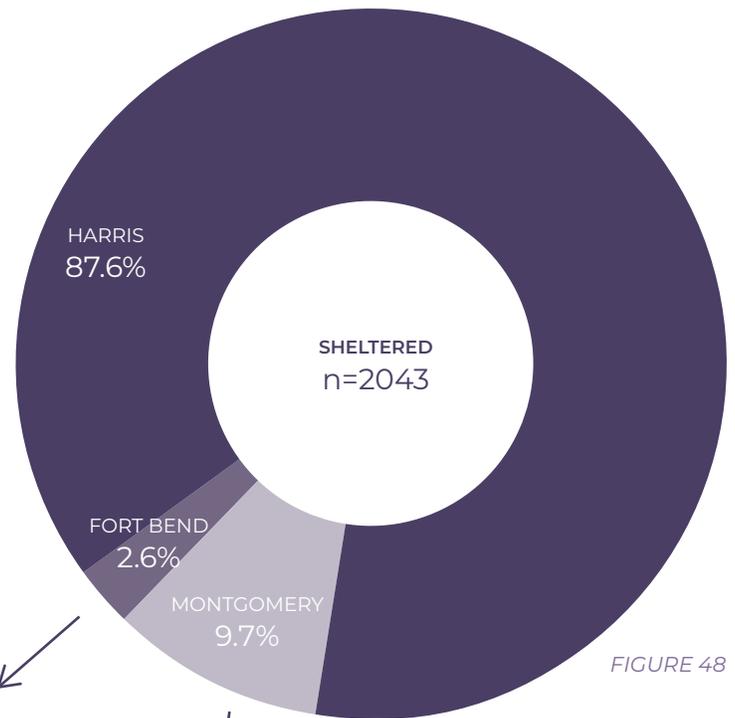
MONTGOMERY
9.7%

FIGURE 48

SHELTER TYPE IN HARRIS COUNTY

FIGURE 49

HARRIS
n=1790

77%

0.6%

22.3%
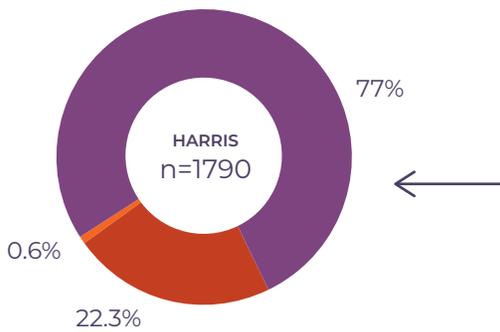
SHELTER TYPE IN FORT BEND COUNTY

FIGURE 50

FORT BEND
n=54

100%
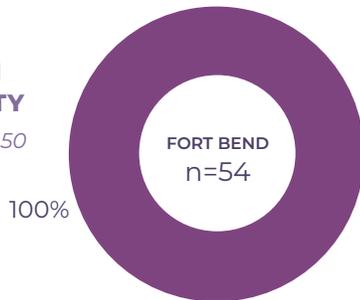
SHELTER TYPE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

FIGURE 51

MONTGOMERY
n=199

80.9%

19.1%

■ EMERGENCY SHELTER
■ TRANSITIONAL HOUSING
■ SAFE HAVEN
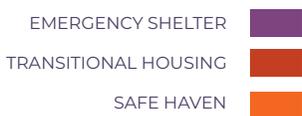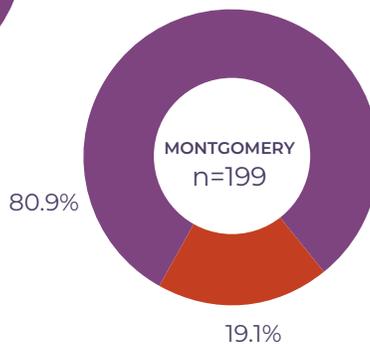
Sheltered persons experiencing homelessness were found in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or safe havens. These counts are similar to the 2024 and 2023 PIT counts for shelter type by county.

Figure 53 shows that all youth had emergency shelters with higher counts in comparison to transitional housing, as seen in the CO (n=10, 100%) emergency shelter.

SHELTERED PERSONS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS, BY COUNTY AND TYPE OF SHELTER

FIGURE 52

EMERGENCY SHELTER
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING
SAFE HAVEN

SHELTERED YOUTH EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS BY TYPE OF SHELTER
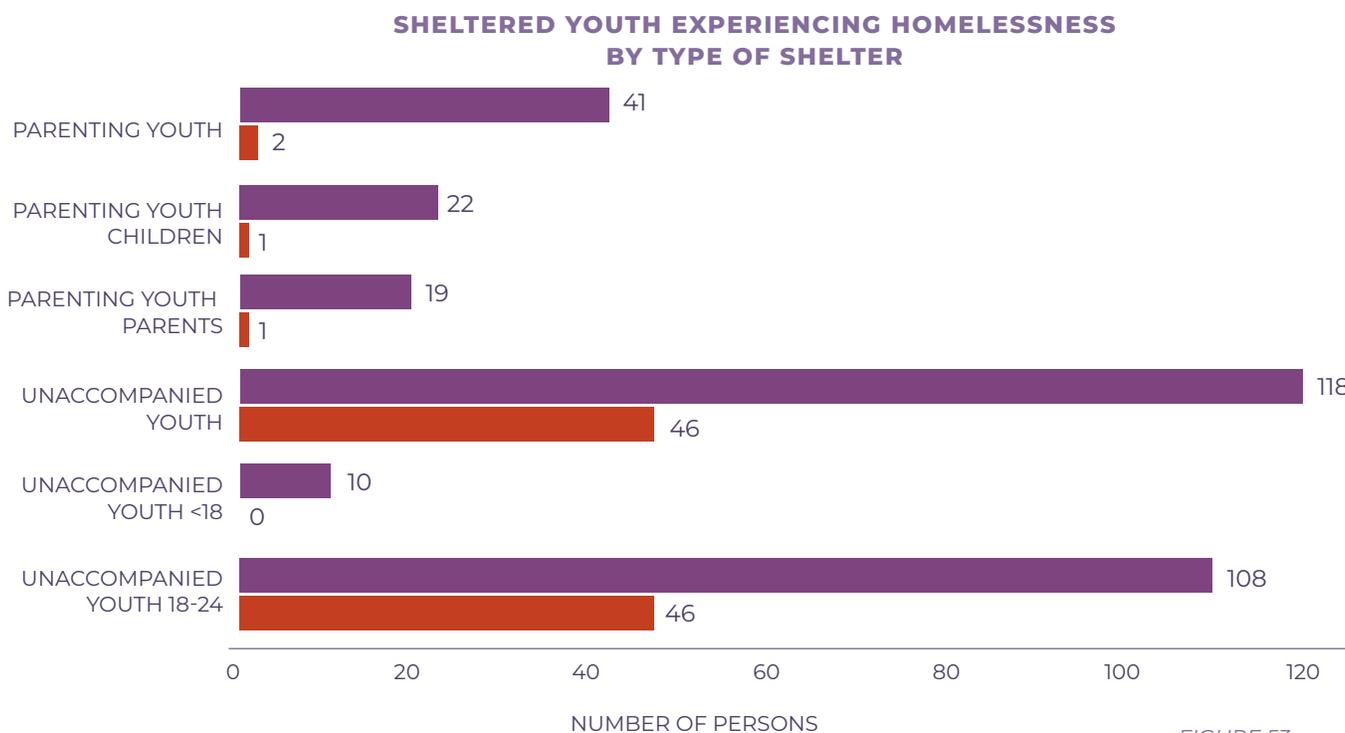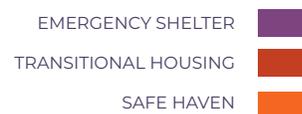
FIGURE 53

Shelter Type Distribution

Out of the 2,043 sheltered persons experiencing homelessness, emergency shelters have the highest percentage out of each shelter type, which may be a result of them having fewer barriers to entry than transitional housing which may have additional requirements. CO persons experiencing homelessness had 100% emergency shelter (n=10), likely due to restrictions in the transitional housing and safe haven types of shelters to serve children (under the age of 18).

SHELTER TYPE DISTRIBUTION

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING
21.4%

SAFE HAVEN
0.5%

SHELTERED
n=2043

EMERGENCY SHELTER
78%
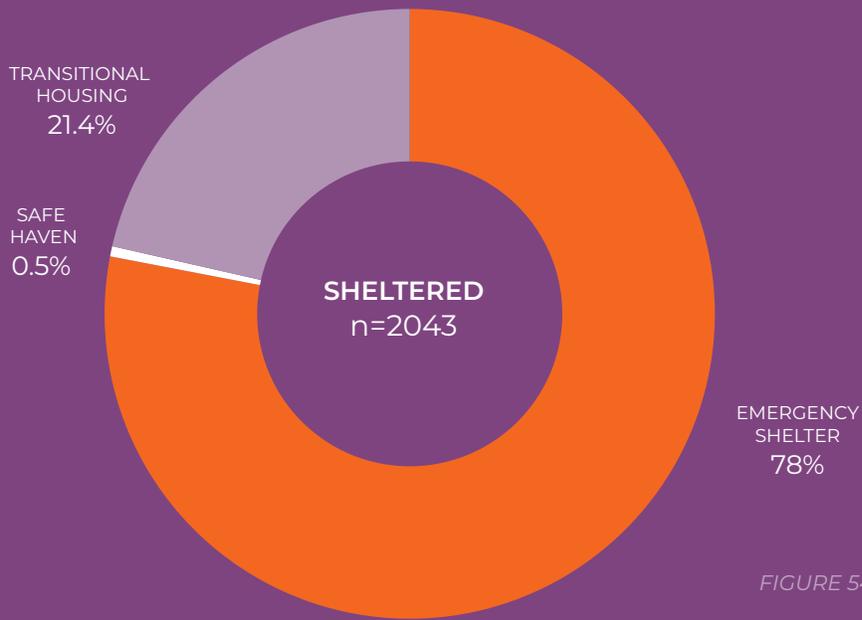
FIGURE 54

ADULTS ONLY SHELTER TYPE DISTRIBUTION

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING
32.9%

AO
n=1233

SAFE HAVEN
0.9%

EMERGENCY SHELTER
66.2%
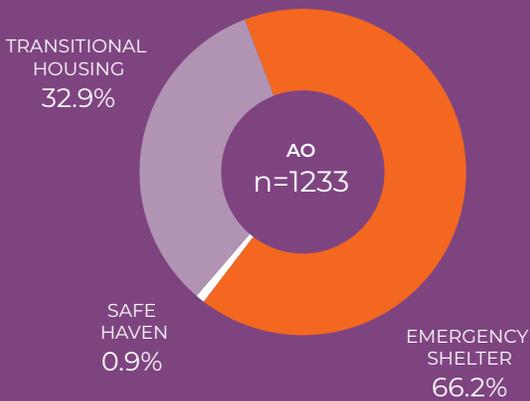
FIGURE 55

CHILDREN ONLY SHELTER TYPE DISTRIBUTION

CO
n=10

EMERGENCY SHELTER
100%

FIGURE 56

ADULTS WITH CHILDREN SHELTER TYPE DISTRIBUTION

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING
4%

AC
n=800

EMERGENCY SHELTER
96%
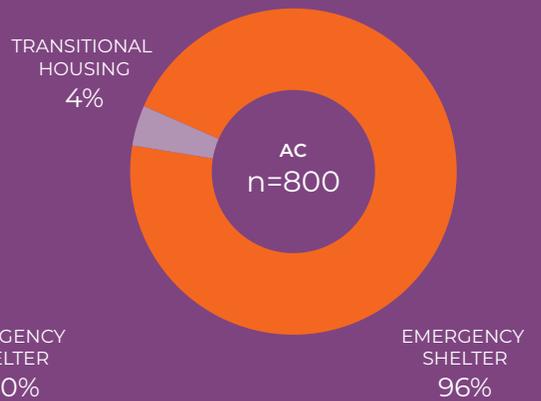
FIGURE 57

Age Distribution

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SHELTERED ADULTS WITH CHILDREN

525

500

400

300

200

100

0

38 118 91 21 7 0

<18 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+
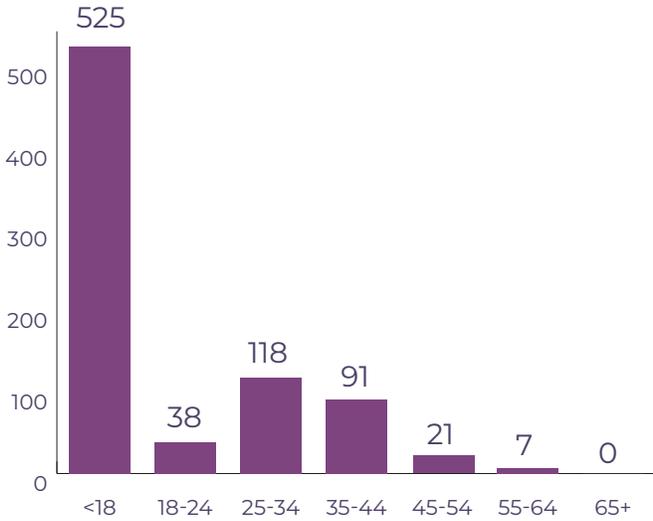
FIGURE 58

AGE PERCENTAGES AMONG SHELTERED ADULTS WITH CHILDREN

45-54
2.6%

55-64
0.9%

35-44
11.4%

25-34
14.8%

18-24
4.8%

n = 800

<18
65.6%
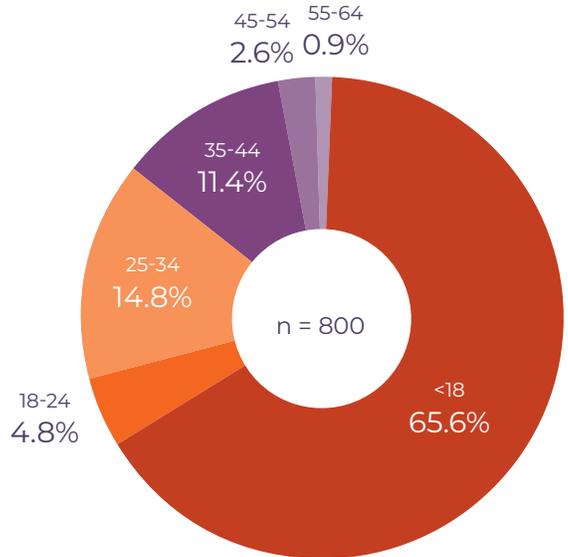
FIGURE 59

Among sheltered adults with children, 65.6% of individual were <18 years old. Out of adults in this household type (excluding < 18 years old), most were 25-34 years old, 14.8% of the total n=800.

Sheltered adults without children had nearly equal distributions of 35-44 (20.8%), 45-54 (20.5%), and 55-64 (23.3%) of the total n=1233.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SHELTERED ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN

300

287

257 253

250

200

171

150

154

111

100

50

0

0

<18 18-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65+
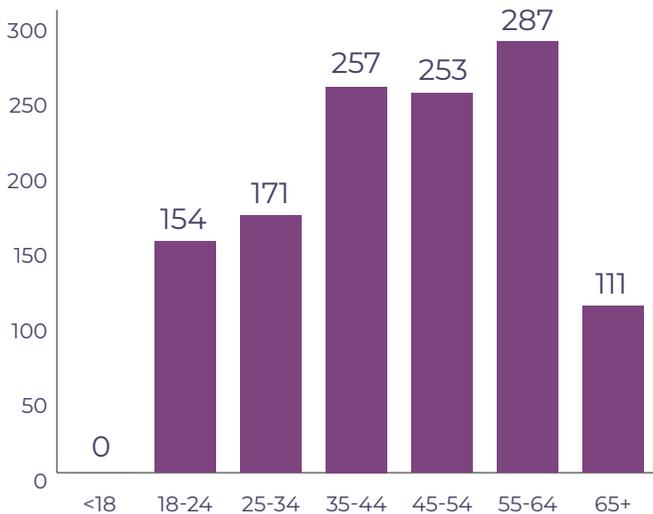
FIGURE 60

AGE PERCENTAGES AMONG SHELTERED ADULTS WITHOUT CHILDREN

65+
9%

18-24
12.5%

55-64
23.3%

25-34
13.9%

n = 1,233

45-54
20.5%

35-44
20.8%
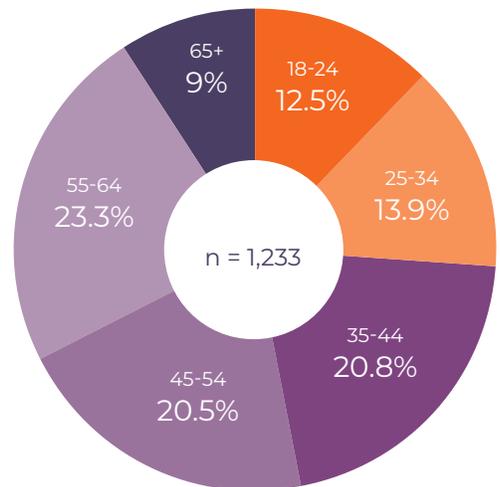
FIGURE 61

Out of the total n=2043 sheltered persons experiencing homelessness, the majority was <18 (26.2%) followed by nearly equal percentages of 55-64 (14.4%) and 25-34 (14.1%). In the total and all household types, 65+ was the lowest percentage, likely a result of accelerated aging.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF ADULTS WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN, AND CHILDREN ONLY

FIGURE 62

AGE PERCENTAGES AMONG SHELTERED ADULTS WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN AND CHILDREN ONLY

n = 2,043

<18 26.2%
18-24 9.4%
25-34 14.1%
35-44 17%
45-54 13.4%
55-64 14.4%
65+ 5.4%
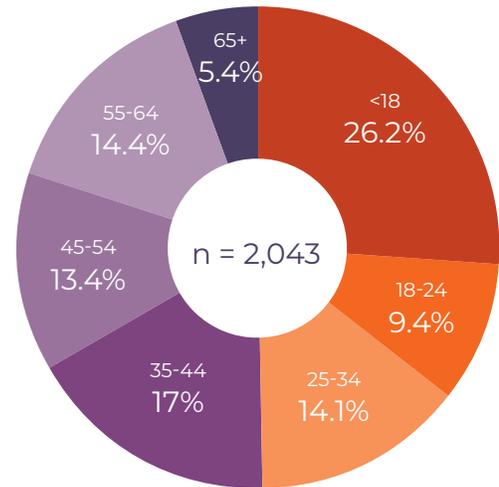
FIGURE 63

The age distributions by sheltered, unsheltered, and the total combined population shows that there are a high number of children less than 18 years old (n=535) in the sheltered whereas the unsheltered has higher numbers of persons between 35-64 years of age. The lowest counts within each category are for 18-24 year old young adults (sheltered n=192, unsheltered n=31), and for 65+ adults (sheltered n=111, unsheltered n=90).

Age distributions based on shelter type show that in emergency shelters there majority fall in the children below 18 years old category, which may be a result of its acute care responses. Since these shelters provide short-term relief for children and families with children, there may be a higher representation of minors in this setting. In contrast, transitional housing has a higher proportion of individuals between 35-64 years old since they mainly target adults who meet the criteria of transitional housing programs.

SHELTERED AGE DISTRIBUTION

Sheltered
n=2,043

Age	Count
<18	535
18-24	192
25-34	289
35-44	348
45-54	274
55-64	294
65+	111
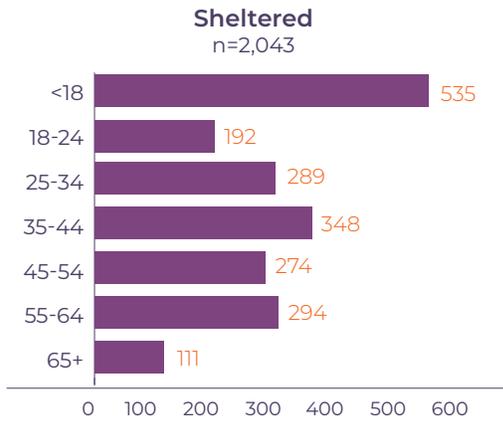
FIGURE 64

UNSHELTERED AGE DISTRIBUTION

Unsheltered
n=1,282

Age	Count
<18	5
18-24	31
25-34	200
35-44	359
45-54	342
55-64	255
65+	90
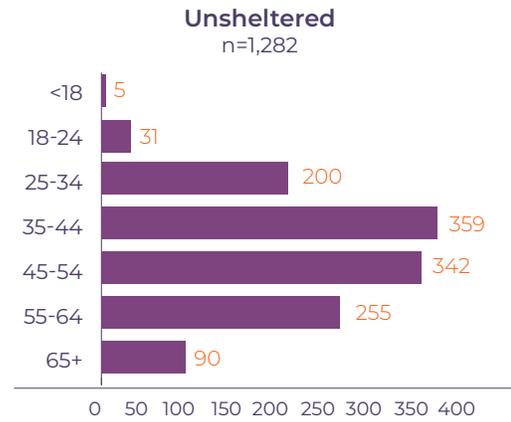
FIGURE 65

COMBINED AGE DISTRIBUTION

Combined
n=3,325

Age	Count
<18	540
18-24	223
25-34	489
35-44	707
45-54	616
55-64	549
65+	201

FIGURE 66

EMERGENCY SHELTER AGE DISTRIBUTION

Emergency Shelter
n=1,594

Age	Count
<18	513
18-24	144
25-34	240
35-44	257
45-54	188
55-64	187
65+	65
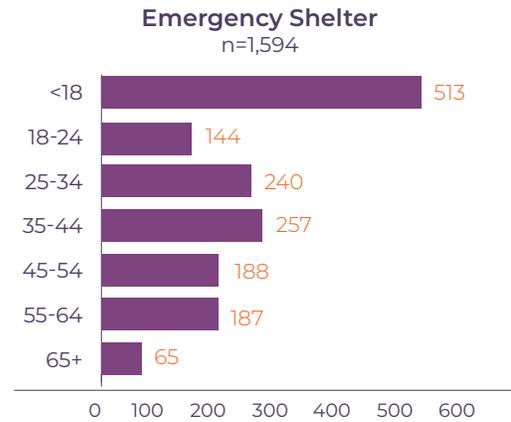
FIGURE 67

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING AGE DISTRIBUTION

Transitional Housing
n=438

Age	Count
<18	22
18-24	48
25-34	47
35-44	89
45-54	84
55-64	104
65+	44
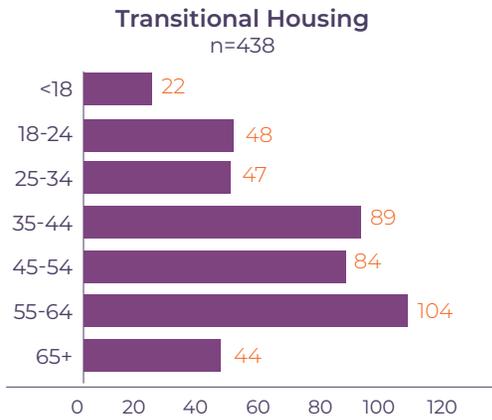
FIGURE 68

SAFE HAVEN AGE DISTRIBUTION

Safe Haven
n=11

Age	Count
<18	0
18-24	0
25-34	2
35-44	2
45-54	2
55-64	3
65+	2
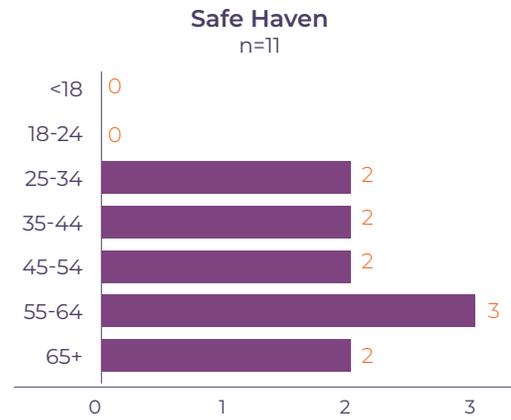
FIGURE 69

Gender Distribution

Figure 70 displays the gender distribution of the sheltered population experiencing homelessness in the 2025 PIT Count. Men comprised 50%, women at 49.7%, and transgender individuals at 0.1%. Different Identity and Non-Binary were less than 0.1% of the n=2043 population. When broken down to household types,

women had the highest percentages among children only (50%) and adults with children (66%) whereas men had the highest percentage among adults only (60.5%). Transgender had the highest percentage among children only (10%) out of all household types but this percentage corresponds to one individual.

DISTRIBUTION OF GENDER AMONG SHELTERED INDIVIDUALS

0.2%

49.7%

50%

TOTAL SHELTERED
n=2,043

WOMAN
MAN
OTHER

FIGURE 70

GENDER DISTRIBUTION AMONG ADULTS ONLY

0.3%

39.1%

AO
n=1,233

60.4%
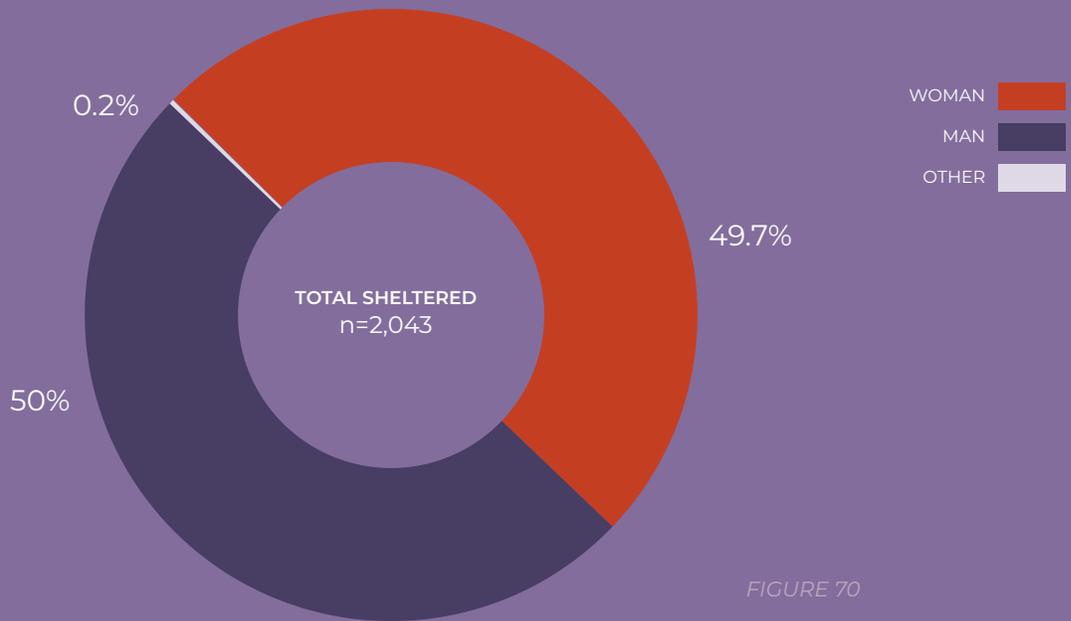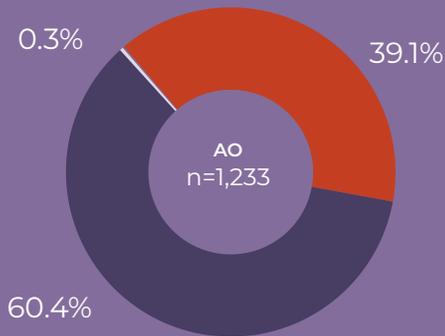
FIGURE 71

GENDER DISTRIBUTION AMONG CHILDREN ONLY

50%

10%

CO
n=10

40%
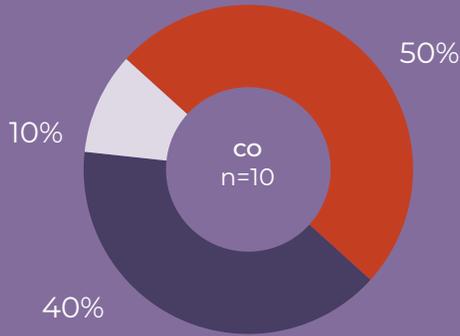
FIGURE 72

AGE DISTRIBUTION AMONG ADULTS WITH CHILDREN

66%

AC
n=800

34%
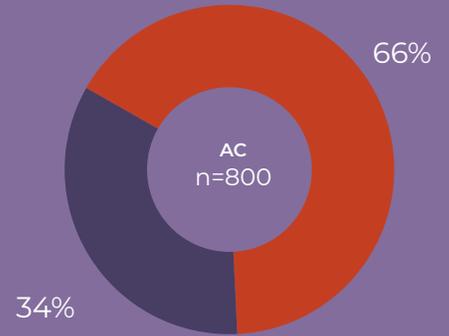
FIGURE 73

EMERGENCY SHELTER
GENDER DISTRIBUTION

WOMAN
55%

OTHER
0.3%

ES
n=1,594

MAN
44.7%
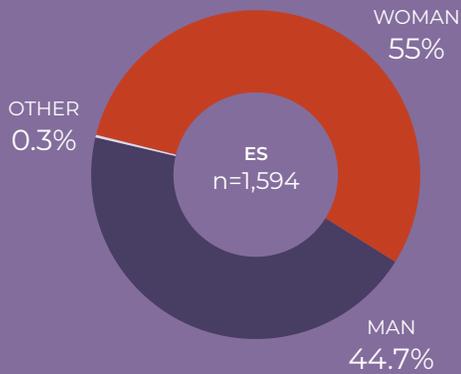
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING
GENDER DISTRIBUTION

WOMAN
31.5%

OTHER
0.2%

TH
n=438

MAN
68.3%
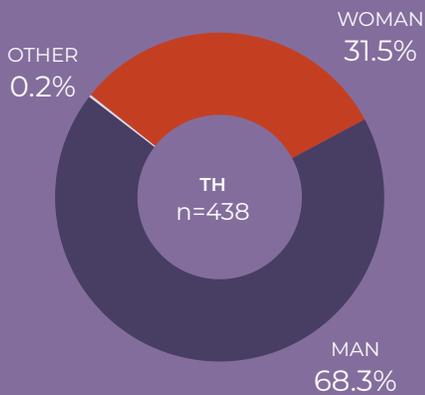
SAFE HAVEN
GENDER DISTRIBUTION

WOMAN
9.1%

SH
n=11

MAN
90.9%
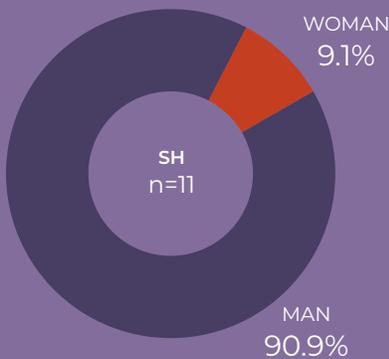
In emergency shelters (ES), of n=1,594, 44.7% were men and 55% were women. In transitional housing (TH), of n=438, majority were men 68.3% followed by 31.5% women and 0.2% transgender. In safe havens (SH), of n=11, 90.9% were men and 9.1% were women.

Out of all shelter types, women had the highest percentage compared to all other genders in emergency shelters, whereas transitional housing and safe havens showed a significantly larger proportion of men. This may indicate that women enter homelessness due to acute crises requiring short-term emergency shelters, or be a result of the underrepresentation of women experiencing homelessness. Men may have higher percentages in longer-term shelters such as transitional housing and safe havens.

Race Distribution

The combined n=3315, sheltered n=2033, and unsheltered n=1282 populations have similar race distributions with the overwhelming majority being Black/African American, followed by White then Hispanic/Latina/e/o.

The racial distribution with Black/African American individuals comprising the majority of sheltered and

unsheltered populations, underscores the systemic inequities that continue to drive racial disparity. The racial breakdowns in the sheltered and unsheltered populations are similar, suggesting that there may not be a racial barrier to shelter access.

COMBINED RACE DISTRIBUTION

0.7%
0.7%
2.4%
14.3%
56.2%
25.8%

n = 3,315

BLACK
WHITE
HISPANIC
MULTI-RACE
ASIAN
OTHER

FIGURE 77

SHELTERED RACE DISTRIBUTION

0.6%
3%   0.4%
11.3%
21.1%
63.5%

n = 2,033

FIGURE 78

UNSHELTERED RACE DISTRIBUTION

1%
1.5%   0.8%
19%
44.6%
33.2%

n = 1,282
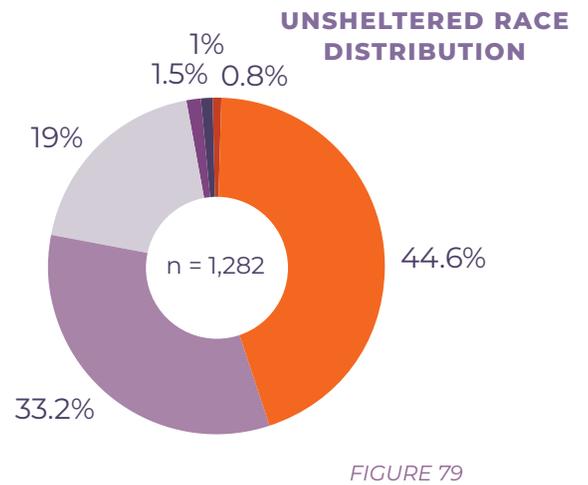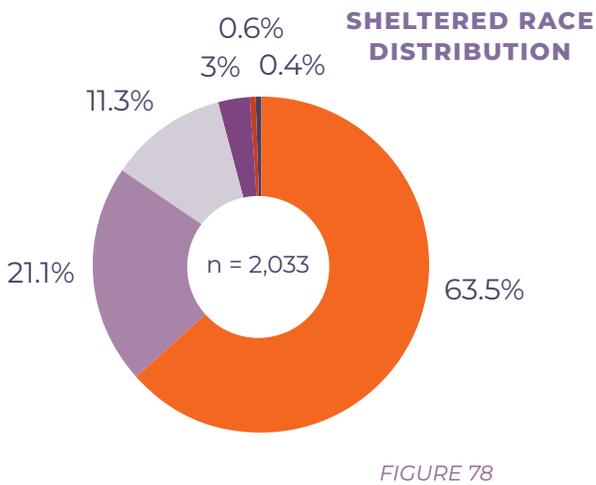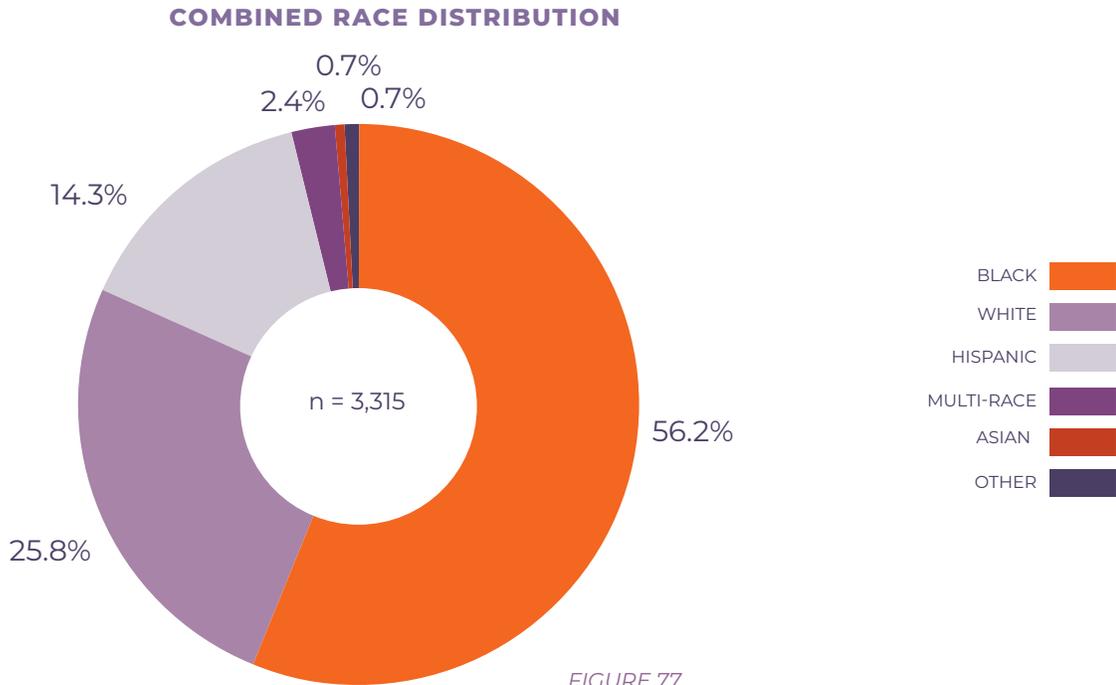
FIGURE 79

Note: Sheltered does not allow multi-select for race

EMERGENCY SHELTER RACE DISTRIBUTION

0.7%
3.4% 0.3%
12%
17.6%
66%
n = 1,594
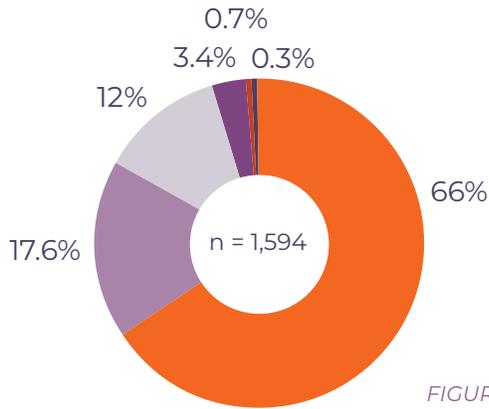
FIGURE 80

In emergency shelters n=1,594, there is a similar trend as seen in the sheltered, unsheltered and combined race distributions with the highest percentage being Black/African American (66%), followed by White (17.6%), and Hispanic/Latina/e/o (12%).

In transitional housing n=428, the highest percentage is still Black/African American (44.6%), but there is a greater proportion of White (33.2%) and Hispanic/Latina/e/o (19%) compared to emergency shelters.

In safe havens n=11, the highest percentage is white (54.5%). In comparison to emergency shelters and transitional housing there was a higher racial proportion of white individuals.

SAFE HAVEN RACE DISTRIBUTION
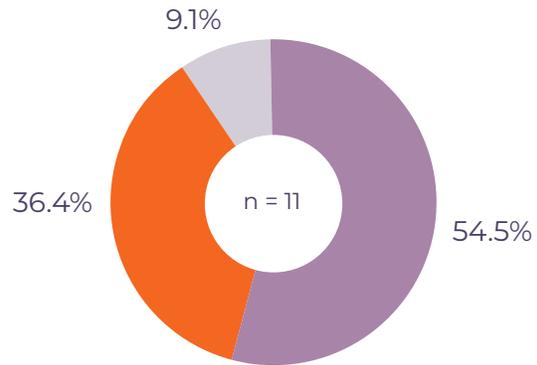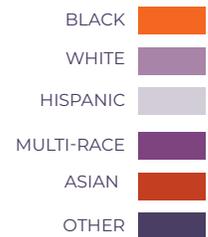
9.1%
36.4%
54.5%
n = 11

FIGURE 82

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING RACE DISTRIBUTION

1%
1.5% 0.8%
19%
44.6%
33.2%
n = 428

FIGURE 81

Legend:
- BLACK
- WHITE
- HISPANIC
- MULTI-RACE
- ASIAN
- OTHER

The racial distribution with Black/African American individuals comprising the majority of sheltered and unsheltered populations, underscores the systemic inequities that continue to drive racial disparity.

Sheltered Youth Race & Ethnicity

UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH RACE AND ETHNICITY

1.8%
0.6%
4.9%
10.4%
15.2%
n = 164
67.1%
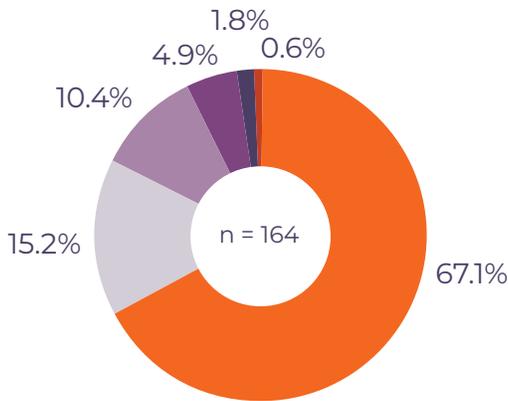
FIGURE 83

Among unaccompanied youth, Black/African American compromises the largest proportion (67.1%), closely followed by Hispanic/Latina/e/o (15.2%) and White (10.4%).

Among children only, the highest percentage is Black/African American (66.7%), similar to the unaccompanied youth and parenting youth populations.

Among parenting youth, the highest proportion is Black/African American (70%). Unlike the unaccompanied youth and children only groups, parenting youth have a noticeably larger percentage of White persons (25%).

CHILDREN ONLY RACE AND ETHNICITY

10%
30%
n = 10
60%
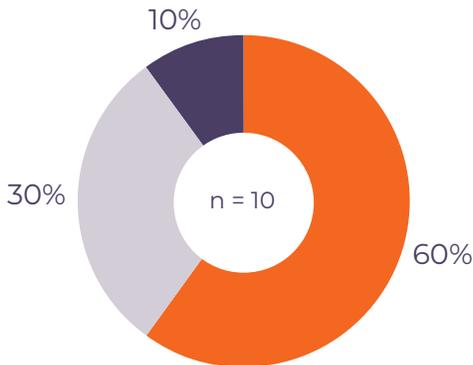
FIGURE 84

PARENTING YOUTH RACE AND ETHNICITY

5%
25%
n = 20
70%

	BLACK
	WHITE
	HISPANIC
	MULTI-RACE
	ASIAN
	OTHER
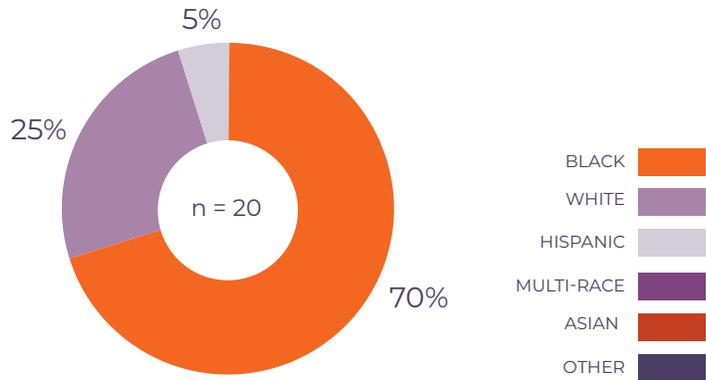
FIGURE 85

Sheltered Adult Race & Ethnicity

Adults with children n=800 have a racial distribution similar to unaccompanied youth, with a Black/African American majority (69.4%) followed by Hispanic/Latina/e/o (15.9%), White (9.8%), and Multi-Race (4.5%).

Adults only n=1233 have a similar racial distribution to parenting youth, with a high Black/African American

proportion (59.1%) followed by White (29.3%), and Hispanic/Latina/e/o (8.1%). However unlike parenting youth, the adults only population also includes a small percentage of Multi-Race (2.1%), Asian (0.7%), and AI/AN (0.5%).

**ADULTS WITH CHILDREN
RACE AND ETHNICITY**

n = 800

0.5%
4.5%
9.8%
15.9%
69.4%

BLACK
WHITE
HISPANIC
MULTI-RACE
ASIAN
OTHER
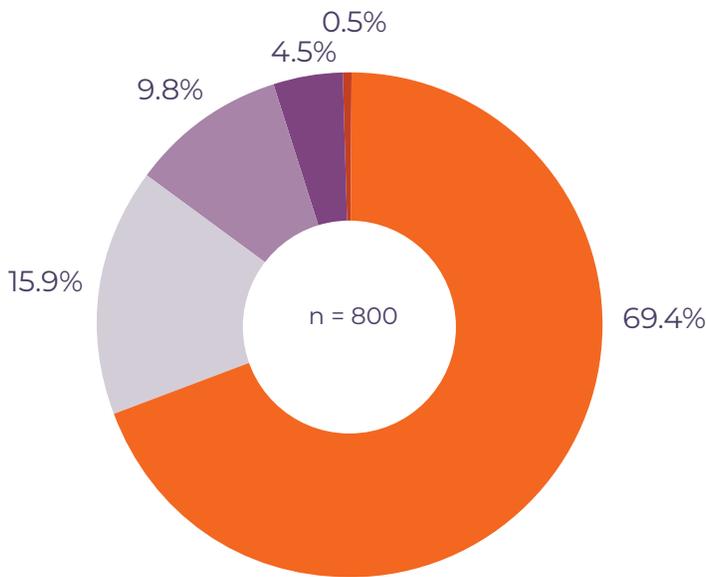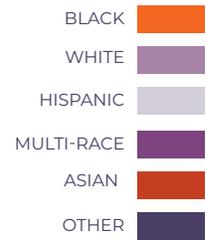
FIGURE 86

**ADULTS ONLY
RACE AND ETHNICITY**

n = 1,233

2.1%   0.6%
0.7%
8.1%
29.3%
59.1%
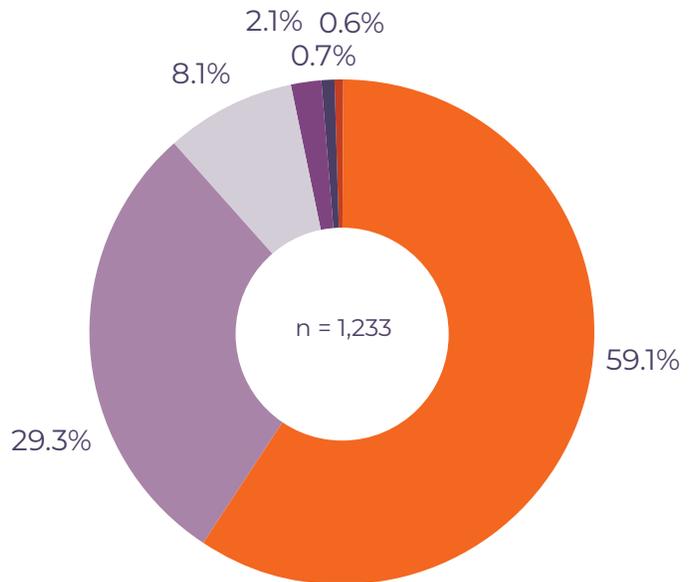
FIGURE 87

Sheltered Subpopulations

SHELTERED SUBPOPULATION PERCENTAGE
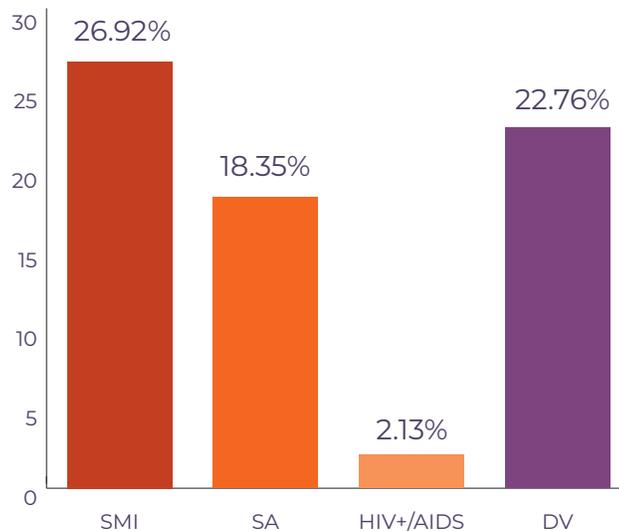
FIGURE 88

Figure 88 shows the percentages of the sheltered population experiencing homelessness experiencing severe mental illness (SMI), substance abuse (SA), HIV+/AIDS, and domestic violence (DV). The high percentage of DV in the sheltered population may reflect targeted support for DV survivors in shelters. SA was in the sheltered population was 18%.

This difference may be due to lower access to consistent treatment and support among the unsheltered, as well as barriers to shelter entry, including stigma and restrictive policies. DV percentage is out of n=2043, and all other subpopulations are out of n=1787 excluding individuals from DV shelters which did not collect data on other subpopulations n=256.

EMERGENCY SHELTER SUBPOPULATIONS
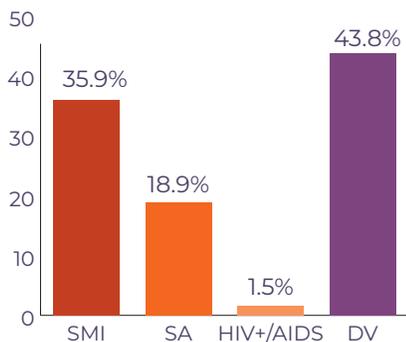
FIGURE 89

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SUBPOPULATIONS
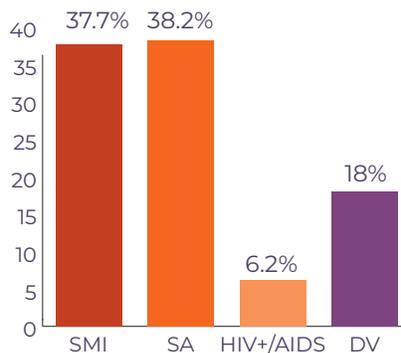
FIGURE 90

SAFE HAVEN SUBPOPULATIONS
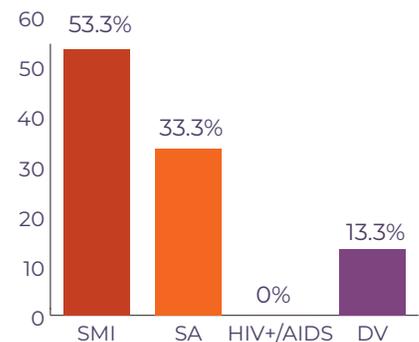
FIGURE 91

Figure 92 Domestic violence (DV) is higher among the sheltered than unsheltered population, which may be a result of those affected by DV seeking shelter for safety or stability in emergency shelters (ES) or transitional housing (TH). ES accounted for a greater percentage (83.9%) than TH (15.7%), which may be a result of DV-specific shelters being classified as ES. Additionally, people affected by DV may seek ES prior to moving to TH.

Figure 93 shows that substance abuse has a greater percentage in emergency shelter (51.2%) than transitional housing (47.3%) and safe havens (1.5%), since ES may have greater accessibility and see more individuals in acute crises than transitional housing, which may have requirements to access services.

SHELTERED DV DISTRIBUTION

ES
83.9%

TH
15.7%

SH
0.4%

n = 465

FIGURE 92

SHELTERED SA DISTRIBUTION

ES
51.2%

TH
47.3%

SH
1.5%

n = 328
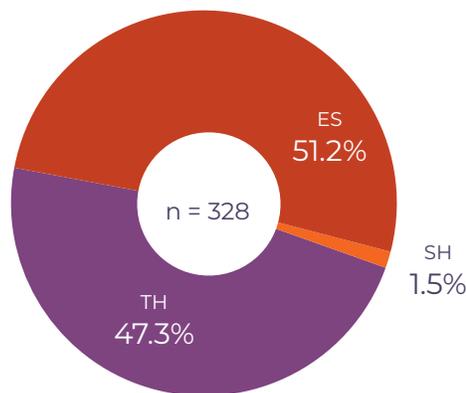
FIGURE 93

HIV+ has a higher percentage of transitional housing (65.8%) than emergency shelter (34.2%), which may be due to TH having services for persons affected by HIV. Additionally, ES may not diagnose individuals with HIV, or counts of these individuals may be missed, making the percentage appear lower.

SMI emergency shelter (66.5%), safe haven (1.7%), transitional housing (31.8%) relative to the total distributions (78%, 21.4%, and 0.5%, respectively), there is notable overrepresentation of mental illnesses in the TH and SH settings. However, this may be a result of more careful documentation and available behavioral health-trained case management for clients in those settings.

SHELTERED HIV DISTRIBUTION

ES
34.2%

TH
65.8%

n = 38

FIGURE 94

SHELTERED SMI DISTRIBUTION

ES
66.5%

TH
31.8%

SH
1.7%

n = 481
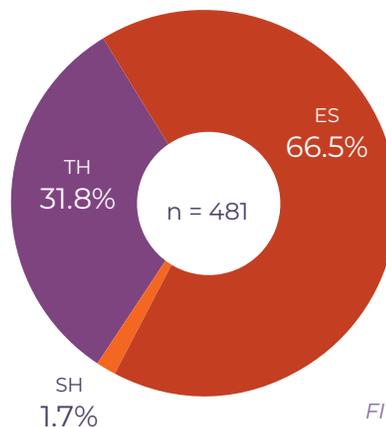
FIGURE 95

Individuals with missing responses were excluded.
As a result, the total n may be lower than the full sheltered count (n = 2,043).

CFTH RESPONSE TO 2025 PIT REPORT
National context

In the 2024 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development reported that "the number of people experiencing homelessness on a single night in 2024 was the highest ever recorded." Among the many likely causes cited were "our worsening national affordable housing crisis," "natural disasters that displaced people from their homes," and "the end to homelessness prevention programs put in place during the COVID-19 pandemic."

Indeed, we have encountered these problems in Houston and throughout Harris, Fort Bend, and Montgomery counties as well.

- According to the 2025 "State of Housing in Harris County and Houston" report from Rice University's Kinder Institute for Urban Research, "The rapid pace of rent increases, coupled with flattening real income growth, means that the number of households struggling to make ends meet is increasing. A majority of renters in both Harris County (52%) and Houston (51%) are 'cost-burdened,' meaning they spend more than 30% of their income on rent. Also, more than 25% of renters in both areas are spending more than half of their income on rent, meaning they are 'severely cost-burdened.'"

- In 2024, the Houston region was hit with both a derecho and Hurricane Beryl, which caused widespread destruction and displaced many people from their homes.

- 2021 to 2023, the partners of The Way Home were able to accelerate the pace of housing thanks to federal COVID relief funds; however, in 2024, this funding began to run out, thus slowing our collective ability to offer housing placements.
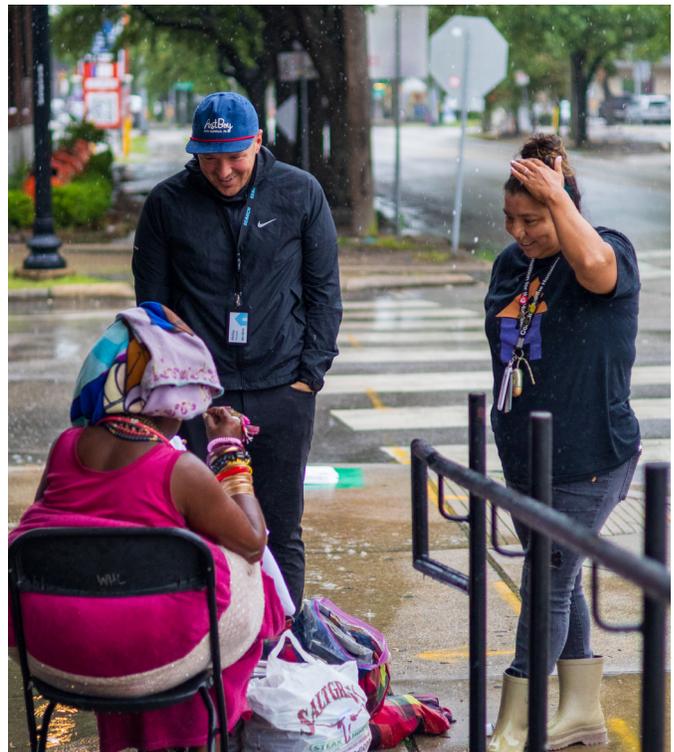
FIGURE 96

Considering all of the above, we were pleased to see relative stability in the homeless population 2024-2025. This means we have been able to maintain a decrease of 16% since 2020 — real progress in spite of natural and economic forces.

PERMANENT HOUSING PLACEMENTS 2020-2024

Year	PSH/OPH	RRH
2020	906	908
2021	951	3,107
2022	1,640	888
2023	1,737	1,892
2024	1,205	1,129
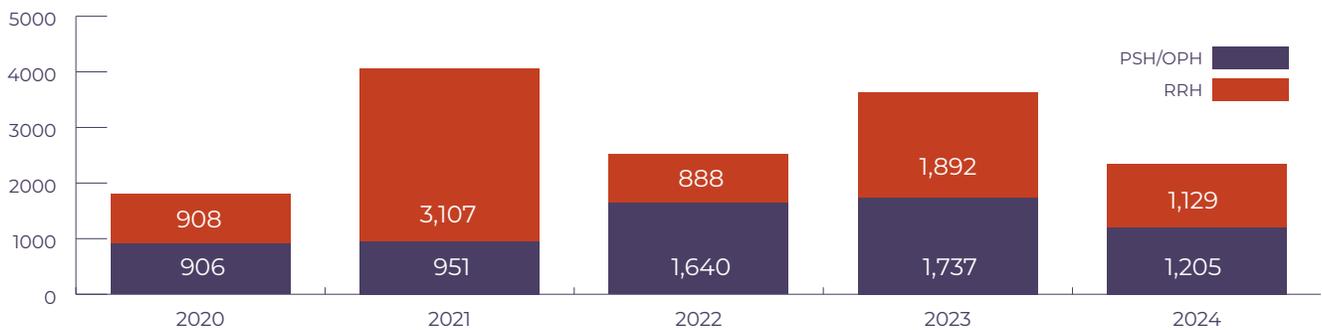
Next phase of the homeless response system

In Houston and across our region, we've proven what's possible. We've housed tens of thousands, created permanent infrastructure, and pioneered nationally recognized best practices. But now, we are being asked to do more with less.

Our challenge is clear: Can we build the political and financial will to match the scale of the need? Can we ensure that every person has a pathway not just to shelter, but to stability and dignity?

We believe the answer is "yes" — if we choose to act together.

Since its inception, our homeless response system has been highly effective at deploying federal CoC dollars to move the chronically homeless into Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and helping them stay housed.

16,000+ HOUSED IN PSH SINCE 2012 WITH A 95% SUCCESS RATE

However, the PIT results underscore that the situations and characteristics of people experiencing homelessness vary widely. As a result, a one-size-fits-all approach is not likely to be effective for everyone.

With COVID-era funding winding down — and with annual federal CoC funding called into question — we have convened our partners to raise the questions: "What would it take to build out a comprehensive homelessness response and prevention system? And how could we pay for it in a sustainable way?"

The End Street Homelessness Action Plan lays out our vision to achieve "Equilibrium:"

- No one has to sleep outside.

- We can resolve homelessness for anyone entering homelessness within 90 days.

- We will permanently scale our homeless response system to respond to all individuals in need each year, including by:
  - Working upstream to prevent homelessness, and
  - Creating more access points to the system.

Success will depend on both adequate resources and client willingness to engage.

The findings of this year's PIT Count underscore the need for several key components of the Action Plan, a partnership between CFTH, the partners of The Way Home, City of Houston, Harris County, Downtown Houston+, and The Harris Center for Mental Health and IDD.

2025 PIT Count Finding	How it aligns with the Action Plan
"A growing share of the region's homeless population is living without shelter."	Highlights the need for more low-barrier overnight beds with a clear path to housing solutions.
"Just under half (48.5%) of individuals were matched to an HMIS record, while 51.5% had no documented service history in the system."	Highlights the need for additional outreach capacity to reach everyone unsheltered throughout the 3-county area. We acknowledge geographic gaps in outreach or system navigation coverage, especially in outer-county areas. We have an opportunity to use public messaging, peer navigation, or hospital/jail partnerships to connect earlier and more effectively.
89% first experienced homelessness in Houston.	Highlights the need for prevention strategies.
The most-cited causes of homelessness were family conflict (19.9%) and financial, e.g., lack of income (19.6%) and lost job (14%).	Highlights the need to scale up rental assistance and diversion programs for those at risk of falling into homelessness.
"An extremely high portion of unsheltered individuals reported substance use disorders, chronic health conditions, mental health disorders, or physical disabilities that significantly impaired their ability to work or live independently"	Highlights the need for the involvement of, and adequate funding for, adjacent systems like mental health to provide a solution for those who need more care beyond what our system can provide. Many of the folks remaining on the streets are our "hardest-to-house" or toughest cases. In addition, given the fact that disorders and disabilities are not a leading cause of homelessness, it might be the case that the trauma of homelessness worsens pre-existing conditions — or even causes new disorders and disabilities (e.g., drug and/or alcohol use to cope with street life). The longer someone remains on the streets, the more difficult — and more costly — it can be to work through their trauma and get back to stability. This highlights the need for an increased investment in early intervention (e.g., diversion, to make new instances of homelessness as brief as possible) to limit the trauma of homelessness.

The End Street Homelessness Action Plan will work, but only if we can effectively prevent or slow new entries into homelessness by addressing the upstream drivers.

Over the past few years, our numbers have remained relatively steady. But steady isn't enough. Through the End Street Homelessness Action Plan, we commit to not just maintaining but continuing to make progress together. We will find new, innovative ways to link every person to the right intervention at the right time.

We have the data. We have the partnerships. And now, we have a choice to keep pace, or to take bold, coordinated steps that bring lasting change.

WE CHOOSE PROGRESS. WE CHOOSE IMPACT.
WE CHOOSE TO END HOMELESSNESS, TOGETHER.

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APPENDIX A:
Survey Questions

The Way Home

2025 Unsheltered Survey

1. Have you already been interviewed previously for the Homeless Count? ❏ Yes ❏ No (If Yes --- STOP) **2. Where were you sleeping on the night Monday, January 27nd?** (If option in bold is selected, continue with the survey)

❏ **Abandoned building**	❏ **Under bridge/overpass**	❏ Jail
❏ **Bus/Train station**	❏ **Vehicle/Boat/RV**	❏ Motel/Hotel paid for w/ own $
❏ Motel/Hotel paid for by agency	❏ Emergency shelter	❏ Transitional housing
❏ **Outdoor encampment**	❏ House or apt - rent/own	❏ Treatment program
❏ **Park**	❏ Hospital	❏ w/ friend or family (couch surfing)
❏ **Street or Sidewalk**	❏ In a place being evicted from	❏ **Other: _____**

3. **What is your name?**
　　a. First Name (or Initial): _____ Last Name (or Initial): _____ ❏ Person Refused
　　b. **If hesitant, ask "What are your initials?" _____**

4. What is your gender?
❏ Woman (girl, if child) ❏ Man (boy) ❏ Culturally specific (e.g. Two-Spirit) ❏ Transgender ❏ Non-Binary
❏ Questioning ❏ Different identity ❏ Client doesn't know ❏ Client prefers not to answer

5. What is your date of birth? (mm/dd/yyyy) ___/ ___ /_____ ❏ Person doesn't know ❏ Person Refused

　　If refused to answer date of birth, ask "How old are you?" _____
　　If refused to answer age, "What age range do you fall into?"

　　❏ <5 ❏ 5-12 ❏ 13-17 ❏ 18-24 ❏ 25-34 ❏ 35-44 ❏ 45-54 ❏ 55-61 ❏ 62+

6. What is your race? (select all that apply)
❏ American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous ❏ Asian or Asian America ❏ Black, AA, African
❏ Hispanic/Latina/e/o ❏ Middle Eastern or North African ❏ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander ❏ White ❏ Other ❏ Client doesn't know ❏ Client prefers not to answer

HOMELESS HISTORY

7. Is this the first time you have been homeless? ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Refused

8. What is primary cause of your homelessness?

❏ Job loss ❏ Financial ❏ Eviction ❏ Family conflict ❏ Illness ❏ Mental illness ❏ Substance use ❏ Person doesn't know ❏ Person Refused

9. How long have you been homeless <u>this time?</u> (Only include time in shelters and/or streets)
❏ 0 to 3 months ❏ 4 to 6 months ❏ 7 to 11 months ❏ 12 to 23 mos ❏ 24 to 35 mos ❏ 36 mos or more

10. How many months did you stay in shelters or on the streets over the <u>past 3 years</u>?
   ❏ 0 to 3 months ❏ 4 to 6 months ❏ 7 to 11 months ❏ 12 to 23 mos ❏ 24 to 35 mos ❏ 36 mos or more

11. How many separate times have you stayed in shelters or on the streets in the past 3 years?
   ❏ Fewer than 4 times ❏ 4 or more times ❏ Person doesn't know ❏ Refused

12. How long in months have you been where you are currently residing?
   ❏ 0 to 3 months ❏ 4 to 6 months ❏ 7 to 11 months ❏ 1 to 2 years ❏ 2 to 3 years ❏ 3 years or more

13. What city/town were you living in when you became homeless this time?_____

14. Are you homeless as a result of a natural disaster? ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused
   a. **Which natural disaster led to your homelessness?** ❏ Hurricane ❏ Fire / Mud ❏ Flood ❏ Other:____
   b. **If Hurricane,** ❏ Harvey (Houston TX area) ❏ Florence (East Coast/ North Carolina)
       ❏ Michael (Southeastern US/ Florida panhandle) ❏ Other Hurricane
   c. **If Fire,** ❏ 2020 Fire ❏ 2019 Kincade fire (CA) ❏ Other 2019 Fire ❏ 2018 Hill/Woolsey(CA)
       ❏ 2018 Camp (CA) ❏ 2018 Carr (CA) ❏ 2018 Thomas (CA) ❏ Other 2018 fire
       ❏ Wildfires in 2017 ❏ Fire prior to 2017

15. Are you experiencing homelessness as a direct result of COVID-19?

   ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused

   If yes, what was the specific reason(s) (choose all that apply) ❏ Job loss ❏ Hours reduced ❏ Eviction

   ❏ Illness ❏ Person doesn't know ❏ Person Refused

DISABLING CONDITIONS

16. Do you have a Substance Abuse Disorder ❏ No ❏ Alcohol Abuse ❏ Drug Abuse ❏ Both Alcohol and Drug   ❏
   Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person Refused
   If yes, is this a long-term disability that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?
   ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused

17. Do you have a Chronic Health Condition? ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused

   If yes, is this a long-term disability that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?
   ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused

18. Do you have a Mental Health Disorder? ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused

   If yes, is this a long-term disability that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?
   ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused

19. Do you have a Physical Disability? ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused

   If yes, is this a long-term disability that impairs your ability to hold a job or live independently?
   ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused

20. Do you have a Developmental Disability? ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused

21. Do you receive disability benefits? ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused

22. Do you have HIV/AIDS? ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused

23. Are you currently experiencing homelessness because you are fleeing Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or

   Stalking? ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused

24. Are you a veteran? (served in the US Armed Forces OR been called into a duty as a member of the National

   Guard or as a Reservist): ❏ Yes ❏ No ❏ Person Doesn't Know ❏ Person refused

25. Notes: _____

APPENDIX B:
Survey Team Training for the 2025 PIT Count

In preparation for the 2025 Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, two comprehensive training sessions were held to ensure that all survey teams were well-equipped to accurately and safely conduct the unsheltered homelessness count across Harris, Fort Bend, and Montgomery counties. These sessions emphasized methodological consistency, personal safety, and proper use of data collection tools.

Training for Survey Teams

Survey teams received specialized training focused on safe and effective engagement with individuals experiencing homelessness in unsheltered locations.

Key topics included:

- **The Purpose and Structure of the PIT Count:** Overview of the CoC region, importance of the count for data-driven advocacy and funding, and alignment with HUD reporting standards.

- **Outreach Best Practices**: Staff were trained on how to locate and respectfully engage individuals in encampments and other non-habitable locations, emphasizing the need for informed consent, cultural humility, and trauma-informed approaches.

- **Safety Protocols:** Emphasis was placed on working in teams (minimum of two people), staying within visual/auditory range of partners, and avoiding hazardous environments such as abandoned buildings. Staff were instructed to wear identifiable PIT shirts and appropriate gear for safety and weather.

- **Emergency Preparedness:** Staff were provided with a list of local emergency numbers and instructed on how to respond to crises or unsafe conditions.

- **Use of the Counting Us Mobile App:** Staff practiced navigating the app, conducting interviews, and inputting data. Observations were discussed as a last resort method, only to be used when direct interviews were not feasible due to safety or participant refusal.

- **Daily Protocols and Check-ins:** Detailed guidance was provided on virtual morning, lunch, and end-of-day check-ins with CFTH Captains to ensure coverage, troubleshooting, and accurate reporting.

Volunteers and staff from both CoC-funded and non-funded agencies were required to attend PIT Count training sessions. Content included:

- **Overview of The Way Home Continuum of Care (CoC):** Explanation of the CoC's mission and structure, and the collective goal of reducing homelessness through housing and supportive services.

- **PIT Count Requirements:** Expectations around registration, mandatory participation across scheduled days, and use of the Counting Us app.

- **Survey Methodology:** Survey team members were trained to prioritize interviews and avoid assumptions, aiming for a 100% interview rate. Observation protocols were clarified and discouraged except in unavoidable circumstances.

- **App Registration & Setup:** Step-by-step instructions were given for downloading the Counting Us app, entering the 2025 count code ("TWH2025"), and selecting appropriate regions.

- **On-the-Ground Conduct:** Survey team members learned how to approach individuals respectfully, ask survey questions as written, and submit responses in real time. Practice scenarios were provided to increase familiarity with the app and the interview process.

- **Logistics & Reporting:** Survey team members were advised on check-in procedures, staging areas, how to report issues, and the importance of dressing appropriately and staying hydrated and rested.

Both trainings emphasized that every participant, regardless of experience, must complete the training and register separately as a team member. Only individuals who completed the training were assigned to teams. These trainings were essential in ensuring a safe, respectful, and methodologically sound PIT Count across the Houston region.

APPENDIX C:
Additional Data

HHWC

	ES	TH	SH	US	TOTAL
Total # of HH	256	10	0	2	268
Total # of Persons	768	32	0	6	806
# of children	503	22	0	3	528
# of YA (18-24)	36	2	0	0	38
# of adults(25-34)	114	4	0	0	118
35-44	89	2	0	0	91
45-54	19	2	0	2	23
55-64	7	0	0	1	8
65+	0	0	0	0	0

GENDER (ALL)

	ES	TH	SH	US	TOTAL
Woman	507	21	0	3	531
Man	261	11	0	3	275
Culturally Specific	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Binary	0	0	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0	0	0
Different Identity	0	0	0	0	0
More than one gender	0	0	0	0	0

RACE (ALL)

	ES	TH	SH	US	TOTAL
AI/AN/Indigenous	0	0	0	0	0
AI/AN/Indigenous/His	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	4	0	0	0	4
Asian/His	0	0	0	0	0
Black/AA	542	13	0	6	561
Black/AA/His	3	0	0	0	3
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	104	7	0	0	111
Middle Eastern/NA	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Eastern/NA/His	0	0	0	0	0
NH/PI	0	0	0	0	0
NH/PI/His	0	0	0	0	0
White	67	1	0	0	68
White/His	12	0	0	0	12
Multiple Race/His	1	0	0	0	1
Multi-Race	35	1	0	0	36
CHRONIC HHS	2	0	0	0	2
CHRONIC PERSONS	6	0	0	0	6

HHWOC

	ES	TH	SH	US	TOTAL
Total # of HH	814	406	11	1249	2480
Total # of Persons	816	406	11	1274	2507
# of children	0	0	0	0	0
# of YA (18-24)	108	46	0	31	185
# of adults(25-34)	126	43	2	200	371
35-44	168	87	2	359	616
45-54	169	82	2	340	593
55-64	180	104	3	254	541
65+	65	44	2	90	201

GENDER (ALL)

	ES	TH	SH	US	TOTAL
Woman	365	117	1	289	772
Man	448	288	10	980	1726
Culturally Specific	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	1	1	0	2	4
Non-Binary	1	0	0	3	4
Questioning	0	0	0	0	0
Different Identity	1	0	0	0	1
More than one gender	0	0	0	0	0

RACE (ALL)

	ES	TH	SH	US	TOTAL
AI/AN/Indigenous	3	3	0	6	12
AI/AN/Indigenous/His	1	0	0	0	1
Asian	7	2	0	10	19
Asian/His	0	0	0	0	0
Black/AA	504	221	4	566	1295
Black/AA/His	4	2	0	4	10
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	39	10	1	225	275
Middle Eastern/NA	1	0	0	1	2
Middle Eastern/NA/His	0	0	0	0	0
NH/PI	0	1	0	6	7
NH/PI/His	0	0	0	0	0
White	213	142	6	424	785
White/His	25	18	0	12	55
Multiple Race/His	0	0	0	1	1
Multi-Race	19	7	0	19	45
CHRONIC HHS	91	0	1	345	437
CHRONIC PERSONS	91	0	1	342	434

HHONLYC

	ES	TH	SH	US	TOTAL
Total # of HH	10	0	0	2	12
Total # of Persons	10	0	0	2	12
# of children	10	0	0	2	12
# of YA (18-24)	0	0	0	0	0
# of adults(25-34)	0	0	0	0	0
35-44	0	0	0	0	0
45-54	0	0	0	0	0
55-64	0	0	0	0	0
65+	0	0	0	0	0

GENDER (ALL)

	ES	TH	SH	US	TOTAL
Woman	5	0	0	1	6
Man	4	0	0	1	5
Culturally Specific	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	1	0	0	0	1
Non-Binary	0	0	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0	0	0
Different Identity	0	0	0	0	0
More than one gender	0	0	0	0	0

RACE (ALL)

	ES	TH	SH	US	TOTAL
AI/AN/Indigenous	1	0	0	0	1
AI/AN/Indigenous/His	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/His	0	0	0	0	0
Black/AA	6	0	0	0	6
Black/AA/His	1	0	0	0	1
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	2	0	0	1	3
Middle Eastern/NA	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Eastern/NA/His	0	0	0	0	0
NH/PI	0	0	0	0	0
NH/PI/His	0	0	0	0	0
White	0	0	0	1	1
White/His	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Race/His	0	0	0	0	0
Multi-Race	0	0	0	0	0
CHRONIC HHS	0	0	0	0	0
CHRONIC PERSONS	0	0	0	0	0

TOTALS

	ES	TH	SH	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Total # of HH	1080	416	11	1507	1253	2760
Total # of Persons	1594	438	11	2043	1282	3325
# of children	513	22	0	535	5	540
# of YA (18-24)	144	48	0	192	31	223
# of adults(25-34)	240	47	2	289	200	489
35-44	257	89	2	348	359	707
45-54	188	84	2	274	342	616
55-64	187	104	3	294	255	549
65+	65	44	2	111	90	201

GENDER (ALL)

	ES	TH	SH	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Woman	877	138	1	1016	293	1309
Man	713	299	10	1022	984	2006
Culturally Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	2	1	0	3	2	5
Non-Binary	1	0	0	1	3	4
Questioning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Different Identity	1	0	0	1	0	1
More than one gender	0	0	0	0	0	0

RACE (ALL)

	ES	TH	SH	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
AI/AN/Indigenous	4	3	0	7	6	13
AI/AN/Indigenous/His	1	0	0	1	0	1
Asian	11	2	0	13	10	23
Asian/His	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black/AA	1052	234	4	1290	572	1862
Black/AA/His	8	2	0	10	4	14
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	145	17	1	163	226	389
Middle Eastern/NA	1	0	0	1	1	2
Middle Eastern/NA/His	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH/PI	0	1	0	1	6	7
NH/PI/His	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	280	143	6	429	425	854
White/His	37	18	0	55	12	67
Multiple Race/His	1	0	0	1	1	2
Multi-Race	54	8	0	62	19	81
CHRONIC HHS	93	0	1	94	345	439
CHRONIC PERSONS	97	0	1	98	342	440

COUNTIES

	MC S	MC US	FB S	FB US	HC S	HC US
Total # of HH	126	48	44	24	1337	1181
Total # of Persons	199	48	54	24	1790	1210
# of children	83	0	10	0	442	5
# of YA (18-24)	20	3	3	0	169	28
# of adults(25-34)	33	5	15	4	241	191
35-44	30	12	14	10	304	337
45-54	18	11	7	3	249	328
55-64	11	12	4	7	279	236
65+	4	5	1	0	106	85

GENDER (ALL)

	MC S	MC US	FB S	FB US	HC S	HC US
Woman	121	12	47	8	848	273
Man	76	36	6	16	940	932
Culturally Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	1	0	0	0	2	2
Non-Binary	0	0	0	0	1	3
Questioning	0	0	0	0	0	0
Different Identity	1	0	0	0	0	0
More than one gender	0	0	0	0	0	0

RACE (ALL)

	MC S	MC US	FB S	FB US	HC S	HC US
AI/AN/Indigenous	2	0	0	0	5	6
AI/AN/Indigenous/His	0	0	0	0	1	0
Asian	0	0	3	0	10	10
Asian/His	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black/AA	94	1	31	10	1165	561
Black/AA/His	5	0	0	1	5	3
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	31	7	7	4	125	215
Middle Eastern/NA	0	0	1	0	0	1
Middle Eastern/NA/His	0	0	0	0	0	0
NH/PI	0	0	0	0	1	6
NH/PI/His	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	53	40	7	9	369	376
White/His	2	0	4	0	49	12
Multiple Race/His	0	0	0	0	1	1
Multi-Race	12	0	1	0	49	19
CHRONIC HHS	8	24	0	3	86	318
CHRONIC PERSONS	8	24	0	3	90	315

UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH (UAY) HH

	ES	TH	SH	US	TOTAL
Total # of Unaccompanied Youth HH	118	46	0	30	194
Total # of Persons	118	46	0	30	194
# of unaccompanied youth (under 18)	10	0	0	2	12
# of unaccompanied youth (18-24)	108	46	0	28	182

GENDER (UAY ONLY)

	ES	TH	SH	US	TOTAL
Woman	58	17	0	4	79
Man	59	29	0	26	114
Culturally Specific	0	0	0	0	0
Transgender	1	0	0	0	1
Non-Binary	0	0	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0	0	0
Different Identity	0	0	0	0	0
More than one gender	0	0	0	0	0

ETHNICITY (UAY ONLY)

	ES	TH	SH	US	TOTAL
AI/AN/Indigenous	1	2	0	0	3
AI/AN/Indigenous/His	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	1	0	0	1
Asian/His	0	0	0	0	0
Black/AA	83	27	0	12	122
Black/AA/His	3	1	0	1	5
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	9	1	0	5	15
Middle Eastern/NA	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Eastern/NA/His	0	0	0	0	0
NH/PI	0	0	0	1	1
NH/PI/His	0	0	0	0	0
White	9	8	0	11	28
White/His	7	4	0	0	11
Multiple Race/His	0	0	0	0	0
Multi-Race	6	2	0	0	8
CHRONIC PERSONS	1	0	0	6	7

PARENTING YOUTH (PY) HH

	ES	TH	US	TOTAL
Total # of Parenting Youth (PY) HH	19	1	0	20
Total # of Persons in PY HH	41	2	0	43
Total # of PY (youth parents only)	19	1	0	20
Total # of children in PY HH	22	1	0	23
# of PY under 18	0	0	0	0
Children in HH with PY under 18	0	0	0	0
# of PY 18-24	19	1	0	20
Children in HH w/ PY 18-24	22	1	0	23

GENDER (UAY ONLY)

	ES	TH	US	TOTAL
Woman	19	1	0	20
Man	0	0	0	0
Culturally Specific	0	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0	0
Non-Binary	0	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0	0
Different Identity	0	0	0	0
More than one gender	0	0	0	0

ETHNICITY (UAY ONLY)

	ES	TH	US	TOTAL
AI/AN/Indigenous	0	0	0	0
AI/AN/Indigenous/His	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0
Asian/His	0	0	0	0
Black/AA	13	1	0	14
Black/AA/His	0	0	0	0
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	1	0	0	1
Middle Eastern/NA	0	0	0	0
Middle Eastern/NA/His	0	0	0	0
NH/PI	0	0	0	0
NH/PI/His	0	0	0	0
White	5	0	0	5
White/His	0	0	0	0
Multiple Race/His	0	0	0	0
Multi-Race	0	0	0	0
CHRONIC HHs	0	0	0	0
CHRONIC PERSONS	0	0	0	0

SUBPOPULATIONS

	ES	TH	SH	US	TOTAL
Adults w/Serious Mental Illness	320	153	8	367	848
Adults w/Substance Abuse Disorder	168	155	5	303	631
Adults w/HIV/AIDS	13	25	0	23	61
Survivors of Domestic Violence	390	73	2	51	516
Veterans	36	92	11	56	195

APPENDIX D:
Harris County Totals

TOTALS

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Total # of HH	1337	1181	2518
Total # of Persons	1790	1210	3000
# of children	442	5	447
# of YA (18-24)	169	28	197
# of adults(25-34)	241	191	432
35-44	304	337	641
45-54	249	328	577
55-64	279	236	515
65+	106	85	191

GENDER (ALL)

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Woman	848	273	1121
Man	940	932	1872
Culturally Specific	0	0	0
Transgender	2	2	4
Non-Binary	0	3	3
Questioning	0	0	0
Different Identity	0	0	0
More than one gender	0	0	0

RACE (ALL)

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
AI/AN/Indigenous	5	6	11
AI/AN/Indigenous/His	1	0	1
Asian	10	9	19
Asian/His	0	0	0
Black/AA	1165	561	1726
Black/AA/His	5	3	8
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	125	216	341
Middle Eastern/NA	0	1	1
Middle Eastern/NA/His	0	0	0
NH/PI	1	6	7
NH/PI/His	0	0	0
White	379	376	755
White/His	49	12	61
Multiple Race/His	1	1	2
Multi-Race	49	19	68

TOTALS

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
CHRONIC HHs	86	315	401
CHRONIC Persons	90	318	408

SUBPOPULATIONS

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Adults w/SMI	457	343	800
Adults w/SUDs	326	290	616
Adults with HIV/AIDS	389	23	412
DV Survivors	365	45	410
Veterans	136	50	186
Homeless due to natural disaster	N/A	36	36
Homeless due to COVID	N/A	38	38
First time homeless	N/A	283	283

TOP CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Family conflict	N/A	136	136
Income	N/A	126	126

APPENDIX E:
Montgomery County Totals

TOTALS

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Total # of HH	126	48	174
Total # of Persons	199	48	247
# of children	83	0	83
# of YA (18-24)	20	3	23
# of adults(25-34)	33	5	38
35-44	30	12	42
45-54	18	11	29
55-64	11	12	23
65+	4	5	9

GENDER (ALL)

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Woman	121	12	133
Man	76	36	112
Culturally Specific	0	0	0
Transgender	1	0	1
Non-Binary	0	0	0
Questioning	0	0	0
Different Identity	1	0	1
More than one gender	0	0	0

RACE (ALL)

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
AI/AN/Indigenous	2	0	2
AI/AN/Indigenous/His	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
Asian/His	0	0	0
Black/AA	94	1	95
Black/AA/His	5	0	5
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	31	7	38
Middle Eastern/NA	0	0	0
Middle Eastern/NA/His	0	0	0
NH/PI	0	0	0
NH/PI/His	0	0	0
White	53	40	93
White/His	2	0	2
Multiple Race/His	0	0	0
Multi-Race	12	0	12

TOTALS

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
CHRONIC HHs	8	24	32
CHRONIC Persons	8	24	32

SUBPOPULATIONS

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Adults w/SMI	24	21	45
Adults w/SUDs	2	9	11
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0
DV Survivors	58	6	64
Veterans	3	4	7
Homeless due to natural disaster	N/A	1	1
Homeless due to COVID	N/A	1	1
First time homeless	N/A	15	15

TOP CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Family conflict	N/A	13	13
Income	N/A	6	6

APPENDIX F:
Fort Bend County Totals

TOTALS

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Total # of HH	44	24	68
Total # of Persons	54	24	78
# of children	10	0	10
# of YA (18-24)	3	0	3
# of adults(25-34)	15	4	19
35-44	14	10	24
45-54	7	3	10
55-64	4	7	11
65+	1	0	1

GENDER (ALL)

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Woman	47	8	55
Man	6	16	22
Culturally Specific	0	0	0
Transgender	0	0	0
Non-Binary	0	0	1
Questioning	0	0	0
Different Identity	0	0	0
More than one gender	0	0	0

RACE (ALL)

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
AI/AN/Indigenous	0	0	0
AI/AN/Indigenous/His	0	0	0
Asian	3	0	3
Asian/His	0	0	0
Black/AA	31	10	41
Black/AA/His	0	1	1
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	7	4	11
Middle Eastern/NA	1	0	1
Middle Eastern/NA/His	0	0	0
NH/PI	0	0	0
NH/PI/His	0	0	0
White	7	9	16
White/His	4	0	4
Multiple Race/His	0	0	0
Multi-Race	1	0	1

TOTALS

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
CHRONIC HHs	0	3	3
CHRONIC Persons	0	3	3

SUBPOPULATIONS

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Adults w/SMI	0	3	3
Adults w/SUDs	0	4	4
Adults with HIV/AIDS	0	0	0
DV Survivors	42	0	42
Veterans	0	2	2
Homeless due to natural disaster	N/A	0	0
Homeless due to COVID	N/A	0	0
First time homeless	N/A	5	5

TOP CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS

	SHELTERED	UNSHELTERED	TOTAL
Family conflict	N/A	0	0
Income	N/A	4	4